

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL

Edited by
Edward B. Evans.

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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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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.

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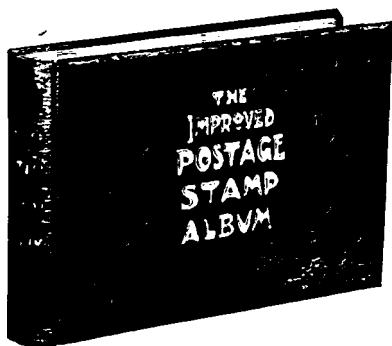
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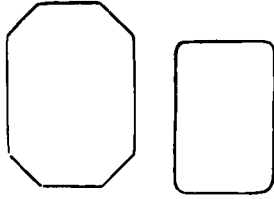
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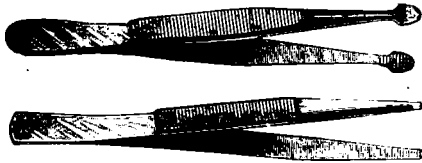
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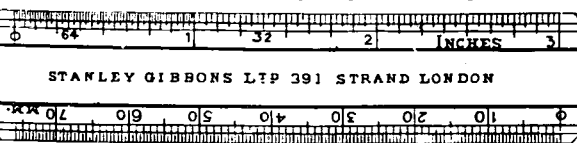


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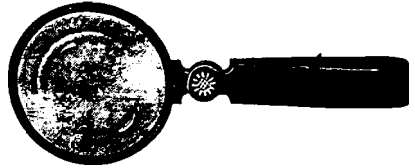
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Dpto. Yelaya

1907.

Type 37. Reissued in New Colours, and overprinted as above.

- 1 c., bright green.
- 2 c., vermilion.
- 3 c., reddish orange.
- 4 c., violet.
- 5 c., deep steel-blue.
- 10 c., deep brownish lake.
- 15 c., slate.
- 20 c., olive-brown.
- 50 c., myrtle.
- 1 p., orange-yellow.
- 2 p., rose-carmine.

Special Bargain Price,
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and mint, as above,

12s.

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£165, post-free and registered.

BAVARIA.

Cat. No.	1911. Type 11. Commemorative	s.	d.
138.	3 pf., grey-brown on drab used	0	1
139.	3 pf., deep brown on drab used	0	1

CHARKARI.

1909-11. Type 2. Crossed Swords.	s.	d.
1 pice, greenish blue (new shade)	0	1
40. ½ anna, scarlet	0	2
41. 1 ,, olive-green	0	3
42. 2 annas, blue	0	4
43. 4 ,, deep green	0	6
44. 8 ,, brick-red	1	3
45. 1 rupee, chestnut	2	6

HONG KONG.

1911. King's Head. Universal colours.	s.	d.
133. 20 c., purple and olive-green used	0	4
134. 30 c., purple and orange-yellow used	0	6

ICELAND.

Embossed. Portrait of Jon Sigurdsson.

1 eyr, yellow-green	0	1
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KISHENGARH.

1904-5. Type 13. Portrait of Rajah.	s.	d.
50. ½ a., carmine	0	1
51. ½ a., chestnut	0	1
52. 1 a., blue	0	2
53. 2 a., orange-yellow	0	3
54. 4 a., brown	0	6
54a. 8 a., violet	1	0
55. 1 r., green	2	0
56. 2 r., chrome-yellow	4	0
57. 5 r., purple-brown	10	0

LEEWARD ISLES.

1907-11. King's Head. Universal colours.	s.	d.
39. ½d., brown	0	1
40. ¾d., green	0	1
41. 1d. scarlet	0	2
41a. 2d., grey	0	3
42. 2½d., bright blue	0	4
43. 3d., purple on yellow	0	5
44. 6d., dull and bright purple	0	8
45. 1s., black on green	1	4

MACAO.

1910. Provisionals. Postage Due stamps with words "Porteado" and "Receber" of inscription cancelled in black.		
217. 1 avo, yellow-green, used	0	6
218. 2 avos, slate used	1	0
1910. Fiscal stamp, "Contribucao Industrial," with value obliterated, surcharged "Postal 1 avo."		
1 avo on 5 reis (fiscal stamp)	1	4
1 avo on 5 reis (do.), used	2	0
Variety. Figure "1," omitted.		
(1) avo on 5 reis (as above) used	40	0
1911. Nos. 206 and 202, bisected, each half being surcharged with new value.		
2 avos on half of 4 a., carmine	1	6
Ditto used	1	6
5 avos on half of 10 a., dull blue	2	6
Ditto used	2	6

Type-set label, affixed by P.O. and initialled by Postmaster.

Cat. No.	s.	d.
1 avo (on original card), used	2	6

(Full particulars as to the issue of the provisionals described above will be found in the M.J. for Sept. 30th, 1911, page 334-)

NATAL.

1908-9. King's Head. Universal colours.	s.	d.
167. 2s., purple and blue on blue	2	8
168. 2s. 6d., black and red on blue	3	3

NICARAGUA.

1906-8. Type 37 surcharged with new value as Types 39 and 40. Reduced prices.	s.	d.
314. 20 c. on 2 c., carmine (Type 39)	0	4
315. 20 c. on 2 c., carmine (Type 40)	0	6
316. 20 c. on 5 c., blue (Type 39)	0	4
317. 20 c. on 5 c., blue (Type 40)	1	0

1908. Fiscal stamps, Type 52, overprinted with Type 51. Reduced prices

373. 5 c., orange-yellow	0	3
377. 5 c. ,, ("CORROE")	20	0
380. 10 c., blue (overprint inverted)	1	0

Surcharged as Type 53.

382. 1 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow	0	1
383. 2 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow	0	1
385. 15 c. on 50 c., green	0	3
386. 35 c. on 50 c., ,,	0	9
387. 2 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow ("ORREO")	3	6
388. 4 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow ("ORREO")	6	0
390. 2 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow ("1008")	4	6
392. 15 c. on 50 c., green ("1008")	8	6
393. 1 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow ("8908")	4	6
394. 2 c. on 5 c., orange-yellow ("8908")	4	6
396. 15 c. on 50 c., green ("8908")	9	0

1908-9. Fiscal stamps, Type 121, overprinted or surcharged as Types 55 or 56. Reduced prices.

408. 2 c., orange	0	1
405. 4 c. on 2 c., orange	0	2
407. 10 c. on 2 c., ,,	0	3
1909. Type 52 surcharged as Type 57.		
413. 2 c. on 50 c., green	0	2
414. 4 c. on 50 c., ,,	0	2
415. 5 c. on 50 c., ,,	0	3
416. 10 c. on 50 c., ,,	0	3

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1911. Type 25 overprinted "REPUBLICA."	s.	d.
370. 6 reis, blue-green, used	0	1
372. 1 tanga, carmine, used	0	3

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY **J**OURNAL

— VOL. XX. —

— JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1912. —



London:

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND.



STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XX.

JANUARY 31, 1912.

No. 229.

Editorial

IN commencing a new volume it is permissible to indulge in a brief glance over the contents of the previous volume, and a few remarks upon the prospects of the year just begun.

It would ill become us to dwell too strongly upon the merits of the matter contained in our nineteenth volume, though we have two excellent reasons to justify us in doing so: first and foremost the excellence of some of the articles that we have had the pleasure of putting before our readers, and, secondly, the fact that they were not of our own writing. To mention only a few of the most prominent: we have had the series of papers on Paraguay, by Mr. C. J. Phillips, giving an immense amount of interesting details relating to stamps that have long been neglected, but are very well worthy of study; the papers on Brazil by the veteran Monsieur P. Mahé, dealing with curious points in connection with stamps that have recently attracted the attention of other students also; and, perhaps the most striking article of all, though not of course covering so wide a subject, that of Mr. E. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O., on the Cape "Wood-blocks" of 1861, revealing to us at last the actual numbers printed, and giving us some sure foundation for calculations and suggestions as to the numbers of the "Errors."

Besides these completed articles, we have commenced a serial on "The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies," by Monsieur L. Hanciau, the great value of whose work is well known to our readers; and we have Mr. Melville's papers on "Postage Stamps in the Making," which should be most useful to all classes of Stamp Collectors, as containing a vast amount of information on all the subjects

connected with the manufacture of the stamps that we collect.

The criticisms that have been addressed to us have had reference not so much to what we have been able to supply as to what we have not. It has been pointed out to us, first, that the interests of the less advanced collectors have not been sufficiently attended to in our last volume, and, secondly, that our principal articles have been devoted too exclusively to the issues of foreign countries, especially those of South America, to the exclusion of the issues of the British Empire. We plead more or less guilty to both, and have only to make our excuses. Let us take the second charge first. Without wishing in any way to suggest that the last word, or anywhere near the last word, has been said or written upon the stamps of Great Britain and the British Dominions and Possessions beyond the Seas, we would point out that a very great deal has been written about them, and that for years an immense, we might almost say an undue, amount of attention was devoted to them, to the neglect of the issues of other countries, some of which were equally worthy of the attention of Philatelists. A kind of reaction has taken place within the last few years, Philatelists have recognized what an enormous field for original research is presented by many of these more or less unstudied subjects, and we (and others) have been fortunate enough to have the opportunity of publishing some of the results of those researches.

The Young Collector, or the less advanced collector (not invariably young), is a more difficult subject; one hears a good deal, one has constantly heard a good deal, about the

way in which his education is neglected and his efforts looked down upon by those who ought to teach him and to help him. But is it quite true? Was it ever true? We have been reading stamp magazines and philatelic literature of various kinds for nearly half a century, and we have been collecting stamps for rather longer than that, and never during that period have we found any unwillingness on the part either of editors of magazines or of experienced collectors to render all possible assistance to those who asked for it. On the contrary, we acknowledge with the greatest gratitude the help that we ourselves received in the old days and that we still receive whenever we have occasion for it (for we are learners still), and we hope that we have always been ready to do our share in helping others. But at the present day, when so much has already been published, some of it repeated over and over again, and when the collector is so well supplied with hand-books, etc., upon almost every subject relating to our pursuit, we cannot be expected to repeat once more all the rudimentary details, on the chance of their being of service to some of our readers. Instead of this we would ask the Beginner to help us, by asking us questions, and so giving us a chance of giving him just the information that he really wants.

And what about the coming year, in which we wish our readers all Happiness and Prosperity? Well, so far as the *Monthly Journal* is concerned, we will do our best to make it of interest to all classes of collectors, on somewhat the same lines as our last volume, and if we can do more to render assistance to those who need it most we shall do so most gladly, but to those who desire frivolity we cannot promise it.

We are inclined to think that one of the most important events of last year, in relation to Philately in this country, was what may be termed the *establishment* of the Annual Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. The First Congress, held in Manchester in 1909, was acknowledged to be an experiment, and it turned out to be a very successful one. That successful result was fully repeated at the Second Congress, assembled in London in 1910, when steps were taken to continue the work brought before it, by the appointment of Committees to investigate certain

important matters and report upon them at the next meeting. Still, the question of an Annual Congress remained unsettled, and it was left for the Delegates at Birmingham last year to finally decide this important point, and for the Societies represented by them to show the possibility of carrying out that decision by at once making provision for the assemblies of the next four years.

The Committees referred to above were reappointed, with some additions to their numbers, and we hope that one of them will be able to present a final report of its work to the Congress of 1912, resulting in the publication of a "Glossary of Philatelic Terms," which will be of permanent use to collectors in English-speaking countries, and will only require supplementing from time to time as fresh Philatelic Terms are invented and come into common use.

The Committee that is endeavouring to deal with the Forgery Question is, we fear, likely to become a permanent one. The Forger has always been with us, and presumably always will be; still, it may be hoped that the efforts of the Committee may result in his lot becoming a rather less happy one than it has been hitherto, and it may even be possible in time to render his trade too risky a one to be carried on in comfort. But stamp collectors should hardly need warning that as stamps rise in value the rewards of the successful forger and "faker" increase proportionately, and we regret to state that clever forging and "faking" seem to be as prevalent as ever, if not more so. Without going into unnecessary details, which only aid the swindler in his work, we would draw attention to the fact that it is comparatively easy to furnish imperforate proofs with perforations that will deceive the unwary and whose nature can only be detected by experts; and that there are divers stamps (mainly of British Colonies), the values of which can be largely increased by removing some portions of their inscriptions and replacing them by others; and that these little points are being skilfully attended to by unscrupulous persons. A word to the wise should be enough; consider very carefully the cases in which such things are possible, and then make up your mind that *you* will not be taken in in that way.

Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.

—It is with very great satisfaction that we are able to announce that the Director-General of the Post Office of India, whom all Philatelists know so well as Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, on the occasion of the recent Durbar, and we offer him our warmest congratulations, in which we are sure that all our readers will gladly unite. The head of the Post Office Department of the Empire of India has no sinecure; the vast extent of the country, and varied nature of the habits and customs of the people, must render his task an exceedingly arduous one. We believe that the Department has carried out its duties with success in the past, and we are sure that the present Director-General is at least the equal of any of his predecessors. He has the advantage

of being an experienced Philatelist — we believe that a sound knowledge of Philately is of advantage to any high officer in the Post Office, so long as he uses that knowledge judiciously and honestly, and not for the purpose of exploiting collectors. All Philatelists know what good work Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson has done for Philately; we personally owe him a debt of gratitude for many acts of kindness and for numerous bits of information that he has obtained for us; and especially for his judicious action in persuading not a few of the Rulers of Native Feudatory States to abandon their special issues of stamps, and to allow their State Post Offices to be absorbed by the Imperial Office, to the advantage alike of the people of the State, of the Imperial Post Office, and of Philately.



The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 357, Vol. XIX.)

AS we have a note of the numbers of the stamps, let us make use of them here. They will give us an opportunity of showing the despatches, receipts, and issues of stamps during the first few years after their introduction at Cuba, and will greatly assist us in fixing the dates of issue.

The first package of stamps despatched from Madrid contained also 146 handstamps for obliteration. This and its successors were made up as follows:—

DATES OF DESPATCH.	Nos. OF SHEETS.	No. OF STAMPS.		
		½ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
Feb. 7, 1855	3,000	510,000	—	—
	775	—	131,750	—
	650	—	—	110,500
Feb. 27 "	5,250	892,500	—	—
	300	—	51,000	—
	375	—	—	63,750
Aug. 7 "	11,000	1,870,000	—	—
	2,000	—	340,000	—
	2,000	—	—	340,000
		3,272,500	522,750	514,250

These various figures prove that the sheets of all the three values were composed of 170 stamps.

In the accounts of the General Administration of the Royal Land Revenues, Manuel Baldasano gives a different number for the 1 real stamps, less than the above by 4250 stamps or twenty-five sheets, which

would come out of those despatched on the 7th or 27th of February. These are the figures he gives:—

DATES OF RECEIPT.*	Nos. OF STAMPS.			
	½ real.	½ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
Apr. 21, 1855		1,402,500	178,500	174,250
Sep. 13 "		1,870,000	340,000	340,000
		3,272,500	518,500	514,250
Stamps surcharged ...	200,000			

The figures are not quite correctly given, for it is certain that the stamps converted to ½ real had been taken from the stock of the 2 reales, which therefore was reduced to 314,250 copies.

The same department showed other figures, at the very same date, March 17th, 1856, again treating the stock of 2 reales stamps as if it were still intact:—

	Nos. OF STAMPS.			
	½ real.	½ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
Issued for use	22,243	2,066,800	159,014	259,620
Remaining	177,757	1,205,700	359,486	254,630
Mar. 17, 1856	200,000	3,272,500	518,500	514,250

* These are rather the dates at which the stamps were taken on charge, since they had been received earlier, as shown by the documents of April 19th and 20th, 1855 (see pages 287 and 354, Vol. XIX).

These figures do not appear to us to be quite accurate, at all events for the $\frac{1}{2}$ real. There is shown here a delivery of 22,243 stamps between the 15th of November, 1855, and the 17th of March, 1856, and the accounts of the Post Office, which we give later on, show that there passed through the post between November 15th, 1855, and April 11th, 1856, 41,957 packets franked with $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamps, a number to which must be added the stamps still in the hands of the public. Down to March 1st there had been as many as 29,407 packets.

There were no other consignments of stamps sent out in 1855 besides those that we have mentioned; the one received on the 13th September (despatched from Madrid on the 7th August) contained the 2 reales, *yellowish brick*, in a very peculiar tint, and a small quantity only, some part of which was used for the manufacture of $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamps.

We shall produce other figures; unfortunately the accounts, of which we have been able to obtain copies, are not complete; they give us definite information, however, as to the stamps with the watermark of crossed lines (forming lozenges), known as those of 1856, which, as has been proved (by the figures given above) had not reached Cuba by the 17th March, 1856.

But we will first give a list of the postage stamps supplied by the Post Office Department to its various offices, etc., during 1855, after the issue took place:—

OFFICES.	VALUES.			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
Revenue Office of Cuba		60,000	8,000	2,000
Puerto Principe . . .		30,000	4,000	1,000
Cienfuegos		50,000	4,000	1,000
Trinidad		30,000	4,000	1,000
Matangas		90,000	4,000	1,000
Cardenas		44,000	3,000	1,040
Santi Spiritus		20,000	2,000	200
San Juan de los Remedios		20,000	2,000	200
Sagua la Grande		20,000	2,000	200
Villa Clara		20,000	2,000	200
Nuevitas		20,000	2,000	200
Santa Cruz		20,000	2,000	200
Gibara		20,000	2,000	200
Guantanamo		20,000	2,000	200
Manzanilla		20,000	2,000	200
Holguin		20,000	2,000	200
Bayarno		20,000	2,000	200
Baracoa		20,000	2,000	200
Pinar del Rio		18,000	900	400
Santiago		10,000	500	50
Guinas		10,000	500	50
San Cristobal		10,000	500	50
Jaruco		10,000	500	50
Madrugá		3,000	100	10
Mantua		3,000	100	10
Guanabacoa		10,000	500	50
Maríel		2,000	50	20
General Post Office	90,000	—	—	—
Royal Lands Office		—	100	—
Revenue Office of San Antonio		10,000	500	50
Guanajay		10,000	500	50
Regla		3,000	100	10
Alacbanes		3,000	100	10
Puerta de la Guira		3,000	100	10
Santa María del Rosario		10,000	500	50
Vegucal		10,000	500	50
Puentes Grandes		3,000	100	10
Calvario		1,000	20	10
San José de las Lagas		3,000	100	10

OFFICES.	VALUES.			
	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
Batabano		3,000	100	10
Bahia Honda		10,000	500	50
Isla de Pinos		3,000	100	10
(STAMP VENDORS?)				
A. D. Perier		69,590	340	170
José Menos		81,300	3,550	1,360
José Hevia		70,928	136	—
Juan Antonio Pelaez		2,380	—	—
Amgel del Riego		24,960	320	—
Antonio Juquet		8,800	200	—
Manuel Freixas		21,440	80	—
Ramon Diaz Alvarez		9,792	—	—
Francisco J. de la Campa		4,800	—	—
Antonio Llosa		400	—	—
Juan Francisco Pola		1,600	—	—
José de la Cova		214,910	6,435	1,530
	90,000	1,202,900	69,031	13,520

Statement of account to December 31, 1855.

We must now pass on to the accounts of 1858. According to an extract from the "State Documents" of 1858, the Government received from January to the 31st March, 1858:—

	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
Postage stamps received	102,552	818,745	226,157	83,794
" " issued	15,700	681,900	8,852	70,782
Remaining	86,852	136,845	217,305	13,012

The following is equally interesting:—

1858.	real.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
Remaining on April 1	86,852	136,845	217,305	13,012
Received " 20	—	255,000	—	170,000
" " 20	—	—	—	—
" " May 20	—	255,000	—	—
" " July 1	—	170,000	—	—
" " 14	—	255,000	—	—
" " 15	9,990	—	—	—
" " Aug. 16	—	170,000	—	—
" " Sept. 15	—	170,000	—	—
" " Oct. 18	—	85,000	—	—
" " 21	—	85,000	—	85,000
" " Dec. 4	—	170,000	—	—
" " 8	—	170,000	—	—
" " 30	—	85,000	—	—
There is a discrepancy, the result no doubt of an omission of a quantity which was probably received in June, and which would be	—	255,000	—	—
Sold to December 31, 1858	96,842	2,261,845	217,305	268,012
Remaining	48,370	2,101,033	65,384	214,351
	48,472	160,812	151,921	53,661

Here is another account, from the 2nd of January to the 31st of December, 1859:—

	In stock.	Sold.	Remaining.
¼ real	48,472	36,904	11,568
1 "	2,716,812	2,639,370	77,442
1 " "	321,921	205,885*	83,036
2 reales	138,661	114,217	24,444

We must suppose that on the 1st of January there were entered in this account supplies of stamps received from the Peninsula, which do not appear in the preceding account. [Or perhaps rather that in this account, which was made up at the end of 1859, the quantities shown as "In stock" are intended to include not only the stamps remaining at the end of 1858, but also all those received during 1859, which would have to be included to make the account correct.—Ed. M.J.]

Manufacture. The one and only printing of the surcharged stamps of 1855 was executed by D. José Toribio de Arazoza, a printer of Havana, for the sum of 200 pesos for 200,000 stamps, the bill for which was sent in on December 5, 1855.

Suddenly called upon to execute this work, the printer, who very probably had but a small stock of type, was unable to put together the number required of letters "Y" of the same fount; he supplied what were wanting with letters of a similar type, but much more open, though having a certain amount of family likeness to the narrow letters. We consider, from the relative rarity of the two, that the narrow letters were in the majority and that there were not more than 15 or 20 per cent of the wider ones.

The printer was able to carry out the work of overprinting within the required period, and he delivered first one half of the supply, on the 15th of November, and the rest two days afterwards, as we learn from an account of the Post Office Department, dated the 17th November, 1855, which reads as follows:—

Stock of Stamps at Havana on the 17th November, 1855.

	¼ real.	½ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
April 21— Received from the Peninsula	—	1,402,500	178,500	174,250
November 15— Stamps over- printed	100,000	—	—	—
November 17— Stamps over- printed	100,000	—	—	—
	200,000	1,402,500	178,500	174,250

These figures agree with those given above by Manuel Baldasano, but it should be observed that no account is taken here of the consignment of the 7th of August, received from the Peninsula on the 13th of September, or of the sales of stamps between May and November.

After the establishment of the local post, orders

* Some of the figures in this line are wrong; possibly this should be 238,885.—Ed. M.J.

were given to the different offices to take note of the number of packets that were despatched daily by their means, prepaid by means of stamps, and the following shows the results during the first five months:—

1855.	November 19 to 30	3004	packets
"	December 1 " 31	7603	"
1856.	January 1 " 31	8827	"
"	February 1 " 28	9973	"
"	March 1 " 31	8747	"
"	April 1 " 11	3803	"
	Total	41,957	"

for five months, which gives us an average of 8250 per month, or 275 per day.

The supply of the overprinted stamps having been, as we have stated, 200,000 copies, it was thus sufficient for two years at any rate; and even this average of 8250 packets was not kept up afterwards, though the Postmaster-General, who thought he had learnt enough, did not attempt to continue his inquiry. The following, however, is an account which we have been able to compile from the figures previously given and those to be shown later:—

PERIOD.	NO. OF STAMPS USED OR SOLD.	AVERAGE PER MONTH.
Nov. 19, 1855, to April 11, 1856	41,957	8,250
April 12, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857	145,501*	7,080
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858	15,700	5,200
April 1 to Dec. 31, 1858	48,370	5,600
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	36,904	3,100
As shown above there remained	11,568	
Total	300,000	

This total was made up as follows:—

November 15, 1855	100,000
" 17 "	100,000
January to March, 1858	90,010
July, 1858	9,990
	300,000

This result was not very encouraging, we find, nevertheless, a postal circular which seeks to improve the service further; to the three distributions per day the addition of a fourth is announced, and this for only a hundred letters a day or thereabouts!

"General Post Office of the Island of Cuba.

"In order that people may have the advantage of being able to reply to letters received from the interior of the Island on the day on which they arrive, without being obliged to resort to the box at the General Post Office, His Excellency the Captain-General, Deputy Postmaster-General, has seen fit to order the establishment of a fourth despatch of the local letter-carrier, who will collect the correspondence deposited up to eight o'clock in the evening in all the letter-boxes in this town and in its suburbs; this service will commence on Saturday the 16th of this month.

"Havana, the 14th August, 1856.

(Signed) "NARCISO DE TORRE MARIN,
"Director-General."

* We had no record of this number, 145,501, but the other figures enabled us to calculate it.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The 5 Centavos, *green* (error), and the Stamps with Inverted Centres

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK



FOR the past two years or more I have been diligently trying to gather together information regarding these interesting *errors*, and I am really indebted to members of the Argentine Philatelic Society and others for their kindness in gathering material and helping to decide conflicting testimony.

It is believed that the information given herewith will be of interest to many collectors, and that it is correct as far as it goes.

5 Centavos, GREEN—*Error of Colour.*

A sheet of 100 of the 5 centavos of 1892-95 in *green*, and with the small Sun watermark, was received by the Post Office of Buenos Ayres among the 2 centavos of the same colour, and was sold to the firm of Henry Vernes, publication agent, of Buenos Ayres. When some of these stamps, in due course, passed through the post, the error was noticed. Afterwards sixty-three unused copies were obtained from Mr. Vernes. Very few used copies are known, and they are great rarities. In Gibbons' Catalogue for 1911 this error was priced at \$225.00, but an unused copy was recently offered for sale by Stanley Gibbons, Inc., in New York for \$600.00,* less a discount for cash, by which we can readily understand that the value of this rarity is increasing.

1 Peso with Inverted Centre.

This error appeared in 1901, only one sheet of twenty-five copies, according to the best information I have been able to obtain from South American philatelists, being printed in this form. The sheet was sold at Buenos Ayres Post Office to the "Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata." The Bank used the stamps in the regular course of business before the error was noticed, and they mostly went to Europe on correspondence. Actually only about twelve used copies from this sheet are known, and most of them have come from the Bank's envelopes that went to the Credit Lyonnais of Paris, and to Messrs. Calamarte and Company of Madrid. Two unused copies are known. A third copy, which appears to be

* Note that Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., had nothing to do with fixing this price. The London house has sold three copies in the last three years at £45 each less discount, and the market price to-day is but little more. Four of these errors are on the Continent and now for sale.—C. J. PHILLIPS.

unused, may have escaped cancellation on one of the Bank's registered letters. All the copies above referred to are well centred, but I have seen two other used copies during the past two years, which are very much off centre as to perforation, and the inverted centre on the stamp is also out of place. These two copies give evidence of the existence of another sheet, and I am of the opinion that there probably was a second sheet of these errors, the stamps of which were all used, without the inverted centre being noticed, and that the two copies referred to come from such a sheet. I understand that they were discovered in Europe a few years ago. Since the above was written I have received authentic information of the resale in December, 1911, of one of the unused copies for \$1200.00 less a cash discount. The purchaser was an American collector.

20 Pesos with Inverted Centre.

This error appeared in 1902, and it seems that only one sheet was printed in this form, judging from the small number of copies which are known. All of them have been punctured with the word "Inutilizado," as these stamps were used in the payment of newspaper postage. No copies are known unused, or otherwise cancelled.

5 Pesos with Inverted Centre.

This appeared in 1905, and an unbroken sheet of the stamps was sold at the Buenos Ayres Post Office to one person. Besides the copy in my collection, there is a copy in each of the collections of Messrs. Jorge E. Rodriguez and Ernesto Marco del Pont, of Buenos Ayres. The remaining twenty-two copies, including one in bad condition, were, in 1909, said to be all in the collection of Mr. John D. Simons, of Buenos Ayres, since which time I am told some have been resold. Mr. Charles J. Phillips bought five of these when in Buenos Ayres, all of which have again been resold in Europe or America by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Single copies are to-day known in the collections of two North American philatelists. A block of four is also now in the album of one of the greatest collectors in South America.

10 Pesos with Inverted Centre.

It is understood that a sheet of these stamps was discovered in the Argentine Republic some years ago, and was acquired by a South American collector living in that country. There have been various rumours at different times that the stamps from this sheet were to be resold, and I have just heard from South America that they are really likely to come on the market before long. The sheet was quite regularly issued, and thus another variety will have to be added to the list of these rare errors with inverted centres.

Stamps of Chili used in Peru

By S. C. BARNETT

(Continued from page 450, Vol. XIX.)

THE postmarks of *Mollendo*, *Paita*, *Pisco*, and *Yca* differ totally from any of those of the previously mentioned towns, there being merely the town name shown and no evidence of date. This last fact has been responsible for a great deal of misconception as to the original object of these postmarks; this is caused also by the fact that we find the same designs, presumably the very same handstamps, in use about 1884, for overprinting stamps used in the various divisions of Peru, which were thus marked in the general disturbance consequent on the finish of the war. Mr. Burton, in his article already referred to, suggested that these postmarks were a kind of pre-cancelling stamps; I think, however, that there is no question that they were originally purely and simply postmarking dies, which were afterwards employed for overprinting Peruvian stamps for "Local" use.

The illustrations of the envelopes, which are both dated 1883, should go to prove this.

I do not think, however, that the handstamp for *Mollendo* was ever used in this fashion, and the above applies merely to *Paita*, *Pisco*, and *Yca*.

Mollendo.—The postmark of this town is a simple one, merely the town name in a long rectangle (Fig. 9).



Fig. 9.



Fig. 9a.

It is very rarely met with, and being of long dimensions it is naturally impossible to find the whole word on a single stamp, unless it was put on by an obliging postmaster, diagonally; even then it would not be quite complete. I have only seen two specimens, one on a copy of the 5 c., lake, which I saw about two years ago; in this case only the letters "LLEND" appeared, between two parallel bars; unfortunately I did not secure it, in fact at the time I did not consider it sufficient evidence of the stamp having been used in *Mollendo*, although I made a note of it. I have now, however, come across a copy of the 5 c., blue, with the letters "MOLL," in a similar frame (Fig. 9a), which practically completes the postmark; a search through the most exhaustive gazetteer of *Chili* and *Peru* fails to reveal any other town beginning with "MOLL." I therefore think one is entitled to consider the chain of evidence complete.

It is curious that the only copy I possess should be the scarce value, the 5 c., blue, more particularly as *Mollendo* is a good deal north of *Arica* and *Tacna*, which towns were, I thought, about the most northerly

reached by the 5 c., blue, before the close of the war. Of course it is highly probable that, even after peace was declared, *Chilian* stamps were still used for franking letters in these out-of-the-way *Peruvian* towns. News! must have travelled very slowly in those days, and it might be months before the decree that *Peruvian* stamps were again to be used would reach towns like *Mollendo*. A little general philatelic knowledge reveals to us many more exceptional uses of postage stamps, even at the present time, than this.

Paita.—This is the most northerly town in *Peru* reached by the *Chilians*, and the first town in *Upper Peru* to capitulate. As in the case of *Lima* and *Callao*, the *Peruvians* continued to have control of the postal arrangements for some time after the occupation by the *Chilians* in *September*, 1880, and we do not find *Chilian* stamps used here much before the latter part of 1882. These dates are somewhat difficult to arrive at correctly, as one is entirely dependent on copies on original envelopes, there being no date in the postmark itself, which merely consists of the town name in an oval (Figs. 10 and 10a*).



Fig. 10.

I think, however, that the dates given will prove to be approximately correct. I have only seen the following values:—1 c., green, 2 c., carmine, 5 c., rose, 10 c., blue, and 20 c., green; other values may of course be found, but I do not suppose that the list, in any case, would be a long one.

Pisco.—The cancelling stamp for this town is similar in design to that for *Paita* (Fig. 11).



Fig. 11.

Judging from the relative scarcity of this postmark, the amount of postal business transacted here must have been very small, much less than in the previous town. The original envelope of which I give an illustration* is the only one I have ever seen, and of the stamps themselves I have only found the 1 c., green, 5 c., rose, and 10 c., blue, but there is every probability that the 2 c., carmine, and 20 c., green, exist, and possibly, but I do not think probably, the 50 c., lilac.

* See next page.



Fig. 10a.

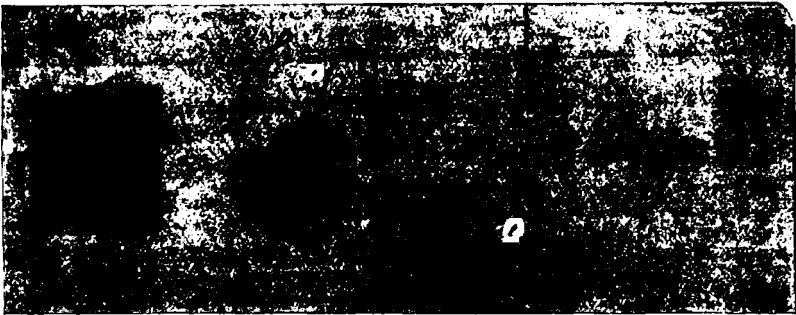


Fig. 11a.

Yca.—The postmark here is also similar to that of Paita, but differs in slight details (Fig. 12).



Fig. 12.

I think here again the postal business was extremely small, probably smaller even than in Pisco. I have only seen the 1 c., green, and 5 c., rose, used here, but of course the same probabilities of the other values existing are present in this case.

Eten.—The cancellation for this town is somewhat similar to that of Yca, but slightly larger (Fig. 13).



Fig. 13.

The only copy I have seen of this is in *purple-red* ink, and rather faint; this, together with the colour of the stamp, the 5 c., rose, rendered the postmark

almost invisible in the photograph which I had made of it, so I am unable to illustrate the stamp itself, as I should like to have done. It is impossible to arrive at the true value of a Chilean stamp used in this town, for the number so used may have been infinitesimal. I can only mention the fact that out of the hundred odd thousand Chilean stamps of this period that I have examined (the bulk of which consisted of the stock of the late firm of Stafford Smith and Co., which had not seen the light of day since it was originally sold, and was therefore wholly unsorted), I only found one copy of this against four or five hundred used in Iquique, Tacna, Arica, etc.

Trujillo.—The postmark of this town is the last I can deal with, that of Salaverry being unknown to me. Trujillo, one of the ancient cities of Peru, was one of the last to fall before the Chileans, and the postmark is about the most exceptional of any. The general shape and appearance of the postmark are decidedly Peruvian, somewhat on similar lines to the small Lima or first Iquique postmarks, with the date all in one line, the words "TRUJILLO CORREOS" above, and "CHILE" below (Fig. 14). The presence of the word "CHILE" conclusively proves the postmark to be a Chilean one, in spite of its Peruvian appearance.



Fig. 14.

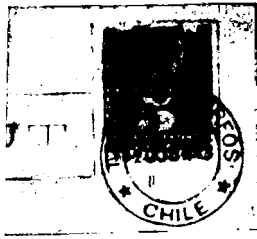


Fig. 14a.

As in the case of Eten, I have only seen one stamp, a 5 c., rose, bearing this mark, of which I give an illustration; luckily in this case it is a fairly good copy, on a piece of the original envelope.

This finishes the list of Peruvian towns, so far known, where Chilian stamps were used; but naturally, as there were many other towns captured by the Chilians, it is highly probable that there are some discoveries to be made in this direction. I hope that this article may be an incentive to further research into these interesting varieties.

In point of scarcity, judging solely from the results of some years' extensive search through some hundred thousand Chilian stamps of the "war period," I think that those used in Trujillo, Eten, Salaverry, and Mollendo must be given premier honours; all four varieties are so scarce that it is impossible to place one above the others; save that in the case of Salaverry, the postmark of which, as I have said, I have never seen, I only mention the town on the authority of an article which appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* some year or so ago. The Trujillo postmark is of exceptional interest, owing to the fact that the town has not hitherto been mentioned in the lists of towns given in catalogues, etc.

On the other side of the scale, I have found the second type of Iquique far and away the commonest, the first type of this postmark next, and then Tacna and Arica. The postmarks of Pisagua, Lima, and Callao follow in the order given, then Paíta; Yca and Pisco both being a great deal scarcer than the last named.

Taking the values, I have found the 2 c., orange, by far the scarcest value, excepting, of course, the 5 c., blue; next I think the 50 c., lilac, should be placed, and then the 1 c., grey. The 2 c., carmine, and 20 c., green, are also scarce, particularly as used in the northern Peruvian towns; I have never seen either of these values, or the 50 c., used in Yca or Pisco, though the 2 c. and 20 c. are fairly frequently met with used in Iquique. Of course the 5 c., rose, is by far the commonest of all. The two other values, which I have not mentioned, the 1 c., green, and 10 c., blue, are about equally scarce; as I have said, they were very frequently used together on letters. It is curious to note that in the case of Paíta, I have seen quite a large number of copies of the 10 c., blue, and only one of the 1 c., green.

Apart from the philatelic interest which these stamps undoubtedly have, they have also a "sporting" interest which is not offered by ordinary stamps. I refer to the sport of finding them. With the exception

of those on "entires," and three or four other stamps, all the Chili used in Peru which I had in my collection, some 150 in number, were picked out of dealers' stock books, etc., at ordinary "Chili" prices. I remember, in particular, that a visit paid to Messrs. Lincoln, and a look through their stock book, resulted in over a dozen "finds" being laid out on the counter. Although the attendant was speaking to me about these varieties at the time, he apparently could not recognize them, and I naturally appeared quite ignorant as to the points of distinction. A visit to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons also proved fruitful, and in this case, on my pointing out my three or four bargains to the attendant there, he informed me that the firm were glad for their customers to make these "finds," particularly if they did not keep the fact all to themselves; I therefore make this my excuse for the above digression.

I think that after a careful study of the postmarks illustrated here, my readers will be able to sally forth bargain-hunting, relying on the fact that stamp dealers, as a whole, have no time to go deeply into these matters; there are still opportunities of forming a collection of these interesting stamps without in all cases having to pay special or fancy prices for them.

In Gibbons' Catalogue for 1912 I see that the Fiscal stamp, which used to be chronicled, is omitted. I do not think this should have been done. I have only seen, it is true, the 2 c., brown, used in Peru; this particular stamp Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., had for some time in their stock book, bearing the first type of Iquique postmark; and as it was on the original cover, there is no question as to its authenticity. Indeed, there is no reason why there should be any question, as in 1882 these Fiscals were very frequently used for postage, and I have seen a copy of the 2 c., brown, used in Antofagasta in this year.

No doubt the 1 c. and 5 c. are also to be found, and possibly, but not probably, the 10 c. and 20 c., used in some of the war towns nearest to Santiago, such as Iquique, Pisagua, Arica, and Tacna. I very much question whether one was ever genuinely used in the northern towns, such as Lima and Callao.

Before bringing this article to a close, I should like to make mention of the stamps postmarked "FRANCA," or with the letter "F," which are to be found used constantly during the war period. I have no doubt whatever in my own mind, and my opinion is confirmed by all I have spoken to on the subject, that these cancellations are war postmarks, and should be included in all collections of these "War Stamps." As in this article I have dealt with the stamps under town headings, I cannot very well include these varieties, but can only mention them.

The "Franca" postmarks are to be found in many forms and colours, well over a dozen different types, and I have seen the same cancellation on both Peruvian and Chilian stamps.

Since writing the foregoing, I have had the opportunity of seeing a fine selection of these stamps, recently purchased by Mr. C. J. Phillips, and from this and other sources I am able to amend, in one or two particulars, the lists of values, etc., I have given. The chief alteration lies in the 5 c., blue; for in the above-

mentioned purchase there were two copies of this stamp, undoubtedly genuinely used in Lima, one with each type of postmark, large and small. In the smaller one the date is quite distinct—December, 1883—(unfortunately I trusted the date to my memory instead of jotting it down, and have forgotten the actual day of the month). The larger postmark is not so clear, but to all appearances it was also December, 1883.

These two stamps, while they lead to the withdrawal of my statement on page 407 of last volume, "I have never seen or heard of one used in . . . Lima or Callao," do not destroy the reason I had for that statement—the short time between the date of issue and the end of the war; both of these postmarks were dated about two months after peace was declared, and though they are both undoubtedly good as "Chili used in Peru," they were not used during the war. I still think that the 5 c., *blue*, never reached Lima or Callao before the date of the declaration of peace.

Mr. McGowan, the present owner of the collection I formed, and to whom I am indebted for the loan of the majority of the stamps for illustrations, writes to point out an omission under Tacna. I find I omitted

to mention the 1 c., *green*, and 2 c., *carmine*, stamps as having been used here, as of course I should have done. I find I mentioned them in the rough draft of my article, but I suppose I missed them in copying; both these stamps are also to be found used in Arica, under which town also should be mentioned a copy of the 1 c., *green*, with *purple* postmark; this, like the one mentioned under Iquique, being the only copy I have ever seen. While on the subject of coloured postmarks, I may mention that I have seen the 1 c., *green*, and 2 c., *carmine*, with small Lima postmark in *blue*. Mr. C. T. Hayman informs me that he has a copy of the 5 c., *blue*, postmarked "Yca," which is interesting; but of course the Yca postmark, being undated, affords no proof that the stamp was used before the end of the war. Another interesting stamp that he has is the 2 c., *black*, Chili, 1867, used in Pisagua and postmarked with the ordinary circular postmark (Fig. 1). This stamp, together with the 10 c., *blue*, which I mentioned under Pisagua, goes I think to prove that, in that town at any rate, the postal officials were not very particular as to what stamps franked the letters, provided, I suppose, that the denominations were correct.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Stanley Gibbons, Incorporated, New York.

I HAVE to announce that the directors of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of London, have sold their branch office in New York, which traded under the name of Stanley Gibbons, Incorporated. The property sold includes the whole of the stock of stamps, publications, and all philatelic accessories at 198 Broadway, New York. This stock was valued at about £47,000, catalogue price, and consisted of stock books of all the countries in the world, with a special supply of the stamps of the United States, and of New Issues of the past three years.

The purchasers have also acquired the right to trade in the name of Stanley Gibbons, in any form they like, except in conjunction with the word "Limited," which can only be used by the original firm.

The purchasers do not wish their names made public, and I must respect that wish. I may say, however, that they are gentlemen of position and wealth, and able, if they wish, to put a considerable amount of capital into the business. For the present, at any rate, I think it is their intention to carry on business under the same name and at the same address as hitherto, and above all under the same management.

My friend Mr. Eustace B. Power has most loyally worked for our firm for the past twelve years, and to him alone we are indebted for the position secured by Stanley Gibbons, Incorporated, in philatelic circles in the United States.

Eustace Power is no ordinary man, but one combining in a marked degree the best traits of the American and the British business man. He is first of all essentially and thoroughly honest, and this I have proved in the twelve years I have worked with him; then he is a great worker, a man who is not tied to business hours, but who when necessary will work twelve or fourteen hours a day, and has often done so, day after day. Again, he has the wonderful and rare gift of being able to make men think as he wants them to think. I know no one in our trade (with one possible exception) who can so easily persuade his clients to buy stamps that he wishes to sell them. He is also a good and sound philatelist, as shown by his book on the Stamps of the United States, and by the able manner in which he produces the *Circular* that he edits with so much vim and ability.

Under the management of Eustace B. Power I expect the new and independent firm of Stanley Gibbons, Incorporated, will have a brilliant future.

The New York firm will continue to act as agents for our London house, will stock all our publications, and call on us for any stamps they may require from our stock.

Clients in the United States who desire to deal direct with the London house may still do so, as arrangements about this have been made between the two firms.

From the date of the transfer of the business in New York, the London firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, is not responsible in any manner for the engagements of the New York firm.

This is the first limb cut off the old trunk. I trust that it will grow and flourish, and I hope that in time it may become as big as its parent.

Death of Mr. T. Fletcher Fullard, M.A.—With deep regret I have to announce the sudden death from pneumonia of my friend Mr. T. Fletcher Fullard, who was our chief Foreign Correspondence clerk for some sixteen years.

About three months ago Mr. Fullard inherited a comfortable fortune from an uncle, and resigned his position with us. He was a man of conspicuous ability, a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford, and he had also graduated with honours at Göttingen, in Germany. He could correspond in French, German, and Spanish, and could read Italian, Portuguese, and Dutch. Before joining our firm, Mr. Fullard was private secretary to Mr. Andrew D. White, American Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

A Chili Collection.—We have just purchased one of the finest specialized collections of the early stamps of Chili that we have ever seen.

Most of the issues are represented by several pages of beautiful specimens, singles, pairs, and strips, and with all kinds of postmarks.

The lithographed 5c. make a fine show, there being over forty copies, in beautiful shades. The collection will be priced up early in February; it cannot be priced before, as I shall be away for some weeks on the Continent on another buying trip.

The Daily Press and Philately.—In the past three years a great change has come about in regard to the recognition of our hobby in the Daily Press of this country. Nowadays one finds almost daily references to stamp matters, from the issue of a new series to a list of the chief prices obtained at the London auctions.

The Daily Telegraph led the way last year with a column each Thursday on matters interesting to stamp collectors.

On January 2 of this year *The Times* had nearly two columns headed "Postage Stamps of the New Reign," and this enterprise on the part of the paper was recognized by the dealers and auctioneers, who placed a further two columns of advertisements in the same issue.

£188 to Send One Letter.—What is believed to be the record sum of £188 was recently paid for the transmission of a letter, containing valuable contents, from Russia to Austria. The envelope used was made of linen, and was 26 inches long and 12 inches wide. One side of it was covered with 182 ten-rouble stamps. These were needed to cover the cost of postage and insurance.

"Why the letter should have been sent through the post is strange, seeing that it might have been forwarded by special messenger to its destination—an Austrian bank—for a few pounds. The envelope, with the numerous stamps attached, has been acquired by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, the well-known stamp dealers, who regard it as a great curiosity."—*Daily Chronicle*, December 29, 1911.

This envelope has been shown in our window in the Strand for the past month, and has daily attracted large crowds of people.

Forged Paraguay Stamps.—One of our agents in Paraguay tells us in a letter, dated November 20, 1911, that the trial of the persons who are accused of selling, and of having in their possession, Paraguay stamps with forged surcharges, has not yet taken place. He further informs us that other philatelists at Asuncion are now accused, and he mentions Señores Ladouce, Fidencio Perez, and Davolos, but many others, whose names he does not know, are said to be implicated.

Mozambique Co. Stamps with Bogus Postmarks.—*The Monthly Report of The Herts Philatelic Society* recently published a translation, by Mr. Reichenheim, of an article on the "Obliteration Question," by the well-known German writer Dr. P. Pirl. In connection with this article Mr. Montader, of Paris, has sent the following new information to Mr. Reichenheim:—

The sets of the Mozambique Co. of 1894 and 1902-4 (S.G. Nos. 23-45 and 96-100), the remainders of which were lately sold, are met with bearing the bogus obliteration "CORREIOS BEIRA. 15 FEB. 1907." The letter "E" in "BEIRA" is broken, thus "z." This obliteration die was specially manufactured for the sale of the remainders, and was sold at the same time as the 40,000 sets.

American Bunkum.—A circular has been sent to us from the "Press and Publicity Committee" of the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition, containing a number of announcements attributed to my friend Mr. Henry J. Crocker, which I am sure he cannot have made. Amongst other "wild" statements Mr. Crocker is made to say:—

"The collections owned by King George of England, Queen of Netherlands, Lord Crawford, and the German, Italian, Austrian, and South American Governments will be sent to San Francisco to be exhibited there."

I have no authority to speak for these august authorities, but I venture to say:—

First, that His Majesty King George V is not at all likely to send his collection.

Second, that the Queen of the Netherlands has not got a stamp collection at all, and never had one. This I have on the authority of Her Majesty's Grand Chamberlain.

Third, I *very* much doubt whether any of the Governments named will be likely to send over their collections.

Another statement is that the collection of Mr. George H. Worthington is valued at \$500,000. I wonder what authority made this valuation. I should esteem myself lucky if I could buy it at that figure, and if I did so, I should soon be able to retire with a fine fortune!

Really, if the collectors of San Francisco wish us to look upon their stamp exhibition of 1915 as a serious one, they must take more care about the statements they make to the Press.

What is a Competitive Exhibition?—Broadly speaking, I have generally considered a competitive Exhibition to be one in which the different exhibits are viewed by the judges, and where each one in its class competes with all the rest in the same class. But I think I shall have to alter my opinion on finding that medals can be awarded to exhibits that were on the sea, and were not seen by the judges when the awards were made.

My remarks are caused by a letter I have received from a correspondent in Sydney, and also by a statement in *The Australian Stamp Journal* of November to last, from which it appears that the magnificent lot of rare stamps despatched by Mr. Henry J. Crocker arrived two days after the Exhibition at Sydney had closed; but nevertheless were awarded a Gold Medal in the competition!! The albums and publications sent by Messrs. W. Lincoln and Sons did not arrive until *three weeks* after the Exhibition was over, but were awarded a Bronze Medal in the competition!

What wonderful judges they must have in Sydney to be able to examine and judge exhibits 500 miles and more away at sea!

Mind, I am not running down these exhibits in any way. I am sure that both were well worthy of the prizes awarded, but let us have a little common sense in stamp exhibitions, and not give prizes to exhibits that are not there when the awards are made.

The International Jury of the Vienna Exhibition acted quite correctly in a similar case. Our publishers entered some albums, etc., which did not arrive until two days after the Exhibition was closed. The jury did not see them, and therefore could not judge them, and quite rightly made no award.

International Philatelic Exhibition in New York, 1913.—The following notice has been sent me, and I gladly give it publicity:—

"At the last meeting of the Collectors' Club in New York, Chairman John A. Klemann appointed the following temporary officers for the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in New York in 1913: *President*, J. Murray Bartels; *Treasurer*, John W. Scott; *Secretary*, Joseph B. Leavy.

"Sometime in January another meeting is to be called, and a Permanent Committee of Ways and Means (composed of the leading stamp collectors and dealers in the principal cities) will be selected. The Collectors' Club and the New York Stamp Club each donated \$50.00 for preliminary work. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, John W. Scott, 36 John Street, New York, who will give proper acknowledgment."

Our Australian Agents, for the supply of all our publications to stamp dealers, book stores, and stationers, are the well-known firm—

MESSRS. FRED HAGEN, LTD.,
Sydney, New South Wales.

We have in the past had many sub-agents, but we now find it more convenient for our business to have one general wholesale agent for the whole of Australia, New Zealand, and the Islands; and from January 1 of this year Messrs. Fred Hagen, Ltd., will be the only firm to whom we shall supply our goods on full wholesale terms.

Messrs. Hagen will pay all customs charges, and

will, on application, send a list showing the retail prices of any of our goods. They are also authorized to allow liberal discounts to the trade, and will quote their best terms to those who apply to them.

New Stock Books arranged since last list published in the "M.J."

Ceylon.

A GOOD book, strong in the fine old "pence" issues, and containing many scarce errors and varieties in the middle and modern issues. This is one of the grand old countries, the stamps of which are always popular, and steady sellers, without any great fluctuations in prices. A number of fine specimens of the imperf. 4d., 8d., 9d., and 2s. stamps are included, and a grand lot of shades of perforated stamps with Star wmk.

St. Vincent.

A very fine book of these popular stamps is now ready; the early issues are specially good, and include many superb specimens in mint condition; the older provisionals are also exceptionally complete.

Abyssinia.

A good book, containing a large number of errors and quite a lot of uncatalogued varieties. This book is specially strong in used copies, many on pieces of the original letters, from a fine specialized collection we recently purchased in Austria.

Chili.

Two fine books have now been arranged, with all the issues very strongly represented. The stock of early stamps of Type 1 is weak in *unused*, but there is a grand lot of used copies well worthy of attention by specialists.

Egypt.

An average book of these popular stamps, with a strong lot of the early issues and a good few essays and proofs.

French Colonies.

Seven new stock books of the stamps of this important group have now been arranged. This is one of the poorest lot of stock books that we have made up for some time, and we shall have to purchase somewhat largely to fill up the many gaps.

Holland.

Two volumes have just been made up. The early issues are a rather nice lot, but stocks of these stamps seem almost exhausted.

Peru.

We have recently purchased two large parcels of the early stamps of Peru, the larger one from a client who resided many years in that country, and who collected all the older issues and War provisionals that he could obtain; the other lot came from Austria, and consists chiefly of the older issues. Having these stamps, we decided to remake the stock books, and our two new volumes probably contain the finest stock of the stamps of this interesting country that we have ever arranged. Some prices have had to be altered, as we are now unable to buy old Peruvians as cheaply as we sold them only a year ago.

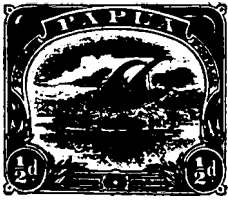
Our new stock books are specially strong in the issues of 1857 to 1868, and contain a very large number of pairs and strips.

Sweden.

A very fine book is now ready. The first issue, with value in "skill. bco.", is very strong, as we recently purchased a fine lot of these stamps. In the later issues a noticeable item is a copy of the "Tretio" error, used, on a portion of the original cover, with another stamp.

Notes on the 1d. Papua, S. G. Type 7

By W. T. ELLIOT, B.A. Cantab.



IT is with great regret that I have to inflict upon my readers, especially those who are so interested in the very popular stamps of Papua, a new series of varieties. But I am sure they will agree with me that it is far better that these stamps should be fully described, while the opportunity presents itself and the varieties can be easily obtained, rather than such a length of time should elapse that it becomes a matter of considerable controversy and much speculation to fix the position of these varieties in the sheet, as is the case with the early Uruguay, Sydney Views, and many other stamps which are capable of being plated. Having thus tendered my apology for once more entering the philatelic arena as a writer on Papuan stamps, I must point out that such a proceeding is rendered necessary by the issue of the 1d., black and carmine, in the type of the first $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (i.e. S.G. Type 7), with "PAPUA" in large letters.

Entirely new stones have again been made for this value, one for the "vignette" and one for the frame. That there is a new "vignette" stone is very evident, as all the old characteristic dots, poles, and rifts, so familiar to collectors of this country's stamps, are now absent. There is, on the other hand, one new flaw, which occurs on No. 16 of the sheet. (For description, see below.) Although I can only discover this one variety in the "vignette" stone, yet the appearance of this portion of the finished stamp seems to be exceedingly rough. The "frame" stone has been more carefully executed. The tablets containing the word "PAPUA" are practically all the same. It is now chiefly the letters of the word that must be studied to distinguish one variety from another. But special mention must be made of the bottom row. The shading on each side of the kind of Maltese Cross in the centre of the frame at the bottom of the design, which contains the circle of pearls, is very like the surfaces prepared for striking matches on. I therefore name it the "match-box" shading. This shading on the stamps of the bottom row is more or less heavy and blurred.

In my article in *G.S.W.* of February 5, 1910, there is a full description of the register marks in the margin of the sheet. These marks have now been modified and are not as large as formerly. Originally the central cross continued its red line from the edge of the stamp to the outer edge of the margin. Now the red lines are only about 7 mm. long and the black one a little longer. Those in the centre of the

side margins are also much smaller than formerly, especially at the left-hand side. On the margin of stamp No. 10 a large black dot has inadvertently crept in. Altogether the sheet is as large as the original "upright watermark" sheets; the sheets with "side-ways watermark" were much smaller, owing to a portion of the margin being cut off.

The watermark has again reverted to the upright form; of course it can be found right way up or inverted. The paper is very white, as is also the gum; but the chief characteristic is the perforation, which is $12\frac{1}{2}$, in very small holes.

The following is a description of the distinguishing features of each variety; the numbers refer to the positions of the stamps on the sheet and run from left to right.

No. 1. The serif at the base of the first limb of the first "A" in "PAPUA" almost touches the serif at the base of the second limb; the serif at the top of the first limb of "U" is slightly rounded; the last "A" has the first serif pointing below the level of the serif of the second limb, which it nearly touches; the top serif of the last "A" has a slight thickening on the right, where it appears like a dot. There is a faint white hairline going from the centre of the "1" of "1d." to the centre of the bowl of the "d," on the left.

No. 2. The first limb of the first "A" in "PAPUA" is slightly short, the serif at the base hardly showing. Coloured dots appear under the "T" and "G" of "POSTAGE" on the right, in between the frame of the vignette and the lower frame of the word.

No. 3. The first "P" in "PAPUA" is placed low down on the tablet, while the second "P" is high up; the base of the "U" is much rounded; the space between the "PAPUA" tablet and the frame of the shading above is very small at the right.

No. 4. The "PAPUA" tablet is much thickened over the second "P"; the first "P" has a coloured dot in the centre of the upright; the serifs at the base of the second "A" nearly touch. Coloured dots occur above and below the "G" of "POSTAGE" on the left; the "S" and "T" of "POSTAGE" on the right join at the top.

No. 5. The centre serif of the "E" of "POSTAGE" on the left is entirely absent. There are a few small coloured dots under the lower leaves on the left, between the leaves and the outer frame. The outermost of the lower leaves on the right is not perfectly formed.

No. 6. The serifs at the base of the first "A" in "PAPUA" touch; the base of the "U" is very much rounded, and the serif at the top of the second limb has two small coloured dots; the tablet is very badly shaped under the last "A."

No. 7. "PAPUA" is placed low down, so that the "U" and "A" all but touch the base of the tablet. On the top of the upper leaf, which appears beyond

the frame of the vignette on the left, there is a faint hairline; another joins the outer frame to the value oval.

No. 8. The inner side of the serif of the first limb of the "U" in "PAPUA" is short and blunt, and the serif of the second limb is as long as that of the first; the right portion of the serif at the top of the second "A" is very long, and the serifs at the base are wide apart. The frame of the vignette under the "P" of "POSTAGE" on the right is very thin—possibly broken.

No. 9. The first limb of the first "A" in "PAPUA" appears to be short, the serif, however, is clear; the second "P" is peculiar, its loop is oval at the top and not straight, while the serif is exceptionally thick; the serif at the base of the first limb of the second "A" is long and thick, and the tablet is slightly thickened under it.

No. 10. There is a small coloured dot at the base of the second limb of the second "A" in "PAPUA"; the serifs at the bases of both the letters "A" nearly touch. The central serif of the "E" in "POSTAGE" on the left rests perpendicularly on the serif at the base. The shading at the top of the design on the right is very rough, and the Maltese Cross has an extra sharp point at the right lower side.

No. 11. This is the normal stamp, but of course has the margin attached on the left side.

Nos. 18 and 22 are also normal.

No. 12. The bar of the first "A" in "PAPUA" is very near the serifs at the base, and the bar of the second "A" is lower than usual; there is a faint coloured dot on the centre of the second "P," and one at the top of the "I" of "Id." on the left.

No. 13. The serif at the base of the first "P" of "PAPUA" begins with a dot; the bar of the first "A" slants downwards from left to right.

No. 14. The first limb of the first "A" of "PAPUA" is lower than the second limb; the serif at the base of the second limb of the second "A" is very long on the right side.

No. 15. The serif at the top of the "P" of "POSTAGE" on the right is produced backwards till it touches the frame. The right side of the Maltese Cross is joined by a hairline to the frame of the "match-box" shading.

No. 16. The lower limb of the right-hand sail is cut into on its lower side, almost cutting the sail into two parts.

No. 17. The serifs at the base of the second "A" of "PAPUA" form one continuous line. There are two white dots under the "d" of "Id." on the left.

No. 19. The serifs at the base of the first "A" in "PAPUA" nearly touch; those of the second "A" form one line. The lower line of the frame of the "match-box" shading is broken on the left; outside the design at the upper left of the stamp there is a small *black* dot.

No. 20. The serifs at the base of the first "A" of "PAPUA" are joined; the tablet is slightly thickened under the second "A." The "match-box" shading on the right of the Maltese Cross shows a space where the shading is absent.

No. 21. The space between the "PAPUA" tablet and the frame of the vignette is filled up by a coloured blotch, under the last "A."

No. 23. This number, so long the favourite, can now only be distinguished by the fact that the serif at the base of the first limb of the first "A" in "PAPUA" is horizontal, and almost touches the serif of the second limb, which is rounded as usual.

No. 24. The serif at the top of the second "A" of "PAPUA" is practically absent.

No. 25. The serifs at the base of the first "A" of "PAPUA" are joined; the first limb of the same letter nearly touches the bottom of the tablet, as does also the right-hand side of the base of the "U."

No. 26. The serifs at the bases of both letters "A" in "PAPUA" are nearly joined. The Maltese Cross is joined by a blotch of colour to the frame of the "match-box" shading on the left.

No. 27. The second "P" in "PAPUA" is almost devoid of a serif at the base; the right-hand side of the base of the "U" nearly touches the bottom of the tablet. The frame of the value oval on the left is broken just where the lower leaves spring out. There is a hairline joining the value oval on the right to the outer frame at the bottom.

No. 28. The first limbs of both letters "A" in "PAPUA" are lower down than the second limbs. The Maltese Cross is joined on the right side by two hairlines to the frame of the "match-box" shading. There is a very small space between the right end of the "PAPUA" tablet and the frame of the shading.

No. 29. The Maltese Cross is joined to the frame of the "match-box" shading by two hairlines on the right; the outer frame of the value oval on the left side is broken owing to the overlapping leaf not printing.

No. 30. The lower serifs of the first "A" of "PAPUA" are joined, and those of the second "A" nearly so. The "S" of "POSTAGE" on the right is much blurred; the Maltese Cross is joined by two minute hairlines on the left side to the frame of the "match-box" shading.



A Philatelic Itinerary of the World

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

IT is a generally accepted axiom that every member of the human race is imbued to a greater or lesser extent with that roving instinct which the Germans so aptly term "*wanderlust*." The love of travel, the desire to visit lands other than one's own, to gaze upon unfamiliar scenes, to mingle with strange peoples, and to hearken to a babel of tongues foreign to our ears, is a trait that unquestionably is deeply engrained in the hearts of mankind; indeed, it is to this adventurous spirit that the world of to-day owes its present high state of civilization and advancement. Had it not been for this same "*wanderlust*," a large proportion of the world as now constituted would have remained undiscovered, and civilization confined to a small strip of territory bordering on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

If only for the broadening influence which travel must necessarily exercise upon the human mind, this trait should by no means be hastily condemned or discouraged. In support of which observation, I cannot do better than quote the famous lines:—

What do they know of England
Who only England know?

An extended acquaintance with other countries is undoubtedly an important factor in a proper appreciation of our own.

Stamp collectors are particularly prone to fall victims to the variegated charms of globe trotting, by reason of a very natural desire for a more intimate knowledge of the nations in whose postal issues they are especially interested, and instances are by no means lacking of protracted journeys undertaken by wealthy specialists in order to study their subjects on the spot.

Unfortunately the opportunity of emulating these worthy examples is not given to the philatelic multitude, greatly as many of us would desire to do so. Yet, in the matter of sight-seeing, the stamp collector is a distinctly favoured individual, for he can, by the aid of a factor as potent as the fabled magic carpet, indulge in an extensive tour of the principal countries, cities, sights, and wonders of the globe, without so much as stirring from the comfort of his own fireside—and that factor is his own postage stamp album.

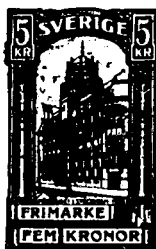
In advancing the claims of Philately to be a universal disseminator of knowledge, little or no attention appears to have been paid to the fact that a large number of the chief "show places" of the world have been made to serve as the subjects of pictorial postage stamp designs.

For those whose desire for originality causes them to favour the byways rather than the highways of Philately, no better outlet for their energies could be found than the formation of a collection of pictorial stamps on the lines indicated in this article, which when completed would constitute a handsome and

fascinating compendium of the world's most beautiful and wonderful sights, and if artistically arranged and interspersed with judicious notes, would be far preferable to the monotony of the picture post card or view album, and prove one of the most entertaining and certain means of interesting non-collecting friends in one's hobby.

It is the writer's intention to accompany the readers of this journal, in the capacity of Cook's Guide and Interpreter-in-ordinary, upon a personally conducted trip round the world via the pages of their own postage stamp albums. As the endeavour to visit all the sights which have been depicted upon the world's postage stamps would involve a constant doubling and redoubling of our tracks if recognized means of locomotion only were employed, I will crave the indulgence of my readers, and by taking a step slightly in advance of the times suppose that this peregrination be made by aeroplane.

Our first objective is Stockholm, the beautiful Swedish capital on the shore of Lake Mala, where, in the principal street, the Vasa Gattan, we gaze upon the imposing new General Post Office, a magnificent specimen of modern Swedish architecture, the work of M. Ferdinand Boberg. It was moved to its present site from a more obscure thoroughfare in 1903, and forms the subject of the design of the handsome rectangular 5 kronen stamp issued in celebration of the event.



Across the Gulf of Finland lies Holy Russia, and in the Muscovite capital we view the handsome equestrian statue of Peter the Great, the founder of Petersburg, which appears on the 7 kopecs value of the series of Charity stamps, issued during the Russo-Japanese War, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers. This monument, which stands on the left bank of the Neva beside the Admiralty Buildings, on what is known as the English Embankment and in front of the Cathedral of St. Isaac, was unveiled in 1782 by Catherine II, and was executed in bronze by the sculptor Falconet. It is mounted on a huge granite base, 26 feet in height and 44 feet long by 22 feet wide, which was brought specially from the village of Lakhta on the Gulf of Finland. The famous Russian Emperor is shown on

horseback ascending an eminence at full gallop and pointing with drawn sword towards the Neva.

Journeying southward from St. Petersburg, we arrive at the ancient Russian capital of Moscow.

The world-famous Kremlin first claims our attention, a triangular fortress, situated upon rising ground, 100 feet above the river, on the left bank of the Moskva, and comprising a miniature city in itself. Enclosed within its walls are many palaces, churches, barracks, and offices, the sacred buildings including the famous Uspensky Cathedral.



In the Red Square adjacent to the Kremlin, we next view a monument erected to the memories of the national heroes Minin and Pasharsky. Kosma Minin was a butcher of Nizhni-Novgorod, who in March, 1612, headed a rising of his countrymen, as a result of which Prince Dimitri Pasharsky was made ruler of the Muscovite Empire. Under his rule Russia succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Swedes and Poles, and the foundation of an independent Russian nation was laid. The 5 and 10 kopeks values of the Charity series of 1905 depict respectively this monument and the Kremlin.



From Moscow we travel in a north-westerly direction to the district of Livonia, and in its capital, the town of Wenden, lying to the north-east of Riga on the River Aa, we inspect the ruins of an ancient stronghold of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, who when besieged by the forces of Tsar Ivan IV blew up the castle, and themselves with it, rather than surrender. These historical remains are shown on the 1901 issue of the local postage stamps of this province.

Crossing the Polish border into Germany we make our way with all speed to Berlin, in which city the Mecca of all true philatelists will undoubtedly be the renowned German Postal Museum.



This we find located in the handsome edifice occupied by the Ministry of Posts, situated at the junction of the Mauer and Leipziger Strasse. A view of this building is shown on the current 1 mark stamp; it is a striking example of Italian Renaissance architecture. It was erected by Schwartzow in 1871-73 and enlarged and rebuilt in 1893-98. The Postal Museum is housed in the wing immediately beneath the figures of the two giants supporting the terrestrial globe.



At the foot of "Unter den Linden," the Pall Mall of Berlin, facing the western portal of the Schloss and overlooking the Lustgarten and Cathedral, stands the national memorial to the Emperor William I, the unveiling ceremony of which is portrayed on the 3 marks value of the current series, after a painting by W. Pape. The Emperor is shown seated upon his favourite charger "Hypocrates," led by an allegorical figure of "Peace." The four corners of the pedestal are occupied by figures symbolical of "Victory," standing upon globes and holding flowers and wreaths in their hands, whilst on either side of the base are seated figures emblematic of "War" (on the north side) and "Peace" (on the south). The bas-reliefs on the base of the pedestal represent respectively the "Horrors of War" and the "Blessings of Peace," whilst projecting from the base are four lions surmounted by trophies of standards and weapons.

The monument is flanked on three sides by a façade of coupled Ionic columns, designed by Halmhuber, adorned with sculptured groups representing severally the Kingdoms of "Prussia" (by Brauer), "Bavaria" (by Gaul), "Saxony" (by Koraus), and "Wurtemberg" (by Brauer). The four groups at the back, visible from the Schinkel Platz, represent together "Commerce and Navigation" (by L. Cauer), "Art" (by Hidding), "Science" (by K. Begas), and "Agriculture and Industry" (by L. Cauer). Each corner of the Pavilion bears a bronze Quadriga, that on the north with "Prussia" (by Gotz), and on the south "Bavaria" (by Bernetiz).

The total cost of the erection of this memorial was £200,000, and space was cleared for its reception by damming the River Spree and removing the Schloss-friede from its former site. The bronze castings were made by Gladentaik, and the memorial was unveiled by the present Kaiser, William II, son of the late Emperor, on March 22nd, 1897, the centenary of his grandfather's birthday.

Resuming our journey, we travel rapidly through Austria, pausing however to inspect the Royal Palace of Schonbrunn, whose erection was commenced by the Emperor Leopold I and completed in 1750 by the Empress Maria Theresa, a view of which appears on the 2 kronen value of the Austro-Hungarian Jubilee series of 1903; and in Vienna itself the celebrated



Hofburg Imperial Palace, depicted on the 5 kronen stamp of the same issue.

Continuing southwards and travelling Northern Italy we arrive at length in the ancient Italian seaport of Genoa, where we view the monument erected



to the memory of Genoa's greatest son, Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. This handsome memorial, the work of Larizo, was unveiled in 1863, and forms the design of the 5 pesos value of the pictorial series issued by the South American Republic of Salvador in 1893.

Our next visit is paid to the tiny Republic of San Marino, notorious for its speculative postage stamp issues. It is situated a short distance from the Italian town of Rimini and is built round the three peaks of the Apennines known as Monte Titano.



A panoramic view of the world's smallest republic is shown on certain values of the 1903 series of postage stamps. In the distance are to be seen the three towers of the Rocca Fortress, the Palazzo Publico, and the Torre del Fratta, all of which are crowned by enormous weather vanes in the form of feathers. The foreground is occupied by the village of Borgo, the market town of San Marino, which, being located at the base of the mountain, is more convenient for Italian traders who come into the

republic from the surrounding district with their wares.

Despite its limited area, amounting to only thirty-three miles, San Marino contains no fewer than eight provinces, of which the capital, the town of San Marino, is situated in that known as Pieve.



One of the principal buildings is the Council Chamber, an imposing edifice of medieval architecture, which was restored in 1894 and figures upon some special pictorial stamps issued in commemoration of the visit of the King of Italy to the Republic and the installation of a new Regent.



On the 1 lira denomination of the same series appears a view of the interior of the Grand Council Chamber, in which the Legislative Council of the Republic, numbering sixty representatives, meets in solemn conclave behind closed doors.

In the City Square, between the Council House and the General Post Office, stands a handsome marble statue of Liberty, which was presented to the Republic by an English lady, and is portrayed upon the internal postage stamps issued in 1899.



A general view of the City Square, including this monument and the Council House, figures on the 50 centesimi pictorial stamp of 1894.

(To be continued.)



New Zealand MS. Official Stamps. Issued at Reefton, N.Z., in December, 1906

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

A LITTLE time back we purchased the collection of stamps formed by Mr. J. Mason in New Zealand; in this collection the stamps of New Zealand were specialized, and were rather a fine lot.

In going over the collection I noticed a set of the current stamps of 1906 with the word "Official" written across them, diagonally, in red, and all bearing either the postmark of Reefton, N.Z., with a date between "31 JA. 07" and "26 AP. 07," or a mark lettered "GREYMOOUTH," in a circle with the word "PAID" across the centre and a large figure "3" below.

I give illustrations of both of these marks :—



It will be noticed that the first illustration shows part of the second mark, as well as almost the whole of the first.

Mr. Mason kindly handed me some correspondence about these stamps between Mr. A. T. Bate, the well-known philatelist of Wellington, N.Z., and Mr. C. O. Wilson, the Inspector-in-Charge of the Police in the Greymouth District, at the Reefton Station. From this correspondence I publish the following extracts, which relate to the stamps in question, so that the information may be on record.

No. 1.

From Mr. A. T. Bate, Wellington, N.Z., dated 23 June, 1908, to

Mr. C. O. Wilson, Inspector-in-Charge of the Greymouth District, at Reefton Station.

"Dear Mr. Wilson,—Mr. Mason tells me you have been good enough to state that you will supply me with full information respecting the provisional official surcharges used by the Police Dept. When I first mentioned the matter to Mr. Robertson, secretary of the G.P.O., he did not think that the use of the written surcharge had been authorised, but he now says it was authorised on application pending the supply of printed surcharged stamps being received."

No. 2.

From Mr. C. O. Wilson to Mr. A. T. Bate, dated 26 June, 1908.

"The history of the Provisional issue of Official Stamps is as follows :—

"In Dec. 06, the Gov. decided to abolish the Franking system, and Regulations were published in the Gov. Gaz. see page 3286/06; in accordance with that

notice, and special instructions from my own Dept., requisitions were made out for stamps required to commence the New Year (07) with. I approved and signed a number of such; these were forwarded to the different Chief Postmasters. In January, 07, I started collecting Official stamps, and I was surprised to find handmade provisionals had been issued; needless to say I collected all I could; unfortunately most of the large values were used on telegrams. I then made enquiry with the result, I found that £3 8. 6. worth had been prepared at Greymouth and forwarded to Reefton, the local postmaster issued them to the Sergeant of Police and they were used from Reefton. I enclose a copy of the original requisition I have kept by me, it will give you particulars of values and quantities."

Copy of an Extract from the Official Requisition

REEFTON, NEW ZEALAND.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT,

Department of Service } Police

Dr. to the Postmaster, Reefton.

Date of Service or Supply.	Particulars in full.			Amount.	
1906	To Postage Stamps supplied as per particulars below.				
29 Dec.	No. of Stamps in figures	No. of Stamps in words.	Denomination.		
	24	Twenty-four	At ½d.	1	0
	50	Fifty	„ 1d.	4	2
	50	Fifty	„ 2d.	8	4
	50	Fifty	„ 3d.	12	6
	25	Twenty-five	„ 6d.	12	6
	20	Twenty	„ 1/-	1	0
	5	Five	„ 2/-	10	0
			Total £	3	8 6

In reply to another letter from Mr. Bate, asking for further details, Mr. Wilson writes, under date 1 July, '08 :—

"I learnt in Jan. '07, that the Chief Postmaster had been instructed in case of non-arrival of 'Official' stamps, to get some prepared in their office. . . . Evidently such a difficulty was foreseen as in addition to the word 'Official' in writing, a handstamp,* rubber, with two circles, with the word Greymouth between the circles and the figure '3' in the centre of the inner circle, was prepared. . . .

"I think I can supply the names of the officers who actually prepared this issue if required."

These are all the details that I have been able to obtain. The stamps are an interesting and very small series of local provisionals, and complete sets will be practically unobtainable.

* This was evidently the second mark to which I referred at the commencement of this paper, though the description given here does not seem quite accurate.

Colour Names and the French Chrysanthemum Society's Colour Chart

By NORMAN THORNTON

A GREAT deal has been written lately on the subject of colour names, and conferences for the purpose of arranging some standard which shall be accepted by all philatelists, and among other suggestions it has been proposed that the recently issued chart of the French Chrysanthemum Society should be adopted. We have, therefore, made a point of obtaining this work, and have studied it carefully with the idea of forming an opinion as to how far it is likely to be helpful in straightening out some of the admitted inconsistencies and discrepancies in the leading stamp catalogues. The chart is indeed a very valuable as well as handsome work, and consists of three hundred and sixty-five plates, each bearing a separate colour in four shades. The origin or reason of each name is given, and the equivalent in French, English, Italian, Spanish, and German; and under the heading "Remarks" are mentioned instances in the vegetable kingdom (for this is above all a horticulturist's chart) where such colours can be matched. For instance, we are told that the shade given on Plate 21 and described as "Lemon-yellow" is the general colour of the popular tea-rose, Maréchal Niel, whilst the colour on Plate 95, "Morocco red," the lightest shade of which is near to what our publishers' Catalogue calls Venetian red, is to be met with in certain species of mushroom. In this connection one very ludicrous anomaly appears in the chart; Plate 73 is described in the French as "Laque vert," and whilst it seems to be a *green* with no very extraordinary peculiarities, the compilers have been unable to match it with any vegetable growth; this, however, does not deter the English member of the committee, Mr. C. Harman Payne, from dubbing it "Grass-green." Again, we fancy that we could have matched "Forget-me-not blue" rather more nearly to our remembrance of this popular flower, and we must confess that "Lobelia blue" suggests to us a *deep bright blue*, not at all similar to the *mauvish* tint given; but there may be other varieties of lobelia that come nearer to this shade. On the subject of "violet" we differ in opinion from the compilers of this work, and also from most other stamp catalogues; this block of colours was carefully revised in "Gibbons" some two years ago, and the basis worked upon may be summed up in the well-known lines, "The rose is red, the violet *blue*," etc., and for a colour to be described as *violet* it should show a preponderating percentage of *blue*, as against *red*, otherwise it ranks amongst the *mauves* or *purples*. Certainly there are *purple* violets, but we believe our publishers' classification to be the most popular conception of the colour, and the best for philatelic purposes. Again, we are of the opinion, writing from memory, that Parma violets are of a distinct *light blue* colour, and the shade given in the

chart is quite a *bright mauve*, which, had we to allot it to one of the *violet* family, we should name "Neapolitan." If we catalogued two stamps of the shades given as "Sèvres" and "Wedgwood" *blue* as such, we should expect to receive a deluge of letters protesting that these were not *blue* but *green*; but we believe that the colours used in these potteries are *green* before the articles are baked, and that the action of baking acts on the colouring matter; the compilers may have taken the unbaked pigment as their basis in these instances. These, however, are comparatively unimportant items, and only serve to illustrate the immense difficulty of compiling a work of this nature, which shall be in accordance with the views of all. The chief objection to adopting the chart, *as a whole*, as a standard of colour names for stamps, is its redundancy in this respect. Many of the colours given match each other so indistinguishably, especially in the deeper shades, that to differentiate between them in a catalogue would only add to the confusion. What is required for the ideal catalogue is a selection of popular and easily understood names, which at once make an approximately correct impression upon the brain; such colours as *Ageratum blue*, *Mineral brown*, *Quaker green*, *Bishop's violet*, *Rose Neryon*, do not at once convey any meaning to the uninitiated; whereas popular names such as *Fawn*, *Claret*, *Olive-green*, *Scarlet* are at once fully understandable to any one with or without a precise knowledge of the colour trades or of horticultural distinctions. In a catalogue each name must be made to cover a fairly wide range in its own particular class, and with the aid of such qualificatives as *deep*, *pale*, *dull*, *bright*, etc., can, we believe, sufficiently cover the whole field of Philately. It must be remembered that the object of colour names in a catalogue is not to separately distinguish by name every minutely differing shade throughout the whole work, but is primarily of a comparative nature, to enable distinction to be made between stamps of the same group which might otherwise be confused. Thus, supposing a particular issue contains one stamp of a *green* colour, *green* may be quite a sufficient description, there being no other similar stamp or printing of the same stamp with which it can be confused; and this does not mean that the colour matches exactly that of every other stamp labelled "*green*," but if, more than one printing having taken place, the second shade is sufficiently distinct to be separately catalogued, it may be expedient to label them *yellow-green* and *blue-green*, in comparison with one another, but that does not necessarily imply that they exactly match every other *yellow-green* or *blue-green* stamp throughout the catalogue. Keeping this idea before us, we shall see that most of the inconsistencies, which undoubtedly exist in all catalogues, though undesirable, are not at

all vital to the usefulness of these works. It would be absurd to expect that every stamp labelled *mauve* should exactly match, for since stamp printing was begun, the introduction of aniline colours has given us an enormous range of shades in this one colour alone, and as the use of them has become more general, some of the *mauves* of to-day have properties quite distinct from those of the earlier, and yet undoubtedly *mauve* stamps.

We believe that any wholesale additions to the colour names used in the principal catalogues would serve no useful purpose. If the proposed colour conference is to do any useful work, and the members

contemplate taking the French Chrysanthemum Society's chart as a basis, we should suggest that a large number of the plates should be eliminated and others grouped together, and popular and readily comprehensible names applied to these groups, selected for the most part from those already employed in the leading catalogues. Whether the publishers could be induced to accept them is another question; these works are usually kept set up in type from one edition to another, and the resetting of any considerable portion of the text, such as might be entailed by a readjustment of colours, would be an exceedingly costly undertaking!



Destruction of the "Seebeck" Plates

THE following letter, dated November 9, 1911, is of interest to collectors, as showing that no further reprinting of a large proportion of the notorious "Seebeck" issues is possible:—

MR. HENRY L. CALMAN,
100 William Street, New York.

Dear Sir,

At your request the undersigned Committee have this day visited the Hamilton Bank Note Company, Brooklyn, New York, and have examined certain plates for the so-called "Seebeck" issues of Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. The plates were of steel, of various sizes, with designs engraved in *taille douce*. We certify that all the plates mentioned in the following list had been so defaced by cuts, made with a file, across each row of designs (usually both vertically and horizontally), that they could not be used for further printings of stamps.

Ecuador.

1892 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., 1, 5 s.
1894 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., 1, 5 s.
1895 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., 1, 5 s. (2 plates).
Double plates, 1894 and 1895 : 1, 2, 10, 20, 50 c., 1 s.
1896 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., 1, 5 s.
Postage Due : 1 and 2 c. (on 1 plate).
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 c. (all on 1 plate).
Official Seal : 1 plate.
Telegraph stamps :—1893 : 10, 20, 40 c.
1894 : 10, 20, 40 c.

Honduras.

1893 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c., 1 p.
1895 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 c., 1 p.

Nicaragua.

1893 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 c., 1, 2, 5, 10 p.
The 25 c. of this set was only used for Official stamps.
1894 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 c., 1, 2, 5, 10 p.
1895 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 c., 1, 2, 5, 10 p.
The 25 c. of this set is not known to have been used.

1896 : 1, 2, 5, 10 c.

1897 : 1, 2, 5, 10 c.

Double plates, 1896 and 1897 : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c.,
1, 2, 5 p.

1898 : 1, 2, 5 c.

Double plates, *Nicaragua* and *Salvador.*

1898 : 4 c. and 13 c.

10 c. and 12 c.

15 c. and 10 c.

20 c. and 20 c.

50 c. and 1 p.

1 p. and 24 c.

2 p. and 26 c.

5 p. and 50 c.

1899 : 1 c. and 2 c.

4 c. and 13 c.

5 c. and 3 c.

5 c. and —

10 c. and 5 c.

15 c. and 10 c.

20 c. and 12 c.

50 c. and 26 c.

1 p. and 50 c.

2 p. and 100 c.

There were twenty designs for each country on each double plate of the 1899 issue. The transfers for the lithographic stones were doubtless taken from these plates.

Postage Due, type D1* : 1 and 2 c. (on 1 plate).

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 c.
(all on 1 plate).

Official Seal : 1 plate.

Salvador.

1890 : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 c., 1 p.

1891 : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, 50 c., 1 p.

1892 : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, 50 c., 1 p.

1893 : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, 50 c., 1, 2, 5, 10 p.

1894 : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, 50 c., 1, 2, 5, 10 p.

1895 : Type A31*, 15, 24, 50 c., 1 p.

1896 : Type A45*, 1, 15, 24, 50 c., 1 p.

Double plates, 1895 (A31*) and 1896 (A45*).

* Type of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's Catalogue.

- 1 c. and 5 c.
- 2 c. and 3 c.
- 3 c. and 2 c.
- 5 c. and 1 c.
- 10 c. and 30 c.
- 12 c. and 20 c.
- 20 c. and 10 c.
- 30 c. and 12 c.

Coat of Arms for overprinting 1895 (A31*) stamps :
1 plate.

1895, types 32 to 43* : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24,
30, 50 c., 1 p.

1896, types 46 to 57* : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 24, 30,
50, 100 c.

1899 : 1, 2, 3, 5 c.

Postal packets : 5, 10, 15, 20, 50 c.

Registration : 10 c.

Acknowledgment of Receipt : 5 c.

Postage Due : 1 and 2 c. (2 plates, each having
both values).

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 c. (2 plates,
each having all values).

Official Seal : 1 plate.

Money Order Stamps : 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 25, 50, 100,
200 c.

Postal Cards : 2 and 3 c.

We did not find any plates for Nicaragua stamps of the issues of 1890, 1891, and 1892. As Mr. G. B. Calman purchased the remainders of these stamps soon after each issue became obsolete and reprints are not known, it appears probable that the plates were destroyed when the stamps went out of use.

We also failed to find plates for the Honduras stamps of 1890, 1891, and 1892. Whether the plates were delivered to the firm which purchased the remainders of those issues or have been destroyed we are, of course, unable to say.

In addition to the foregoing we did not find the following plates :—

Double plates : Nicaragua and Salvador.

1899 : 2 c. and 1 c.

5 p. and 24 c.

We assume that these four missing values were on two small plates, in conformity with the arrangement adopted for other values of the 1899 issue of the two countries.

Nicaragua, Postage Due, type D2* : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20,
30, 50 c. (probably all on 1 plate).

Salvador, 1896, type A51* : 12 c.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN N. LUFF,

JOHN A. KLEMANN,

P. F. BRUNER.

* Type of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's Catalogue.



Notes and Queries

The Head on our ½d. and 1d. Stamps of 1911.

A CORRESPONDENT points out to us that if we cover up the lower part of the face upon the much-criticized stamps issued last year, the remaining portion bears a strong resemblance to the Prince Consort, His Majesty's grandfather ; it has also been suggested that the general appearance of the head is not unlike that of King Christian IX, as depicted upon the stamps of Denmark. It would seem therefore that the picture possesses some merits as a kind of family portrait—or indeed as a collection of family portraits—but what is really wanted is a portrait of King George himself.

At the beginning of the month, we believe on New Year's Day, a new, and supposed to be improved edition of the ½d. and 1d. stamps was put on sale. Some fairly manifest alterations have been made in the minor details of the Penny stamp, the moustache and beard of the King are made a little clearer and more definite, and the background of the upper corners is now solid instead of being lined. But the most conspicuous alterations are in the Lion, a feature which might well have been improved out of the design altogether ; complaints were made that the poor creature's ribs showed too plainly, as if the present economical Government had put him on short rations ; his ribs have now been concealed by means of a number of additional lines of shading, which certainly give him a sleeker, rather more

rounded, appearance. We may suppose that he has had a decent Christmas dinner, not perhaps off a Postmaster-General or a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, but off some fairly substantial minor official. The alterations in the ½d. seem to have been confined to the retouching of the head ; the beard and moustache are no longer the blurred mass of colour that they were originally, but we are still waiting for a portrait of the King. And no amount of tinkering at the present designs will make them satisfactory for postage stamps.

We must not forget to add that the really important change in both values is in the letter in the lower margins of the sheets ; they now have "B 11" instead of "A 11."

* * *

The Jubilee Stamp Exhibition.—We have received the following notice :—

"The date of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, to be held in London under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, has been fixed for October 14 next. The Exhibition will be opened on Monday the 14th, and will remain open throughout the entire week.

"The Executive Committee has pleasure in announcing that it has secured the finest exhibition hall available in London for the occasion, that of the Royal Horticultural Society, in Vincent Square, Westminster.

"A tentative prospectus of the Exhibition will be issued in February, but as the display is to be a competitive one, taking the whole of the countries of the

world into its scope, collectors will be glad of an early opportunity of strengthening and preparing their collections during the present winter months.

"A section will be devoted to specialized exhibits of Single Issues.

"HERBERT F. JOHNSON,
"Hon. Secretary.

"44 Fleet Street, E.C."

A Stamp Exhibition is so excellent a thing in itself, and the enthusiasm of the Junior Philatelic Society is so eminently calculated to make such an Exhibition a success, that we accepted the notification with joy, though not without asking ourselves the question, What Jubilee is it that is to be celebrated in the year 1912? The Society is still young (though the same cannot be said for some of its members), it has not yet reached its fiftieth or even its twenty-fifth year, and we were unable to solve the problem until we learned from *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that 1912 is to be regarded as the "Fiftieth Year of Philately." We do not quite understand why. Stamp Collecting commenced before 1862; the word "Philately" was not invented until some two or three years later. It is, in point of fact, rather the Jubilee of Stamp Literature, the publication of which actually commenced, we believe, at the end of 1861, and may be said to have taken firm root in 1862, in which year appeared the first three editions of Mount Brown's Catalogue. Mr. Mount Brown is still, we are glad to know, in the land of the living, and he will be a member of the "Committee of Honour" of the Jubilee Exhibition, to which we wish every success.

* * *

The First Issue of Ceylon.—In a full report, contained in *The Philatelic Record*, of a meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society on November 17, there is an account of a display of the Stamps of Ceylon by one of the members, in which the following paragraph occurs:—

"Mr. Oxley, in his opening remarks, disputing the date given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their Catalogue to the first issues of Ceylon, stated that no stamps of Ceylon were issued prior to 1857, and the deep purple-brown 6d., given by them as issued in 1855, only had its plate made in April or May, 1858, and the first consignment despatched by Perkins, Bacon and Co., on May 14th, 1858."

Mr. Oxley no doubt obtained his information from the book published by the London Philatelic Society, in 1892, on the stamps, etc., of "British India and Ceylon," a very good authority; it says nothing about the date at which the plates were made, but the first supply of 6d. listed in it is the one sent out in May, 1858. If, however, Mr. Oxley had extended his researches to a little later date, he would have found that, in *The London Philatelist* for March, 1901, there is a paper by Mr. E. D. Bacon, in which it is shown that the list obtained from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. some ten years earlier had been discovered to be incomplete, that the plate for the 6d. "was completed on July 12th, 1855, and that 250 sheets of 240 stamps each, i.e. 60,000, Six Pence violet stamps were despatched to the colony on the 26th of the same month." It was this information that led our publishers to alter the date of the issue of the first 6d. of Ceylon from 1857 to 1855.

The Stamp Collector's Annual is an old friend, which comes to us with a new face and from a fresh source, being edited by Mr. D. B. Armstrong and published by Mr. H. F. Johnson. The new issue, the ninth, shows a considerable increase in size over its immediate predecessor, and whilst it reproduces the main features of its forebears, others have been introduced calculated to add to the general usefulness of the work. We note that the "Philatelic Literary Index" for the year has been extended to cover the principal foreign journals, in addition to those in English, and this Index is so important an item that we think it necessary to point out one little matter in which we consider that it is open to criticism. It is doubtful in our opinion whether obituary notices should be included in such an Index at all, or not, but surely if any of them are included, all should go in, or at least if one notice of the death of a prominent philatelist is included, all similar notices relating to the same person should be referred to. Our last volume contained obituary notices of eight persons, only two of the eight names find a place in the Index before us (some of the others might well have done so), but what we think is of more importance is the fact that according to the Index the death of Judge Philbrick was referred to nowhere except in *The London Philatelist*, and that of Mr. Warhurst only in *The Postage Stamp*, whereas obituary notices of both appeared in numerous other periodicals, and references to them should also have been given.

An interesting chapter is devoted to "Celebrities of the Stamp World"; a "Stamp Trade Directory" and a "Philatelic Press Guide" are very useful new features; and the list of "British Exchange Clubs" has been reinstated. This last, and the "Directory of Philatelic Societies," are liable to require careful revision and keeping up to date; we have heard nothing of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, for instance, for several years past, and we wonder whether it still has the same President and Secretary.

Do not suppose that we have nothing but fault to find; on the contrary, we have looked for points where we think improvements might be made, and have found but few.

* * *

The Stamp Year.—This is a new publication, of a similar nature to the last, compiled by Mr. F. J. Melville, and published by Mr. W. H. Peckitt. Comparisons are proverbially odious, but when two such works reach us at about the same time, comparisons are really unavoidable; some of the most useful contents of the *Annual* are not repeated in the *Year Book*, but we think the latter is the more attractive of the two. We advise all our readers to purchase both; they are only 1s. each. The *Year Book* contains a large amount of general information, postal as well as philatelic; for instance the table of contents includes: The Universal Postal Union; British Postmasters-General; The Colonial Office; Crown Agents for the Colonies, etc. etc. There is also a very valuable article on "Postage Stamp Law, concerning Forgeries, Facsimiles, and Illustrations of Stamps," showing how the law stands at present in regard to these matters, and how much (or perhaps, rather, how little)

assistance it is likely to be to Stamp Collectors. There is one article, the usefulness of which we venture to question; it is entitled "The Value of a Collection Mathematically Ascertained," and we consider it not only useless but really misleading. It is based upon the prices charged by dealers for collections of various sizes, and from those prices the author goes on to calculate the prices of collections of different sizes and made in entirely different ways. Numbers, only, appear to be taken into consideration, but numbers are a very unsafe guide. Circumstances will alter the whole case; a collection of five thousand stamps purchased from a dealer ten years ago will be a very different one, and of very different value, from a similar collection purchased to-day; and one commenced fifteen years ago, and slowly accumulated in the ordinary way, will greatly differ from either of them.

The list of "Philatelic Societies of the Empire" contains a large amount of useful detail; it errs, we think, if at all, in the direction of exclusion, but if any existing Societies have been omitted, we hope that their secretaries will discover that fact in time to send full particulars for the issue for 1913.

A "Polyglot Dictionary" of English words to be commonly found in catalogues, with their equivalents in French, German, and Spanish, concludes a very useful little volume, but we doubt whether there is any equivalent for *tête-bêche* in German or Spanish, any more than there is in English.

* * *

The Postage Stamps of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.—A work by Mr. D. B. Armstrong, forming the first of a new series of sixpenny handbooks, to be published by Messrs. Bright and Son, under the general title of "Bright's Philatelic Library." A good deal has already been written on the subject of the postal issues of this territory, but the information is scattered for the most part through the pages of various periodicals; it is therefore convenient to have it collected and published in one small volume, together with "certain official data" which Mr. Armstrong has been able to obtain, and thus to have a summary of all that has appeared, in a compact and handy form. We would point out one little inconsistency, which might confuse the casual student—the word "last" (or "final")—in connection with the Arabic overprint on the Egyptian stamps, refers on page 16 to the right-hand character, and on page 17 to the left-hand one.

* * *

The Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.—We are very glad to learn from Mr. Léon Adutt that the arrangements for the Congress, which we would remind our readers takes place at Margate at the beginning of May next, are progressing favourably. It is to be understood that all members of Philatelic Societies, and their friends, will be admitted to the meetings of the Congress, though only the Delegates can vote upon the matters discussed. It is also to be noted that there will be a Cinderella Dance, in the Ballroom of the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel (the meeting place of the Congress), on the evening of May 4th, to which non-philatelists will also be admitted.

Those Persian Provisionals.—We are shown two further values of these curious stamps, two of which were described in Mr. Phillips's "Topical Notes" in April and last month. They come from the correspondent at Lingeh referred to in December, and one of them is 6 shahis and the other 12 shahis; the former is in *purple*; like the stamps previously described, it has the central inscription enclosed in a very irregular seven-sided frame and has the value in the upper corners. The 12 shahis is in a *dull rose* colour, and is not a good enough impression for reproduction, the frame surrounding the inscription is either five- or six-sided, the lower part of the impression being much blurred we cannot see where the lines join; the value in the upper corners is quite distinct, and the inscription in the centre is no doubt the same as that on the lower value, which is now stated to read "Puste Millate Islam."

Some day we may have to persuade Mr. Thornton to chronicle these amongst his New Issues and put them into the Catalogue.

* * *

An O.R.C. Variety.—There has been mention of late, in divers quarters, of a so-called "error" of the Fourpence (Type 38, we gather) of the Orange River Colony, inscribed "I OSTAGE," instead of "POSTAGE," that is to say with the loop of the letter "P" deficient, or invisible. Mr. Tamsen writes of this, in *The South African Philatelist*, and incidentally reveals to us how this variety was produced. The first copy found was supposed to be unique, and the original suggestion was that the "error" had been noticed and corrected. Mr. Tamsen, however, has a copy with single "CA" watermark, and has also found it on sheets with the multiple watermark, where it is "the second stamp in the bottom row of the left-hand top pane." He expresses the opinion "that the loop of the 'P' must have broken off long ago, and never been noticed." And he adds, "My copy on single watermark paper shows a slight difference from the copies on multiple paper, in that the loop of 'P' is not quite broken away."

But Mr. Tamsen has forgotten that as the "P" is in white on colour, there was nothing to break off. What must have happened was that the outline of the loop got filled up, and so printed solid; possibly a bit of dirt got stuck in it first, and then the ink gradually filled the rest. This must have begun while the single "CA" paper was in use, and been completed when the multiple paper came in. The first time that the plate was thoroughly cleaned the dirt and ink would be removed, and the "error" would thus be *corrected*. Does it occur on all the sheets of 4d. with multiple watermark?

* * *

Addenda to the Index of Vol. XIX.—We regret to find that some additions to New Issues and Discoveries, which were inserted at the last moment, were not indexed. Those of our readers who bind their volumes of the *Monthly Journal* would do well to add page 461 after *Great Britain* and *India*.

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.—The promised improvements in the King George stamps have at length been effected, and the result is really quite pleasing so far as is possible with the surface-printing method. The chief changes in the 1d. are the shading of the lion and the elimination of the fuzzy appearance of His Majesty's beard and hair. In the case of the ½d., no structural alterations have been made, but here again the fuzziness gives place to clear definable shading. The printing from the new plates is all that can be desired.

Levant.—The King George 1d. first type has been over-printed "Levant."

Canada.—We have seen the two lower values of the new set, and very handsome they are. This is the best portrait of King George that has yet appeared on stamps, and the work is, in our opinion, even an improvement on the beautiful stamps which the British American Bank Note Co. has for so many years provided for the Dominion.



43
JANUARY, 1912. Type 43. Perf. 12.
150 1 c., deep green.
160 2 c., rose-carmine.

India.—Two further values of the King George set have reached us.



56
DECEMBER, 1911. Types 56 and 57. Perf. 14.
2 a., violet.
3 a., orange-brown.



57

A correspondent has very kindly sent us a card posted at the Durbar, and having the stamp obliterated with a very fine and large special postmark, 38 mm. in diameter; the letters "G. R. I." in fancy script type are in the centre, surmounted by a Crown, the date "16 DEC." underneath, and the inscription "CORONATION" at left, and "DURBAR 1911" at right, within a single-line circle.—E. B. E.

Indian Native States.—*Tihri Garhwal.*—A correspondent sends us a stamp, of European (perhaps De La Rue) manufacture, of which the following is a brief description:—In the centre a Coat of Arms, with Eagles as Crest and Supporters, and "DEI GRATIA" on a scroll below, in a frame of fancy shape, with an ornamental border at each side; name on a label at top, and value (in carmine) on a similar label at foot, the inscription in each case being both in English and in Devanagari characters. In the absence of any inscription denoting postage, we think it probable that this is a fiscal, and from the value being printed in a second

colour, we presume there is a series; but we are asked what the stamp is and are unable to answer the question. Surface-printed, on white paper, with apparently a watermark; perf. 14.

1 a., green and carmine.

Our Atlas tells us that Garhwal is a District in the northern portion of the United Provinces, between 30° and 31° North Latitude and 78° and 80° East Longitude, and that it contains a town, the name of which is spelt "Tehri."—E. B. E.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—Four further values of the new set have been issued. These, however, are not engraved, as are the 5 c. and 12 c., but are surface-printed and are of a smaller size, though the design remains the same. They are printed in Buenos Ayres, presumably at the Mint.



93

DECEMBER, 1911. As Type 93, but of smaller size. Surface-printed. Perf. 13½.

2 c., brown.
10 c., sage-green.
24 c., red-brown.
50 c., black.

Colombia.—We have seen a copy of the ½ c. of 1910, Type 102, with inverted centre.

Costa Rica.—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* records the following further values with the "Correos—Un centimo" surcharge shown last month.

50 c., red-brown (blue).
1 col., deep brown (red).
5 cols., cinnamon (blue).
10 ,, brown (red).

Cuba.—We have seen the 1 c., violet and green, of 1910, with inverted centre.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us further values in the Sigurdsson type. The list now reads as follows:—



55

1911. Type 55. Head and inscription embossed in white. Wmk. Crown, Type 2. Perf. 13.

1 eyr, pale yellow-green.
3 aur, bistre-brown.
4 ,, blue.
6 ,, grey.
15 ,, violet.
25 ,, orange.

French Colonies.—*Madagascar.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that the remainders of the 5 c. and 10 c. of Anjouan, Grand Comoro, Mayotte, and Moheli have been sent to Madagascar to be used up for postal purposes.

Guatemala.—Two new provisionals have made their appearance.

**DOS
CENTAVOS**
Correos de Guatemala

1911

56

DECEMBER, 1911. Types 48 and 44 surcharged as Type 56, in red (R.) or in black (B.).

223|2 c. on 5 c., black and grey-blue (R.).
224|6 c. on 10 c., blue and orange (B.).

Nicaragua.—Mr. H. Ahrens has shown us two provisional Officials formed from the red Railway stamp. In our illustration the vertical surcharge is the first applied for fiscal purposes, and the horizontal surcharge is that converting the stamp into a postal Official.



64

127

RAILWAY STAMPS. Type 64, with Fiscal surcharge as before. Surcharged as Type 127, in black.

1374|15 c. on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion.
1375|20 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. "

Tambre Fiscal
 Vale 10 cts.
 Vale 20 cts.

Portugal.—The 25 r. Vasco da Gama issue of Madeira is now being issued in Portugal with the Republican overprint, and the 15 r. of the provisional issue has been seen with the surcharge inverted.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Inhambane.*—We have seen the 100 r., perf. 12½, with the S. Antonio overprint inverted.

United States.—On the authority of Mr. A. C. Roessler, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* gives the following lists of the Postal Saving Bank stamps:—

- (i.) Wmk. U.S.P.S. in double-lined capitals.
 - 2 c., black.
 - 50 c., green.
 - 1\$, ultramarine.
- (ii.) Wmk. U.S.P.S. in single-lined capitals.
 - 1 c., deep violet.
 - 2 c., black.
 - 10 c., carmine.
 - 50 c., green.
 - 1\$, ultramarine.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. R. H. H.—Your label with head of Mercury, inscribed "Ocean Postage," is cut from an illustrated envelope, published many years ago (about 1849) to advocate "Ocean Penny Postage." The envelopes are not uncommon, the little picture cut from them is of no value.

E. R. H.—We do not know what the object may be of the high-value stamps you mention, unless they can be used for telegrams. They can very seldom be required for regular postal purposes.



Correspondence

ROOM 1005, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK,

December 26th, 1911.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—To assist me in preparing some valuable records, to be used as the basis of a later article for publication, will you ask your readers to tell me of any of the following Cayman Islands stamps that they have, furnishing the information, if possible, in the order indicated below by my inquiries?

Faithfully yours,

C. B. BOSTWICK.

Cayman Islands Stamps.

I. *Specimen (U.P.U. surcharges).* I shall be glad to have any readers send me full data about any of these stamps that they may have, as follows:—

1. Denominations and Issues.
 2. When, how, and from whom acquired. (Just in general terms, such as "Bought from dealer," without mentioning name.)
 3. Approximate or exact cash or exchange price paid for each stamp or lot.
- II. *Jamaica Stamps used in the Cayman Islands.*
1. Denomination.
 2. Description (on cover, piece, etc.).
 3. Date of postmark, and a very full description of it, as there are several types of postmark.
 4. How acquired (as per 1-2 above).
 5. Price, etc. (as per 1-3 above).
- III. *Provisional Envelopes of May, 1908.*
1. Description of cover in full, giving date of postmark; date of postmarks on back, if any; name of sender and addressee; and any other details.
 2. Price, etc. (as per 1-3 above).
 3. How acquired, etc. (as per 1-2 above).



Philatelic Societies

Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

PREPARATIONS for the great annual reunion of British Philatelists are proceeding apace, and no effort is being spared by the Executive Committee to provide an attractive programme for the entertainment of the delegates to assemble at Margate on May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Arrangements have been made for the supply of a perforating machine, with attendant, and frequent demonstrations will be given during the three days, in a room adjoining the Congress Hall. A lantern lecture on the history and evolution of perforating will form one of the features of the Congress, and a cinematograph display of philatelic subjects is also being arranged for.

Suggestions for the Congress Agenda have been received from the Isle of Thanet and Liverpool Junior Philatelic Societies, and Secretaries of other British Societies will confer a favour upon the Executive by discussing matters to be brought before the Congress at the earliest opportunity, and forwarding particulars to the Hon. Secretary.

The following Societies have nominated their delegates:—
Royal Philatelic Society. Messrs. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, and Baron Percy de Worms.

Bath Philatelic Society. Messrs. G. B. Caple and W. C. Elwood.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society. Mr. H. Alsop.

Dundee and District Philatelic Society. Messrs. D. Dickson and E. Philpot Crowther.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society. Rev. G. B. Madden and Mr. C. H. Greenwood.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. Messrs. J. M. Munns and F. L. Devon.

Society of Stamp Collectors. Messrs. P. C. Bishop, L. S. Goldsmith, B. Fainlight, and C. W. Deacon.

It will materially assist the work of organization if Societies will kindly nominate their delegates without delay and communicate their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, Llanadern, Broadstairs.

Bath Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1911-12.

President: B. D. POPE.

Vice-President: J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.

Deputy-Chairman: F. G. WARWICK.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. C. ELWOOD,
43 Milsom Street.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: F. J. NOKES.

Committee: G. B. CAPLE, H. EKINS, N. HORLEY, H. J. NORMAN,
W. G. OLDS, F. G. WARWICK.

PROGRAMME.

1911.		
Sept. 20.	General Display and Exchange.	
Oct. 4.	"Fakes and Forgeries in Philately." G. B. Caple.	
" 18.	"India." W. C. Elwood.	
Nov. 1.	"New South Wales." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.	
" 15.	"High Values in Early English." F. G. Warwick.	
Dec. 6.	"New Zealand." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.	
1912.		
Jan. 3.	"Falklands." F. J. Nokes.	
" 17.	"New Issues and their Varieties." H. J. Norman.	
Feb. 7.	"Queensland." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.	
" 21.	"Cape of Good Hope." B. D. Pope.	
Mar. 6.	"South Australia." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.	
" 20.	"Canada." H. Ekings.	
April 3.	Annual Meeting.	

THE seventh meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on January 3.

Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there were present: Dr. Fuller, Dr. Lace, Messrs. E. R. Cook, F. E. Haigh, F. J. Nokes, H. J. Norman, F. G. Warwick, W. G. Olds, and W. C. Elwood (Hon. Secretary).

The President stated he was sure that members would like to join with him in expressing their sympathy with Mr. H. A. Ekings in his recent bereavement. This was supported by Mr. J. G. Warwick, and carried.

It was agreed to hold an auction sale in March. Messrs. Caple, Olds, and Warwick, with the President and Hon. Secretary, were elected as a Sub-Committee to arrange the details.

Mr. F. J. Nokes read a paper on the stamps of the Falkland Islands, illustrated with a complete display of these interesting stamps, including the early franks. Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., also kindly lent his collection.

At the conclusion of the paper a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. F. J. Nokes for his admirable paper and display, on the motion of Mr. B. D. Pope, seconded by Mr. F. E. Haigh. Mr. B. D. Pope also proposed, and Mr. F. J. Nokes seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. J. E. Heginbottom for so kindly lending his collection.

THE eighth meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on January 17th. Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there were present: Drs. Fenton, Fuller and Lace, Messrs. G. B. Caple, A. H. Longman, H. J. Norman, F. J. Nokes, W. G. Olds, F. G. Warwick, W. C. Elwood (Hon. Sec.), and a visitor.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. H. A. Ekings, acknowledging the vote of sympathy passed at the last meeting; also a letter from Mr. A. Cousins, of Lyttelton, New Zealand, seeking membership.

Two new members were elected: Dr. Fenton, proposed by Mr. B. D. Pope, seconded by Dr. Lace; Mr. C. J. Phillips, proposed by Mr. B. D. Pope, seconded by Mr. W. G. Olds.

The Hon. Secretary stated that the Stamp Auction Sub-Committee had decided to hold the auction on March 20th, at 8 p.m., at the Church Institute. Mr. A. Bertram Fort had kindly consented to conduct the sale. The latest date for receiving lots for sale was fixed for February 29th.

Mr. H. J. Norman read his paper on the "Postage Stamps of the African Colonies during the reign of King Edward VII." It was illustrated with a very fine display of mint stamps of all the colonies watermarked single CA and multiple CA, both on ordinary and chalky paper.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. B. D. Pope proposed, and Mr. W. C. Elwood seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. A. J. Norman for his excellent paper and fine display.

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 third general meeting of the session 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on December 19, 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, J. R. Laing, Sydney R. Turner, T. E. Sansome, F. Read, Edward Buhl, A. Wallace McGregor, D. Field, A. J. Séfi, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade.

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on November 21, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was taken, and Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud was duly elected a life member, and Messrs. R. W. Milward, Ronald Southey, and Karl Frowein, jun., ordinary members of the Society.

Stamps were presented to the Society's collections by the President and Vice-President.

Philatelic publications were received for the Society's Library from the President, Messrs. A. Léon Adutt, J. H. Smyth, W. H. Peckitt, Whitfield King and Co., A. Friedemann, Walter Morley, and from the Isle of Thanet and the Birmingham Philatelic Societies.

All the donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The President handed round for inspection specimens of the 5, 10, and 15 c. stamps of Nicaragua that possessed a peculiar history. The values aforementioned having run out, Railway Parcel Stamps were printed in black on the back, and as the inscriptions could easily be forged, it was ordained that they be fixed on the envelope by one corner only in order that the postman might turn them over to see if Railway Stamps had really been used.

Delegates for the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, will be appointed at the January meeting.

On inquiry, it was stated that the "wants lists" for stamps for the collections of the Society were in course of completion, and would be published and circulated with the least possible delay.

At the conclusion of formal business Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg gave a display of his magnificent collection of "Sydney Views," numbering upwards of six hundred, and in nearly every case in perfect condition. The collection represents an enormous amount of philatelic research.

Mr. Séfi proposed, and Mr. Wallace McGregor seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his great courtesy in again bringing part of his treasures before the Society. This was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

The meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

The fourth general meeting of the session 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on January 16th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron Anthony de Worms, Captain G. F. Napier, Messrs. W. T. Standen, R. Frenzel, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, Sydney R. Turner, T. E. Sanson, E. W. Arnold, T. F. Stafford, J. H. Garrett, D. Field, C. L. Harte Lovelace, D. Thomson, C. C. Tait, P. L. Pemberton, 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 December 19th, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Ronald Southey, formerly an ordinary member, was elected a life member.

Donations to the library were acknowledged with thanks from the President, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, The Philatelic Students' Fellowship, Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co., Whitfield King and Co., Paul Kohl, Ltd., W. H. Peckitt, and Bright and Son.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Chetwynd, D.D., was announced, and a vote of condolence to the relations of the late life member was passed.

Mr. C. C. Tait of Oporto, who received a hearty greeting, presented a collection of Brazilian post cards and entires to the Society's collection. A set of Indian Durbar stamps, with Coronation postmarks, and others, were received from the President, and a number of Colombian stamps from the Vice-President. All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The sum of two guineas was voted from the Reserve Fund to the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, Barnet Branch.

The presentation copy of the *Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship* was passed round for inspection and greatly admired.

Delegates to the Fourth Philatelic Congress were appointed, those chosen being Major E. B. Evans, and Messrs. W. G. Cool, W. H. Peckitt, and H. A. Slade.

At the conclusion of formal business, Captain Napier gave a display of his magnificent specialized collection of the stamps of Brazil, which is a monument of untiring energy and amazing industry. Mr. C. C. Tait proposed and Mr. J. C. Sidebotham seconded a cordial vote of thanks to Captain Napier for the philatelic treat that had been offered to the members, and both expressed the feeling of the meeting that the evening had been specially instructive and interesting. The vote was modestly responded to, and the meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: D. B. ARMSTRONG, Llanadern, Broadstairs.

THE first meeting of the New Year and the sixth of the session was held at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on January 6th, at 8 p.m. The President occupied the chair, and despite the inclement weather there was a good attendance of members and visitors. Mr. Percy C. Bishop, of London, was elected a Vice-President of the Society, and nominated as the Society's third representative on the Executive of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Messrs. Jesse Holness, H. Holness, and H. Inskip were elected ordinary members of the Society, making a total of twelve new members elected during the current season. Representative displays of the stamps of British Guiana and British Honduras in used condition were given from the well-known collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale, and were inspected with keen interest; and a visitor, Mr. H. Ahrens, kindly contributed to the evening's entertainment by exhibiting magnificent specialized collections of Papua and Uruguay, both of which were rich in rarities and elicited much admiration.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: FRED J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

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

A DISPLAY given by Mr. G. H. Type on January 11 proved one of the most enjoyable of the session; the attendance, as usual, was good, and nobody went away disappointed. Mr. Type showed his well-known Edwardian Collection, which includes only postage stamps bearing the effigy of the late King, up to the face value of £1, in mint condition. With the exception of about five specimens this collection is complete in sets, as follows:—

- (1) Single CA watermark.
- (2) Multiple CA watermark. Ordinary paper.
- (3) Multiple CA watermark. Chalky paper.

The rare "singles" of Lagos perhaps created the sensation of the evening.

On the motion of Mr. Herbert Clark, seconded by Mr. Lewis Mennich, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Type.

Mr. L. W. Jenner passed round the 4d. Orange River Colony with "POSTAGE" instead of "POSTAGE"; this stamp is undoubtedly of great rarity.

The concluding item consisted of a display by members, the country chosen being Siam. Only two present showed their collections: Mr. Ireland and Mr. W. Cyril Owen. The former's collection was complete on its own lines; the latter showed a most interesting collection of the later issues, including many specimens with the "short 'i' in Jubilee."

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: HUGH R. VIALL,
39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of meeting held on December 7, 1911, at the Church Institute, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. T. D. Hume, Vice-President, in the chair, and twenty-three members present.

The following were elected as delegates of the Society to the 1912 Philatelic Congress at Margate: Messrs. W. J. Cochrane, C. L. Bagnall, and J. Coltman.

Several donations to the Library, including a copy of Gibbons Catalogue for 1874, were acknowledged with thanks.

Messrs. J. II. Bookless, R. H. P. Priestly, and J. W. Rutherford were elected to the membership, which now totals 117.

Mr. J. Coltman read an interesting paper on "Used King's Heads," and followed with a display of his collection. This consists of some eleven hundred varieties, not counting blocks, strips, or shades, and is remarkable for the extremely fine condition of the stamps. The Colonies are practically all complete. Mr. Coltman also showed a very nice collection of King's Heads on entires.

At the conclusion of the display a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Hume and carried with acclamation.

REPORT of meeting held on December 21st, 1911.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane, President, in the chair, and a good attendance of members.

Mr. Trechmann gave a display of the stamps of foreign countries contained in a Gibbons Imperial Album. There were many rare specimens shown, and the German section was particularly fine. This was followed by a display of some of the British Colonies in sections, which, being practically complete, illustrated what a fine show can be made in these sectional albums.

Mr. Trechmann also handed round a book containing "odds and ends," which proved most interesting.

A hearty vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

REPORT of meeting held on January 4th, 1912.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane, President, in the chair, and twenty-one members present.

Messrs. R. H. Newton and R. H. Robinson were elected to the membership, which now totals 119.

Mr. Geo. B. Bainbridge gave a display of his "S" Colonies, viz. St. Christopher, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Nigeria, and St. Alland. These were practically complete, both used and unused, and included many pairs, blocks, and panes.

A vote of thanks, proposed by the Chairman, was carried with acclamation.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

Hon. Secretary: N. WELSFORD, Box 604, Durban.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Society was held in the School Hall, Aliwal Street, on November 16th, at 8 p.m.

Present: The President, Mr. J. Chamberlain; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Austin; Mrs. Duncan, and Messrs. A. E. Baker, W. P. Williams, L. J. Thomas, — Webb, John Posner, J. E. Fox, H. St. John Ward, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the meeting of 19th October were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Mr. Bronks, Maritzburg, intimating that he had a number of Capes, with outer frame, for disposal. The Society suggested that Mr. Bronks's best method would be to become a member.

The display of "A" countries called forth but two ex-

hibits, but the fact that Antigua and Australia were the only British under this head was no doubt responsible.

It was decided to display "B-B1" countries at the next meeting.

A proposal to include an "Exchange Bourse" on the programme at the monthly meetings was negated.

The Vice-President donated a year's subscription to *The Postage Stamp* to the Society's library, for which he was duly thanked.

Scottish Philatelic Society, Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretary: R. W. FINDLATER, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

THE third meeting of the session was held at 26 Frederick Street on the 11th December, when a good number of members attended.

The President, Mr. William Norfor, C.A., occupied the chair. Mr. T. Kershaw Bonnar was proposed as a member and duly elected.

The first item on the programme was the discussion of the "Glossary of Philatelic Terms." This in itself was a somewhat formidable task, and gave rise to a very animated and interesting discussion, in which all those present joined. It was, however, found that it was impossible to deal fully with this in the limited time at the disposal of the Society, and, on the motion of the President, it was resolved to carry further discussion to a future meeting.

The display for the evening was British Colonials, by Mr. R. Jameson Torrie, the portion chosen being British West Indians.

Unfortunately, owing to illness, Mr. Torrie was unable to attend, and the Society was thereby deprived of that gentleman's description of the stamps shown. The display evoked the highest admiration and praise from those present; and, at its conclusion, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of the President, that the heartiest thanks of the Society should be conveyed to Mr. Torrie for the opportunity he had given the members of viewing such a fine collection of these stamps, accompanied by sincere wishes for his speedy recovery.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1911-12.

President: VICTOR E. BRUKEWICH.

Vice-Presidents: COLONEL C. E. PETTY, C. E. PAGE.

Hon. Treasurer: C. M. BERKELEY.

Hon. Secretary: G. F. C. WOODS, "Ravensbourne," Penhill, Cardiff.

Committee:

Chairman: ALDERMAN TROUCE.

WALTER SCOTT.

G. A. BIRKENHEAD.

B. W. KING.

T. EDWARDS.

Meeting-place: 3 Park Place, Cardiff.

SYLLABUS.

Dec. 11. E. P. Crowther. "Finland."

Jan. 8. V. Brukewich. "Great Britain."

Feb. 12. Alderman Trounce. General Display.

Mar. 11. Walter Scott. General Display.

April 8. B. W. King. "U.S.A."

THE meeting held on December 11, presided over by Mr. Brukewich, was attended by thirteen members. A display of Finnish stamps was given by Mr. E. P. Crowther, who recently was awarded a bronze medal for his specialized collection of the 1885 Issue at the Vienna International Exhibition. He showed some exceptionally nice things, too numerous to mention, as his collection is well known.

An enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Crowther, who suitably responded.



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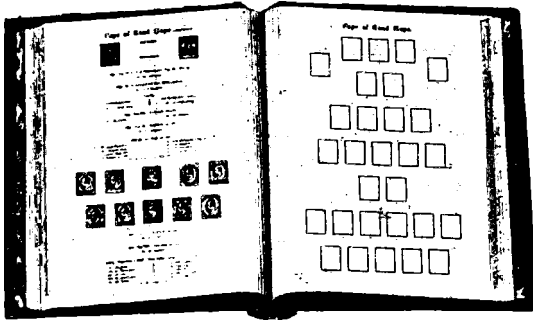
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The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and can 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. r. d.	Section.	Price. Pages. r. d.	Section.	Price. Pages. r. d.	
1. Great Britain (10.11)	90..3 10	AUSTRALIAN COLS.—contd.		COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—contd.		
WEST INDIES.			90. South Australia (8.11)	188a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4..0 3	
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0 4	91. Tasmania (1.11)	30..I 4	184. Moss-Bé (4.10)	10..0 6	
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0 4	92. Tonga (2.09)	12..0 6	185. Obok (4.10)	12..0 6	
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0 6	93. Victoria (1.11)	44..I 0	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0 3	
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0 4	94. Western Australia (1.11)	24..I 0	187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0 8	
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0 4	EUROPE.			188. St. Marie de Mad. (5.10)	4..0 3
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0 6	95. Austria (8.09)	44..I 0	189. St. Pierre & Miquelon (5.10)	16..0 8	
8. Grenada (3.09)	14..0 8	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0 6	190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0 6	
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16..0 8	97. Austr. P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0 10	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0 3	
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0 4	98. Hungary (9.09)	26..I 2	192. Tahiti (5.10)	10..0 6	
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..0 4	99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..I 4	193. Tunis (5.10)	14..0 8	
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0 6	100. Belgium (10.09)	28..I 2	194. Upper Senegal & Niger (6.10)	8..0 4	
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0 6	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..I 2	195. Cameroun (6.10)	4..0 3	
14. St. Kitts & Nevis (3.09)	4..0 3	102. Crete (10.09)	32..I 4	196. Carolines Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0 6	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0 10	197. German E. Africa (5.10)	6..0 4	
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	4..0 3	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..I 0	198. " " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0 3	
17. Tobago (3.09)	4..0 3	105. France (11.09)	34..I 6	199. " " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0 3	
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..I 0	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4 10	200. Kiao-tschou (6.10)	6..0 4	
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0 4	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0 6	201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4..0 3	108. Baden (12.09)	6..0 4	202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0 4	109. Bavaria (12.09)	6..0 4	203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0 3	
AMERICAN COLONIES.			110. Besselerf (1.10)	204. Togo (6.10)	4..0 3	
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0 3	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0 3	205. Curacao (7.10)	14..0 8	
23. Canada (5.11)	22..I 0	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0 4	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..I 0	
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0 3	113. Hanover (1.10)	6..0 4	207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0 8	
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0 6	114. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0 4	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0 8	
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0 3	115. Lubek (1.10)	4..0 3	208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0 4	
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0 3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0 3	209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4..0 3	
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..I 0	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0 3	210. Angola (9.10)	22..I 0	
29. " " Honduras (9.10)	10..0 6	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0 4	211. Angra (9.10)	6..0 4	
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0 4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0 4	212. Azores (9.10)	12..I 4	
AFRICAN COLONIES.			120. Saxony (1.10)	213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20..0 10	
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0 4	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0 4	214. Funchal (10.10)	6..0 4	
32. British Central Africa and Nyassaland Protect. (10.10)	10..0 6	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0 4	215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20..0 10	
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12..0 6	123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20..0 10	216. Horia (10.10)	6..0 4	
34. " " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0 6	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0 4	217. Inhambane (10.10)	4..0 3	
35. British South Africa and Rhodesia (8.10)	10..0 6	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0 3	218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14..0 8	
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0 10	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0 8	219. Macao (10.10)	26..I 2	
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6..0 4	127. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0 10	220. Madeira (10.10)	16..0 8	
38. Gambia (9.10)	8..0 4	128. Greece (2.10)	42..I 0	221. Mozambique (10.10)	20..0 10	
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0 4	129. Holland (2.10)	32..I 4	222. Mosambique Co. (11.10)	18..0 8	
40. Grixqualand West (7.08)	10..0 6	130. Holland (2.10)	32..I 4	223. Nyassa (11.10)	8..0 4	
41. Lagos (10.10)	8..0 4	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	6..0 4	224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6..0 4	
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..I 0	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	225. Portuguese Corgo (11.10)	10..0 6	
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26..I 2	133. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	226. St. Thos. & Prince Is. (11.10)	20..0 10	
44. Natal (6.10)	26..I 2	134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0 4	227. Timor (12.10)	20..0 10	
45. New S.A. Eoppn. (7.08)	22..I 0	135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0 6	228. Zambesia (12.10)	10..0 6	
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0 4	136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0 6	229. Cuba & Port Rico (12.10)	20..0 10	
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0 3	137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0 3	232. Elobey, Anobon, and Corisco (1.11)	8..0 4	
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..I 2	138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0 6	233. Fernando Poo (1.11)	20..0 10	
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0 4	139. Italy (Kingdom) (5.10)	28..I 2	234. Philippine Is. (1.11)	28..I 2	
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8..0 4	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..I 2	235. Porto Rico (3.11)	18..0 8	
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0 6	141. Luxembourg (5.10)	32..I 4	236. Rio de Oro (3.11)	8..0 4	
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6..0 4	142. Monaco (7.10)	10..0 6	237. Spanish Guinea (3.11)	8..0 4	
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0 3	143. Montenegro (7.10)	36..I 6	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.		
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0 8	144. Norway (9.10)	22..I 0	238. Postmaster's S/Ps (12.08)	6..0 4	
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0 3	145. Portugal (11.10)	42..I 0	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	64..2 8	
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68..I 0	146. Roumania (12.10)	62..2 8	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	44..0 4	
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0 6	147. Russia (1.11)	20..0 10	241. Carriers' S/Ps (12.08)	22..I 0	
58. Zanzibar (3.11)	18..0 10	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11)	16..0 8	242. {Confed. States Postmaster's S/Ps (12.08)	14..0 8	
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0 3	149. Finland (2.11)	14..0 8	243. {Confed. States General Issues (12.08)	4..0 3	
EUROPEAN COLONIES.			150. Basn. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18..0 10	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0 8
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0 6	151. Servia (2.11)	20..0 10	245. Guam (12.08)	4..0 3	
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0 8	152. Spain (3.11)	62..2 8	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0 6	
62. Heligoland (10.10)	4..0 3	152a. Swan. P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	4..0 3	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0 4	
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0 3	153. Sweden (3.11)	28..I 2	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
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66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..I 2	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0 8	252. Chili (6.10)	18..I 8	
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0 10	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0 6	277. Colombia (7.11)	76..3 2	
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81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0 4	173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0 3	274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2 4	
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82. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11)	8..0 4	175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0 8	REST OF THE WORLD.		
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84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0 3	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0 8	276. Afghanistan (12.11)	46..2 0	
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86a. New Hebrides (3.09)	4..0 3	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0 3	271. Samoa (3.11)	8..0 4	
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89. Queensland (11.10)	26..I 2					

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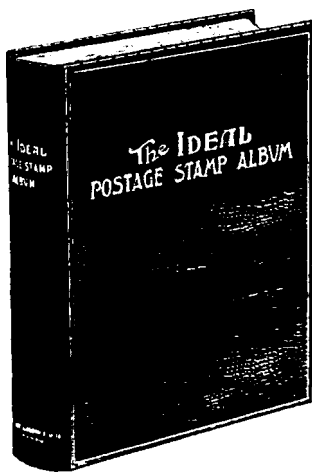
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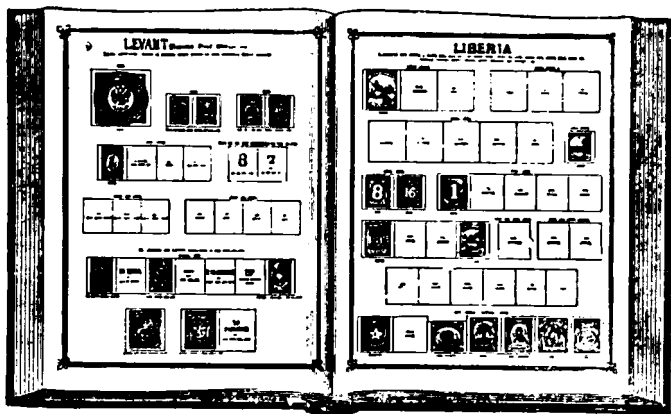
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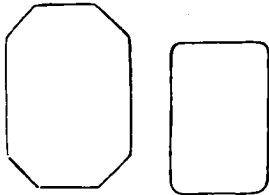
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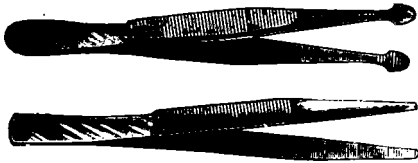
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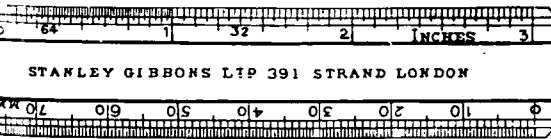
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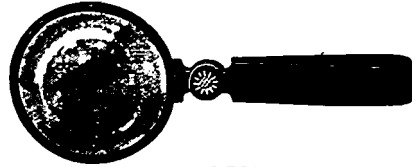
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147.	80 pf., violet " "	0 10
148.	1 mark, grey-brown on drab " "	0 6
149.	2 " deep green on green " "	2 6

CANADA.

1912. *New type. Head of King George.*

1 c., green	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 2
5 c., indigo	0 4
7 c., olive-yellow	0 6
10 c., dull purple	0 8

CRETE.

1910. *Overprinted with large
"ΕΑΑΑΣ" in red.*

240.	25 l., blue-green	<i>used</i> 0 4
241.	25 l., ultramarine	0 6

1910. *Postage Due stamps overprinted
with large "ΕΑΑΑΣ".*

858.	1 l., vermilion	<i>used</i> 0 2
859.	5 l. " "	0 2
860.	10 l. " "	0 3
861.	20 l. " "	0 4
862.	40 l. " "	0 7

1910. *Official stamps overprinted as last.*

466.	10 l., dull claret	<i>used</i> 0 12
467.	20 l., slate-blue	0 5

ECUADOR.

*Stamps of 1899-1901 overprinted with
control, "JUL 20 1002."*

216a.	2 c., black and green	4 0
217.	5 c. " lilac	4 0
218.	10 c. " indigo	5 0
218a.	20 c. " slate	10 0
218b.	50 c. " pale blue	15 0
218c.	1 s. " brown	17 6

*Postal Fiscals. 1902-3. Type F 6 over-
printed with control, "R105. 10," Type 50.*

585.	1 c., red	2 0
586.	2 c., green	2 0
587.	5 c., lilac	4 0
588.	10 c., black	3 0

1903-4. *Type F 6 overprinted with
Type F 10.*

549.	2 c., green	1 0
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GUADELOUPE.

1905-7. *Type 10. View. Oblong stamps.*

882.	1 c., black on azure	<i>used</i> 0 1
883.	2 c., purple-brown on straw	0 1
884.	4 c., brown on pale grey	0 1
885.	5 c., green	0 1
886.	10 c., carmine	0 1
887.	15 c., lilac	0 2

LIBERIA.

Cat. No. 1906. *Variety, centre inverted.* s. d.

2 c., black and carmine	80 0
25 c., grey and blue	80 0

1906. *Variety. Imperf.*

2 c., black and carmine	20 0
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MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.

1908. *"Travelling in Madagascar."*

78.	1 c., olive and violet	<i>used</i> 0 1
79.	2 c. " red	0 1
80.	4 c., pale brown and olive	0 1
81.	5 c., olive and green	0 1
82.	10 c., purple-brown and pink	0 2

MARTINIQUE.

1908-9. *Type 13. Native.*

74.	1 c., red-brown	<i>used</i> 0 1
75.	2 c., olive	0 1
76.	4 c., brown-purple	0 1
77.	5 c., green	0 1
78.	10 c., carmine	0 1

NICARAGUA.

1912. *New permanent (?) issue.*

1 c., green	0 1
2 c., rose	0 1
4 c., lake	0 1
5 c., black and blue	0 1
6 c., bistre-brown	0 2
10 c., brown	0 2
25 c., black and green	0 5
35 c., brown and green	0 7
Set of 8, 1 c. to 35 c., complete	1 6

For full particulars and description of above
see New Issue chronicle.

REUNION.

1907. *Type 16. Map of the Island.*

96.	1 c., carmine and lilac	<i>used</i> 0 1
97.	2 c., blue and brown	0 1
98.	4 c., chestnut and grey-brown	0 1
99.	5 c. " green	0 1
100.	10 c., green and carmine	0 1

SURINAM.

1911. *Provisionals. Early types surcharged
with new value.*

½ c. on 1 c., drab	0 4
½ c. on 2 c., orange-brown	0 9
20 c. on 30 c., chocolate	2 6

SWEDEN.

1910. *Type 14. Wmk. Crown.*

184a.	1 öre, black	<i>used</i> 0 1
185.	2 " orange	0 1
190.	4 " deep lilac	0 1

1910-11. *Type 15. No wmk.*

5 öre, green	<i>used</i> 0 1
10 " carmine	0 1
25 " orange	0 2
86 " purple	0 2

1910-11. *Official. Type 63.*

453.	1 öre, black	<i>used</i> 0 1
455.	5 " green	0 1
457.	10 " carmine	0 1



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Editorial

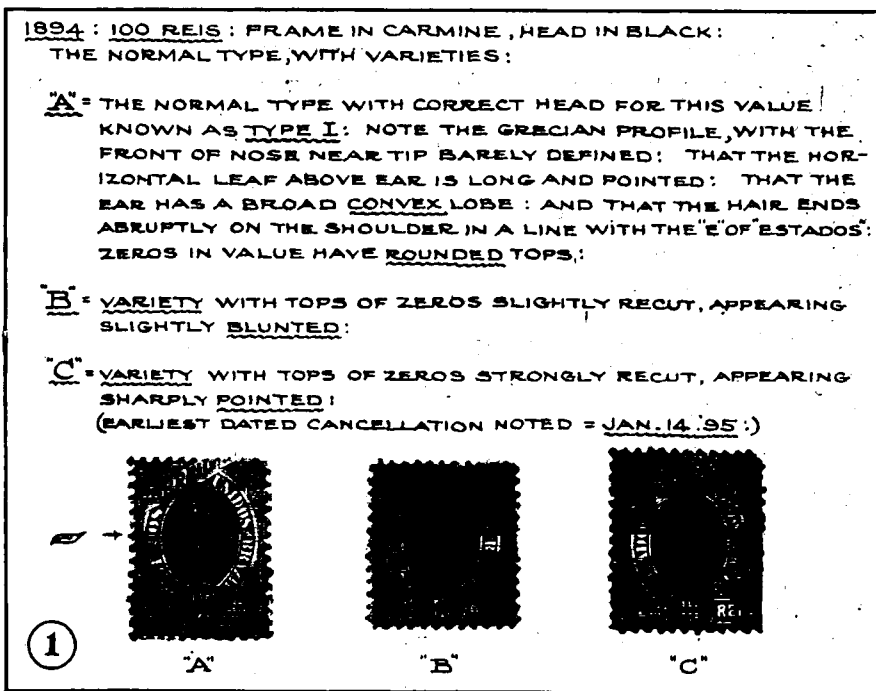
The Lindenberg Medal.

WE have great pleasure in announcing that the Lindenberg Medal for the year 1912 has been awarded to Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, the great Swiss Philatelist, who is well known for his studies not only of the old issues of his own country, but also of many of the more interesting stamps of other parts of the world. The early stamps of Switzerland would be amply sufficient of themselves to occupy the attention of many an enthusiastic philatelist, and Baron de Reuterskiöld might be content to rest his reputation upon the fact that he is the joint author, in collaboration with the late M. Paul Mirabaud, of the most magnificent philatelic work yet published, the beautiful volume on *The Postage Stamps of Switzerland*, which will always be one of the treasures of the stamp-collector's library. We do not know whether Baron de Reuterskiöld is actually one of that almost extinct species the "General Collector," but we do know that his philatelic excursions have taken him from the Philippine Islands, in the far East, to British Guiana in the West, and to the Orange River in the South, and that in each case he has done most excellent work to the great advantage of his fellow-philatelists. We congratulate not only Baron de Reuterskiöld upon the honour conferred upon him, but the other Lindenberg Medallists also, upon so worthy an addition to their number.

Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart.

We have also the pleasure of congratulating a gentleman who has done great service for the British Empire, upon the dignity that has recently been conferred upon him of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom. Imperial Penny Postage has knit the Empire together, and made its most distant parts seem more accessible than before, but that is almost an old story now; our American cousins have joined in also, and thus, it may be said largely through the efforts of one person, there is Penny Postage between all English-speaking States. The name of Henniker Heaton will go down to posterity, coupled with that of Rowland Hill, as a great Postal Reformer; the latter won for this country the principle of a uniform rate of postage, at a very low figure, accompanied by prepayment by means of a stamp; the former has had a harder and longer fight still (not quite over yet) to extend Penny Postage and its great benefits to the uttermost parts of the earth. Curiously enough, it is to the uttermost parts of the earth that those great benefits have been extended, while our friends nearer home have not yet been persuaded to accept them. It will come, the time has been longer than some of us expected; all the more credit to the man who has worked at it with unflinching perseverance all these years, and who we hope will live to see Universal Penny Postage an accomplished fact, and to enjoy a well-deserved honour for many years to come.





The Brazil 100 Reiss of 1894-97

Some Philatelic Experiences with a Low-priced Stamp

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK

IN my collection of the stamps of Brazil, if I may be permitted by the reader to give some details, the divers varieties of this 100 reiss stamp pretty fully fill one Oriol album. I think it would be adjudged free from the sin of bloating, by the stickler for philatelic purity and virility. There is no vain repetition, no foolish accumulation. Only those stamps are mounted that I believe help in some way to demonstrate, more fully explain, or illustrate the great number of varieties of this most plentiful stamp, which has until recently only been *looked at* by collectors, and not really *seen*, as has been well said of another issue of Brazilian stamps by the distinguished French philatelist M. Pierre Mahé. There are five distinct varieties of paper, all of which are separately described. The various simple and compound perforations are shown in the several shades. Stamps with persistent flaws illustrate some of the difficulties of manufacture which the Brazilian printers experienced at the Rio Mint. To some extent the different printings, other than the "head" varieties, are separated and mounted by themselves, but there is an opportunity for more work to be done along this line. The retouching, in some cases, of the heads that were used, adds more, I believe, to the interest than it does

to the numbers. The varieties in the value-label, such as the pointed cyphers, which are found in the earlier and later printings, also make attractive minor varieties in various shades and with different perforations. Some of these are by no means common particularly in unused condition.

My work on the "Diligencia" stamps of Uruguay was criticized by one of the philatelic writers, I believe, because of the large cost of such an amount of necessary material. No such limitations can be suggested in the case of this interesting stamp. It is one of the common stamps of the world. In gathering the specimens for study during the past year I have examined more than fifty thousand copies, obtained from many different American sources. Some of the scarce and even rare varieties, and some of them are rarities, have cost but one or two pence each. Only a comparatively small number of the great stocks of these 100 reiss stamps, mostly in used condition, that exist in the hands of dealers and others, have been critically examined by any one, and there is, I am glad to believe, a large opportunity open to collectors to obtain good collections at modest cost, except for a few rarities, and even these are as likely to be found by one person as by another.

1894 : 100 REIS : FRAME IN CARMINE : BORROWED HEAD IN BLACK :
TYPE II : WITH THE HEAD BELONGING TO THE 700 REIS :

"A" = THE NORMAL TYPE WITH CORRECT HEAD FOR THIS VALUE, MOUNTED FOR COMPARISON :

"B" = VARIETY WITH THE BORROWED HEAD OF THE 700 REIS :

"C" = THE 700 REIS WITH ITS CORRECT HEAD, FOR COMPARISON :
 NOTE THAT THE LAUREL LEAVES ARE ALL DIFFERENT IN FORM FROM THOSE ON THE 100 REIS NORMAL TYPE, THE ONE OVER EAR BEING ESPECIALLY BROAD AND STUBBY : THAT THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO INDICATION OF AN EAR : THAT THE HAIR HAS A LONG POINTED WAVY LOCK CLEARLY ENGRAVED OPPOSITE "E" OF "ESTADOS" : AND THAT IN THE FRONT HAIR, ABOVE THE EYE, IS A CRESCENT SHAPED LOCK :

(EARLIEST DATED CANCELLATION NOTED = 24 OCT. 95)

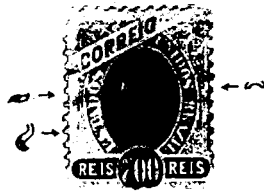
2



"A"



"B"



"C"

1894 : 100 REIS : FRAME IN CARMINE : BORROWED HEAD IN BLACK :
TYPE III : WITH THE HEAD BELONGING TO THE 200 REIS :

"A" = THE NORMAL TYPE WITH CORRECT HEAD FOR THIS VALUE, MOUNTED FOR COMPARISON :

"B" = VARIETY WITH THE BORROWED HEAD OF THE 200 REIS :

"C" = THE 200 REIS WITH ITS CORRECT HEAD, FOR COMPARISON :
 NOTE THAT THE LAUREL LEAF ABOVE EAR IS BROAD IN THE MIDDLE : THAT THE EAR IS DISTINCT AND OF A CONCAVE FORM : THAT THERE IS A BAND CONFINING THE HAIR AT BACK OF HEAD, ON A LINE WITH "A" OF "ESTADOS" : THAT THE HAIR FALLS DIFFERENTLY ONTO THE SHOULDER : THAT THERE IS A WHITE "HOOK" IN BACK HAIR AT LEFT OF EAR AND CLOSE TO THE BAND : AND THAT IN THE FRONT HAIR OVER EYE THERE ARE TWO "LOOP" LOCKS :
 (EARLIEST DATED CANCELLATION NOTED = 15 APR. 95)

3



"A"



"B"



"C"

1894 : 100 REIS : FRAME IN CARMINE : BORROWED HEAD IN BLACK :
TYPE IV : WITH THE HEAD BELONGING TO THE 500 REIS :

"A" = THE NORMAL TYPE WITH CORRECT HEAD FOR THIS VALUE, MOUNTED FOR COMPARISON :

"B" = VARIETY WITH THE BORROWED HEAD OF THE 500 REIS :

"C" = THE 500 REIS WITH ITS CORRECT HEAD, FOR COMPARISON :
 NOTE THAT THE LAUREL LEAF ABOVE BAR IS LONG WITH THE LOWER EDGE CONSIDERABLY CURVED ; THAT THE EAR IS MODELLED DIFFERENTLY FROM THE OTHER TYPES : THAT THREE LINES OF SHADING ARE BROKEN AT BASE OF NOSE WHERE IT JOINS THE CHEEK : THAT THE HAIR FALLS ONTO SHOULDER AS A WAVY LOCK WITH A STRAIGHT END, ON LINE WITH 'E' OF ESTADOS AND THAT IN THE FRONT HAIR THERE IS A WHITE CURVED LOOP :
 (EARLIEST DATED CANCELLATION NOTED = 2 APR 96)



4

"A"

"B"

"C"

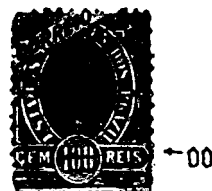
1894 : 100 REIS : FRAME IN CARMINE, HEAD IN BLACK :
TYPE V : HEAD REDRAWN SHOWING "SNUB-NOSE" : THIS WAS THE NORMAL TYPE FROM JAN. 1897 ONWARDS :

"A" = THE NORMAL TYPE (TYPE I), MOUNTED FOR COMPARISON :

"B" = THE REDRAWN HEAD WITH "SNUB-NOSE" : NOTE THAT THE MAIN FEATURES ARE LIKE TYPE II (WITH HEAD OF 700 REIS) AS TO THE LAUREL LEAVES ; HAIR FALLING ONTO SHOULDER AND ABSENCE OF EAR : BUT DIPS FROM IT IN THE WHITE VERTICAL LINE BETWEEN NOSE AND CHEEK, IN THE SNUB NOSE, AND IN THE LONG WHITE HAIR ABOVE EYE :

(EARLIEST DATED CANCELLATION NOTED FOR TYPE V = 6 JAN 97)

"C" = VARIETY, WITH POINTED TOP ZEROS, AS IN VARIETY OF TYPE I :
 (EARLIEST DATED CANCELLATION NOTED FOR THIS = 6 FEB 97) :



5

"A"

"B"

"C"

I also have, for the past few years, been studying the stamps of Brazil, and for my purposes have placed the head varieties of the 100 reis, 1894-97, as follows:—

TYPE I.—The normal stamp, with the head with Grecian profile and the front of the nose near the tip barely defined. This drawing of the head was the first one used. I have postmarked copies dated in July, 1894. The horizontal leaf above the ear is long and pointed. The ear has a broad *convex* lobe; the hair ends abruptly on the shoulder, in a line with the "E" of "ESTADOS." There are two varieties with recut zeros in the value-label, one slightly recut, appearing slightly *blunted*, the other strongly recut, appearing sharply *pointed* (Illustration No. 1).

TYPE II.—The head of the 700 reis substituted for the normal head. The laurel leaves are all different in form from those of the normal type, the one over the ear being especially broad and stubby. The ear is hardly indicated. The hair has a long, pointed, wavy lock clearly engraved opposite the "E" of "ESTADOS." There is a crescent-shaped lock in the front hair above the eye. This is the first of the substituted heads I noticed (Illustration No. 2).

TYPE III.—The head of the 200 reis substituted for the normal head. The leaf above the ear is broad in the middle. The ear is distinct and of a *concave* form. There is a band confining the hair at the back of the head on a line with the "A" of "ESTADOS." The hair falls differently on to the shoulder. There is a wide "hook" in the back hair at the left of the ear and close to the band. In the front hair, over the eye, there are two "loop" locks (Illustration No. 3).

TYPE IV.—The head of the 500 reis substituted for the normal head. The laurel leaf above the ear is long, with lower edge considerably curved. The ear differs from the other types. Three lines of shading are broken at the base of the nose, where it joins the cheek. The hair falls on to the shoulder, as a wavy lock with a *straight* end, on a line with the "E" of "ESTADOS" (Illustration No. 4).

TYPE V.—The redrawn, or "snub-nose" head which was the normal type from January, 1897, onwards. The main features are like those of Type II, with the head of the 700 reis, but it differs from the latter in the white vertical line down the side of the nose, between the nose and the cheek; in the snub-nose; and in the long white hair above the eye. There is also a variety with recut pointed zeros as in Type I (Illustration No. 5).

The descriptions of the differences in the varieties of the heads are given in considerable detail, believing that they will enable collectors, in conjunction with the illustrations, to more readily recognize the stamps themselves. It may be well to add that the illustrations above mentioned are all the actual size of the stamps, as are also the two illustrations mentioned later (No. 6 and No. 7). The block of six containing the 700 reis head, and the block of four containing the 200 reis and 500 reis heads, are also shown, in Illustrations 8 and 9, about one and one-half times the normal size, in the hope that in this way some of the details may show more clearly.

I had never observed the 100 reis with the head of the 200 reis until a copy was shown to me last autumn by my friend Capt. George F. Napier, of Bickley, and

this illustrates the difference between looking at a stamp and seeing it. After being shown how to look, I saw another copy at once, reposing with the other head varieties which had previously been sorted out. I have found the stamp with this 200 reis head the rarest of the substituted head varieties, but this is not conclusive proof.

There is an interesting distinct sub-variety of Type I showing the tops of the cyphers joined by a horizontal *red* line. I have three copies of this variety, all perforated 11-11½, and all on the thin, hard, toned wove paper which was the normal paper and the first employed.

A sub-variety of Type V has a semi-Grecian profile, but with the small, stubby laurel leaf over the ear. I believe this to be a retouched stamp on the sheet. I should like to see this variety in a pair or block with the normal Type V, as I believe more than one stamp was retouched. I have two unused copies, both on the hard, thin, toned paper, and both perforated 11-11½. I may add here that I find copies with the 12½-14 perforation quite scarce; the catalogue price is surely no indication of the true value.

The 700 reis head I have discovered appears in a right-hand pane; I was very glad indeed to be able to determine this. These stamps were printed, as is well known, in two separate panes of fifty stamps each (5 × 10). The unused block of six shown in Illustrations 6 and 8, when first seen, was part of a block of ten in a right-hand pane, but still lightly connected with the left-hand pane, and I regret that it has been separated. There were no substituted heads in this left-hand pane. The block of six came, I gather from certain controlling circumstances, from the seventh and eighth rows of the right-hand pane. In this case, the stamp with the substituted 700 reis head, appearing in the centre of the bottom row of the block of six, is the thirty-ninth stamp in a right-hand pane of fifty (5 × 10); it is certain that it is found in the second vertical row from the right, because of the margin at the right of the block. But this is not the only position in which the substituted 700 reis occurs in a pane of the 100 reis, as I have proved there are two different settings. This is evidenced by the frames and the margins of the stamps, as may be seen in my collection. The variety with 700 reis head is to be found, in my experience, more easily than the other borrowed head varieties. I have it in the unused block of six referred to above (Illustration No. 6), and also as the centre stamp in a used strip of three. The three stamps in the strip are evidently not the same stamps as appear in the bottom row of the block of six, and thus two positions for the 700 reis head are proved.

The 100 reis stamps with the borrowed 200 reis head and 500 reis head certainly come side by side in one pane of the earlier or Grecian head printings, as is shown by my unused block of four (Illustrations 7 and 9). So far as I know, this is unique in this condition, but I certainly hope that other instructive blocks will be found. All these substituted head varieties appear in conjunction with the normal head, first used in the 100 reis value. I have never seen a stamp with substituted head *se tenent* with the

1894 : 100 REIS : FRAME IN CARMINE , HEAD IN BLACK :

BLOCK OF SIX (3X2) WITH RIGHT MARGIN ; SHOWING AT NO. 5 THE BORROWED HEAD OF THE 700 REIS : THE REMAINING STAMPS ARE ALL NORMAL TYPE FOR THIS VALUE SO FAR AS THE HEAD IS CONCERNED : NOS. 1 AND 2 HOWEVER SHOW THE VARIETY WITH IRREGULAR INNER FRAME LINE TO LABEL UNDER "REIO" OF "CORREIO"

THIS BLOCK , UNUSED , AND WITH A BORROWED HEAD VARIETY , IS PROBABLY UNIQUE , AND RARE !



6

↑
TYPE II, HEAD OF 700 REIS :

1894 : 100 REIS : FRAME IN CARMINE : HEAD IN BLACK :

THE FIRST BLOCK SHOWS ALL NORMAL HEADS OF TYPE I :

NO. 4 , HOWEVER IS THE VARIETY WITH TOPS OF ZEROS POINTED :

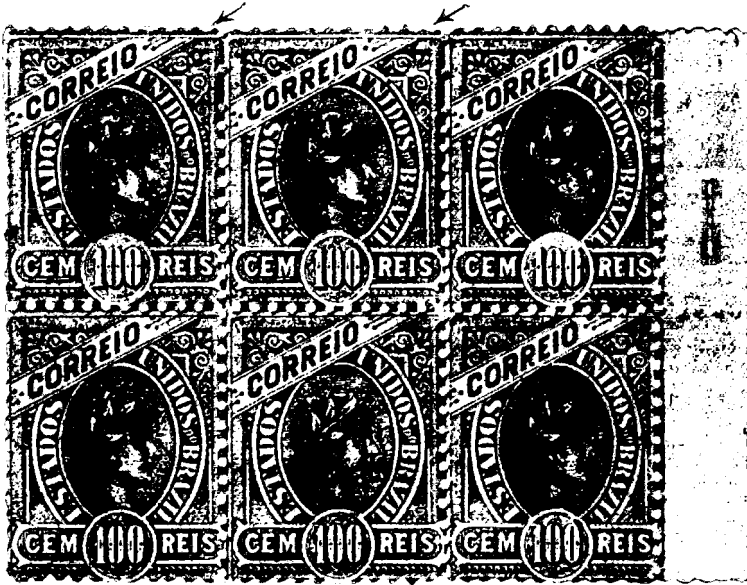
THE SECOND BLOCK IS UNIQUE AND VERY RARE ; NOS. 1 AND 2 HAVE THE NORMAL HEAD FOR THIS VALUE : NO. 3 SHOWS THE BORROWED HEAD OF THE 500 REIS , WHILE ON NO. 4 IS FOUND THE BORROWED HEAD OF THE 200 REIS : ALSO NOTE FLAW ON 1ST R OF "CORREIO" ON NO. 1 ; AND ON NO. 3 THE WHITE FLAW AT RIGHT OF "A" OF "BRAZIL" :



7



↑
HEAD OF 500. HEAD OF 200.
(TYPE IV) (TYPE III)



↑
TYPE II, HEAD OF 700 REIS:

Fig. 8.



HEAD OF 500. HEAD OF 200.
(TYPE IV.) (TYPE III)

Fig. 9.

normal snub-nosed head type, which appears in the later printings, commencing with January, 1897. A full sheet of this printing which I have seen did not show any other variety of head; they were all alike. I have also not found more than one copy with the same variety of substituted head in any one block; the illustration shows the 200 reis and 500 reis heads side by side, but I have never seen pairs or blocks of these varieties with substituted heads, either alone or in blocks with the normal 100 reis stamp. It is evident, however, from an examination of the various stamps with substituted heads shown in my collection, that the 200 reis head occurs in at least three different positions, and that the 500 reis head occurs in at least two different settings. This is quite contrary to the suggestion of Captain Napier, who says that the stamps with the 200 reis and 500 reis heads might have been printed by themselves, as a provisional printing, made by using the head plates of the 200 reis and 500 reis. I have seen no evidence that would lead me to this conclusion.

The odd thing about these substituted or borrowed heads, in the opinion of some collectors to whom I have mentioned the matter, is that on the 200, 500, and 700 reis denominations themselves the value and inscription labels at the bottom of the stamps are in *black*, as well as the heads, being printed from the "head" plate at the second operation. When the heads from the other values were used for the 100 reis stamps the value and label had to be cut out, because on the 100 reis they are in *rose* or *carmine*, the same as the other parts of the frame, and are printed at the first operation. One may well wonder what could have been the real reason for going to all this trouble to replace one head with another. Neither M. Pierre Mahé in his recently published articles on the stamps of Brazil, nor Capt. George F. Napier in his paper in *The London Philatelist*, explains it. On examination you will notice occasionally a copy where the head is worn or damaged, showing much more wear than its frame; it is evident that the heads did not all wear evenly, some showing use much sooner than others. I believe some of the heads of the higher-value stamps were borrowed and used for the 100 reis, to take the place of much worn or damaged 100 reis heads; but supposing this view to be correct, we do not know as yet why they did not use the normal heads for this purpose. All three of the substituted heads appear to have been in use for about a year; the earliest dated cancellations I have are as follows: 700 reis head, June 26, 1895; 500 reis head, February 3, 1896; 200 reis head, April 15, 1895.

I hope that those who can throw any light on any of these matters will do so. It may yet be possible to locate the numbers and positions of all three of the interesting borrowed head varieties. In closing

I want to express my appreciation of the courtesies received from Mr. Louis G. Barrett, of our Boston Philatelic Society.

[It is perhaps presumptuous on the part of one who has made no special study of these stamps to make any remarks upon the foregoing very interesting paper, but Mr. Pack asks for suggestions as to how these varieties can have occurred, and we therefore venture to discuss this question. It would be very much easier to deal with it if we knew exactly how the plates for these stamps were constructed; in the absence of that information we can only surmise as follows:—

Presumably, a single original die was engraved for the head, as the differences between the various heads seem insufficient to indicate that they were separately engraved throughout, besides which that was quite unnecessary. From this original die five matrices would have been produced, one for each value of that design; these matrices must then have been touched up (with a view to improving them), thus producing the variations that are formed by *black* lines, etc., in the different heads, and in point of fact we should suppose that all the variations must have been produced by the touching up of these matrices of the head. Below these matrix heads the value-label would then have been engraved, for all except the 100 reis; we suggest that this was done on the matrices, because, if the value-labels were engraved separately, one carefully touched-up matrix would have been sufficient for all the heads, and they would have been all alike. From these completed matrices a sufficient number of separate *clichés* would have finally been produced to make up head-plates for the various values—and we would here point out that the head-plate of one value could not possibly be used for printing another, because the head and the value were printed together, except in the case of the 100 reis, where the value was printed from the frame-plate.

The matrix of the head for the 100 reis evidently became deteriorated or damaged; this is proved by the fact that when a fresh head-plate was required for the stamps of 1897 and later, a fresh matrix was made, producing the "snub-nose" head. Previous to this certain *clichés* of the 100 reis head-plate required renewal, and heads of other types were inserted in the plate in place of the worn *clichés*. Why was this? We should suppose that it may have been that the matrices of the other values were employed for producing these heads, because the matrix of the 100 reis head was in bad condition; but we think it more likely that, in order to save trouble, some of the spare *clichés* of the other values (there would almost certainly have been some extra *clichés* of each value) were used for this purpose, with the value-labels cut off. This would account for heads of three different values being used, as the printer would not wish to use up too many of those of one value; if special blocks were made for the purpose, they would probably have been all from the same matrix—though if they were made at different times this might not be the case.

This is, of course, merely conjecture, but it shows one of the ways in which the varieties in question might have arisen.—ED. M.]



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 447, Vol. XIX.)

CHAPTER XV.—THE CONSTRUCTION OF PLATES FOR TYPOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

TO present, in these chapters on surface-printing or typography, a comprehensive study of the methods in vogue in stamp-printing establishments is a task of much complexity. For although in the main principles the processes are not more complicated than any of those for producing line-engraved plates, there are so many variations in detail and so many different establishments working them out in their own particular ways that we find it necessary to deal first with the subject in general, and then to particularize in the case of certain of the most notable establishments.

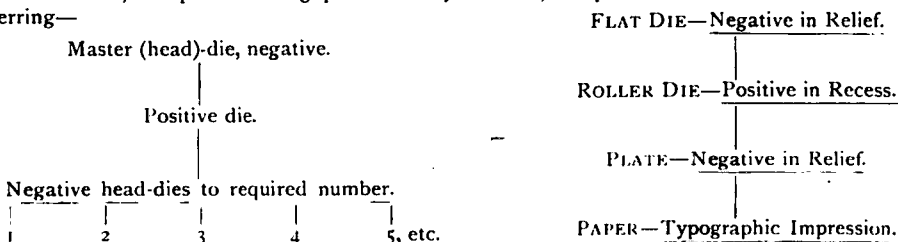
The Die en épargne.—To commence with, one cannot hope to give a complete idea of the methods by which the design may be reproduced in the form of a die. But in most cases, where stamps have to be produced in very large quantities, the first die is engraved upon steel *en épargne*, that is to say, in relief, just as the printing-plates will ultimately be required to be. The method of engraving a steel die *en épargne* presents difficulties greater than for a steel die in recess, the work being necessarily of a different character, for here, instead of cutting the printing-lines with the graving tool into the metal, the printing-lines must be left standing, and the interstices which are not to show in the print have to be cut away.

Good engraving of this class was by no means easy to procure in the early days of typographed stamps and it was this difficulty that confronted Messrs De La Rue and Co. in making their early preparations for their first contracts for the British and Colonial Governments. They were fortunate enough in their selection of M. J. F. Joubert, whose early dies of the Queen's head were superior to many of their successors. In most cases the head alone is engraved by hand, this constituting the head-, or master-, die from which subsidiary dies can be constructed for the different denominations in a series. From the master-die a number of dies may be struck of the head alone, the process being performed by transferring—

Replicas of the Master-die.—The transferring was done from steel to steel by means of powerful presses, of a character similar to (and possibly actual) coining presses, and the dies were of coin-form, that is, circular, as if cut from a well-rounded bar of steel, in portions each a little in excess of type-high. The flat surface which is to bear the impress of the die is of course finely polished, and once a number of such head-dies are ready the conversion of them into original dies for specific denominations is proceeded with. The surrounding engraving is done by complicated machinery, which gives a perfect balance to the ornamentation of the frame, reproducing the design on the one side in exact counterpart of the other, or varying it according to requirements.

Thus of our head-dies numbers 1 to 5, No. 1 becomes, say, the original die for the Great Britain fourpence stamp, No. 2 for the sixpence, No. 3 for the one shilling, No. 4 for the threepence, and No. 5 might, for purposes of illustration of the possibilities, have been used for a stamp denomination of one of the Colonies or the Empire of India.

Alternative Methods.—Now, as an alternative, a steel die can be engraved in relief (negative) and transferred by the vibrating lever press, as used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., to a steel roller (positive) and thence again to a flat steel negative, thus showing that both dies and plates can be constructed on the same principles for typography as for recess-plate printing. This method, which has probably not been very extensively used for making typographed postage stamps, has, nevertheless, been employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in producing plates for the New Zealand Government; and it was, we believe, used by the firm for their well-known essays for surface-printed stamps of Great Britain from dies engraved by Mr. Ridgway. It will be unnecessary to revert to the details of the method again, so fully were they discussed in Chapter IX, but in dealing with a stamp-die for surface-printing, the steps begin with a negative in relief, instead of in recess, and proceed thus:—



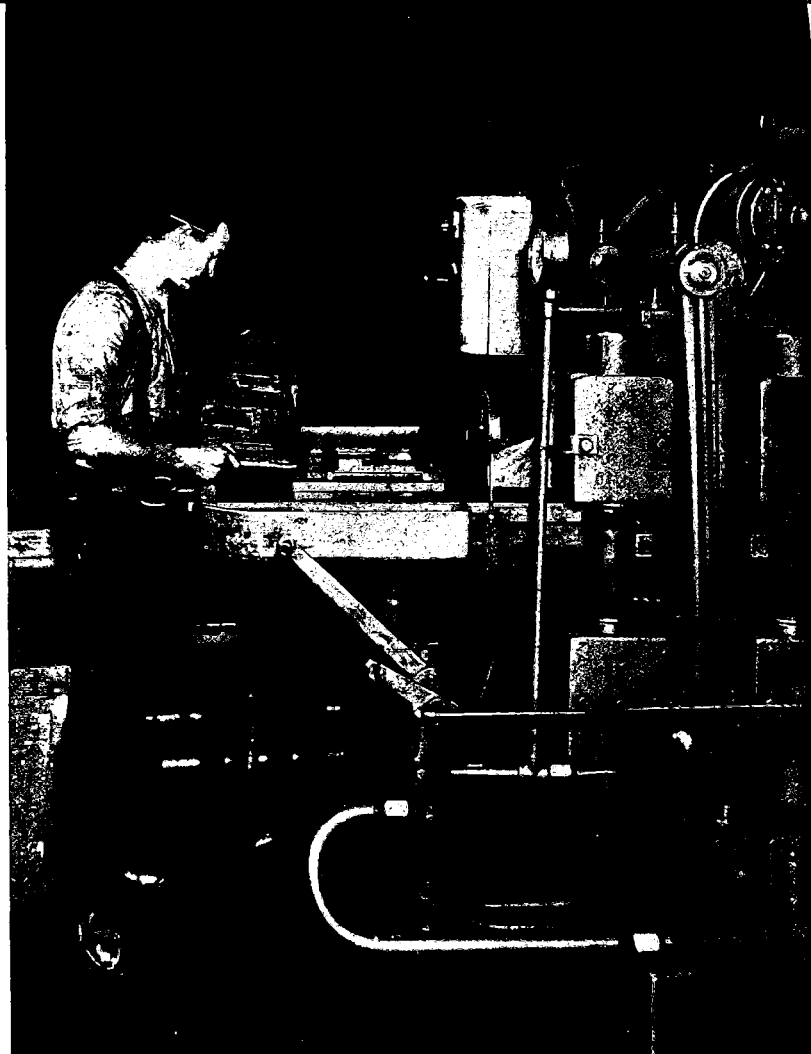


ELECTROTYPING—THE POURING TABLE.
The operator pours molten wax to form the slabs for the inoulds.



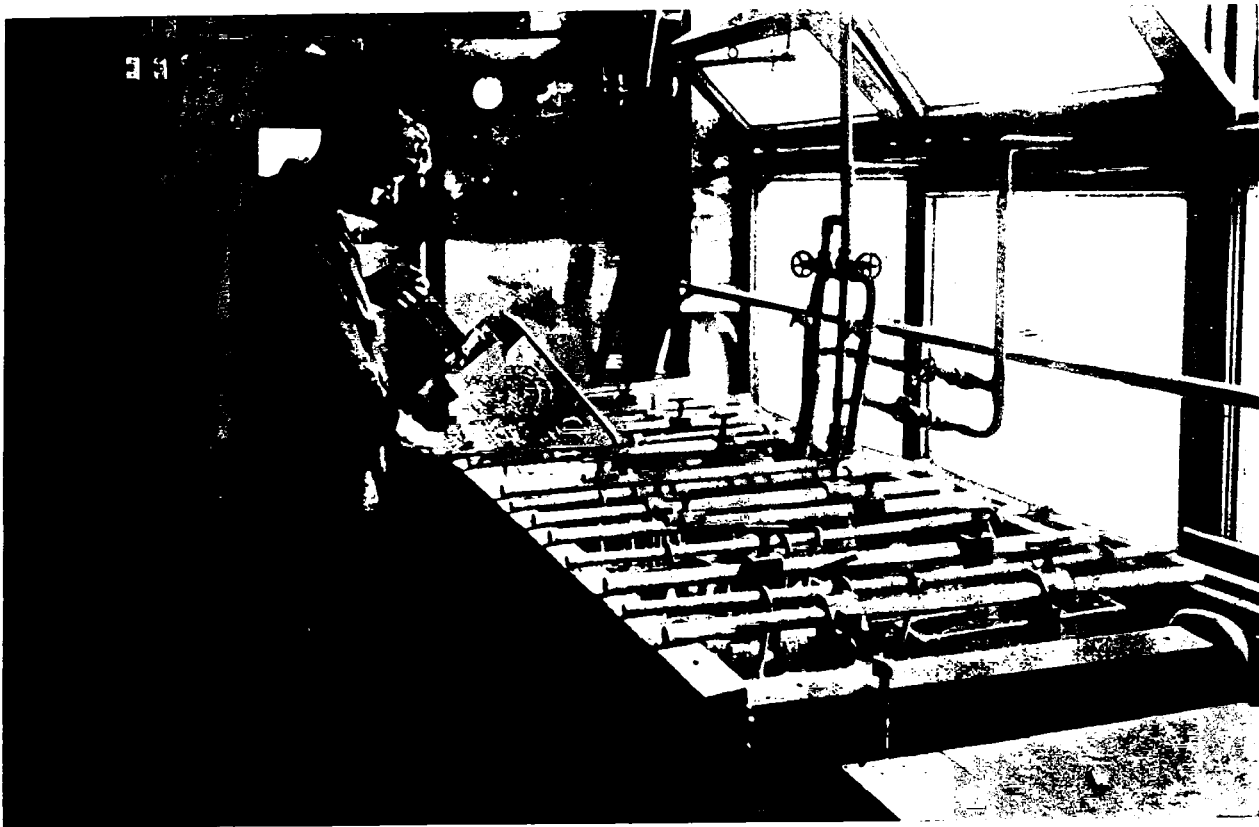
ELECTROTYPING—THE WAX SHAVER.

In this machine the wax slabs are planed even and to the correct thickness.



ELECTROTYPING—MAKING THE MOULD.

The wax slab is impressed into the original in a hydraulic press, thus forming the mould.



ELECTROTYPING—THE COPPER BATH.

The mould is suspended in the solution from one of the brass bars, and on the next bar is the anode (sheet of copper). Additional moulds and anodes may alternately be suspended from the series of brass bars.

We must here leave the Perkins Mill and Die process and return to the more general methods of building up plates for typographic printing.

Processes of Duplication in Common Use.—The two chief methods of duplication of dies for constructing plates for surface-printing are electrotyping and stereotyping, both processes being of the greatest importance in modern commercial printing of all kinds as well as for the production of postage stamps. Electrotyping is more used for stamp work than stereotyping, as it possesses the advantages of giving more perfect duplicates of the original than the latter process, and further, the copper coating of the electrotype is tougher and lasts longer than stereotype metal, and can, in addition, be submitted to various hardening and protective processes, as nickelling, steeling, and silvering.

Duplication by Electro-Deposit.—Electrotyping has already been briefly alluded to in Chapters VIII and X, from which it can be seen that it is a process applicable to duplication for recess-plate as well as for typographic work; but, with a few notable exceptions in the cases mentioned in Chapter X,* the process is generally associated in Philately with the production of issues of surface-printed postage stamps. Consequently we have deferred an exposition of the process for this section of our work, and purpose to first give a general outline of the process, which we are fortunate to be able to illustrate from photographs specially taken for us in the foundries of the King's printers, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Limited. The pictures do not actually show postage stamps in the making, but are probably better suited for explanatory purposes on account of the subjects being larger than stamp size.

The Subject to be Electrotyped.—To begin with, we take our large original, corresponding to any one of our five completed and denominated stamp dies, Nos. 1 to 5, and we have to make a number of duplicates of it by electrotyping. In the illustrations the original is a complete page of an illustrated paper composed of text (type) and illustrations firmly locked up in a *forme*. From this a mould has to be taken.

The Wax Mould.—The mould may be made in various substances, but our first illustrations show the process being performed with wax (as recently used at the Royal Mint). At the pouring-table the operator ladles the molten wax from the melting-pot on to the table, which forms a shallow tray, or series of trays, surrounded on all four sides to a depth of about a pica (■). The slabs of wax thus formed are planed evenly in a wax shaver, which brings them to the

required thickness and gives them a perfectly smooth surface.

Taking the Impression in Wax.—The surface of our page of type and blocks is blackleaded, and the surface of the wax is also covered with blacklead, the page in its *forme* is then laid on the bed of an hydraulic press, the wax slab adjusted evenly above it and an exact reverse of the entire page of type and blocks is made when the pressure is applied. The student must bear in mind that each step here, until the hardening processes, involves, as in processes hitherto discussed, a reversion from the previous step. Thus our page of type and blocks, which was of necessity a negative, produces a positive impression on the wax, so that whilst you cannot read the negative type in the *forme* on the bed of the press in the picture, you can plainly read the larger letters in the impression on the wax which the operator has just removed from the press, and you can read it in exactly the same way as if it had been an impression on paper. In ordinary practice the mould requires some tinkering known as building-up, by which considerable parts which will be required to be "whites" in the finished work are raised on the mould by the pouring on those parts of molten wax. The raising of these "whites" on the mould causes them to be correspondingly *deep* on the electrotype plate.

Preparing the Mould for the Deposit.—The mould has now to be carefully blackleaded again, and the process is one that must be efficiently done, as the wax itself will not receive the metal deposit required unless it is well covered in every part of its surface with a fine blacklead. The blacklead is applied with a high polish, and by holding the mould with the light falling upon it at a proper angle, the operator can readily see if any small interstices remain uncovered by the blacklead, or if parts are encumbered by too much blacklead, and appear in consequence dull and unpolished.

The wax slab in its tray, furnished with copper wires at one end so that it can be suspended in the depositing solution, is then finally prepared for its bath by having the back and sides of the tray protected by a coating of wax, but leaving a metallic connection between the copper wires and the burnished surface of the mould.

The Depositing-Bath.—The mould, or a series of moulds, is now ready for the depositing-bath, a water-tight vessel made of wood lined with lead. Across the open top of this trough, as seen in the photograph, are brass rods, from which alternately are suspended our moulds and pieces of sheet copper (the *anodes*). The trough contains a solution of sulphate of copper, blue crystals dissolved in acidulated water.

* See *M.J.*, Vol. XIX, page 52.

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Buying Trips.

DURING December and January I have been on two long trips to the Continent, entirely for the purpose of buying stamps to replenish our stocks of various countries.

During these trips I visited Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, and France, and made a large quantity of purchases.

I bought quite a number of collections, amongst others one of Chili containing about 2000 specimens of the stamps of the first type, including a good many strips and pairs, and eight of the lithographed 5 centavos.

I also bought a good specialized collection of Mexicans, with a fine lot of the early stamps, some bearing rare town names; a large number of bisected stamps, and many interesting specimens, amongst the latter being a pair of the 50 c., blue, error of colour, of the 1872 issue, imperf., used on the original letter—an item that I believe to be unique!

Another wonderful purchase was a collection of the stamps of Sicily, formed by a former Minister in that island, and handed down to his son. This collection is specially worthy of note on account of the grand lot of Essays and Colour Proofs contained in it. The Minister, of course, had special facilities for obtaining these things, and he had many varieties that I had never seen before.

As these Essays, etc., are so rare, I think a short description of them may be of interest to my readers:—

Issued Type.

- ½ gr., purple-slate (colour of the 20 gr.).
- ½ gr., deep cobalt-blue (" " 2 ").
- ½ gr., pale blue (" " 2 ").
- ½ gr., deep rose-red (" " 5 ").

Of the last there is a horizontal pair, with trial obliteration, in large type, across the two stamps, "8.OT.F.I."

- ½ gr., pale grey, pair; one stamp has the head normal, the other has the appearance of being much worn. In fact, this pair looks as though it had been printed from a worn plate.

- ½ gr., dull brownish lake.
- 1 gr., indigo-blue.
- 2 gr., pale purple.
- 5 gr., bistre-brown.
- 10 gr., deep yellow.
- 20 gr., deep bright carmine.
- 20 gr., " " with trial obliterations, usual type.
- 50 gr., orange-vermilion.

In this collection there are also some very rare Essays, of types different from those adopted for the stamps, but it is difficult to describe these without illustrations.

The issued stamps are nearly all grand used specimens, including a number of pairs and strips.

Of the 1 gr. there are two pairs from Plate I, and a grand specimen showing retouching, the head and beard being completely redrawn.

Of the 2 gr. there is an error that I have never met with before, in the exact colour of the 20 gr.

Of the 5 gr. there are some fine used copies, including two 5 c., brown-red, etc.

Another useful purchase is a collection of *Oldenburg*, including a number of the early stamps in singles and pairs on entire envelopes. These were recently found by a servant in Paris among the old correspondence of his master.

Another interesting collection that I got was a fine lot of Proofs and Essays, specially strong in South and Central Americans.

I had an opportunity of attending a great sale of *British Colonials* in Paris (lasting four days), and I was greatly surprised at the very low prices at which I was able to buy ordinary and medium stamps, say, up to £2 each. Many of this class, in perfect condition with gum, I got for a half to one-third of our Catalogue prices, and even among the rarities I got many good things at reasonable figures; such things as four copies of the Shilling of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

On the other hand, a few stamps went at ridiculous prices, in cases where apparently two or more wealthy collectors were bidding one against the other. We have a good many stamps in stock that we could supply, in equally fine condition, at twenty to twenty-five per cent less than some of these auction prices!

Here are a few records, with the ten per cent Government tax added to each lot:—

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., used	19	4	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., deep blue, fine, with large margins	56	6	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, unused (S.G. 11)	12	2	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, used (S.G. 11)	11	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., red-brown, used (S.G. 13 b.)	13	12	0
British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., blue, pair, used (S.G. 28)	11	4	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., used	16	16	0

The attendance of buyers was very poor, most of the lots being secured by the same five bidders on each day. I find a great difference, in this respect, from the auctions that I attended in Paris three or four years ago.

The good old stamps of the genuinely interesting issues of South and Central America seem to have entirely disappeared from the stocks in Europe. I have agents who have travelled all over the Continent buying for me, and I have found in my recent travels that their reports to the effect that the market has been swept bare of stamps of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chili, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia are absolutely true; all dealers want to buy these stamps, and none of them are to be found. A very great rise in the prices of the old issues of these countries will take place in the near future.

I had the pleasure of seeing some of the finest collections in Budapest, Vienna, Milan, Paris, and elsewhere, and I have been able to make a great many notes, some of which I hope to publish in the *M.J.*, when I have time to write them out in detail.

I find that stocks of the older issues of all countries are running very short throughout Europe; in fact, good stocks of postage stamps issued prior to 1880 do not now seem to be found except in Great Britain, and to some extent in Germany. Most of the dealers carry quite large stocks of modern stamps, such as those of the last ten years, and such firms as Messrs. Lemaire, Champion, and Bardou, in Paris, and Mr. R. Friedl, in Vienna, have quite good lots of all these modern issues.

The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks. No. 11.

The Stamps of Paraguay.

By

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

THE series of articles that I wrote for the *M.J.*, in 1911, has now been reprinted in book form. There are 144 pages, divided into thirty chapters, with a map and numerous illustrations, including enlargements of the stamps described.

In strong paper cover:—Price 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 9d., abroad 2s. 10d. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered:—Price 4s., post free 4s. 4d., abroad 4s. 5d.

Forged Town Names and Numbers on early Mexicans.—During my last visit to Paris I bought a rather large lot of Mexican stamps, but I noted that in almost all the dealers' stocks I saw numbers of dangerous bogus varieties, and I think it well to warn collectors against such things as the following:—

1864-6. "Eagle" type. The remainders without overprint are very common, and the fakers are taking these stamps and printing on them false names and numbers. Luckily specialists and students can easily recognize these, but they have deceived general collectors, as I saw many of them in three good French collections that I looked over. The $\frac{1}{2}$ real has been largely treated in this way. I have it with the names "Chiapas" and "Acapulco," and also with wrong numbers and dates.

1866. Type 4, lithographed. The commoner unused stamps have forged postmarks, numbers, and dates applied to them. These are frequently found on the 50c., green.

1866. Engraved. As above. These are even easier to fake, as the remainders without overprint are so common. I have the 7c. with "Acapulco" and "9. 866," a combination that does not exist; and I have seen many others.

The reprints of the 4 and 8 reales of 1856 and 1861, that were sent over from the United States in or about 1892, are very common in Paris, and are constantly sold as originals.

Zanzibar, a Grand Collection.—We have recently purchased a really fine specialized collection of the stamps of Zanzibar, which was formed by a collector in India, who had facilities for getting the rarer varieties. This collection is exceedingly strong in the 1895 issue, the Indian stamps overprinted. Among the fine things I note:—

With *blue overprint*, about half a dozen unused copies, and several used.

Errors. "Zanibar"; the set, mostly in pairs.

"Zanzidar"; seven of this set, including some of the rarities.

"Zanizbar"; a grand block of thirty-two of the 3 annas, including this error.

The provisionals of 1895-6 are very fine, and amongst them are many *large* blocks showing scarce varieties.

The collection is being remounted, and will be on sale next month.

The Paris Exhibition to be held in 1914.—While I was in Paris there was much discussion about the date of the next great Stamp Exhibition in France, which some of the dealers were trying to rush through this summer; they had even proposed to have it in August next, the Government having promised them the use of Le Petit Palais for that month. I pointed out that I felt sure that very few, if any, of the leading collectors in Great Britain would send their collections to be exposed to the strong sunlight of August, and also that most people were away at the seaside in that month. Mr. Hausburg, who was there a week before I was, took the same view, and expressed his opinion to a member of the Committee.

On January 15th a meeting was held at the office of M. Lemaire, in the Avenue de l'Opera, and it was finally decided to postpone the exhibition until 1914, and to hold it in March or April. The exact date will be fixed as soon as the Committee are able to decide upon the place at which it is to be held.

Death of W. J. Gardner, of San Francisco.—With the greatest regret I have to report the death of an old friend, who was the finest philatelist in San Francisco. Mr. Gardner died quite suddenly on January 1st. It is only a few weeks ago that I had a long and interesting letter from him on the subject of new varieties that he had discovered in Japanese stamps.

I had known him personally for over fifteen years, and I have met but few better informed men in American stamp circles. Mr. Gardner was best known as one of the greatest specialists in the stamps of Japan. Some two years ago we sold him the marvellous collection formed by the late Mr. Moser, and he then combined this with his own great collection. He was always a great stickler for "condition," and his various collections were a pleasure to see. He will be greatly missed by philatelists in San Francisco.

**New Stock Books arranged since last list
published in the "M.J."**

Bechuanaland and Zululand.

A FAIR book, with the general issues well represented, but not so strong as we could wish in the rarities of the first-named country.

British Central and South Africa.

A nice lot of popular stamps, that are in steady demand. This book contains a portion of a fine stock of the old issues of B.C.A., the so-called "Niger" type, both with and without watermark, and it is specially strong in blocks of four. We have recently purchased a fine lot of these stamps from a client in South Africa.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

A good book, fairly strong in all the issues, and unusually good in the first and second issues of Gambia.

Lagos, Sierra Leone, and St. Helena.

A really fine book, very strong in the early issues of all these colonies, and containing many of the rarities. The early issues of St. Helena are a special feature. We have been buying these for some time past, and now have one of the finest lots we have ever put on sale.

Bosnia.

Two very complete books have just been made up, and they contain a fine lot of these stamps recently purchased in Austria. Owing to the cheap price at which I got them, through buying a large parcel for cash, I have been able to very materially *reduce* the prices of many of the stamps, and collectors should take this opportunity of filling up their sets, as, when this stock is exhausted, I doubt if I shall be able to get another lot on such good terms.

Chili.

Two *very fine* stock books have just been finished, strong in all the issues, including errors and varieties. The early stamps are a very fine lot, as we have recently purchased all the stocks of these stamps that we were able to find on the Continent.

Holland.

Two really fine books of the stamps of this popular country have just been arranged, and we have amalgamated with these books a fine specialized collection, that we recently bought, of the stamps of the first type. The issues of 1852 and 1864 occupy nearly thirty pages, and they are a grand lot, including many rare blocks and pairs, and a large number of copies

showing *retouches*, among the imperf. 5 c. and 10 c. Even advanced collectors should find these books of use to them, and as these stamps are in great demand, and sell quickly, an early inspection is necessary in order to secure the better copies.

Curaçao and Surinam.

A good book, all the issues are well represented, and there are many rare varieties of perforation. The Postage Due stamps are likewise a good lot, and among them also are many rare varieties of type and perforation.

Dutch Indies.

A good average book, with all the issues well represented; there are many reductions in prices in the later issues, where we have been able to purchase quantities of stamps at rates that justify a reduction. The Postage Due stamps are also well represented.

Liberia.

A good lot, quite strong in the old issues, which are still so little understood. The later issues are all well represented, including the recent beautiful sets of pictures; probably these are the handsomest stamps ever used to adorn a stamp album and delight the juniors. A number of *uncatalogued errors*, with inverted centres, inverted overprints, etc., are also included.

Shanghai.

A very fine lot of the obsolete stamps of philatelic interest. The old issues of Shanghai sell well in Asia, where they are more appreciated than in Europe. There is a fine lot of the stamps of the first type in this book, including many pairs and strips, and also some of the rarities on *laid* paper, errors, etc. There are also many used copies of these stamps, which are much rarer than the unused. The provisionals of 1867 and 1877 are very fine indeed, and among them are the following rarities:—

1 cand.	in blue,	on 16 c.,	green;	three used.
3 "	" "	" "	16 c.,	green; two unused.
1 "	" "	" "	3 c.,	rose on rose; two unused.
1 "	" "	" "	12 c.,	brown: three used.
				Etc. etc. etc.

There are also three copies of the rare error of 1876, the 1 cand. in *rose*.

Sweden.

A very fine stock book, strong in all the issues, and especially good in the first issue, with the value in "skill. bco." These stamps are becoming very scarce, and I bought all the good copies that I could find on the Continent.



The Provisional Issues of Nicaragua, 1908-11

By H. M. AHRENS and N. THORNTON

NICARAGUA has always occupied the position of whipping-boy for the abuse of collectors, who have generally looked upon the issues of this Republic as speculative and made for the purpose of extracting good money from their pockets. Consequently, in the past, serious students of Philately were inclined to show the frozen face to these issues, which in a more popular country would have attracted a host of friends. However, eventually a champion arose, in the person of Mr. J. B. Leavy, whose studious monograph, commenced in July, 1909, in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, showed the great possibilities for study in the stamps of this country. Since the date of this article many provisional issues, each presenting special points of interest, have been called into being, and we believe that such a detailed description as we are now able to give will be invaluable to students of these stamps, and will also bring them into greater popularity amongst collectors.

In considering these issues we must bear in mind that it was only the financial position of this State that prevented a permanent issue being made long ago, and we are convinced that the difficulties of this situation have been the cause of the number and variety of the provisionals issued during the past few years. Orders for a new set were given some time ago, and the stamps were printed, but their issue was delayed through inability to release the cases, which were actually waiting at Corinto until the Government could spare the means for this purpose; and at the time of writing we know that the issue has now actually been brought into use. We must therefore not suppose that the provisional issues were made for the benefit of collectors, or even that their innumerable variations of type are in any way malicious; they are born of sheer necessity, and the very limited resources of the local printing works are responsible for the hotch-potch of founts that has been used, and this opinion gains weight from the fact that, in certain cases, errors of setting have been corrected as soon as they were discovered, and that in no case has any high-value provisional been issued, such as we might expect to find (and did find in the case of the Seebeck speculation) had their object only been to raise the wind at the expense of the shorn philatelist.

We propose to commence these notes from the point reached by Mr. J. B. Leavy, that is to say, starting with the issues of 1908. We shall first treat the general issues, afterwards taking the Zelaya issues, etc.

The first stamps coming within the period of our article are three provisionals which were issued about May, 1908. Our publishers' Catalogue places them for convenience at the end of the provisionals formed from the first American Bank Note printing, out of their true chronological order.



Vale 35 cts

48

37

May (?), 1908. *Type 37 surcharged with Type 48, in red, reading upwards.*

35 c. on 6 c., slate.

We have seen a quarter-pane of twenty-five, on which the first two rows of five surcharges are in a heavy *deep red* colour; the next two, in slightly different alignment, in a *bright scarlet*; and the last, again differently aligned, in the same colour as the upper two rows. Another curious fact is that the lettering of the surcharge is of a totally different type from any previously in use, possibly indicating that the stamps were overprinted by a new printer, who also had another way of applying the surcharge. This leads us to think that this surcharge may have been set in two rows of five each (or possibly of ten, extending right across the sheet). Then supposing our quarter-sheet to have been from the top of the full sheet, the two top rows were struck from the freshly inked type, and the next two rows without fresh inking, thus producing a brighter, paler colour; if the type was then inked again the fifth and sixth rows would be in the same colour as the first and second, and so on down the whole sheet. We have seen single used copies with the surcharge in each colour, showing that this difference in the sheet under our notice is not an isolated case, and all the sheets in our publishers' stock show the same peculiarity.

VALE 10 C

(1) C (2) C (3) C

49

50

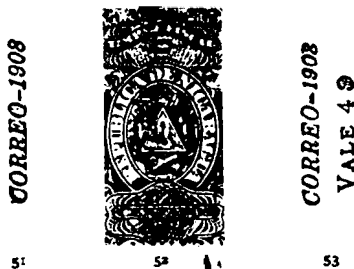
Type 49, in black, on stamps of the same type as the above.

10 c. on 2 p., deep green.

10 c. on 5 p., purple.

In this setting there are three different types of the character for "cents," as shown in the illustration; one, the commonest, is a small sloping C, the second larger and oval, and the third a small round, upright letter crossed vertically with two parallel lines. We have not seen any full setting of this surcharge.

The next issue, which appeared in June, 1908, was mentioned briefly by Mr. Leavy at the end of his article, but we are now able to give further details. This is the first issue printed on the fiscal stamps, Type 52, which have since become so familiar.



Four values were issued with the overprint Type 51, in *black*, reading upwards; the setting was one of twenty-five, applied twice to the sheet of fifty stamps.

5 c., orange-yellow.
10 c., turquoise-blue.
1 p., yellow-brown.
2 p., pearl-grey.

The 10 c. is known with the overprint reading downwards and also double; there is a variety having an inverted "6" in the date instead of "9," giving it the appearance of being a dropped "9"; and one stamp in the setting has a very thick "9," but these do not occur on any of the sheets we have seen with the downward overprint. The stamp appears to be much more common in this condition, so that it is probably from a later printing in which all varieties were eliminated.

The 5 c., 1 p., and 2 p. are all known with an error "*CORROE*." Mr. Leavy says that this comes on the twentieth stamp of the sheet, and was corrected before the second half of the sheet was overprinted, but we have seen sheets of 1 p. and 2 p. overprinted for Zelaya, with this error on *each half* of the sheet, that is, on the fifteenth and twentieth stamps. It has been found in only a few sheets of the 1 p. and 2 p. and in a larger number of the 5 c.

Five new values were surcharged as Type 53, reading upwards, the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. on the 5 c., *orange-yellow*, and the 15 c. and 35 c. on the 50 c., *green*, the surcharges being in various coloured inks as follows:—

1 c., in *carmine*, on 5 c., orange-yellow.
2 c., in *blue*, on 5 c. "
4 c., in *green*, on 5 c. "
15 c., in *carmine*, on 50 c., green.
35 c., in *orange*, on 50 c. "

There appear to have been two different settings of the surcharges of the four lower values, as some of the errors recorded below are not found on some of the sheets that have come under our notice. As before, this is a twenty-five setting applied twice to the sheet of fifty. The setting with the errors is probably the earlier, and they occur as follows on the sheet:—

Inverted "6" for "9"—2nd and 7th stamps.

"1008" for "1908"—14th " 19th "
"8908" for "1908"—22nd " 27th "
"8908" " "1908"—25th " 30th "

We have not seen the 35 c. with the errors "1008" and "8908," but it is highly probable that they exist.

The 1 c. exists with surcharge double.

The 2 c. and 4 c. are known without the "c" in "*CORREO*"; we have not been able to place this variety, but we fancy it may be caused by the "c" breaking or falling out from No. 3 of the setting. The presumably second setting, which is found on all the values, has only one marked variety, consisting

of inverted "6" in the date, which occurs on the first, second, sixth, and seventh stamps of each sheet. Only one type of the ¢ character for "cents" is used, inverted as shown in the illustration.

The 35 c. on 50 c. is known with (a) surcharge inverted, (b) surcharge double, and (c) double, one inverted.

The next provisional issue formed from the fiscal stamps varies from the last, at first sight, only by the addition of an "s" to the word "*CORREO*," but on examination it will be seen that this is an entirely new setting.

CORREOS-1908
VALE 2 ¢
54

Three values were surcharged as Type 54.

2 c., in *blue*, on 5 c., orange-yellow.
10 c., in *black*, on 50 c., green.
35 c., in *orange*, on 50 c., green.

The stamps are in sheets of fifty, five rows of ten, and the provisional setting is arranged to surcharge twenty-five stamps at a time, so that varieties are found in the same position on both the right and left hand sides of the sheet, as before. In the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1911, we published a photograph of a full sheet of the 2 c. on 5 c., showing the setting, including an interesting error of value "9 c." for "2 c.," which only occurs on one stamp on the sheet, the sixth of the top row, and not on the corresponding stamp, the first in the same row. This would lead one to suppose that the setting was one of fifty, not of twenty-five; but an examination of the reproduced photograph shows that this supposition is incorrect, from the fact that the two halves of the entire impression are out of alignment, and also by the position of the different types of the character for "cents," which correspond in each half. In each block of twenty-five the fourth, eighth, and ninth have the large oval "cents" character, and the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth have the small upright one, with two vertical lines. This being so, the error must have been corrected between the two operations of printing. We have seen two other copies in addition to the above mentioned, one of them used, so that the one on the sheet illustrated is not the only example. The same varieties of the "cents" character exist in the 35 c. on 50 c., in the positions above described, and although we have not seen a full sheet of the 10 c. on 50 c., the same probably is the case there. We have seen the following varieties of the 10 c. on 50 c.:—

- (1) Whole surcharge double,
- (2) " " " " but "8" missing in date.
- (3) "*CORREOS*" single, with the rest of the surcharge double.
- (4) "*VALE 10 c.*," only, double, with rest of surcharge single.

This last we know *se tenant* with a stamp with complete double surcharge, but we are not able to offer any suggestion in explanation of these vagaries.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries

The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship.

FROM time to time, not every year we regret to say, this little body of earnest students publishes some of the results of its studies, in the form of a small volume, beautifully got up and lavishly illustrated, a source of pleasure alike to the bibliophile and to the philatelist. The greater portion of the more strictly philatelic contents of the present issue, No. 3, is devoted to the subject of Turkey, consisting of two articles by Mr. G. T. Turner, upon "The Design of the First Issue," and "The Local Post of Kustendje and Czernawoda." With the former are given some enlarged illustrations and detailed descriptions of the designs of the different values, and in one of the plates is a very interesting illustration of a portion of a double strip of stamps showing a complete impression of the Arabic inscription that is found between the rows; this inscription, however, is repeated, we gather, four times in the width of a sheet, each repetition occupying "about the space of two-and-a-half stamps," and it would be of interest to know whether the repetitions of it in the same line are identical, and whether the repetitions, on the sheet, of the complete row of four, are all exactly alike. From the illustration, which shows one complete inscription and part of a second, we should suppose that the repetitions in the same line are not identical, and if that is so we shall want to know how many varieties there are of it. As may be seen, we do not find fault with the contents of this *Record*; our attitude is that of Oliver Twist!

Neudrucke und ihre Kennzeichen (*Reprints and their Characteristics*).—We are indebted to Captain Paul Ohrt for a copy of the second volume of his great work upon reprints, the first volume of which appeared just four years ago. Our one regret on receiving a book of this nature is that our ignorance of German prevents our adequately reviewing it for the benefit of our readers, or making use, for our own benefit, of the amount of detailed information that it contains. We turn, of course, to such of the Indian Native States as are included in the present volume, and we regret to find that the information under these heads, so far as we can understand it, appears to be not fully up-to-date. *Hyderabad* no doubt appeared earlier, as *Deccan*. "*Holkar*" appears correctly as "*Indore*," but we have some doubt whether there was any actual reprinting of the stamp of 1886; there are copies on *thin* paper which we believe are certainly originals, and we do not think it at all certain that any reprinting of this type ever took place. Under *Kashmir* we find an even shorter list than that given by Mr. Bacon in 1899; the reprints of the Jammu rectangular stamps are omitted altogether, and we are afraid that the lists and descriptions of those of the circular stamps and of the Kashmir rectangulars are not very sure guides. Captain Ohrt, unfortunately, does not appear to have

had access either to Sir David Masson's book, or to the papers in the *Monthly Journal* of ten years ago. The doubtful impressions of *Jhind* are not mentioned. We believe that the descriptions of the reprints of European stamps, and especially of those of some of the German colonies, are most complete and reliable, and we hope that when the work is finished an English edition may be published also. In the meantime we heartily recommend the book to those of our readers who possess the knowledge of German that we do not.

Errors and Varieties.—A more or less recent number of a contemporary, published in the French language, tells us that:—

"It was the Duke of Hingston, President of the Philatelic Society of London, deceased at Cairo in January, 1906, who brought into fashion the collection of postage stamps in pairs and blocks."

But surely the interest of pairs and blocks had been recognized somewhat earlier than this, earlier even than the time when the late Earl of Kingston (who is evidently the nobleman referred to, and who died in 1896) became a well-known Philatelist.

How is it, we wonder, that our English titles and decorations are such a puzzle to our foreign friends and even to our American cousins? It was in a journal from across the Atlantic that we saw the announcement that Mr. Castle and Mr. Tilleard had been *knighthed*; and a well-known German catalogue tells us that the Scinde Dawk stamps were issued by "Lord Sir Barth Frese," which sounds as if "C.B." stood for "Cold Bath," or might be the announcement of a shivering valet on a cold winter's morning!

A Little-known Error of Belgium.—Under the above title, a correspondent of *L'Annonce Timbrologique* gives the following account of a supposed 40 c. of 1861 on *blued* paper:—

"This stamp is very rare, and but few copies are to be met with. It was formerly only to be obtained from Moens. This is all the information that we have been able to collect relating to it:—It was evidently the result of an error of the paper; a blued sheet must have been put by mistake among the other sheets and so passed through the press. At that period, 1861, things were not looked into so closely, and the superintendence of the workshops was not so careful as at the present day. There was only a single sheet of these stamps, three hundred copies. This sheet was sent to Brussels, and Mr. J. B. Moens, having heard of this error, went at once to the Post Office and took what remained on sale, about half a sheet, which accounts for his having been the only person who possessed the stamp. Of used copies but very few are known. Unused have also become rare, and blocks are veritable objects for research; we know of a very fine one in a collection at Brussels."

Are these last few words the key to the whole story? Curiously enough, M. Moens, who was not likely to have forgotten so interesting a discovery, did not include this *error* in his catalogues of 1877 and later (we have no earlier edition at hand to refer to), and says not a word about it in his book on *The Stamps of Belgium*, published in 1880, and we think it may safely be affirmed that he never possessed anything of the kind.

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, 381 Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. C. J. May has shown us a copy of the 1½d., 1870, Plate I, with letters "BS—SR," having the "S" in the lower corner inverted.

We illustrate the redrawn ½d. and 1d., showing how they differ from the originals; Mr. Castle draws our attention to the fact that the final "E" in the word "REVENUE" on the ½d. has now a shorter bar at the top than in the first type.



Old.



New.



Old.



New.

The redrawn 1d. stamp with control "B11" has appeared with dot between "B" and "11" as in the case of the "A.11" control. As before, the dot signifies that the sheets on which it appears were printed at Somerset House. Both ½d. and 1d. stamps of the redrawn types are now on sale with control "B12."

Canada.—We have seen five further values of the new set.



43

- 5 c., indigo.
- 7 c., olive-yellow.
- 10 c., dull purple.
- 20 c., olive-green.
- 50 c., sepia.

We have also noticed two shades of the 1 c., yellow-green and blue-green.

Cook Islands.—From various contemporaries we learn that the ½d. stamp is now issued perf. 14 instead of perf. 11. The 1d. appeared with this perforation in 1909.

New Zealand.—Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack has recently come into possession of a 1 shilling New Zealand watermarked Star of 1862, which has the serrated perforation. Specialists in the early stamps of New Zealand have long thought it possible that the 1 shilling would be found in this condition.

Mr. Pack's specimen has been examined by both Mr. M. P. Castle and Mr. W. T. Wilson, and they agree that it is quite genuine, and a most interesting stamp, hitherto unseen by either of them.

New Zealand (Niue).—The King Edward ½d. has been surcharged in red for use here. The type is similar to that previously used, but the letters appear to be slightly smaller and are more regular.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—The chronicle of the new surface-printed set should be as follows:—



94

DEC., 1911. Type 94. Surface-printed. Wmk. Sun. Perf. 13½ × 12½.

- ½ c., violet.
- 1 c., yellow-brown.
- 2 c., brown.
- 3 c., green.
- 4 c., dull purple.
- 10 c., sage-green.
- 20 c., ultramarine.
- 24 c., red-brown.
- 30 c., mauve.
- 50 c., black.

Bulgaria.—A correspondent has shown us a sheet of fifteen stamps of the 5 on 30 st., 1909, amongst which there is one with date reading "1969." We conclude that this error was noticed at the time of overprinting and was corrected, because we do not find this error on other sheets we have seen.

Costa Rica.—We have seen a sheet of the 25 c., purple, Telegraphstamp surcharged "CORREOS—UN CENTAVO." In this sheet there is no difference in the spacing between the two lines of the surcharge as there was in each half of the sheet of the 1 c. on 10 c., blue, which we listed in the December number. The colour of the surcharge is black and the spacing 8 mm.

We learn from the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* that a new permanent set has been printed by the Gast Bank Note Co. of St. Louis and New York, but in the meantime the more valued of the 1907 set have been overprinted for current use.

Overprinted with Type 64.

- 4 c., indigo and carmine-red on toned (Blk.).
- 10 c., black and blue (Blk.).
- 10 c., " " (R.).

Denmark.—Mr. J. P. Burns has shown us the current 20 öre stamp in a new colour; he has been getting these since the first week in January.

JAN., 1912. 20 öre, ultramarine.

France (Post Offices in China).—We have to chronicle a set of four Postage Dues with a new surcharge. The *Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the postage stamps are also to receive this surcharge, and lists the 2 c. on 5 c., green.

2 CENTS

分二

11

1912. Type 5 surcharged as Type 11.
2 c. on 5 c., green.

POSTAGE DUES. *Stamps of France, 1893-6, surcharged as Type 11, in black.*

- 2 c. on 5 c., pale blue.
- 4 c. on 10 c., brown.
- 8 c. on 20 c., olive-green.
- 20 c. on 50 c., dull claret.

Guatemala.—The Granados Memorial stamp has been surcharged "1911-1 centavo" in two lines, in black.

Holland.—A change is being made in the current Postage Dues, the whole stamp being now printed in ultramarine, instead of having the value in black. We have seen the 5 cents, and the whole set will be issued in this form.

Honduras.—The remaining values of the current set have been overprinted for official use.

OFICIAL

53

Stamps of 1911 overprinted with Type 53, in red (in black on 2 c. and 5 c.).

- 1 c., violet.
- 2 c., green (p. 12).
- 5 c., carmine.
- 6 c., milky blue.
- 10 c., blue.
- 20 c., lemon-yellow.
- 50 c., brown.
- 1 p., olive (p. 12).

Liechtenstein.—As anticipated in our December number, three values have been issued.



(Prince John II.)

(Designed by Herr A. Moser, engraved by F. Shirnböck, and printed in Vienna.)

JAN., 1912. Type 1. Perf. 12½ x 13.

- 1 | 5 h., green.
- 2 | 10 h., rose.
- 3 | 25 h., blue.

Nicaragua.—Since our chronicle last month, a final (perhaps) bunch of provisionals has been showered upon us, and following hard on the heels of these, the long-awaited permanent issue, for the time being, has made its appearance; of these we have seen eight values up to the 35 c. We do not mean to enter into details of the provisional settings here, as these will all be dealt with fully when their turn comes, in an article commenced this month on another page.



64

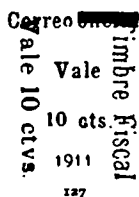
Correo
Vale 10 ctvs.
Timbre Fiscal
Vale 2 ctvs.
1911

DEC., 1911 (?). Type 64 with fiscal surcharge, in black, further surcharged in blue.

- 2 c. on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion.
- 5 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. "
- 10 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. "

There are at least two varieties of the numeral in each of these values.

As last, but surcharged, in red.
5 c. on 5 c. on 2 c., blue.



127

Type 64 surcharged as Type 127 with word "oficial" cancelled, in blue.

- 10 c. on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion.

OFFICIAL STAMP. Type 64 surcharged as Type 127. 1376½: on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion.

The new issue was probably put into use on January 1st; we have seen copies postmarked January 10. The stamps have been produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Son, Ltd., in their characteristic style. The design of the lower values shows a lady holding in one hand the Nicaraguan flag, and in the other what we guess to be an olive branch, which she is holding out possibly to stamp collectors as a token that they may look for peace at last, and rest from the surcharging campaign which has lately overwhelmed them. The higher values are a reversion to the old style of fifty years ago, but we notice that a new mountain has grown since then, possibly the result of volcanic disturbances.



70



71

JAN., 1912. Types 70 (1 c. to 25 c.) and 71. Centres in first colour. Perf. 14.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., rose.
- 4 c., lake.
- 5 c., black and blue.
- 6 c., bistre-brown.
- 10 c., brown.
- 25 c., black and green.
- 35 c., brown and green.

Portugal.—Some more values of the Madeira Vasco da Gama issue have been used to fill the deficiencies in the current provisionals; the full list of values thus in use is now as follows:—

- 2½ r., 15 r., 25 r., 80 r., 100 r., 1000 r.

Servia.—Two further values of the new set have been issued.

- 50 para, brown.
- 1 dinar, orange.

We have also seen the new set of Journal stamps which appeared about the beginning of the year.



41

NEWSPAPER STAMPS. Type 41 overprinted with shield surmounted by crown, in black. Perf. 11½.

- 1 par., grey.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " red-orange.
- 15 " violet.
- 20 " yellow.
- 25 " blue.
- 30 " slate.
- 50 " brown.
- 1 din., yellow-brown.
- 3 " red.
- 5 " blue-grey.

Spanish Colonies.—*Rio de Oro.*—We have been shown the new set for this colony.



1912. Type 9. Perf. 13.	
1 c., rose.	25 c., blue.
2 c., lilac.	30 c., deep lilac.
3 c., green.	40 c., blue-green.
10 c., red.	50 c., claret.
15 c., orange-brown.	1 p., red.
20 c., brown.	4 p., lake.
	10 p., grey-brown.

Spanish Guinea.—A similar set has been provided for this colony. We have not as yet seen them, but take our chronicle from *La Voz Fernando Poo*.

1912. New type. Perf. 13.	
1 c., black.	25 c., blue.
2 c., black-brown.	30 c., rose.
5 c., blue-green.	40 c., red.
10 c., red.	50 c., dull carmine.
15 c., dull rose.	1 p., purple-brown.
20 c., carmine.	4 p., violet.
	10 p., dull green.

Answers to Correspondents

G. W.—1. Is not your Russian stamp No. 108? Which differs from 84 only in being laid *vertically*. 2. Your Hungarian stamps would be No. 56 or 57, perforated with the machine, of which the gauge varies, in different parts of the row of pins, from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12. The other machine varies from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, and Nos. 68 to 72 are perforated one way with one machine and the other way with the other; the one perforation in that case would not be more than 12 and the other not less than $12\frac{1}{2}$. 3. So far as we are aware, the Chilean Telegraph stamps used postally can only be recognized with certainty when on the entire envelope or letter.

P. A. M. A.—Stamps with inverted watermarks are not generally catalogued as varieties, because it is of no real importance which way the paper is put into the press. One half of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps of Great Britain in the little books sold at the Post Office, have the watermark inverted, owing to the special arrangement of the plates from which the stamps for those books are printed.

F. N.—We hope to continue the Argentine paper next month.



Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

NEW ZEALAND,
December 17th, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your notes * *re.* recent supposed provisionals produced by date-stamping machines. These machines are in use in nearly all the big business houses in the Dominion. They cost about £20 each.

They register amounts placed on envelopes and parcels, and the totals are collected monthly by a postal employee. The alteration of the figures in pencil should have no meaning, as the machines are capable of registering the amounts. I enclose a label with two 1d. and 1s. and one with 3d., imprinted on parcels posted in Wellington. There has been no shortage of stamps in any of the big cities.

F. B. BARTON.

[The impressions on the two labels, kindly sent us by our correspondent, are extremely indistinct, as if the supply of ink in both cases were getting exhausted. On one are three impressions of a circular mark, one of which we can see is of the value of 1s., the other two are quite illegible; no doubt they are pennies, as there is written in pencil on the label "1/2," we may suppose in order to show the person using the machine that the postage required was 1s. 2d. The other label has two impressions of a rectangular mark with rounded corners; one of these we can see is 3d., the other may be the same, or might be any other value.—Ed. M.J.]

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I am sending you an advance copy of the conditions of a contest for a Stamp Design for an ideal British Stamp, the contest forming part of the arrangements for the forthcoming Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. The Executive Committee will be glad if you can give publicity to this contest, which in view of

the artistic failure of the present stamps should be of widespread public interest.

Thanking you in anticipation of your courteous assistance,

I am, yours very truly,
FRED J. MELVILLE.

A NEW DESIGN FOR BRITISH POSTAGE STAMPS.

ARTISTS and others, of any nationality, are invited to submit competitive designs for an ideal postage stamp for the British Isles.

The size of the stamp designs when reduced must be approximately $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres ($22\frac{1}{2}$ high, $18\frac{1}{2}$ wide), i.e. the size of the current postage stamps.

The designs submitted in competition shall be judged by a Special Jury of philatelists and artists, with particular regard to the practical utility as well as to the artistic merits of the proposed stamp.

For the design adjudged by the aforementioned Jury to be the first in order of merit a premium of ten guineas will be awarded to the competitor, together with the diploma of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. For the second best design a premium of five guineas will be awarded.

Designs should be drawn to scale, four or eight times the size specified in the above-mentioned measurements, and should be accompanied by photographic reductions to the size required for the stamp.

Full scope is permissible for innovations, but the design must contain features characteristic of, or appropriate to, the British Isles, and must include the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE," and the value *in figures and words*, "ONE PENNY" and "1d."

The submitted designs and any copyright therein shall become the exclusive property of the Executive Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

It is to be distinctly understood that the contest is organized by the aforementioned Executive Committee, who are responsible for the premiums offered, and who

reserve the right to submit the premiated or other designs to postal or other authorities.

Designs will be received up to noon on August 1st, 1912, and must be addressed to the

Hon. Secretary,

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition,

44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

and must be endorsed "Stamp Designs."

The competitor's name should not appear upon the drawings or photographs; these should bear only a *nom de plume* or private mark for purposes of identity; and accompanying the drawings, etc., there should be a sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address, together with a copy of the *nom de plume* or private mark. The sealed envelopes should contain no other communications, as they will not be opened until the Jury has completed the adjudication of the whole of the designs sent in.

The designs sent in, or a selection of them, will be exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, during the week of the Stamp Exhibition, October 14-19, 1912.



Philatelic Societies

Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

A HANDSOME triangular Congress Souvenir Stamp is being printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., in six different colours, and will be ready shortly. Complete sets may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, price 3d.

One of the features of the Congress will be a cinematograph film illustrating the process of stamp manufacture at Messrs. Perkins Bacon's factory, specially taken by the Warwick Trading Company. Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. are also providing the machine and operator for the practical demonstration of Perforating, whilst a lantern lecture on the History of Perforations will be delivered by Mr. Fred J. Melville.

"Place aux Dames" is to be the motto of the Fourth Congress, and one Society has already nominated the first Lady Delegate, an example which it is hoped will be followed by others. Ladies will also be welcomed to the Strangers' Gallery at all business Sessions of the Congress, and their presence at all the social functions is especially desired.

In response to inquiries the Committee desire to announce also that all philatelists are at liberty to attend the Congress Sessions as visitors, whether officially appointed as Delegates or not, in which case, however, they will not have the power to vote. Stamp collectors interested in the Congress are urged to visit Margate during Congress Week, and to take part in the special social programme that is being arranged.

The following special terms are quoted to Congress Delegates and Visitors by the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, which is the official head-quarters, and it is hoped that all Delegates and others will take advantage of them:—

En Pension (including bedroom, lights, attendance, table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, and dinner) for a stay of not less than three days, 12s. 6d. per day first and second floor rooms, and 10s. 6d. per day third floor and smaller rooms.

A la Carte.—Bedroom, lights, and attendance, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per day, according to room and floor. Table d'hôte breakfast, 2s. 6d.; luncheon, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 4s.

It is also hoped to secure special reduced railway fares for Delegates travelling between London and Margate.

A temporary post office will be in operation in the Hotel during the Congress, and letters, etc., will be cancelled with a special souvenir postmark.

Thirteen more Societies have nominated their Delegates as under, making a total of twenty Societies at present represented:—

Cinque Ports Philatelic Society.—Captain Clarke and Miss Brandreth Gibbs.

City of London Philatelic Society.—Messrs. J. A. Leon, J. L. Green, and E. R. Woodward.

Croydon Philatelic Society.—Messrs. A. Ashby and H. H. Harland.

Derby Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. Oakley and W. H. Milnes Marsden.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. Corfield and P. J. Evans.

Herts Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. G. Cool, W. H. Peckitt, H. A. Slade, and Major E. B. Evans.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).—Messrs. W. Mead and J. Ireland.

Leicester Philatelic Society.—Messrs. F. Edwards and N. Gadsby.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Davies (others to be appointed later).

North of England Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. J. Cochrane, C. L. Bagnall, and J. Cotman.

Oxford Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. H. Tarrant and F. A. Bellamy, M.A., F.R.A.S.

Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch).—Dr. Small.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.—Messrs. V. E. Bukewich and Walter Scott.

Mr. D. Dickson has been appointed as the second Delegate of the Dundee and District Philatelic Society.

Will all other supporting Societies kindly nominate their Delegates without further delay, and thus confer a favour upon the Executive Committee?

The Committee will also be glad to receive suggestions of items for the Congress Agenda at the earliest possible moment, in order that the programme may be completed.

Congress Fund.

With the near approach of the Congress the question of funds becomes one of paramount importance, and in view of the exceptional circumstances under which the present Congress is being organized, the Executive Committee find it incumbent upon them to issue an urgent appeal for financial support to the Philatelists and Philatelic Societies of the United Kingdom. The fact that the Fourth Congress will be held under the auspices of one of our youngest Societies renders the making or marrying of the undertaking entirely dependent upon the generosity of voluntary donors, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that all who are in any way interested in the success of the Congress will subscribe to the Congress Fund to the full extent of their liberality.

The subscription lists are now open, and the following amounts have been received to date:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Leon Adutt, F. E. Nichol, Scottish and South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Societies, 2 guineas each	8	8	0
A. L. Adutt, P. C. Bishop, F. Reichenheim, D. B. Armstrong, Proprietors of <i>The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly</i> , C. W. Siggers, Bristol and Clifton, Liverpool, and Scottish (Junior Branch) Philatelic Societies, 1 guinea each	9	9	0
A. H. Harris, Manchester Junior, Dundee, and Christ's Hospital Philatelic Societies, half-guinea each	2	2	0
L. S. Sadezky	0	4	0
Total	£20	3	0

As it is estimated that at least £150 will be required to meet the expenses of organization, it is hoped that all British Philatelic Societies and individual Philatelists interested in the Congress will donate as early and as liberally as possible.

An Auction Sale in aid of Congress Funds is being organized, and donations of Duplicates, etc., for inclusion therein will be gladly received by Mr. C. W. Siggers, 33 Cliftonville Avenue, Margate, who has this matter in hand.

Donations to the Congress Fund and all other communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, "Llanadern," Broadstairs, Kent.

Bath Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1911-12.

President: B. D. POPE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. C. ELWOOD,
43 Milsom Street.

THE ninth meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on February 7 at 8 p.m. The President, Mr. B. D. Pope, occupied the chair, and there were present: Dr. Fenton, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Lace, Messrs. G. B. Caple, E. R. Cook, H. J. Norman, W. G. Olds, and W. C. Elwood (Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had already received nine lots for the auction to be held on March 20.

Mr. J. S. Parker was elected a member, on the proposition of Mr. W. C. Elwood, seconded by Mr. G. B. Caple.

Mr. J. E. Heginbottom's paper on the stamps of Queensland was then read by Mr. G. B. Caple. It was accompanied, as usual, by an almost complete display of the stamps of the colony, including a good many varieties not mentioned in the catalogues. At the conclusion of the paper Mr. B. D. Pope proposed, and Dr. Fuller seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., for so kindly lending his paper and fine display. Mr. Caple was also thanked for reading the paper.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.

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

Committee:

H. BARNWELL.	T. W. PECK.
F. T. COLLIER.	B. B. TILLEY.
H. GRINDALL.	W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Councillor G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOVEMBER 30.—Mr. H. Fiddian was elected a member.

Mr. Yardley gave a display, with notes, of his fine collection of the stamps of Tasmania. Apart from its great intrinsic value, the collection compelled admiration for the great amount of philatelic research which had been undertaken to settle the order of the various shades and printings, and showed that with patient work this colony could be made far more interesting than it usually is.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley was passed with acclamation.

DECEMBER 14.—Messrs. B. B. Tilley and T. W. Peck gave a display of the stamps of South Africa.

Mr. H. Deacon was elected a member.

JANUARY 4.—Messrs. J., E. W., J. M. Gallatly, M.A., J. Swarup, B.A., and M. L. Rau, B.A., were elected members.

Mr. J. A. Margoschis gave his usual annual lantern show by means of the aphenoscope.

At the last three meetings Messrs. Yardley, Henderson, and Bilbrough have been thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, Mr. C. Nissen for *The British Philatelist*, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for their Catalogue.

Macclesfield and District Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary (pro tem.): J. G. HORNER,
Blakelow Road, Macclesfield.

THE above Society was inaugurated by a Display of Stamps and Lantern Lecture, at the Y.M.C.A. Lecture Room, Macclesfield, on the 18th of January, 1912.

Mr. J. O. Nicholson, J.P., who was in the chair, expressed his pleasure at seeing a Philatelic Society formed in Macclesfield, and hoped a permanent collection would be formed, which could be exhibited in the Museum.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein, the genial President of the Manchester Juniors, gave a most interesting lecture on "Portraits on Stamps," which was highly appreciated by the audience.

The Rev. E. V. Kingdon, who officiated at the lantern, showed one or two novelties on the screen, including the 1d. Victoria Land and the new King George Canada.

Mr. I. S. Higgins, jun., F.R.P.S., and Mr. W. Munn, of Manchester, kindly sent interesting displays of stamps, and hearty votes of thanks to the lecturer, to those who had sent exhibits, and to the chairman concluded a most successful evening's entertainment.

An attractive souvenir of the occasion, which had been prepared, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Kingdon, was distributed among those present.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

President: I. J. BERNSTEIN.

Hon. Secretary: J. S. HIGGINS, JUN.

THE eighth meeting of the current session of the above Society took place on February 8th, 1912. The President was in the chair, about twenty members being present. Messrs. C. A. Moseley and W. Ryle were elected members. Amongst the novelties shown by Mr. Malings were two complete sheets of thirty of the English stamps for New Hebrides, the 3d. and 1d. values. The evening was occupied by members giving "five-minute" papers. Mr. Albrecht showed a selection of envelopes used by the Wells Fargo Express Co. of United States. Mr. Carr followed appropriately with a few notes and a display of the 1869 United States issue. Some very humorous letters were read by Mr. Malings, which he had received from various customers. Mr. Wilson showed an early stamp album of 1862. Several Chinese envelopes and two letters sent from China to England via Siberia were exhibited by Mr. Larder. The letter posted in 1903 had occupied twenty-two days in transit, while one sent this year had taken twenty-five days. The evening was brought to a close by a few notes from Mr. Bernstein on the three-cornered Cape of Good Hope stamps known as "wood blocks." By the courtesy of Mr. Higgins he was able to show some stamps out of that gentleman's collection, including the rare 4d. error in red instead of blue, a stamp catalogued at £85.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: HUGH R. VIALI,
39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of meeting held on February 1, 1912.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane (President) in the chair and an attendance of twenty-seven.

After the election of Mr. F. C. Fletcher to the membership, Mr. Thos. Wilkinson read a paper on "The Rise and Fall of the Mail Coach System." This proved most interesting, the lecturer tracing out the development of posts from the time of the Romans to the advent of the railway. He gave a great deal of useful information as to the working of the system of postages by mail coach, the times occupied by their journeys, and their hardships in winter, and related many amusing anecdotes of those "good old times." The lecture was illustrated by a series of splendid slides, which were greatly appreciated by the audience.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wilkinson and the lanternist, Mr. E. Husband, terminated a most enjoyable evening.

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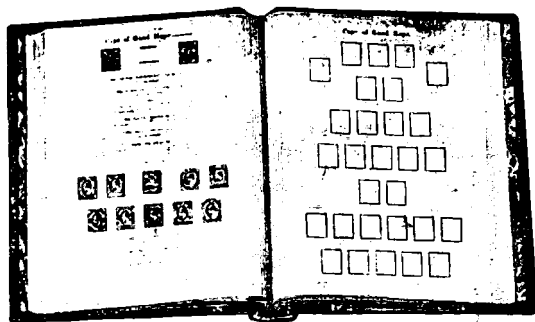
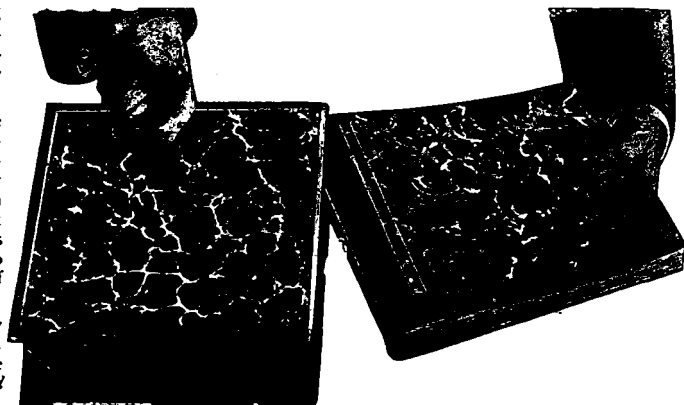
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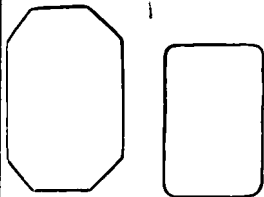
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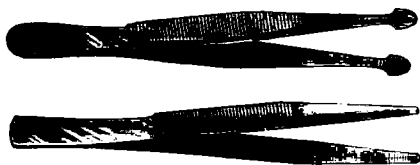
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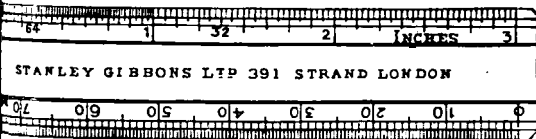


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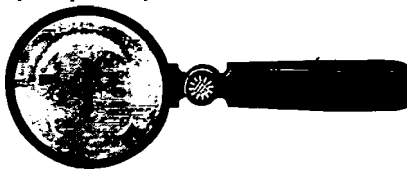
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No. 231.

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 11.)

LET us now endeavour to solve that very arduous question of the meaning and value of the overprint "Y $\frac{1}{4}$."

That sixth vowel of the alphabet termed in ancient times the Pythagorean letter, because the disciples of Pythagoras employed it to demonstrate the moral inclinations of human life. Infancy was indicated by the foot of the letter, the roads of virtue and vice by the two branches. It seems unnecessary for us to pursue our inquiries in either of these directions.

In algebra this letter represents an unknown quantity, but this unknown does not appear to be of any use to us. In the trade the letter "Y" announces fixed prices, but this again cannot be the meaning we want.* Finally it has been suggested that graceful fancy turned the letter "I" into a "Y."

We feel that the Post Office Department must have had other reasons than these, but what were they? This problem has often been discussed, but never absolutely solved; it has even furnished a subject for numerous articles, sometimes of an entertaining nature. Let us see what they say.

One writer suggested that the letter "Y" was a conventional sign, meaning *real*, but we are in a position to affirm that it is nothing of the kind. All the official documents that we have consulted, and they are many, show with surprising unanimity that the letter "R" was the abbreviation for *real*; a fiscal stamp of the value of 2 *pesos*, for inland passports, which has been shown us, bears this letter "Y," (punctuated) above a Roman numeral "II." It is evident that the "Y" cannot signify *real* when it occurs upon a postage stamp and *peso* upon a fiscal. Therefore this theory will not do.

"Y," in Spanish, means "and." That, in our opinion, is the true interpretation that should have been given to this letter; for, as the stamp, which had the value of two reales, has not got the indication of value crossed out, the surcharge should be regarded as an addition to that value, which would thus become "2 reales and $\frac{1}{4}$." But the official documents that we have read entirely contradict this, and show that the

value of the stamp was " $\frac{1}{4}$ real," leaving our letter "Y" still unexplained.

According to others, the letter "Y" was the initial of "Ysabella," written thus because the name was spelt indifferently with "I" or "Y," and because by reverting to the ancient spelling the possibility was obviated of a letter "I" being mistaken for a figure "1,"⁵ which would have made the surcharge appear to be " $\frac{1}{4}$," and so have caused a difficulty.

On re-examining the three or four hundred decrees that have passed through our hands, we have found some evidence, very little it is true, to show that the "Y" certainly was still employed in the place of the "I." The following are the only two instances that we have discovered:—

First, a letter from the Director-General of Posts, Narciso de Torre Marin, addressed to the Governor, dated September 26, 1855, and ending thus, as we have already noted (page 355, Vol. XIX)—"Al Excelentísimo Sr. Capitan General Subdelgado General del ramo de Correos de esta Ysla."

And this other, of the 13th November, 1855, signed—"José de la Concha," commencing "Excmo Sr.—He dado los ordenas oportunas à la yntendencia general."

The employment of the letter "Y" for "I," in 1855, is thus fully proved. But why should it have been printed on the stamps? Because it was to Queen Ysabella that Havana was indebted for the establishment of a local post, has been put forward as a reason. It seems a very ingenious idea; but did Queen Isabella ever know anything about a post having been inaugurated at Havana on the occasion of her birthday? It is at least permissible to doubt it. To begin with, the initiative was due to the Director-General of Posts, who laid his proposal before the Governor on the 19th of April, 1855, and, owing to the indifference of the said Governor, the following November arrived before anything was done. It is quite possible that the opportunity may have been taken, when so favourable an occasion arose, to give the credit of the innovation to their much-loved Queen; but we have an idea, though we may be mistaken, that the establishment of Posts was the last thing that Her Majesty was troubling about.

* But the price of the stamp was $\frac{1}{4}$ real net!—ED. M. J.

We do not believe that it ever entered the head of the Director-General of Posts to put the initial of "Isabella" on the stamps for the local post. If it were the case, we might also assign the same origin to the initial printed on the Fiscal stamp for passports, which we referred to above, and this would place Her Majesty in a singular position; it would commemorate the fact that the Queen, in her infinite wisdom, had been graciously pleased to consent to the imposition of a new tax upon her faithful Cubans, already crippled and overwhelmed with benefits of the same nature!

Another version would have it that the "Y" should be translated as "Ynterino," that is *interim* or *provisional*. But if that were so, the provisional nature of the stamp might have been far more plainly indicated by the letter "P," which would have been preferable in every way to an incomprehensible "Y." But this word "provisional," to what did it apply? To the stamp? It was in use from 1855 to 1862, and therefore was not provisional at all. Was it the rate that was thus termed? This was so little "provisional" that it remained the same down to 1898, if we are rightly informed.

It would be equally reasonable to suggest that the "Y" stood for "Ydeal," in reference to the "very low rate" of postage, mentioned in the Postal Notice of the 15th November, 1855.

What we regard as a more serious interpretation of the letter "Y" is that which makes it the initial of "Ynterior," although that interpretation will not stand close examination:—

Firstly, it is a rule that an initial should be punctuated;

Secondly, without punctuation the letter "y" means "and";

Thirdly, admitting the ancient spelling, we would ask whether the word "ynterior" applies to the town or to the island;

Fourthly, "y" might stand for "ysla" quite as well as for "ynterior," and as the rates were not the same, it seems to us that the authorities would not have attempted to create confusion between them;

Fifthly, why should the ancient spelling have been adopted for use upon the stamps, and never in the official documents, even in those in which the surcharge "Y ¼" was mentioned? Surely that was, if ever, the time to write "ynterior";

Sixthly, if it was absolutely necessary to indicate to the public the use to be made of the ¼ real stamp by means of the letter "Y," we cannot understand why the official documents say nothing about it, and why this overprinting with the letter was not extended to other values;

Seventhly, instead of a letter "Y," would it not have been simpler to make use of the letters "IN," which could not have raised any question?

All things considered, we do not believe that this famous letter "Y" was of any significance at all, and that it was placed there without any object, or any meaning; and we are completely in agreement with the late Sr. Maureno when he wrote to *Timbre-Poste*, on the 25th October, 1876, as follows

"Nothing was published about the surcharge upon the stamps, that is to say about the 'Y ¼.' It was a private step taken by the Government, which did not concern the public, except in so far as the stamps were employed for the value indicated of ¼ real fuerte.

"I was at Havana during that period (May, 1855, to April, 1862); I saw those stamps used and I used them myself. I can therefore say like St. Thomas, 'I have seen and touched.'

"They were sold at the rate of four for one real fuerte;* they only served for the franking of local correspondence in Havana.

"Those of 1857 were still in use when I left the island in April, 1862."

Other correspondents from Cuba, whom we have questioned, know no more than Sr. Maureno, and could only give us their personal opinion on the subject, which was to the effect that, at the time of the use of those stamps, no one troubled about the letter "Y," and no one knows now what it meant.

We have only now to relate what we have learned from fresh research. A lucky chance has told us all that there is to be told; mere chance, which so often guides us in the right direction, attracted our attention to the manner in which the date was given on certain decrees. After the word "Havana" and before the name of the month was inserted a "y." For what reason we cannot say, as we have never seen this use of the letter in any of the three or four hundred decrees of Spain that we have examined, although written, of course, in the same language. Having communicated what we had discovered to various persons, natives of Spain or others to whom the language is familiar, they were only able to confirm the opinion that we had formed, namely that the use of this letter in certain cases is entirely local, conventional, and official, as we shall see by the examples quoted below; and finally, that in the case in question this letter "Y" would have, we are told, no signification in Spanish. It was, however, pointed out to us that the letter "y" might well be in these instances the abbreviation of the word "ynterior," indicating that the decree was dated in the *interior* or *town* of Havana. But unfortunately this mysterious letter "y" is always in small type in these decrees, and is never punctuated, as an abbreviation should, always be. We set aside for the moment these discrepancies, which are always to be noted when the "y" is employed, and it seems to us most improbable that any one could or would have dated the decrees at "Havana, town," the seat of government having never been anywhere else than at Havana itself, never in the country or in any of the suburbs, each of which had a name of its own. For this very reason all the decrees are dated at Havana, which could admit of no question as to their place of origin. This suggestion, therefore, seems to us altogether inadmissible.

Returning to our discovery. This is how the Director-General, Narciso de Torre Marin, dated his decree of the 15th November, 1855:—

"Habana y Noviembre 15 de 1855."

Other similar officials did the same:—

"Habana y Enero 21 de 1856," signed "CONCHA."

* Happy days, when it was possible to buy four of these stamps for sixpence. See how stamps, like wine, grow in value as they grow old. What a pity the same cannot be said for ourselves!

"Habana y Setiembre 19 de 1858," signed "CARLOS BLAKE."

"Habana y Febrero 15 de 1887, signed "MARQUES DE GAVIRIA."

We could give plenty of other examples, but these show plainly enough, by the various dates and signatures, that there was a consistent use of this letter. But what did it mean? Nothing, in our opinion, for there was no object in it, and it is always as inexplicable as upon the stamps. It was a fancy, of apparently a purely Cuban origin.

We therefore feel justified in closing this discussion, and troubling ourselves no more about this mysterious letter, which has so greatly puzzled and which perhaps will continue to puzzle everybody; and when used in positions in which it has no apparent meaning we can only say "Why?"

* * *

The Director-General of Posts, who seems certainly to have thought more of the interests of the public than of the convenience of his subordinates, as we shall see later, decided that letter-boxes should be established, from the 6th December, 1855, on board the steam packets plying on the north and the south coast of the island, in order to facilitate the posting of correspondence up to the moment of the departure of the vessels.

The stamps with the watermark of loops having been imitated in Spain, the Post Office Department at Madrid was much disturbed thereat, and decided to replace that paper by another, a still more special one, showing crossed diagonal lines forming a lozenge pattern; and as the Government would refuse nothing to its faithful colonies Cuba and Porto Rico, it was decided that they also should be granted the same privilege, and that their stamps should in future be printed upon the same paper. The following circular, therefore, was issued to all the Post Offices, both in Spain and in the Colonies:—

"The National Factory of Stamps has in stock but a very small quantity of the stamps for postage and registration of the correspondence of the public, printed on bluish paper as now in use. White paper having been adopted for future use, it has not been possible, for special reasons, to hasten the printing of the stamps on the white paper to such an extent as to provide a supply for all the provinces immediately. As soon, however, as the Factory has issued the scanty remainder of the stamps on bluish paper, it will fill the requisitions which have been made by the Provinces with stamps on the new white paper.

"I communicate this for Your Excellency's information, and in order that it may be made known to the public, to obviate any doubts that might be occasioned by the use, which is necessary for a time, of postage stamps printed, some upon bluish paper and others upon white, since both are legitimate and for current use, so long as they show all other marks of authenticity."

"I tell this to Y. E. for your own information, enclosing also the copies required to be circulated to the offices and posts under your chief office.

"&c. &c. &c.

"Madrid, the 28th December, 1855.

(Signed) "ANGEL IZNARDI.

"To

"The Chief Postmaster at . . ."

This proves that the stamps on bluish paper continued available for use, and it explains how it was that M. N. Rondot, as he stated in *Le Magasin Pittoresque* in 1865, was able to find these stamps obliterated with the date 1861.

We do not know when the stamps with Lozenge watermark were despatched from Madrid; there is a gap in the series of figures that we have quoted above. But what is certain is that these stamps had not reached Havana on the 17th of March, 1856, as is shown plainly by the account of the Director-General of Land Revenues, Manuel Baldasano.

By the circular of the 11th of April following, which we quote below, it is proved that the paper with Lozenge watermark being exhausted at Madrid, the postage stamps were about to be printed for the future on unwatermarked paper. Here is the circular, which was addressed to the various Post Offices in Spain and in the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico:—

"General Post Office Department.

"The stock being nearly exhausted of the stamps for postage and registration of private correspondence, printed on the special hand-made paper on which they have been printed hitherto, and it being absolutely necessary to supply stamps of the same nature for the use of the public, *but manufactured of unwatermarked paper*, I bring to the notice of Y. E. for your guidance the fact that in future and for some time to come stamps will be put on sale which, although not showing the transparent mark or countersign which the others have, are like those legitimate and current, if they display the other signs of authenticity, to which I recommend your very closest attention.

"Madrid, the 11th April, 1856.

(Signed) "ANGEL IZNARDI."

It is therefore conclusively shown that the use of watermarked paper was abandoned as early as April 11, 1856, and as stamps for the Spanish West Indies were probably printed at that period, it must have been after the 17th March (see the account of the Director-General of Land Revenues referred to above) and before the circular of the 11th April, which we have just read, that a supply of stamps with the Lozenge watermark arrived at Havana. Now, according to the accounts of Sr. Manuel Baldasano, there was, at the very time when he compiled them, March 17, 1856, so considerable a stock on hand that it even exceeded, for some of the values, the total that had been sent out to all the Post Offices in the Island during the year 1855 (May to December); it may therefore be supposed that the new stamps did not come into use until some six months after their arrival, that is about September or October, 1856.

A certain class of postal employes having complained to the Governor that they were treated like beasts of burden, the Marquis of Pezuela, who was at that moment packing up his luggage to return to Europe, being replaced by General José de la Concha, complied with their request by publishing a circular, which ordered that these abuses should be put an end to. Whether he was convinced of the justice of their complaints, or whether he wished to leave a good impression behind him, history does not relate. At any rate he ordered the Director-General of Posts to publish

the said circular. But the latter, Sr. Narciso de Torre Marin, simply put the circular in a pigeon-hole, and took no further notice of it. They were only Cubans who were complaining.

After twenty-six months, however, June 12, 1856, the circular made its appearance, when the complainants were *beginning* to despair of obtaining redress. Did they get any sort of satisfaction? We fear that all they got was the publication of the following document:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"By order of His Excellency the Captain-General, Superintendent-General of the Department of Posts of this Island, I proceed to publish the following circular for information and compliance by all concerned:—

"OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE

"EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.

"Secretarial, Section 1st. Circular No. 26.

"Having been informed that some of the higher Officials of the Island have desired to compel the subordinate employés of the Post Office to perform public and government services, such as the conveyance of luggage, &c., and that these employés consider that they have a right to protest against this under the Royal Ordinance which abolished the postal privileges, I have thought it right to give directions by a general regulation that the said employés are not to be liable for these services. Which I transmit to Y. E. for your guidance and to be carried into effect. —

"Havana, the 4th April, 1854.

(Signed) "MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

"Havana, the 12th June, 1856.

(Signed) "NARCISO DE TORRE MARIN,
"Director-General."

(To be continued.)



Mexico: "Porte de Mar" Stamps, 1875-79

By C. REGELSPERGER

JUDGING by the interesting notes and remarks appended by Mr. S. Chapman to the translation of my first article, in the November number of the *M.J.*, I am inclined to believe that the readers of that paper take a livelier interest in the subject than did those of the original article. I am therefore glad to be able, in compliance with the suggestion of Mr. Chapman, to publish some supplementary notes, which I had previously withheld, for the following reason:—

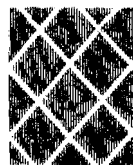
The main scope of the first article, omitting such particulars as would appeal only to specialists, was to instruct and to assist collectors at large, who had hitherto neglected these interesting, though plain, stamps.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I may be allowed to correct two misconceptions.

We thought at first that a mistake had been made in printing the original date, and that "1854" had been put in for "1856," but it was not so. The delay can only be attributed to the disregard of the Director-General to the rendering of justice to his subordinates.

We now come to the change in the watermark.

Issue of September (?), 1856.



The design of the stamps having given rise to no misgivings, no change was made in it; it is only the paper that is different in this issue. It is now yellowish white laid, with a watermark of crossed lines forming a Lozenge pattern, as shown in the illustration.

½ real plata, yellow-green, deep green, blue-green (pale and deep), blue.

1 " " green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, bright green, emerald-green, olive-green.

2 reales ,, red, pale red, bright red.

There was no 2 reales of this issue surcharged "¼"; the figures previously quoted abundantly prove this, and all the copies that exist are undoubtedly forged.

* * *

Regarding the 25 c., Type I (Ill. 2), alluded to by Mr. Chapman in his note on page 414, this stamp has both the numerals inserted, and differs from Mr. Chapman's type only in the position of the figures.

I am sorry to say here that the material I possess relative to the composite stones I and II, to which this stamp belongs, is too poor to admit at present any attempt at a description.

Regarding the provisional 25 c. (Ill. 4), it is only known with the *overprint* of the district name, and not with the cancellation, of Veracruz, as far as I know.

The list of district names, found upon stamps of Type I, has to be increased by that of "Huejutla," in *blue*, which I had the good fortune to secure on a used specimen of the 10 c. value.

The lithographic stones for the values 2 c., 12 c.,

and 20 c. were all produced by eight transfers of one horizontal row of seven stamps, originating, as it seems to me, from a multiplication of a single variety. The resulting seven sub-varieties of each value are distinguished, with very few exceptions, by trifling peculiarities, such as dots, breakages of lines, etc.

Before passing on to these details, I have to add to the characteristics common to all stamps of Type I, dealt with in my first article, three more: 1. A dot in the lined background of the oval $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the figures; 2. A minute dot between the letters "o" and "R" of "CORREOS"; 3. A speck on the rounded part of the letter "D" of "DE."

2 Centavos.

- Variety 1. A dot on the middle of the bottom line, and another between the letters "v" and "O" of "CENTAVOS."
- " 2. A break in the figure "2."
- " 3. Two dots on the bottom line, beneath the left-hand scroll.
- " 4. A minute indentation in the left-hand frame-line, about the end of the top scroll.
- " 5. A break in the right-hand frame-line, about the end of the top scroll.
- " 6. A white speck or scratch on the foot of the figure "2."
- " 7. A minute indentation in the outer frame-line of the oval, above the "S" of "CORREOS."

The stone of this value was retouched. Nos. 5 and 6 in the bottom row must have been damaged during its use, as there are sheets which do not show any retouching. The retouches run obliquely from the lower left-hand side of the figure in No. 6, down to the scroll-work in the right lower corner of No. 5.

12 Centavos.

- Variety 1. The curved line in the extreme left-hand bottom corner, which connects the two leaf-shaped ornaments in all the other stamps, does not touch the upper one.
- " 2. A minute indentation in the outer frame-line of the oval, on the upper left-hand side.
- " 3. A dot beneath the leaf-shaped ornament in the upper left-hand corner, between lines 9 and 10 of the background.
- " 4. A break in the frame-line at the left-hand upper side, about the end of the scroll.
- " 5. A break in the curved line of the letter "D" of "DE," and a break in the bottom frame-line.
- " 6. A dot on the right-hand side, at the foot of the figure "1."
- " 7. Several curved retouching lines on the top of the figure "2."

The last stamp of the top row shows an accidental dash in the right lower corner, connecting the frame-line of the oval with the scroll.

The stone of this value also exists in two states, but it is difficult to say which was the first and which the second, because one of the retouched types in one of

the states seems to have been replaced by a fresh transfer. On some of the sheets No. 4 in the fifth row shows retouches in the lines of the background at the left and below the figures. While in other sheets this stamp is quite correct, and No. 7 in the same row shows retouches in the lines at the right of the figure "2."

20 Centavos.

- Variety 1. The frame-lines of the oval are cut by the twenty-fifth line of the background, on the upper left-hand side.
- " 2. The figures almost touch one another, whereas in all the others the numerals stand farther apart.
- " 3. The left-hand side of the figure "o" must have been damaged, and has therefore a rough appearance.
- " 4. A minute dot between the letter "R" of "MAR" and the side ornament.
- " 5. A speck on the left-hand side of the inner oval frame-line, beneath the end of the ornament.
- " 6. A minute dot in the upper part of the letter "E" of "CORREOS."
- " 7. An indentation in the outer frame-line of the oval, beneath the letter "P" of "PORTE."

This stone again exists in two states, in the second of which Varieties 1 and 7 were retouched in the defective portion of the lines of the background above the "P" of "PORTE."* The variety illustrated by Mr. Chapman (Illustration 8) is the last stamp of the seventh row, in the *second* state only.

10 centavos.

The description of the 10 c. has been purposely kept till the last, as it is the most interesting of them all, and the more so because I have discovered quite recently that there were two different stones, made up of the same varieties of type but differing entirely in the method of reproduction.

The first of these stones was produced by the multiplication of a block of four varieties from the original composite stone (see page 411, Vol. XIX); these varieties can be distinguished as follows:—

- Variety 1. There is a dot on the second line of the background in the right upper spandrel, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the right-hand side; and a dot outside the frame-line at left opposite the twenty-ninth line of shading from the bottom.
- " 2. A small break in the top frame-line, about 3 mm. from the right upper corner; and a dot on the right-hand frame-line, opposite the seventeenth line of shading from the top.
- " 3. Has the variety in the left upper corner, shown in Illustration 3, page 411, Vol. XIX.
- " 4. Has a dot on the upper frame-line, above the first "R" of "CORREOS."

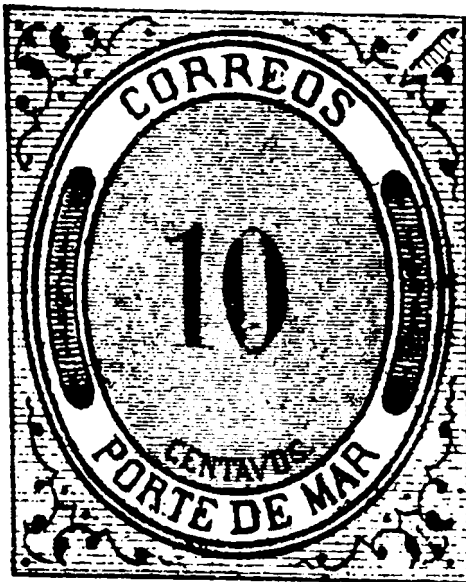
* It would seem that in this case two separate stones must have been made, one before the retouching of two of the seven transfers and one after.—E.D. M.J.

From irregularities in the spacing, I have reason to believe that the stone was made up of twelve transfers from the block of four, and by four transfers of a vertical pair (Varieties 1 and 3) forming a vertical row between the fourth and sixth, thus :—

1	2	1	2	1	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	1	2
3 ^a	4	3	4	3	3 ^a	4
1	2	1	2	1	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	3	4 ^b

DIAGRAM OF FIRST STONE.

One of the peculiarities of this stone is that the first and sixth stamps in the sixth horizontal row have, in addition to the peculiarity in the left upper corner, a coloured dot at left, a little below the centre, just outside the central oval; and a break in the outer line of the oval band at upper right, opposite the twenty-second line of shading from the top (Variety 3^a).



I am unable to account for these variations, but I am inclined to think that these two transfers were damaged after the completion of the stone and were replaced by fresh ones of a retouched type.

The variety with a very peculiar corner, mentioned by Mr. Chapman, was the last stamp in the bottom row; it is shown in the illustration above, which in other respects is Variety 4, but the illustration does not show the dot on the top line.

The second stone appears to have been made up of

three and a half transfers of the first and second vertical rows of the first stone. This theory is supported by the fact that Variety 3^a occurs three times in the sixth horizontal row. The seventh vertical row is composed of transfers of Varieties 2 and 4.

1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	4
1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	2
3	4	3 [†]	4	3	4	4
1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	2
3 ^a	4	3 ^a	4	3 ^a	4 [‡]	4
1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	1 ^a	2	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	4

DIAGRAM OF SECOND STONE.

Variety 1 is more easily distinguished in sheets or blocks from this stone, owing to the presence of an additional dot in the oval band below the tablet at left (Variety 1^a).

There are also two single varieties on this stone: The third stamp in the fourth row (3[†]) has a white flaw in the middle of the tablet at the right-hand side of the oval band; and the sixth stamp in the sixth row (4[‡]) has a black dot on the upper right of the oval frame-line, close to the "s" of "CORREOS."

The diagram shows the positions of all these varieties, and the arrangement of the transfers.

TYPE II, 5, 25, 50 and 100 Centavos.

The description of this type in my first paper was somewhat brief, but I have since made a closer study of the different values, so that I am now able to give more definite tests for genuineness in connection with the description of the seven varieties of each.

5 Centavos.

The points common to all the stamps of this value are the following: (1) an additional line having been drawn below the bottom frame-line, it shows four lines below the oval frame (all the other values have only three); (2) a dash at left on the inner side of the oval frame surrounding the lined background; (3) the upper line, of the two connected by this dash, runs through the oval frame on the opposite side; (4) a line of the outer background, at the left, also runs through the oval frame-line; (5) a dot 3 mm. above the figure "5."

- Variety 1. A break at the foot of the left side frame-line, and a second dot, halfway between the one mentioned under No. 5, and the figure.
- " 2. A dent in the outer oval frame-line, below the "E" of "DE."
- " 3. A minute dot on the frame-line, below the "S" of "CORREOS."
- " 4. A minute dot inside the upper curve of the "S" of "CORREOS."

- Variety 5. A minute dot in the oval frame, above the line of the background that runs through it at the right.
- „ 6. A minute dot on the top of the “E” of “PORTE.”
- „ 7. A dent in the oval frame-line, below the “R” of “PORTE.”

Three stamps on this stone were retouched: (1) the fourth in the first row, in the right upper corner; (2) the stamp next to this, in both upper corners; (3) the first stamp of the bottom row, in the lower scroll at the left side, as well as the adjoining part of the outer oval frame-line.

The transfer of the fifth row must have been torn by accident, for the sixth stamp of this row shows a flaw running from top to bottom. Some only of the background lines have been retouched. The same thing happened to one of the transfers of the 100 c., and illustrates the careless workmanship of Mexican lithographers.

25 Centavos.

The feature common to-all the stamps of this value is a thickening in the two bottom lines, which must have been redrawn.

- Variety 1. A break in the lower part of the “T” of “PORTE.”
- „ 2. A notch about the middle of the right side frame-line.
- „ 3. A break in the middle of the left side frame-line.
- „ 4. A minute dot above the ornament, between the oval frame-lines at the right; and a minute dent in the rounded part of the figure “5.”
- „ 5. The central limb of the “E” of “DE” is very thin, so that the vertical serif appears to be very faintly connected with the body of the letter.
- „ 6. A minute dot between the curved ends of “C” of “CORREOS.”
- „ 7. A minute dot $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the numerals.

50 Centavos.

The common features of this value are: Two dots between the two top lines, above the ornament in the extreme right-hand corner, and a dot connecting the two outer oval frame-lines, above the second “R” of “CORREOS.”

- Variety 1. A break in the oval line, below the “A” of “MAR.”
- „ 2. No particular signs besides the common features.
- „ 3. A dot on the upper end of the ornament between the oval frame-lines at the right.
- „ 4. A minute dot after “MAR.”
- „ 5. The letters “EN” of “CENTAVOS” are defective.

Variety 6. The “C” of “CORREOS” is thinned in the middle.

„ 7. A dot immediately below the figure “5.”

The last stamp on this stone was retouched in the background to the right of the numerals.

100 Centavos.

The common features of this value are: (1) A break in the bottom part of the second figure “0”; (2) Two dots between the outer oval frame-lines, below the “E” of “PORTE”; (3) the two bottom lines are thickened, like those of the 25 c.

- Variety 1. A dot just above the serif of the figure “1,” and a dent in the upper part of the ornament at right between the oval frame-lines.
- „ 2. A break in the middle of the top frame-line.
- „ 3. The lower end of the scroll, between the fourth and fifth lines of the background, above the second “O” of “CORREOS” is misshapen. In the other varieties it has the form of a dot, in this variety it is a thin curved line.
- „ 4. A break in the middle of the outer oval frame-line at the left.
- „ 5. A break in the left side of the “O” of “PORTE”; and a dent in the upper part of the ornament between the oval frame-lines at the right.
- „ 6. A dot on the top of the scroll mentioned in Variety 3.
- „ 7. A minute dot on the top of the ornament between the oval frame-lines at the left.

The fifth transfer was damaged, the second and third stamps in that row show a flaw running obliquely through both stamps. The flaw begins under the right lower corner of No. 2 and ends at the foot of the first “0” of the figures “100” in No. 3.

[The following notes on Mr. Regelsperger's previous article are sent us by Mr. P. Biddulph Symonds. We would point out that the tests given in connection with Ill. 5 were intended to apply to Type 1 only. The variety of the 5 c., Type 2, is evidently that now described as the sixth stamp in the fifth row.—E.D. M.J.]

There is another good test for the genuine stamps besides those given under Ill. 5; a very apparent thickening (evidently a join) in the outline of the inner oval, just over the “R” of “MAR.” This is visible in all the illustrations, much more so than the dot mentioned in No. 3, and is also to be found in the stamps of Type 2.

There is a variety of the 5 c. (Type 2) which has the die broken right through vertically. It is very easily seen, passing down through the “E” of “CORREOS,” behind the figure, and through the “A” of “CENTAVOS” and “E” of “DE.” The lines of the background behind the “5” are bent as well as broken. I have no means of knowing the position on the sheet of this variety.



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 57.)

CHAPTER XV.—THE CONSTRUCTION OF PLATES FOR TYPOGRAPHIC PRINTING—*continued.*

The Battery.—The brass rods are next connected up with a battery, generally composed of a series of cells of the kind known as Smee's cell.* This is a vessel of wood or earthenware in which plates of zinc and platinized silver are suspended in diluted sulphuric acid, exciting a chemical change which in its turn creates an electric current. In connecting-up with the depositing-bath the mould is connected with the negative "pole" (i.e. the zinc plates) and the anode (the sheet of copper) in the bath is connected with the positive "pole" (i.e. the platinized silver), from which proceeds the current generated in the cell.

How the Deposit is Formed.—The action now set up in the depositing-bath is the passing of an electric current from the battery, travelling through the anode into the solution to the mould and thence back to the battery. The solution, and indirectly the sheet copper (anode), give up fine particles of their copper, which deposit upon the face of the mould, and in due course a complete crust of fine copper has penetrated every interstice in the mould, making a perfect facsimile in copper of the original *form*. The mould is retained in the bath until the deposit has attained a proper thickness, and occasional removal for examination is necessary to detect any failure of the copper to adhere to parts of the mould, a failure which, where it occurs, may be due to a variety of causes, e.g. the presence of loose plumbago, the inadequate covering of plumbago, or the presence of air bubbles.

The required thickness of deposit may be obtained slowly or expedited, this being regulated by the power of the current applied, and where, as in large establishments dynamos are used, the deposit may now be effected in as many minutes as it used to take hours.

The Copper Film or "Shell."—The copper film being now formed all over the mould, the latter, with the film adhering to it, is withdrawn from the bath. With the aid of hot water and a knife the film, technically called the shell, is separated from the wax and is laid on a flat table and wiped clean of such wax as is still adhering to its surface.

* Details of the electro-metallurgy of electrotyping are not considered necessary to the present explanation, but the student may be referred to *Elements of Electro-Metallurgy*, by Alfred Smee, F.R.S. (2nd edition, London, 1843); the article on "Electro-Metallurgy" in *Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines* (various editions); *Stereotyping and Electrotyping*, by F. J. F. Wilson (London); and "Practical Notes on Stereotyping and Electrotyping," from *The British Printer* (London, 1901), and many other technical works. Of those mentioned the first-named work is of great historical interest, and the last gives extensive variations in the depositing solutions in modern use.

On holding this shell up against the light it should be perfectly opaque with no holes in it.

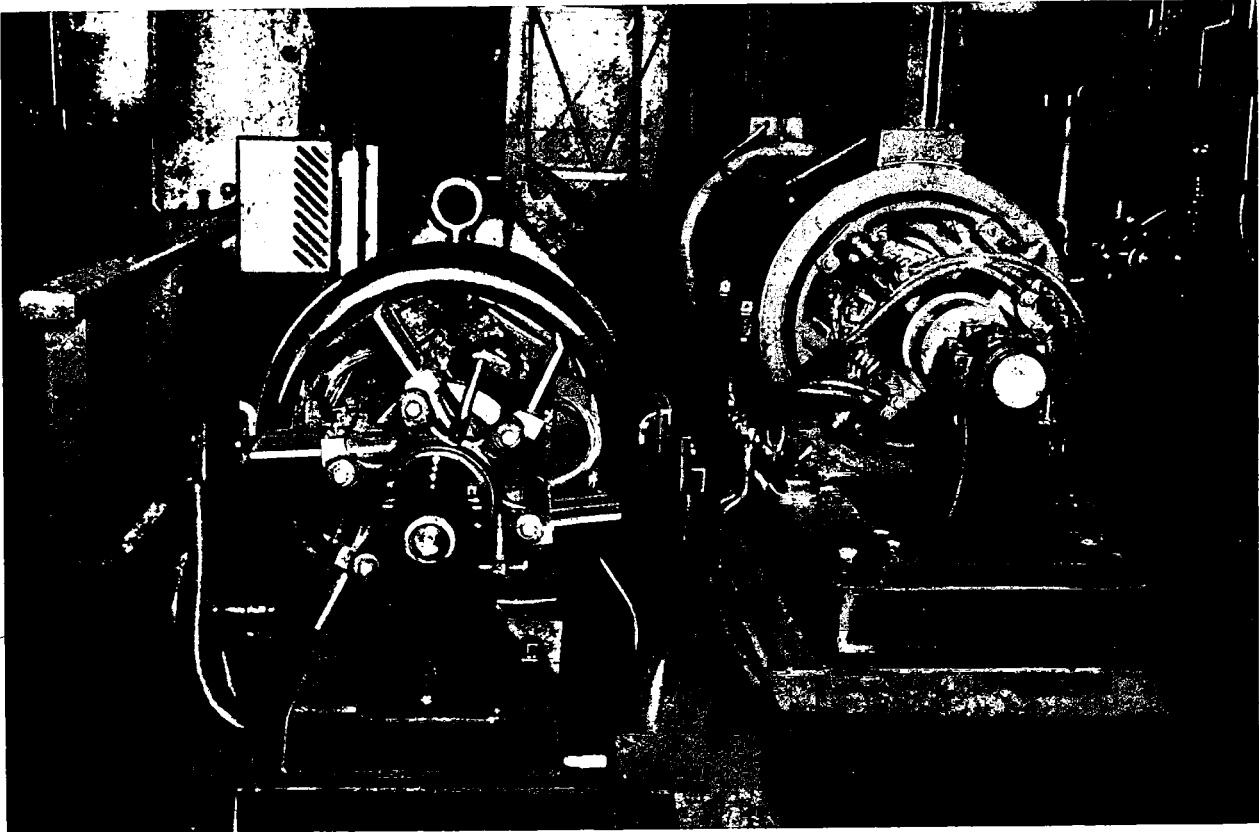
Now if we recall the outline of the steps we have taken to produce this shell, we may form a fair idea of its character. First, our *negative* original in *relief* made its impress as a *positive intaglio* in wax (which we could readily read in the photograph), next into the recesses of the intaglio positive and all over its surface the fine copper deposit insinuated itself to produce a thin bright copper shell reproducing every detail of our negative original, and like it *in relief*.

The Basis of the Printing Plate.—In this copper shell we have actually the basis of the plate from which our printed impressions will be taken; indeed, a proof from the shell would give us a complete printed impression, but that the safety of our shell may not be risked in such an experiment. The shell is thin and requires to be backed. To effect this it is laid face (that is the printing side) downwards in a backing-tray of planed iron with sides and ends, to which latter are affixed convenient handles. The shell is brushed over with an acid to remove any oxidation that may have set in, and then is sprinkled with finely granulated tin or solder.

Backing the "Shell."—The whole of the backing-tray is now lifted on a pulley from the backing-table and lowered over a melting-pot in which the backing-metal is in preparation. The tray is allowed to "float" on this molten metal till the heat has permeated through the tray to the shell and through the shell to the solder; the solder melts and spreads over the back of the shell. Some manipulation may be required, as powdering more solder on in places where it fails to spread, but the purpose is to cover the back with a preparation which will make the backing-metal adhere to the shell.

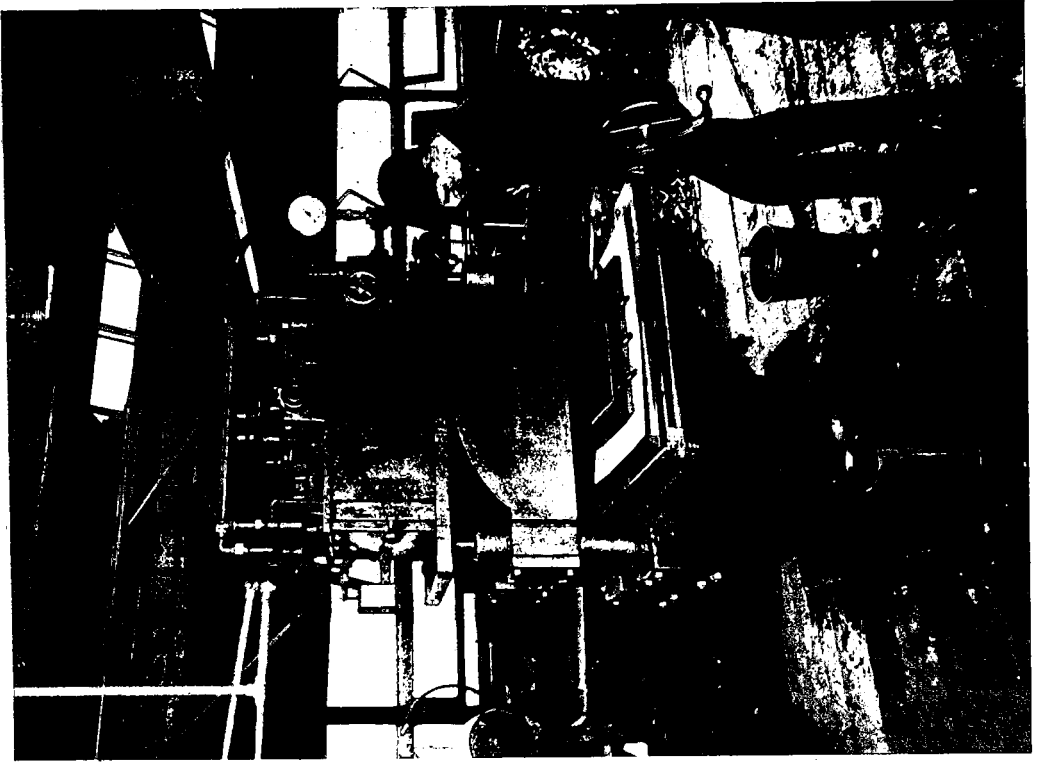
By means of the pulley the tray is carried back to the backing-table, and molten metal is poured on to the now prepared shell. This is done evenly and to an approximate depth of about a pica. While still hot the electro is brushed with sawdust and then cleaned with turps or other suitable oil.

Mounting the Plate for the Press.—We have now instead of a thin shell of copper a comparatively thick and substantial plate of metal with a copper face bearing our printing design in relief, and after its back has been planed quite even, and its rough edges cut away, it is ready for mounting upon a slab of wood planed to a proper depth, so that when mounted, wood and



ELECTROTYPING—THE DYNAMOS.

By the use of dynamos in large establishments the electro-deposit is now effected more speedily.



ELECTROTYPING—MOULDING IN LEAD.
 Lead forms an excellent mould, the impression being transferred to it from the original in a powerful electrolytic process.



ELECTROTYPING—RACKING THE SHELL.
 The copper shell is laid face downwards, and after the back has been prepared with solder, molten metal is poured evenly over the whole to form the thick metal plate with the copper shell as the surface.

plate will together be as nearly as possible type-high, and in this state it may be put to press. The mounting is done by means of pins driven through the edges of the electrotype which are bevelled for the purpose, and additional hold upon the wood may be gained by driving the pins (or small nails) through one or two of the "white" parts of the design.

At this stage many electrotyped plates are constantly in use, and in the case of editions of stamps where very large numbers are not required, the plate at this stage is quite ready for the press. A stamp plate has been formed, not of one mould from the original die, but by the bringing together of a number of moulds to make up the sheet or pane and submerging the entire set of moulds in the electro-depositing bath as one piece: the shell which is deposited thereon is a single plate of fine copper bearing the same number of reproductions of the die as there were moulds closed up together to receive the deposit. In a depositing-bath of the size illustrated in the photograph several sheets or panes could be electrotyped at one time, a set of moulds (bound together as one) being hung from each alternate brass bar, each other bar being furnished with its anode or copper sheet.

Wax Moulding at the Royal Mint.—We have now described the process of electrotyping in a general way, as carried on in innumerable commercial establishments, with variation in details, and the only important point on which those details need further reference in regard to philately is the considerable variation in the nature of the material used for taking the mould. Our mould described above was of a specially prepared wax, and we selected this as wax-moulding is the method now employed at the Royal Mint, Minorities, London, E., for the production of electros for postage-stamp plates, and the similar plates for producing our stamped postal stationery of the reign of King George V.

The New Plant at the Royal Mint for Postage Stamp Plates.—In this connection we may quote from a memorandum by Mr. Edward Rigg, C.B., I.S.O., Superintendent of the Operative Department of the Royal Mint, on the plant installed when the work of constructing dies and plates for our British postage stamps was entrusted to his department:—

"Immediate steps were taken to secure the special machines required, and at once serious difficulty was experienced in providing space in which to erect this machinery. Fortunately the new mechanics' shop had been planned so as to allow for some expansion in the future, and, although quite inadequate to the convenient execution of the work, it was found possible to install the machines in four rooms, having a total area of about 1600 square feet, which were cleared for the purpose. Two rooms on the ground floor, having an area of 835 square feet, at present contain the wax-

moulding and electro-depositing plant with suitable transformers, steam boiler, blackleading machine, wax-shaving machine, lye- and washing-tanks, stereometal furnace, with backing-stand, with all necessary motors and various minor appliances. In a room of 427 square feet on the first floor, provision is made for the electrotype finishers' work, and a planing and roughing machine, incline shaving machine, trimming machine, with circular saw and motor, as well as a long bench with minor tools, have been set up. Finally, on the top floor, in a room of 342 square feet, the engravers and provers are housed with benches, two proving presses, and a transfer press, as well as the minor implements required.

"Two special furnaces for hardening mild steel, by heating in a cast-iron vessel filled with cyanide of potassium, were also obtained in connection with the hardening of steel dies and plates for printing stamps. Owing to the poisonous nature of the fumes emitted from the molten cyanide it has been necessary to erect a temporary wooden shed for this work, entirely detached from all other portions of the Mint premises."

M. Hulot, the printer of the early French stamps, used gutta-percha for making his moulds, this being a very suitable moulding material, tougher than wax. The same manufacturer had previously used little blocks of lead for his stamp moulds, and it is related that when Mr. Ormond Hill and his assistant, Mr. Arliss, visited the French manufacturer's premises the use of lead for the moulds was withheld from the English visitors, but accidentally one of the workmen in Mr. Hulot's establishment made a remark about those "little lead pieces" which gave the visitors their cue, duly communicated to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who have since made extensive use of lead for moulding, as we shall see in our account of the work as carried on by this celebrated firm. It should be mentioned in this connection that Mr. De La Rue was associated from the earliest time with the study and investigation of the principles of electro-metalurgy.*

Lead moulds have also been used for stamp-work in the Imperial Printing Works, Berlin, and no doubt in other stamp-printing establishments too numerous to specify. The use of lead moulds may be particularly mentioned in the case of Oldenburg, and possibly some of the other German States, for making electrotypes of the embossed stamps, showing that this important process of electrotyping, while chiefly applied in Philately to typography, yet is not less applicable to the recess-plate printing and to embossing, the procedure in each case being dependent on the same principles utilized in much the same manner as we have described for typography.

* *Vide* an article by him in the *Philosophical Magazine*, December, 1836, where he notes, in describing a form of voltaic battery, the deposition of copper, which "being stripped out has the counterpart of every scratch of the plate on which it is deposited." He did not apparently realize the importance of this phenomenon at the time, or until after the independent investigations of Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, and Mr. J. Spencer, of Liverpool, carried on between 1837 and 1839, yielded the knowledge now so universally practised.

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Purchase of the Collection of the late Señor Estaban Latour.

I HAVE great pleasure in announcing the purchase of the famous collection of the late Señor Estaban Latour, the well-known collector of Pau, where he resided for the past twelve years, since he retired from business in Buenos Ayres, where I believe he was for over thirty years. Certainly during the past forty years Señor Latour was a collector and a student of South American stamps, and he also contributed many valuable papers to the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*.

The collection is exceedingly rich in the old issues of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chili, and there are many good things in the other South and Central American countries and a fair general collection of the stamps of the rest of the world.

Señor Latour seemed to have had unusual facilities for obtaining proofs, essays, original designs, etc. of the postage stamps of his district, and I find many that I have never seen elsewhere, a large number being in full sheets.

As I have only just returned home from a six weeks' delightful holiday in Sicily, I have only time for these brief notes, written just before the *M.J.* goes to press.

The *Buenos Ayres* are a fine lot, including many on original letters, and fine used and unused pairs, also some very rare essays in blocks of four.

The *Argentines* are wonderful, being specially strong in stamps on letters, whole sheets, and blocks of four.

I can only mention a few gems:—

1858.—15 c., blue, two copies on letters of the stamp cut in three parts and the one-third used for 5 cents.

1867.—Rivadavia, no wmk., imperf., 15 c., blue, two unused and three used.

1892.—5 c., green, *error of colour*, a superb mint block of FOUR.

Officials, 1884.—90 c., blue, with *red* surcharge, a mint block of six, unique thus.

I have no time to describe more of this collection; it filled three very large trunks, and must contain considerably over half a million stamps. It will probably be a couple of months before all this material is arranged, as a vast quantity is in loose envelopes.

The whole collection, duplicates, etc., will price up to between £15,000 and £20,000, and is probably the largest accumulation of South American stamps that has ever come upon the market.

New Stock Books rearranged since last list published in the "*M.J.*"

Barbados.

AN average book, but rather weak in fine copies of the early issues. The modern stamps are a fine lot, and include a number of the scarcer watermarks, etc., and varieties that are now much sought for by specialists in these issues.

New Zealand.

Three grand books have been made up, and they include many scarce things in the popular stamps of the first type as well as in the middle issues and the picture stamps.

Bolivia.

A very fine book, strong in all issues. The stamps of 1866-67 (Eagle) are a grand lot, and include a number of rare varieties, blocks, and sheets.

The later issues are very complete, and include some very rare errors, such as stamps printed *lête-bêche*, inverted heads, etc.

Bulgaria.

A very good book with a lot of rare varieties; amongst these I may mention the 1881 5 st., black and yellow, the error with background inverted, a stamp that is very rare, and I believe only the second copy that we have had in the past twenty years.

Japan.

Two good volumes are now ready. The early issues are getting low in stock and some prices have been advanced. The middle and later issues are well represented. The stamps with syllabic characters are a strong lot, and include some rare numbers.

Norway.

A fair book of this interesting country. The issues of 1877 to 1895 are replete with interesting varieties, and I think that there is still much to learn about the make-up of the plates of these stamps.

Venezuela.

Three fine and very complete books have now been rearranged. The early issues (1859-79) are becoming scarce and our stock is much reduced, so the prices have been somewhat advanced. The middle and later issues are a very fine lot, and include a number of very scarce varieties.



A Few Notes on the Newspaper Stamps of Brazil

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK



I WAS fortunate in buying, some years ago, a small but choice collection of the stamps of Brazil, which was wonderfully well specialized for those days, and written up in the Portuguese language by some real student, whose identity I never learned. This collection brought me the first information I had of those round, white spots, or flaws, which M. Pierre Mahé mentions in the December number of the *Monthly Journal*.

For several years I have continued my interest in these issues, and I think I may add somewhat to the list that has been published. M. Mahé says of the stamps of 1891-4, that, although he had not met with these varieties on *yellowed* paper, it is very probable that they exist. He only mentions having seen these varieties on ordinary white paper, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

In my collection I have all these flaw varieties on *white* paper, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$; also on the same paper, perf. 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$. On *yellowed* paper I only have them perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

There is another important oblong flaw not mentioned by M. Mahé, which appears in the right upper corner of the 10 reis stamp, over the letters "10" of "CORREIO." This I have in the 10 reis on *yellowed* paper, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, and on ordinary white paper, perf. 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

I also have the 20 reis, emerald on white paper, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, in which a round white spot, similar to that on the 10 reis stamps, appears in the left upper corner.

M. Mahé mentions that these stamps may be found both typographed and lithographed, and they so appear in my collection. Under the typographed

stamps he mentions the embossed variety, calling it "American printing." I have besides the 20 reis, pale green, perf. 13, the same stamp perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11$; and I have the 50 reis, yellow-green, in this so-called "American printing," and perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

I also note, in looking at my collection after reading M. Mahé's article, a number of other varieties not mentioned by him. It may be well to name all the varieties of these stamps that I possess. In the list given below those marked with a star are mentioned in M. Mahé's article.

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.
10 " " " " " 13.
*50 " yellow-green " " 11.
- (c) *"American printing," in relief.*
*20 reis, pale green; perf. 13.
20 " " " " " $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.
50 " yellow-green " " $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

LITHOGRAPHED.

- (a) *Ordinary white paper.*
*10 reis, ultramarine; perf. 13.
10 " " " " 11.
10 " " " " 13×11 .
10 " blue " " 11.
- (b) *Paper slightly blued.*
*20 reis, bright emerald; perf. 13.
20 " emerald; perf. 11.
- (c) *Paper yellowed by the gum.*
*50 reis, yellow-green; perf. 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
50 " " " " 13×11 .
50 " " " " 13 at top and 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
on the other three sides.

I also have a paper variety which I think is noteworthy, namely, the 10 reis on a *strong heavy paper*, quite unlike the other papers.



Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

MARGATE—MAY 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1912

(Under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.)

Patron:

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
(The President of the Royal Philatelic Society.)

Vice-Patrons:

His Worship the Mayor of Margate,
ALDERMAN EDWARD COLEMAN, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor of Ramsgate,
ALDERMAN CHARLES J. GWYN, J.P.

RT. HON. LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

RT. HON. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P.
(H.M. Postmaster-General.)

RT. HON. SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P.
(H.M. Ex-Postmaster-General.)

SIR J. HENNIKER HEATON, BART.
(The Patron of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.)

M. P. CASTLE, ESQ., M.V.O., J.P.
(The Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society.)

NORMAN CRAIG, ESQ., K.C., M.P.
(The Vice-Patron of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.)

FRANK E. NICHOL, ESQ., M.B., M.A.
(The Vice-President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.)

Chairman:

A. LÉON ADUTT, ESQ.

The following PROGRAMME has been provisionally arranged, subject to final revision.

Wednesday, May 1st, 1912.

2 P.M.

THE Queen's Hall, in which the Congress will assemble, will be open to Delegates and Visitors, the Souvenir Stamps and Post Cards will be on sale, and, by the courtesy of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, a special Post Office will be open for the sale of stamps and the transaction of postal business.

2.45 P.M. (a) His Worship the Mayor of Margate (Alderman Edward Coleman, J.P.), with His Worship the Mayor of Ramsgate (Alderman Chas. J. Gwyn, J.P.), will declare the Congress open.

(b) Address by the Chairman, Councillor A. Léon Adutt.

(c) Report of the Permanent Congress Committee by the Hon. Secretary, Franz Reichenheim (Representative of the Permanent Congress Committee).

(d) To appoint two auditors to audit the Accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee.

(e) Annual Report of the Committee on Forged Stamps, by Major E. B. Evans.

4.30 P.M. Stamp Auction in aid of the Congress Funds. Hon. Auctioneer, J. J. Darlow, Esq.

General Bourse open at the conclusion of the Auction.

Demonstration of Perforating with a Comb Machine, kindly lent by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and operated by one of their oldest employees, Mr. T. W. Stringer.

8.30 P.M. Reception by the Officers and Members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Music and Light Refreshments.

9 P.M. Bohemian Concert.

Thursday, May 2nd.

10 A.M. Congress Hall and Post Office open. Demonstration of Perforating with machine.

10.30 to 12. Second Session of Congress.

(a) Report of Committee on Philatelic Terms, presented by Mr. F. A. Bellamy.

(b) Resolution by the Liverpool Junior and Isle of Thanet Philatelic Societies, moved by Mr. D. B. Armstrong:—

"This Society recommends that the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain should take steps with the idea of inducing all album and catalogue makers to call every country by one name, preferably by that used in the country itself."

(c) Resolution by the Society of Stamp Collectors, moved by Mr. Percy C. Bishop:—

"That in the opinion of this Congress, it is desirable to establish in London a central rendezvous for Philatelists, to be supported eventually by all the Philatelic Societies adhering to the Congress, but at first to be organized and supported by the London Philatelic Societies; that the Committees of all Philatelic Societies represented at the present Congress be requested to consider the matter at the earliest opportunity, and that a Committee to sit in London be now appointed to examine into the details and possibilities of the scheme. such Committee to consist of one representative of each of the London Societies, and one representative of the Permanent Congress Committee."

2.30 P.M. Paper by Mr. Wilmot Corfield on the provision of a central Philatelic and Postal Museum in London.

Paper on "The Danger to Philately caused by the introduction of Automatic Franking Machines," by Baron E. Leijonhufvud.

4 P.M. Mr. W. Ward's Auction Sale of Postage Stamps will be held in the Congress Hall at 4 p.m.

7 P.M. *Table d'hôte* Dinner in the Tudor Hall.

8.30 P.M. A Special Lantern Evening.

The President of the Isle of Thanet Society will exhibit a number of interesting photographic views taken at the Birmingham Congress and visits to Warwick, followed by some Philatelic Slides, after which

A Lantern Lecture, entitled "Postage Stamps in the Making," will be given by Mr. Fred J. Melville. A Cinematograph Film has been specially taken for this Congress by the Warwick Trading Co., Ltd., London, W.C., by the kindness of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., at their celebrated Bank Note Engraving and Postage Stamp Printing Works, at Southwark Bridge, London, and will illustrate the following processes:—

1. Engraving and Transferring. 2. Cutting and Wetting Paper. 3. Printing. 4. Gumming. 5. Perforating. 6. Examining and Packing.

A display of Cinematograph Films will follow, including "The Pony Express Service" and the "Berlin Postal Organization," etc.

Friday, May 3rd.

10 A.M. Post Office open and Perforating Machine on view.

10.30 A.M. Third Business Session.

(a) Resolution by the City of London Philatelic Society. Proposer: E. R. Woodward. Seconder: J. A. Leon, M.A.

"That in the opinion of this Congress, it is desirable to form a National Philatelic Association, to consist of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom which desire to be affiliated to a central controlling body, whose main purpose shall be the elimination of fraudulent collectors from the membership lists of affiliated Societies or Clubs, and to generally assist in all matters connected with the advancement of the science of Philately; such Association to be governed by a Council elected by representatives from each Society or Club."

(b) Resolution by the Northampton Philatelic Society, moved by Mr. W. Nichols.

(c) Resolution by the North London Philatelic Society, moved by Mr. A. J. Séfi.

Closing Address by Major E. B. Evans, late R.A.

2 P.M. A Motor Excursion to Canterbury, *viâ* West-gate-on-Sea, Birchington, and Sturry.

The Delegates will be conducted round the cathedral in parties, and all the objects of interest thoroughly explained by Mr. John Stokes, J.P., and friends. The return journey will be by an entirely different route, *viâ* the old Cinque Port Town of Sandwich, where a halt will be made for tea at the Bell Hotel, Sandwich, when the Delegates will be the guests of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

7.45 P.M. Banquet, followed by a Grand Concert. Ladies and gentlemen cordially invited. All Delegates will have a complimentary ticket (exclusive of wine) for the Banquet. Tickets for friends may be purchased at 6s. each, but visitors who are residing in the Hotel *en pension* will be supplied with tickets at a supplemental charge of 2s. 6d. each by applying at the Hotel Office.

Saturday, May 4th.

The afternoon will be left free to enable Delegates and friends to visit the town and various entertainments. The hotel tennis, bowls, and croquet lawns are available free to Delegates and their friends.

3 P.M. Special Afternoon Meeting of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. Display, with black-board illustrations, Holland, by B. B. Kirby. Display, with notes, S. R. Turner. Followed by Tea on the Lawn, when visitors at the meeting will be the guests of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

8.45 P.M. till 11.45 P.M. Cinderella Dance in the Queen's Hall. Delegates and their friends cordially invited.

A display of the Stamps and Postal Stationery of the Cayman Islands will be on exhibition in the Congress Hall by the President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, with a collection of Curios recently received from the Islands, and kindly sent by the Commissioner, His Honour Geo. S. S. Hirst, M.B.

The handsome Triangular Souvenir Stamps are for sale in sets of six different colourings, price 3d. per set of six. These can be obtained from the President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, Mr. A. Léon Adutt, "Northiam," Palm Bay, Margate, or the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, "Llanadern," Broadstairs, Kent.



The Provisional Issues of Nicaragua, 1908-11

By H. M. AHRENS and N. THORNTON

(Continued from page 62.)

TOWARDS the end of 1908 it became necessary to provide further stamps, of the values 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., and 10 c., and the large fiscal 2 c. stamp, of the type already used for provisional Officials in 1907, was overprinted "CORREOS-1908" with the indication of the new value added in the case of the three higher denominations. There are two distinct shades of this 2 c. stamp, *deep orange* and *orange-yellow*. We have had great difficulty in obtaining sufficient material to enable us to reconstruct satisfactorily the sheets of these provisionals; the largest number we have been able to fix in their respective positions composes a block of thirty stamps in three horizontal rows of ten, and, as all the known varieties do not occur in this reconstructed block, we must assume that the stamps were issued in sheets of fifty; indeed, Mr. Leavy states that the surcharges of the Government printing works were *invariably* in settings of twenty-five, and our block of thirty shows unmistakable signs of a reduplication to form a whole sheet. We have only been able to place one constant variety in these values; it occurs in the second and seventh vertical rows, the first "R" in "CORREOS" being dropped below the line and sometimes slightly broken.

before us dated "29 Jan. 1909," addressed to a London firm.

There is a second setting of the 10 c. surcharge, which is easily distinguished from that already described, by having a capital "V" in the word "VALE." In this setting two types of the "¢" were used, that shown in Type 56 and also the large oval character illustrated in Type 50(2); the latter occurs on at least three stamps in the setting, but from the small blocks we have been able to reconstruct we are unable to determine their positions.

The important variety in this setting is the use of a Roman figure "I" in the value; this is peculiar to the setting with large "V," and does not, so far as we can ascertain, occur in the setting previously described. This surcharge also is to be found reading either upwards or downwards.

The following year there was again a shortage of these same values, and also of the 1 c., and provisionals were produced by surcharging the 50 c. small fiscal stamps, Type 52, previously used. Each new value was printed in a different-coloured ink, *blue, orange, green, carmine, and black* being used. The same three varieties of the character for "cents," Types 50 (1), (2), and (3), occur as in the issue of 1908, but in different positions in the setting of twenty-five. We have not seen or heard of any other varieties in any of the values of this provisional.



End of 1898. Overprinted or surcharged with Types 55 and 56, reading downwards, in black, blue, or green.

- 2 c., orange (Bk.).
- 4 c. on 2 c., orange (Bk.).
- 5 c. on 2 c. " (B.).
- 10 c. on 2 c. " (G.).

The 2 c. occurs with the overprint double, and the 2 c., 4 c., and 5 c. with the surcharge reading upwards instead of downwards. The 10 c. is known with the date "1988" for "1908," and with the character for "cents" inverted. This we have *se tenant* with the dropped "R" variety, showing that it would occur in the first and fifth vertical rows of the sheet. Only one type of the character, as shown in Type 56, occurs in this setting. Some doubt was cast on the authenticity of these as *postage* stamps, but they were certainly genuinely used, as is shown by an entire cover now

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

In the setting of twenty-five, as shown, Nos. 2, 6, 20, and 22 have the large oval character, Type 50 (2), and Nos. 3, 13, and 18 the small upright character, Type 50 (3).

CORREOS-1909

VALE 10 C

- 1 c. on 50 c., green (*blue* overprint).
- 2 c. on 50 c. " (*orange* ").
- 4 c. on 50 c. " (*green* ").
- 5 c. on 50 c. " (*carmine* ").
- 10 c. on 50 c. " (*black* ").



37

During this year (1909) it was arranged that the American Bank Note Co., of New York, should print stamps of Type 37 in new colours, from the old plates made by them in 1905, the values and colours being as follows:—

- 1 c., bright green.
- 2 c., vermillion.
- 3 c., reddish orange.
- 4 c., violet.
- 5 c., Prussian blue.
- 6 c., sepia.
- 10 c., deep brownish lake.
- 15 c., black.
- 20 c., olive-brown.
- 50 c., myrtle.
- 1 p., orange-yellow.
- 2 p., rose-carmine.

The 2 c. and 10 c. were evidently very quickly exhausted, and had to be replaced in the following year by provisionals produced from the 3 c., reddish orange, and 15 c., black. It is said that 45,000 of the 3 c. and 150,000 of the 15 c. were thus treated. The surcharge used was similar to that previously employed and here illustrated, and was in *black* in the case of the 2 c., and in *red* for the 10 c. The colour of the latter surcharge varies from a *very bright red* to a *very deep red*.

VALE 10 C

49

- 2 c., in *black*, on 3 c., reddish-orange.
- 10 c., in *red*, on 15 c., black.

There are no errors in the setting of the 2 c. The character *Q* is Type 50 (1), except in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth stamps of both values, which have the large oval character, Type No. 50 (2), already noted in the setting of the 1908 and 1909 provisionals made from the fiscal stamps. In some early sheets of the 10 c. an error of setting caused the word "VALE" on one stamp to read "VLEA," but this was soon corrected, and we have unfortunately no record of the position on the sheet. We also have a double surcharge to record of the 10 c. on 15 c.

These two provisionals were closely followed by four others, in which the setting was much less regular. All three values, though showing similar varieties, differ from each other in the position in which these occur in the setting.

VALE 6 c

58

- 2 c. on 3 c., reddish orange (in *black*).
- 5 c. on 20 c., olive-brown (in *black*).
- 5 c. on 20 c. " (in *red*).
- 10 c. on 15 c., black (in *black*).

Type 58 may be taken as the normal variety with all letters upright. The following diagrams will show the positions of the other varieties:—

	1	4		
	4			5
4	2			
	1	4		
	4			5

2 c.

		4		
	4	4		
4	4			
	2			
				1

5 c.

7				
4				3
	3-2			
6	3-1	3	3	3
3	3-4	3	3	3-5

10 c.

1. With italic "L" in "VALE."
2. " " "E" in " "
3. " " "J" in "10 c."
4. " " "c."
5. " fancy letter "V."
6. " "c" omitted.
7. " broken "A" in "VALE."

The 2 c. and the 5 c., in *red*, are known with double surcharge, and on a few sheets of the 10 c. one stamp had the denomination omitted, and on the same stamp the "E" of "VALE" is below the level of the other letters; this, however, was quickly corrected. Very few sheets of the 5 c. on 20 c. were surcharged in *black*; these may have been done in error, or more probably it was thought that a *red* surcharge would be more distinctive. We have found

that the length of the surcharge varies somewhat throughout the setting, owing to differences of spacing between the word "VALE" and the new value.

The Managua newspaper *El Comercio*, of December 11, 1910, announced a new quartet of postal provisionals, of which two were for the Bluefields district, as well as a fifth stamp for telegraphic use, which latter can be dispensed with here. It states that a decree of December 10, 1910, authorized the surcharging of 400,000 stamps in the following way:—

80,000 with the value of 2 centavos.
235,000 " " 10 "

In addition the following were to be prepared, destined to receive the "B" overprint, for Bluefields:—

15,000 with value 15 centavos, and
10,000 " 5 "

The remaining 60,000 were those for telegraphic use.

The surcharge was to consist of the word "Vale," and the required value in *black*.

This decree, so far as the postal provisionals are concerned, seems to refer to stamps of the American Bank Note Co., surcharged as Type 59 of our publishers' Catalogue.

Vale
2 cts

59

Three different values had to be used to make up the 235,000 10 centavos stamps.

2 c. on 3 c., reddish orange.
10 c. on 15 c., black.
10 c. on 50 c., myrtle.
10 c. on 1 p., orange-yellow.

The surcharge was in a setting of twenty-five, as before, and three varieties are to be noted. The fourteenth stamp in each block of twenty-five shows a break in the middle of the letter "a" of "Vale" in both values. There is no stop after "cts." on No. 5 in the 2 c. or on No. 24 in the 10 c. setting. Some sheets of the 10 c. on 1 p. have a broken figure "0" in the "10" on the first stamp.

We have record of the 10 c. on 50 c. and on 1 p. with double surcharge, and of the 10 c. on 15 c. with surcharge inverted.

Vale
10 cts.

60

In May, 1911, the first stamps with a new printing of this surcharge reached us. The type used was the same as before, but had been entirely reset, and the space between the two lines of the surcharge increased from 3 mm. to 6½ mm. A fresh value, 5 c.,

was added, and in the case of the 10 c. surcharge a different type of "1" was used, having a serif as shown in Type 60.

2 c. on 4 c., violet.
5 c. on 20 c., olive-brown.
10 c. on 15 c., black.
10 c. on 50 c., myrtle.
10 c. on 1 p., orange-yellow.
10 c. on 2 p., rose-carmine.

In this setting the broken "a" and broken "o" have disappeared, the variety without stop occurs in all the values, but now on the tenth stamp of the setting of twenty-five. An important variety is found on the eleventh stamp of the 2 c., which shows the "2" and "cts." close together, instead of spaced as in the illustration. The figure "2" is brought almost under the "a" of "Vale," whereas in all the other stamps it will be found under the "V." We have seen some copies with 4½ mm. between the foot of the "2" and the "c" of "cts.," which does not occur on the panes that have passed through our hands, in which all, with the exception of the above-mentioned eleventh stamp, have a space of 3 mm. between the "2" and the "c." This may indicate a second setting of this value, but we have no definite data to prove this.

The 10 c. on 15 c. shows another important error, caused by the use of a letter "Y" in place of "V," thus making the surcharge read "Yale." The illustration shows this on the right upper stamp of a block of four, and as the right lower stamp has no



stop after "cts." we are able to place the "Yale" error as the fifth stamp on the pane. Only very few sheets were printed before the error was discovered and corrected, as we have sheets without it. It is even possible that the same error exists in some of the 10 c. on the other denominations, but up to the present we have not seen it. The 10 c. on 15 c. and 10 c. on 50 c. are to be found with the surcharge double.

(To be continued.)



Argentine Republic

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

Translated from the Spanish by A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from "Gibbons Stamp Weekly," Vol. XII, page 625.)

V.

STAMPS ORDERED FROM THE AMERICAN BANK
NOTE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.



R. A. G. GOODALL, a representative of the American Bank Note Company of New York, travelling in South America in search of orders for his firm,* met in Lima Don Domingo

Faustino Sarmiento, Argentine Minister to Peru, from whom he obtained a very friendly letter of introduction to Señor Posadas.

Arriving in Buenos Ayres in May, 1865, he presented his letter to that gentleman and samples of the stamps manufactured by his firm, which, according to a statement made by Señor Posadas to the Minister, Doctor Rawson, were "of a perfection and beauty without equal of their kind."

To this he added that they were much cheaper, because, without taking into account the paper, those which were printed by the Post Office cost 1250 pesos currency for each 100,000 copies, and Mr. Goodall offered the same quantity for £7 only, which represented about 1000 pesos currency. Señor Posadas did not hesitate to recommend to the Government the offer made by this gentleman, because, in his opinion, the stamps offered presented at the same time two advantages, "beauty and cheapness." He also pointed out that although the authorities did their best to obtain clear impressions, they could never attain the perfection shown by the samples presented.

The Government accepted the offer on the 12th of July, and ordered the Director-General of Posts to draw up the necessary contract, recommending that in arranging the period at which the execution of it should commence, he should take into account the question of economy and not forget the material he had on hand for the manufacture of stamps.

When signing this order, the Government probably did not perceive that it went contrary to the very economy that was recommended, for Señor Posadas had already shown that, *without counting the paper*, the printing made at home cost 25 per cent more; seeking to utilize the existing material, paper and ink, instead of being an economy, would occasion a loss.

Señor Posadas had nevertheless to comply with the decision of the Government, mistaken or not, and thus it is that in the contract signed on the 24th

* This trip of Mr. Goodall was indeed a profitable one, for he obtained orders for his firm for the manufacture of postage stamps for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, and Peru.

of the same month of July conditions were only agreed upon under which the Company was to carry out the printing, stipulating that six weeks after the order had been received the stamps should be delivered.

This contract was approved by the Government on the 31st of the same month. Its terms are as follows:—

"Art. 1. The American Bank Note Company, of the city of New York, undertakes to engrave, print, perforate, and gum for the Post Office Department of the Argentine Republic, the postage stamps, engraved on steel plates and on the best paper made for the purpose, with the inscription and design that shall be selected, for the following price:—

"For a plate engraved on steel with a hundred stamps £40

"For the printing per thousand, in which will be included the ink, paper, gum, and perforation £7

"Premising that each steel plate will contain hundred stamps, so that each thousand will produce the number of one hundred thousand stamps.

"Art. 2. The representative of the Government of the Argentine Republic in the United States, or in his absence, the Consul resident in New York, will intervene, with the formality which the Government may consider necessary, in the manufacture of the postage stamps contracted for with the Company, as also in everything respecting the safe custody of the plates.

"Art. 3. The Company will guarantee thirty thousand good impressions from each plate, and binds itself to retouch them when they are worn for half of the original cost, guaranteeing a further twenty-five thousand impressions.

"Art. 4. The cost of the aforesaid plates engraved on steel, and of the impressions which the Company will make in accordance with the terms of Art. 1, will be paid by the Argentine Government in pounds sterling and in drafts at sixty days on London, on delivery of the postage stamps in Buenos Ayres.

"Art. 5. Every time that the Company completes the orders given by the Post Office Department through the representative of the Argentine Government in the United States, or the Consul resident in New York, it shall forward a certificate emanating from the Argentine Chancellery and legalized by a public notary, of the total number of impressions taken from each plate, that is to say, of each sheet of hundred stamps of such and such a value or colour.

"Art. 6. When the Company receives the order to proceed with the printing, it undertakes to deliver the invoice six weeks after.

"Art. 7. As the plates must remain in the custody of the Company, but sealed by the Minister or Consul of the Argentine Republic, these seals must not be broken without a special order from the Director-General of Posts, in the presence of the Agent or

Argentine Consul, for the purposes laid down in this contract, of which we sign three of the same tenor, in order that our respective obligations may be clear, forwarding one copy to the National Government for its approval, etc."

We collectors may congratulate ourselves upon the false economy of the Government, because, thanks to it, *Rivadavia* stamps, far more beautiful than those delivered soon afterwards by the North American Company, continued in use a couple of years longer, giving time for the appearance of the varieties, some of them rare and others of great beauty, which adorn our collections.

At the beginning of the following year Mr. John B. Murray, agent of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of London, wrote to Señor Posadas, proposing the printing of the stamps by the typographic system practised by that firm; he forwarded samples of those produced by that method, in fugitive inks, for Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, pointing out what was considered at that time of great importance, the complete impossibility of removing the cancellation, without at the same time destroying the colour of the stamp.

He forwarded also a copy of a certificate by Mr. Pearson Hill, Secretary of the Post Office in London, as to the manner in which the above-mentioned firm had performed for many years their contract with that Post Office, and he presented the following estimate:—

For engraving an original head, 200 guineas.

For engraving each stamp separately for the various values, 50 guineas.

For engraving each plate of 300 stamps, £100.

For each thousand stamps, perforated, gummed, packed, etc., and attending to the execution of the contract, shipping, etc., tenpence.

Even if the contract had not already been concluded with the American Bank Note (Co.), our Post Office would not have accepted this proposal, since the cost of the material which it necessitated was much too high for the small quantity of stamps required by the Post Office.

If we give here an account of this proposal it is only because it forms part of the history of our postal issues.

When, on the 9th of March, 1867, Señor Posadas learned that there only remained the small stock of paper which we have stated,* he hastened to inform the Government, pointing out at the same time that to avoid finding themselves entirely without stamps it was necessary to order them without a moment's delay from the *American Bank Note* (Co.), of New York, in accordance with the contract signed on the 24th of July, 1865.

He also requested the Minister to decide whether the values should continue to bear the bust of Rivadavia, or whether only the 5 centavos should retain it, the 10 centavos being distinguished by that of Belgrano, and the 15 centavos by that of San Martin. These questions lead us to suppose that there had already been some exchange of ideas on

this subject. He also suggested the ordering of another 5 centavos stamp, with the Arms of the Republic, for official correspondence, or one of 1 centavo for the franking of newspapers.

It being further necessary to decide on the manner of complying with the formalities prescribed in the contract, Señor Posadas also asked the Minister to inform him whether the instructions should be transmitted by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, or whether it would be sufficient if he wrote to the Argentine Minister or Consul in New York, requesting him to take the steps required by the terms of the contract.

As Señor Posadas reminded the Minister that, in order to send the order, it would be necessary to take advantage of the French Packet leaving on the 12th, the latter did not delay his decision, but despatched it on the 11th, the same day that he had received the note from the former. In it Doctor Rawson (the Minister) informed him that he had resolved that the stamps should bear the portraits mentioned, and in the same manner as proposed. As regards the rest, it was sufficient, he said, to write to the Argentine Minister or Consul in New York, transmitting, of course, the communication through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Government came to no decision respecting the proposed stamps for official correspondence or for the franking of newspapers.

By the steamer which left on the following day, Señor Posadas communicated with the Argentine Consul in New York, forwarding a copy of the contract and the requisition sent to the American Bank Note Company, which amounted to:—1,500,000 stamps of 5 cent., bust of Rivadavia, colour carmine; 300,000 stamps of 10 cent., bust of Belgrano, colour green; 200,000 stamps of 15 cent., bust of San Martin, colour blue.

With the order Señor Posadas forwarded to the printing company the portraits of Belgrano and San Martin.

In numbers 82, 83, and 84 of *La Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, Señor Pablo F. Coni published an important article on the first issues printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and illustrated it with all the documents published in the *Post Office Annual*. It would be useless, therefore, to reprint them here; any one who wishes to study them now knows where he will find them; but, as our article has to be extended to the year 1872, we find ourselves obliged, in order to preserve the historical sequence, to treat of all the stamps issued up to that date; we shall do this somewhat briefly, as our principal object is to study the *Rivadavia* stamps.

By Article 6 of the contract, in six weeks after receipt of the order, the printing company undertook to deliver the stamps ordered complete; but between the date when the order was despatched to New York and that on which the stamps were received in Buenos Ayres, many months must naturally elapse; the immediate future was, therefore, one of difficulty for the Post Office Department.

* See *G.S.W.*, Vol. XII, p. 623.

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.—*Post Offices in Turkish Empire.*—The redrawn ½d. and 1d. King George have been overprinted "LEVANT," and the Somerset House printing of the 2s. 6d. has been surcharged "12 PIASTRES."

Antigua.—The 2d., 3d., and 2s. have been issued on multiple chalky paper; the colours remain as before, not having been changed to those of the colonial scheme.

Brunei.—From several continental sources we learn that "Specimen" copies have been circulated of the following unicoloured stamps:—

- 4 c., claret.
- 5 c., orange.
- 8 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., violet.

Gold Coast.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us two copies of the 1s., black on green, one of which has been printed from the old double plates, and the other from what appears to be a new combined plate for this value. This seems to suggest that all values will in the future be from combined plates.

India.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us the 3 pies King George, and the 1 a. of the same series overprinted for official use; in this case the familiar "On H.M.S." overprint is replaced by the word "SERVICE" in small block capitals, similar to the type used for the stamps of Indore, etc.

3 pies, slate-grey.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1 a., rose carmine.

The following are also reported, but we have not yet seen them.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

- ½ a., green.
- 2 a. 6 p., ultramarine.
- 6 a., olive-brown.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

3 p. ½ a.

Indian Native States.—*Jairpur.*—Mr. Ewen sends us copies of what we gather is a provisional issue of stamps, evidently made locally, the design being a very roughly engraved imitation of that of the current issue, Type 3 in the Catalogue. The stamps are printed in little sheets of six, three horizontal pairs, the same type evidently being employed for all the values, only the figures and characters denoting the value being altered. Six copies of the central device have been separately engraved; the Horse, which should, we believe, have seven heads, appears to have four in two of the types and five in the others; the rest of the design is made up in each case of printer's type and rules, the numerals and the first word at the left-hand side being changed for the alteration of the value, and a little shifting of some of the bits of rule naturally taking place at the same time, but the six varieties may be said to be the same for each value.



4

END OF 1911. Type 4. *Locally engraved and surface-printed; thin white paper. Imperf.*

- ½ a., greenish yellow.
- ½ a., ultramarine.
- 1 a., rose-red.
- 2 a., greyish green.
- 2 a., dark green.

The word "ANNA" is in the singular on all.—E. B. E.

Straits Settlements.—*The Postage Stamp* draws attention to the fact that the current 4 c., multiple wmk., has reverted to its former colour, *dull purple*, but now differs from the 1908 issue by being on chalky instead of on ordinary paper.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

China.—A correspondent writes us that at the beginning of the year, and pending the issue of new Republican stamps, an order was made to overprint the existing stamps with Chinese characters signifying "Provisional Neutrality." This order was subsequently cancelled, but not before some stamps had already been overprinted and distributed. The Foochow Post Office received supplies of the 3 c., \$1, \$2, and \$5, which were on sale there for three days before the order was received to withdraw them. The overprint on the 3 c. is in red, and consists of four Chinese characters across the stamp, and this has been seen used dated 2.2.12. Our informant adds that there is so far no word of a republican surcharge being applied to the current stamps.

Costa Rica.—Several of our contemporaries have chronicled another provisional value on the Telegraph stamps; presumably the surcharge is in a similar type to that used for the 1 c.

Telegraph stamps surcharged in black (on 10 c. in red).

- 2 c. on 5 c., brown.
- 2 c. on 10 c., blue.
- 2 c. on 50 c., claret.
- 2 c. on 1 col., brown.
- 2 c. on 2 ,, red.
- 2 c. on 5 ,, green.
- 2 c. on 10 ,, red-brown.

We have also seen the 1 c., Type 63, overprinted *1911* in red.

Cuba.—A warning has appeared in several contemporaries against paying high prices for so-called errors of the current issue with inverted centres. It is said that these "errors" were specially ordered, and are held in large quantities by speculators.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—Seven further values have been added to the current issue; these, however, show an embossed profile of King Frederick in place of that of Jon Sigurdsson.



56

1912. Type 56. *Head and inscription embossed, in white. Wmk. Crown, Type a. Perf. 13.*

- 5 aur, green.
- 10 ,, scarlet.
- 20 ,, pale blue.
- 50 ,, claret.
- 1 kr., yellow.
- 2 ,, cerise.
- 5 ,, pale brown.

France.—*Post Offices in China.*—*Der Philatelist* states that the whole series of postage stamps have been surcharged with the new large type illustrated here last month.

2 CENTS
分二
11

1912. Types 6 and 7 surcharged as Type 11, in black.

- 4 c. on 10 (c.), carmine.
- 6 c. on 15 (c.), pale red.
- 8 c. on 20 (c.), purple-brown.
- 10 c. on 25 (c.), blue.
- 20 c. on 50 (c.), brown and lavender.
- 40 c. on 1 fr., lake and yellow-green.
- 2 pi. on 5 fr., deep blue and buff.

Japan.—Several contemporaries report that the 3 c., carmine, of 1906 has been overprinted with two Chinese characters, "Gundji," signifying "War" or "Field Service."



These are said to have been issued since 1.12.10 to the troops stationed in China and Corea. Only two stamps per month are supplied to any one applicant, and these only for his own correspondence, so that they are likely to be exceedingly scarce, especially in an unused condition.

Luxemburg.—From *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* we learn that the following provisional has been issued.



Surcharged in red.
6½ c. on 8½ c., grey-blue.

Our contemporary, writing sarcastic, remarks, "What a triumph for the decimal system!"

Nicaragua.—*The London Philatelist* records some further official provisionals, still on the Railway type. In addition to those listed by us last month, the 10 c., 50 c. and \$2 are found in the same type (127). The others are as follows:—

Correo oficial Vale 10 cts. 1911	CORREO OFICIAL 10 centavos
---	----------------------------------

- (a) 15 c. on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion (a).
- 10 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. " (b).
- 15 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. " (b).
- 20 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. " (b).
- 50 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. " (b).

The stamp surcharged as (a) is said to have been issued during December last, but no copies of either of these types have come our way as yet. Perhaps some one who has them would oblige, so that we may illustrate the surcharges.

A second permanent series (here illustrated) has been issued; although there is no indication of the fact on the stamps, they are intended for use in the Bluefields district, and are sold at silver currency rates.



29
(Engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.)
1912. Type 29. Perf. 14.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., red.
- 3 c., brown.
- 4 c., lake.
- 5 c., blue.
- 10 c., grey.
- 35 c., black and brown.

Portugal.—Some time ago, we chronicled the 25 r. Manoel stamp with the "Republica" overprint in blue. We have recently seen the 10 r. and 20 r. with the same-coloured overprint. On examination, these overprints appeared to us to be genuine.

At last the long-promised "permanent" issue has begun to make an appearance. Three values only have at the moment of writing reached us, the 1 c., 2½ c., and 5 c. This issue brings us a very welcome change in the currency (we personally have never been able to remember the exact fraction of a farthing represented by 1 real), which in future is to be in centimos and escudos, the latter approximately equalling \$1 U.S. currency. It is to be hoped that this standard will be properly maintained. The design is one of those already published in the *Monthly Journal*, and makes a very satisfactory stamp.



55
1912. Type 55. Perf. 14x15.
1 c., deep green.
2½ c., violet.
5 c., deep blue.

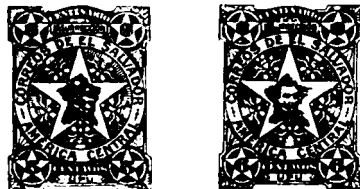
For Azores, the same stamps are to be overprinted.

Russia.—After a long delay, the current set has been completed by the issue of the 5 kopeck stamp.



18
1912. Type 18. Intersecting varnish lines diagonally across paper. No wmk. Perf. 14, 14½. 145 5 k., dull purple.

Salvador.—*The Philatelisten-Zeitung* states that two of the three commemoratives issued last year have appeared with the multiple circles wmk.



5 c., brown and blue.
6 c., " " orange.

The Metropolitan Philatelist reports the issue of the new series of stamps, printed by the American Bank Note Co.; the colours and portraits, etc. (which are in *black*) are said to be as follows:—

- 1 c., deep blue (Jose Matias Delgado).
- 2 c., brown (Manuel Jose Arce).
- 5 c., vermilion (Francisco Morizan).
- 6 c., green (Rafael Campo).
- 12 c., olive (Trinidad Cabanas).
- 17 c., purple (Monument to Barrios).
- 19 c., vermilion (Monument to Independence).
- 23 c., orange (National Palace).
- 50 c., blue (Rosalles Hospital).
- 1 col., deep green (National Arms).

Philippine Islands.—The following is the list of those values which have up to date appeared with the new wmk., single-lined P.I.P.S.

- 6 c., indigo-purple.
- 10 c., pale blue.
- 12 c., red-orange.
- 20 c., yellow.
- 30 c., ultramarine.
- 1 p., violet.

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.
20 c., blue.

Servia.—The two highest values of the King Peter set are now in use.

- 3 d., chestnut.
- 5 d., purple.

The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung reports an error on the sheet of the 20 para, yellow, of the new Journal stamps. This is the twenty-seventh stamp, which has the value "50" in each corner, instead of "20."

Spain.—*Post Offices in Morocco.*—The current 10 c. has been overprinted in *blue* for use here.

United States.—We have received four values of the new set, in which all denominations have the value expressed in figures. The two lower values, which bear the head of Washington, are in the type of the 3 c. of 1908, whilst the 8 c. and 10 c. are in a slight modification of this type, with the portrait of Franklin substituted.



114



118

JAN., 1912. Types 114 (1 c. and 2 c.) and 118. Wmk. single-lined N.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., carmine.
- 8 c., olive.
- 10 c., yellow.

Answers to Correspondents

M. N. M.—Your suggestions as to the design for a British stamp appear very appropriate; some of them will no doubt be found embodied in the designs submitted at the Exhibition, but there is very little probability of those designs being adopted by the authorities.

J. E. S. K.—You will find a full account of Dockwra's Penny Post in Vol. XVIII of the *Monthly Journal*, numbers for July, September, and October, 1907.

E. L.—We believe that you are quite correct, and that Swedish philatelists have also a right to claim Baron de Reuterskiöld as one of themselves. If there is any risk of serious dispute, we might claim both him and yourself as "Great British Philatelists," on the strength of your being Fellows of our premier Society.

A. Y. K.—So far as our information goes at present the forged shilling stamps were Plate 5, found postmarked on various dates from June 3 to July 23, 1872, and Plate 6 from October 3, 1872, to July 13, 1873.



Philatelic Societies

Bath Philatelic Society.

President: B. D. POPE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. C. ELWOOD,
43 Milsom Street.

THE tenth meeting of the session was held on February 21st at the Church Institute, when Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had already received forty-five lots for sale at the auction in March.

Lady Collen was proposed for membership by Mr. W. C. Elwood, seconded by Mr. B. D. Pope, and duly elected.

The President stated that he had received two bound volumes of *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, 1904-5, for presentation to the library, from Mr. E. Head. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write and thank the donor for his acceptable gift.

Mr. B. D. Pope then read his paper on "The Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," giving much valuable information respecting them, and showing a fine display of triangular and other stamps of the colony.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Norman Horley proposed, and Mr. W. G. Olds seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pope for his admirable paper.

THE eleventh meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on March 6th.

Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there were ten members present.

The catalogues for the auction on March 20th were distributed to members; the number of lots listed was ninety-one.

A paper by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., on South Australia, was read by Mr. F. G. Warwick.

The display consisted of sixty-one sheets, showing every conceivable perforation and shade.

At the close of the paper, the President proposed, and Dr. Fuller seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. E. Heginbottom for so kindly sending his paper and display.

Mr. F. Robinson also proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. F. G. Warwick for reading the paper.

Berts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE fifth general meeting of the season 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on February 20th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, W. Archibald Boyes, W. G. Cool, Percy Ashley, J. R. Laing, F. Read, T. Stewart Adair, Guy Semple, E. W. Arnold, L. Sauvée, J. E. Booth, Sydney R. Turner, M. Weinberg, T. E. Sansom, Fred J. Melville, Alexander J. Séfi, D. Field, W. B. Edwards, C. L. Harte-Lovelace, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on January 16th, 1912, were read and confirmed.

Messrs. W. Morley, M. J. Schulte, and F. J. Wellish were duly elected ordinary members, and Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry a life member.

Owing to the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, the business relating to annual subscriptions in arrears was postponed to the next meeting.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary, the President read letters from Major E. B. Evans and Mr. W. H. Peckitt accepting office as Delegates of the Society to the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Also a letter from the son of the late Rev. Dr. Chetwynd Atkinson thanking members for their message of condolence. A letter was also read from the Hon. Secretary of the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund (Barnet Branch) thanking the Society for their donation of two guineas.

Donations to the Forgery Collection were received from Baron A. de Worms, and for the General Collection from the President.

Mr. Weinberg passed round for the inspection of the members a ½ anna Indian stamp overprinted "NABHA STATE SERVICE," on which the figure "8" is printed in place of the letter "s" in the word "SERVICE."

The President handed round for inspection by the members Calendars for 1910-11-12, engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., which this firm have very kindly presented to the Society.

The Hon. Librarian reported several other additions to the Library received during last month.

At the conclusion of formal business the President called upon the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) to give a display of his specialized collection of the stamps of Belgium. The collection is complete in every respect, and contains all the great rarities in faultless condition, some of them in pairs and blocks of four.

After the inspection of the collection, Mr. Percy Ashley read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Belgium: its History and People."

Mr. Fred J. Melville proposed, and Mr. Alexander J. Séfi seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the Vice-President for his splendid display, and to Mr. Ashley for his valuable lecture, which, supported by a few words from the Chair, was carried with acclamation. Both gentlemen suitably responded, and promised to come forward again next season if desired by the members.

THE sixth general meeting of the season 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on March 19th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, F. Read, T. E. Sansom, T. F. Stafford, F. J. Wellish, J. R. Laing, A. J. Séfi, D. Field, R. H. Newton, D. Thomson, F. F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, 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 February 20th, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy, formerly an ordinary member, was elected a life member of the Society.

The following donations were made to the Society's collections: stamps and entires, by the President and Mr. C. C. Tait; photos of newly discovered varieties of the 100 reis Brazil, 1884 issue, by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack.

Donations to the library were received from the President, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and from the Berliner Philatelisten Club.

At the conclusion of formal business Mr. J. R. Laing gave a display of his collection of the early issues of Australian stamps. This, the work of a general collector with but little spare time, was drawn up on a most complete scale, and showed a wonderful amount of philatelic research and industry. The display was greatly appreciated by all the members present, and fully deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried with acclamation.

The Vice-President, always anxious to promote the success of the meetings, exhibited some rare and out-of-the-way blocks and sheets which he aptly christened "Things not often Seen." These proved most interesting, and the vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. A. Boyes and seconded by Mr. W. T. Standen, was enthusiastically endorsed by those present.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

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

ON March 14th Mr. Herbert Clark displayed his extensive Forgery Collection, including reprints, and also original specimens (where possible) for comparison. The really dangerous forgeries of the stamps themselves were few, but forged overprints and postmarks on genuine specimens, in some cases extremely difficult to detect, were prevalent. Mr. Clark's display was greatly appreciated, and he was accorded the usual vote of thanks.

The second item on the programme consisted of a general display by members of the stamps of St. Helena; the country, however, did not seem to have many supporters, and the resultant displays were not inspiring.

Macclesfield and District Philatelic Society.

Secretary: J. G. HORNER, Blakelaw Road, Macclesfield.

THE first general meeting of the above was held at Gee's Café, Chestergate, Macclesfield, on February 5th, 1912, the Rev. E. V. Kingdon in the chair. After most hearty votes of thanks had been accorded Mr. Kingdon, Mr. I. I. Bernstein (of Manchester), and others who had helped to make the inaugural meeting and lantern lecture such a success, Mr. Dunbar Murray gave a most interesting paper on the more recent stamps of Great Britain, with a display.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

President: I. J. BERNSTEIN.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. S. HIGGINS, JUN., F.R.P.S.
London, 7 Green Street, Manchester.

A MEETING of the above Society took place at the Deane-gate Hotel on March 7th, about twenty members being present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, the following gentlemen were elected delegates for the approaching Congress at Margate, viz. Messrs. Albrecht, Larder, and Allen.

The President (Mr. I. J. Bernstein) then gave his paper on "War Post Offices." This was illustrated by his fine collection of stamps used in these post offices. Three campaigns were dealt with, the Crimea, 1854-6; Egypt, 1882-5; South Africa, 1899-1902.

A full report of this paper has previously appeared in the Press.

THE last auction of the current session took place at the Deansgate Hotel on February 22nd, thirty members being present. 178 lots were offered by Mr. J. J. Darlow, who again officiated as auctioneer.

There was the usual demand for Great Britain "penny blacks," and for three-cornered "Capes." One copy of the 1d., black, with inverted watermark, was sold for 7s. 3d. A block of four Niger Coast 2d., 1893 issue, realized 16s., and altogether very fair prices were obtained.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: HUGH R. VIALL,
39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of meeting held at the Church Institute on February 15th, 1912. Mr. W. J. Cochrane took the chair, and there were twenty-one members present. Mr. M. H. Horsley, Vice-President, showed his specialized collection of the stamps of Western Australia, which is generally admitted to be the finest collection of these stamps in this country. The early unused are particularly fine, and include many pairs, strips, and blocks. One of the finest items is a mint pane of one hundred of the first 4d. in the pale blue shade. This pane is remarkable, as it shows most of the minor varieties which occurred in the lithography. The very rare roulettes were all shown unused, except one shade of the 1s. In the used portion of this superb collection the most notable item is a splendid copy of the 4d., with inverted frame (S.G. No. 9), an exceedingly rare stamp. The later issues were fully represented both used and unused, and the mounting of the collection and the condition of the specimens were much admired.

The death of Mr. T. D. Hume took place on February 17th. Mr. Hume was a Vice-President of the Society at the time of his death. He was one of the founders, took a very active part in the Society's affairs, was a regular attendant at meetings, and a keen philatelist.

REPORT of meeting held on March 7th, 1912.

Mr. R. W. Wilkinson took the chair, and there were twenty-one members and one visitor present. After electing Dr. Geo. S. Sowden to the membership, and acknowledging a donation to the library from Mr. J. J. Arthur, the President, Mr. W. J. Cochrane, proceeded to give a paper upon and lantern display of the Rivadavia issues of the Argentine Republic. After dealing with the historical aspect of the stamps, and the gentleman delineated thereon, Mr. Cochrane showed a series of splendid slides illustrating his arrangement of the various printings and the dates of the four plates of the 5 c. He also showed slides of double prints and other interesting varieties. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Cochrane handed round his collection of these stamps, which was much admired. There are some three hundred copies of the 5 centavos, and the varieties of shade, perforation, double printing, etc., were well illustrated. A very fine show was also given of the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps, but no information was forthcoming as to the plates of these values, chiefly owing to the difficulty in getting material to work upon.

A hearty vote of thanks concluded a very interesting and enjoyable evening.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

Hon. Secretary: N. WELSPORD, Box 604, Durban.

REPORT of meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Durban, on February 15th, 1912.

A most satisfactory attendance was recorded, and the Secretary reported that four members had been enrolled during the month.

Some little discussion on the "Philately a Science or Hobby" question was aroused on Mr. Posner reading a letter from a prominent Johannesburg collector-dealer, who considered the collection of beer labels as much a science as stamp collecting.

Mr. Chas. J. Richardson's beautiful collection of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, and Great Britain, mounted in a Gibbons "Oriol" album, was greatly admired.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, the President, read a very interesting paper, in which he embodied some very useful hints to collectors. The paper is being reproduced in the *South African Philatelic Advertiser*.

A short auction sale was held, ten lots being offered.

It was arranged that the subject for discussion at the next meeting, March 21st, 1912, should be "Stamp Collecting as an Investment," and the countries for display, D-E.

Intending members can obtain books of rules and all information from the Secretary, Box 604, Durban.

Scottish Philatelic Society, Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretary: R. W. FINDLATER, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

THE fifth meeting of the session was held at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on February 12th, 1912, when a large number of members attended. In the absence of the President, Mr. A. W. MacGregor, D.S., occupied the chair.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. J. L. Sievwright, Cape of Good Hope and St. Vincent. The collections of these two colonies were most beautifully mounted on leaves with celluloid covers, and, generally speaking, contained everything of note mentioned in Gibbons' Catalogue. Justice was done in the matter of shades. On the motion of the Chairman, a very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Sievwright for the noteworthy display of these valuable and interesting stamps.

THE monthly meeting was held at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on March 11th, 1912, at 8 p.m., when a large number of members attended. The President, Mr. W. Norfor, C.A., in the chair.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected: Messrs. Hunter and Paton.

After the usual business of the meeting had been disposed of, the first item on the programme was proceeded with—"A competitive display of Twelve Favourite Stamps." Six members took part, and after the merits of the various displays had been fully commented upon a vote was taken with the following result: 1st, J. L. Sievwright; 2nd, J. P. Mackenzie; 3rd, John Walker and A. W. Charles (equal); 5th, A. W. MacGregor; 6th, W. Norfor.

Taking the individual stamps, the order of merit was—1st, the 1d., black, and 2nd, blue, 1840, Great Britain. These were followed by the Triangular Cape stamps and the pence issues of Ceylon. Thereafter a display of forgeries took place, when the Society's collection was on view.



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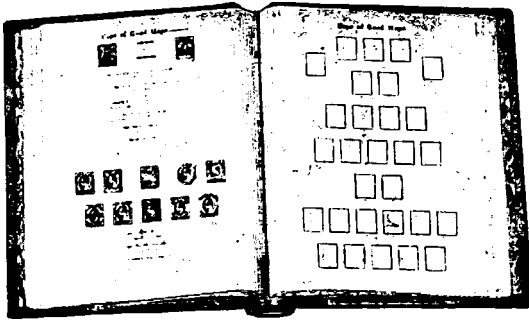
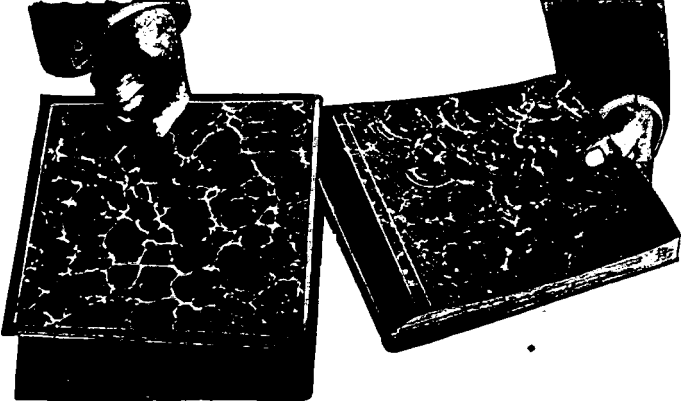
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Table listing sections for Great Britain (10.11), WEST INDIES, and AMERICAN COLONIES with prices and page counts.

Table listing sections for AFRICAN COLONIES with prices and page counts.

Table listing sections for EUROPEAN COLONIES with prices and page counts.

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Table listing sections for AUSTRALIAN COLS. - contd. with prices and page counts.

Table listing sections for EUROPE with prices and page counts.

Table listing sections for EUROPEAN COLONIES - contd. with prices and page counts.

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Table listing sections for COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES with prices and page counts.

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COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES - contd.

Table listing sections for COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES - contd. with prices and page counts.

Table listing sections for UNITED STATES & COLONIES with prices and page counts.

Table listing sections for SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA with prices and page counts.

Table listing sections for REST OF THE WORLD with prices and page counts.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By **CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.**

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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."

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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 Oriel Albums.

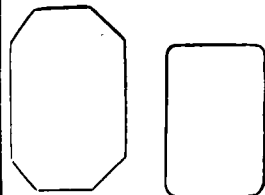
We wish to purchase new forgeries, and all kinds of proofs, essays, and waste, and shall be glad to receive selections.

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STAMP HINGES.



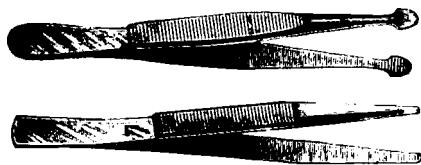
We have prepared a NEW STAMP HINGE, sizes as shown, put up in *air-tight tin boxes*, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

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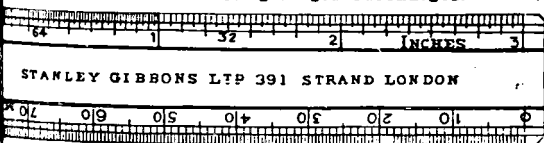
These are invaluable to every Philatelist. They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps. They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.



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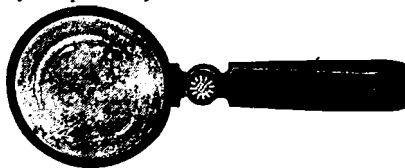
PERFORATION GAUGE.

The best, most reliable, and in every way the most convenient Perforation Gauge ever invented. Size 6½ x 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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Showing prices we allow for Current and Obsolete Stamps by the 12 or 100 for common varieties, and singly for Rarer ones.

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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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1911. New Catalogue of Publications. 52 pages.

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Alterations in Catalogue Prices, Special Bargains, and New Issues.ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.**BELGIUM.**April, 1912. *New issue and types.*

	s.	d.
1 c., orange (Figure)	0	1
5 c., green (Heraldic)	0	1
10 c., red (Portrait of King)	0	2

For further particulars see
"New Issue Chronicle."

BOLIVIA.

August, 1911. *Type 20 surcharged
with Type 40, in black.*

Cat. No.		s.	d.
126.	5 c. on 2 c., green	0	3

CANADA.

January, 1912. *Type 43.
Head of King George.*

159.	1 c., green	0	1
160.	1 c., blue-green	0	1
161.	2 c., rose carmine	0	2
162.	5 c., indigo	0	4
163.	7 c., olive-yellow	0	5
164.	10 c., dull purple	0	8
165.	20 c., olive-green	1	3
166.	50 c., sepia	2	9

DUTCH INDIES.

1911. *Official Stamps. Stamps of
1892-5 overprinted with Type 16 ("1")
in circle, in black.*

401.	10 c., brown	used	0	3
402.	12½ c., grey	"	0	4
403.	15 c., bistre	"	0	6
404.	20 c., blue	"	0	4
405.	25 c., mauve	"	1	0
406.	50 c., rose-carmine	"	1	6

*Stamps of 1883 (No. 68) and 1902-9
overprinted with Type 17 ("DIENST"),
in black.*

408.	½ c., bright lilac	used	0	3
409.	1 c., olive-green	"	0	2
410.	2 c., brown	"	0	2
411.	2½ c., orange-yellow	"	0	4
412.	2½ c., green	"	0	3
413.	3 c., orange	"	0	4
414.	4 c., ultramarine	"	0	3

DUTCH INDIES

(continued).

Cat. No.		s.	d.	
415.	5 c., rose	used	0	4
416.	7½ c., slate	"	0	4
417.	10 c., "	"	0	3
418.	12½ c., deep blue	"	0	4
419.	15 c., dull brown	"	0	6
420.	17½ c., bistre	"	1	0
421.	20 c., olive	"	0	4
422.	22½ c., " and brown	"	1	6
423.	25 c., deep violet	"	1	0
424.	30 c., chestnut	"	1	0
425.	50 c., lake-brown	"	1	6
426.	1 g., dull lilac	"	2	6

Our supply of the above being limited,
orders will be executed in rotation.

ICELAND.

1911-12.

Portrait of Jon Sigurdsson.

158.	1 eyr, yellow-green	0	1
159.	3 aur, bistre-brown	0	1
160.	4 " blue	0	2
161.	5 " green	0	2

INDIA.

December, 1911. *Types 54 to 59.
Head of King George.*

122.	3 pies, slate-grey	0	1
124.	1 a., rose-carmine	0	2
125.	2 a., violet	0	3
127.	3 a., orange-brown	0	5

LEVANT

(BRITISH P.O.'s).

1912. *Stamps of Great Britain
(redrawn Georgian types)
overprinted "LEVANT."*

233.	½d., bright green	0	1
234.	1d., scarlet	0	2

LIECHTENSTEIN.January, 1912. *Type 1. Portrait.*

1.	5 h., green	0	1
2.	10 h., rose	0	2
3.	25 h., blue	0	4

NEW HEBRIDES

(FRENCH).

Cat. No.		s.	d.
1908.	<i>Stamps of New Caledonia overprinted "NOUVELLES HÉBRIDES."</i>		
3.	25 c., blue on greenish used	0	9
4.	50 c., red on orange	1	6
1910.	<i>As last, but overprinted "CONDOMINIUM" in addition.</i>		
6.	5 c., green	0	6
7.	10 c., rose-red	0	3

NICARAGUA.January, 1912. *Types 70 and 71.*

501.	1 c., green	0	1
502.	2 c., rose	0	1
503.	4 c., lake	0	1
504.	5 c., black and blue	0	1
505.	6 c., bistre-brown	0	2
506.	10 c., brown	0	2
507.	25 c., black and green	0	5
508.	35 c., brown	0	7

PORTUGAL.1912. *New issue and type.*

464.	1 c., deep green	0	1
466.	2½ c., violet	0	2
468.	5 c., blue	0	4

NOTE.—Numbers given in the above
list, if not in the Catalogue, will be
found in the Supplement to the 1912
Catalogue, sent gratis on receipt of
slip from either part of the Catalogue.

NOW READY

Our new list of **PACKETS
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date, and with many new
Sets, Packets, and Bargains
added. **EVERY COLLEC-
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XX.

APRIL 30, 1912.

No. 232.

Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

BY the time that this number reaches the hands of our readers, the Delegates of the Philatelic Societies of this country will be assembling at Margate for their Fourth Annual Congress, which we hope will be a very successful and pleasant one. The previous meetings have been held at some of the great business centres of the country: London, which may be acknowledged to be also the great philatelic centre, Birmingham, and Manchester. It seems eminently appropriate that it should now be the turn of one of our most popular pleasure resorts to entertain the representatives of those who follow one of our most popular and pleasant pursuits, and we doubt not that, if the weather only prove propitious, this will be a most agreeable gathering, and none the less a profitable one on that account.

The programme, which we published in brief last month, puts forward for discussion things new and old, and also contains divers items of much interest to Philatelists, in the way of exhibitions of various processes in the manufacture of stamps. For the first time, we think, in the history of Philately, the cinematograph is to be brought into play to show collectors how stamps are engraved, printed, and turned out complete and ready for use; and we would suggest that the opportunity should be taken of preparing a film, for the purpose of showing future generations of Philatelists how their predecessors enjoyed themselves at Margate in the year 1912.

It is a great satisfaction to us to be able to announce that an Annual Congress is assured for another four years to come. As we all know, the Scottish Philatelic Society has invited the Congress to "the most beautiful city in the world" in 1913; the Royal Philatelic Society will bring the Delegates to London for the second time in 1914; in the following year we are to go north again, as far as Newcastle, on the invitation of the North of England Philatelic Society; and, just too late for our last number, we received the good news that the Leeds Philatelic Society wishes to entertain the Congress in 1916, a hospitable invitation which we are sure will be gladly accepted.

Year by year, as time goes on, we may rest assured that these annual assemblies of Philatelists will do more and more good and permanent work for the benefit of our modest science. It takes a little time for bodies of this nature to get into harness and to realize their capabilities and their limitations. Perhaps one of the greatest benefits is that of bringing together all sorts and conditions of Stamp Collectors, and giving an opportunity to each of seeing what estimable persons the others all are—even those whose views upon certain points are lamentably mistaken. It is always a good thing for the orthodox (which each one of us is, in his own opinion) to meet the heretic, and see what a good chap the latter is in many ways.



More about the Brazil 100 Reis of 1894-7

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK

The Scope of a Collection of the Stamps with Substituted Heads.
The Three Settings of Type V, with the "Snub-nose," and their Varieties.
Methods of Work and some of the Results, etc.

A LARGE number of letters have been received recently asking for more information about the Brazil 100 reis, 1894-7. The widely extended interest in the last article published in the February issue of the *Monthly Journal* has been quite a surprise, but nevertheless very gratifying. There are evidently large numbers of collectors, particularly among those of moderate means, who are interested in the real study of stamps. This seems to be peculiarly true when attractive material may be had at a low price, as in this case. One well-known collector writes, "Your Brazil 100 reis article has converted me to specializing," and another collector says, "I already have a good start with your favourite stamp. I find plenty of material within my means and the search for minor varieties is very interesting, not to mention the substituted heads, of which I have been able to find but one copy." Many of those who have written will, I trust, find most of their inquiries answered if they will kindly read what follows:—

It will be well, in considering the substituted heads from the higher values placed in some of the frames of the 100 reis, to recall that each denomination of the 1894 issue of the stamps of Brazil with the head of Liberty has its own characteristic head. Thus the 100, 200, 300, 500, and 700 reis has each its own particular head of Liberty. There is so large a difference between some of these heads, that it seems to me they must have been separately engraved and not made by touching up the matrices produced from one original die, as has been suggested by the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*. The 300 reis head is the only one of these which was not at some time used on the 100 reis stamp. Illustrations A, B, C, D, E are enlarged vignettes, showing the head of Type I, with the Grecian profile, the 700, 200, and 500 reis heads, and the head of Type V, with the snub-nose. The differences may thus be seen quite plainly.

The ink used for the different printings of the 100 reis was not always the same. Besides the rich variety of shades, the result of the different mixtures of normal inks, and the use of papers of different textures, there are in Type I (Grecian head) and Type V (snub-nose head) also *aniline* carmine printings, the colour striking through the paper to the back.

The normal head of Type I (the Grecian head) was, without doubt, touched up at some time. I have the following retouches:—

- A. The mouth and lower part of the orifice of the nose redrawn.
- B. The hair plainly retouched in several places (see Illustration F).

Nothing is so far known as to the positions in the pane of these retouched varieties. The dates when the head was retouched will be approximately determined by the study of dated postmarked copies. I have found an unused copy with the nose and mouth retouched, which is the only one I have so far seen in this condition. The variety with the tops of the cyphers connected by a heavy red line (see Illustration G) also comes in Type I, as well as the variety with a triangular-shaped flaw on "E" of "ESTADOS" (see Illustration H).

Some idea of the possible extent of a complete collection of the three substituted head types alone may be realized, when it is seen that all of them come on four varieties of paper. There are simple perforations, 11 and $11\frac{1}{2}$; also $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14, which, by the way, are the scarcer; and after these the compound perforations naturally follow. All this will be more fully treated in another place. I may say here, however, only to mention one of the 100 reis with a substituted head, that I now have with the 200 reis head, not counting shades, thirteen collectable varieties, including four kinds of paper, three different perforations, and stamps from four different positions on the plates. Of course this does not exhaust the possibilities, and there is little doubt that more varieties will be found. By being constantly on the outlook for varieties, I recently acquired an unused copy on the "meshed paper" of the stamp with the 200 reis head, which proves it to be the fifth stamp in the top row of a pane—that is, it came from the right upper corner, as is shown by the very wide margins at the top and right side; thus one more plate position is fixed. I have three used copies from the same position in the plate, which is now fully proved as one of the positions for the 200 reis head, but this is the first unused specimen I have seen on the "meshed paper." It is to be hoped that gradually all the positions of the three substituted heads may be determined. I have found a strip of three stamps, postmarked February 12, 1896, the centre stamp of which has the 700 reis head. The other two stamps are of Type I, with the Grecian head, and the right-hand stamp of the strip has a margin at the right, proving it to be from the right-hand vertical row of a pane. This right-hand stamp has the first zero broken by a scratch or flaw extending thence downward to the left through the numeral "1." I have several copies of the stamp with the 500 reis head, with fine margins at right and bottom, proving them to be from the right lower corner of a pane, and they all have the same flaw as the above-mentioned right-hand stamp (Type I head) of

ENLARGED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VARIOUS HEADS.



A. Type I. 1894-96.



B. Type II.
The 700 reis Head.



C. Type III.
The 200 reis Head.



D. Type IV.
The 500 reis Head.



E. Type V. 1897.
With snub-nose.

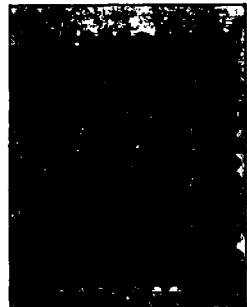
VARIETIES OF TYPE I.



F. Hair retouched.



G. Line connecting figures "00."



H. Flaw on "E" of "ESTADO."

the strip of three. From these facts the following deductions are made:—

1. The margins on the stamps with the 500 reis heads prove that they were corner stamps from the right lower corner.

2. The same flaw appearing on the stamp in the strip of three proves that it also was a corner stamp, which in a later printing had a head of the 500 reis substituted in the same frame in the place of the normal head, thus being number 50 on a pane.

3. Most important of all, the stamp next to the left of it in the strip of three (with the borrowed head of the 700 reis) must be number 49 in the sheet. It is in this way that several positions of the borrowed heads in a pane of the 100 reis have been determined.

So far I have found four plate positions for the stamps with the 700 reis head, four for those with the 200 reis head, and two for those with the 500 reis head (some of these are illustrated). This idea is quite different from that suggested in *The London Philatelist*, by Captain George F. Napier, of Bickley, a well-known specialist in the stamps of Brazil, who says that the 200 and 500 reis heads may have been printed by themselves, as a provisional printing, made by using the head part of the 200 and 500 reis plates. I have seen no evidence that would lead me to this conclusion. In my collection there are some blocks and strips of the normal Type I stamps, in which appear one or more copies with borrowed heads, thus furnishing proof of the substitution, as previously explained.

Captain Napier, in writing of this issue as a whole, has told us of four kinds of paper, and notes the 100 reis on three of them. I am fortunate in having the 100 reis on four papers, and also on a fifth variety which I noticed only recently. This adds another interesting variety of paper to our list, with its varieties of printing. It is used only with Type V, with the snub-nose head, and the paper is rather thin, and shows pellucid dots, quite distinct from the "meshed paper."

For my purposes I have described and arranged as follows the four kinds of paper on which all of the 100 reis with heads of the higher values were printed at some time:—

1. The normal hard wove paper, considerably toned. This paper is usually quite thin, and for our purposes is called "thin paper." The stamps with the 700 and 200 reis heads are found on this paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14, and the same varieties are also found with the compound perforation, $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14 with 11 or $11\frac{1}{2}$. I also have the stamps with the 700, 200, and 500 reis heads, on this thin paper, perforated 11- $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2. A paper really white and soft, generally opaque; it has a finish which appears chalky. This paper is normally only medium in thickness, but it sometimes is thicker. I consider this thicker quality a sub-variety of the normal paper, but all this white, soft paper has been called "thick paper." I have found stamps on it perforated 11- $11\frac{1}{2}$, with the heads of the 700, 200, and 500 reis; and in addition the stamp with the 700 reis head is also in my collection with the compound perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14 by 11- $11\frac{1}{2}$. I understand that the stamp with the 700 reis head exists also on this paper with the simple perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14, but I

do not possess a copy. The stamp with the 200 reis head I have perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14, and also a copy perforated compound, $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14 with 11 or $11\frac{1}{2}$. I have the stamp with the 700 reis head, on the *thick* paper (the sub-variety), perforated 11- $11\frac{1}{2}$.

3. A medium, toned paper, which shows a faint mesh. This paper is not to be confused with No. 1, which is also a toned paper, but is harder and has no trace of a mesh. I have stamps with the 700, 200, and 500 reis heads on this medium, toned paper, with a faint mesh, all perforated 11- $11\frac{1}{2}$.

4. Thick, soft, chalky-white paper, which shows a very plain and large mesh, and therefore for our purposes called the "meshed paper." It must not be confounded with paper No. 2, as it is quite distinct. Paper No. 2 is not meshed. I have stamps with the 700, 200, and 500 reis heads on this paper, perforated 11- $11\frac{1}{2}$. I have never seen the 100 reis stamp with the 500 reis head with any other perforation.

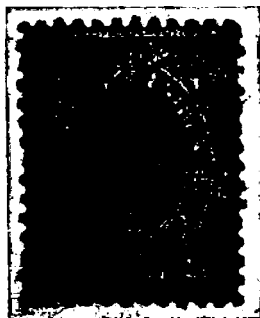
I am grateful for the indispensable and generous help received from other collectors at home and abroad. I can see that my collection of the 100 reis is quite likely to reach over one hundred or more mounted album pages before the possibilities of this stamp are exhausted, and before I am really in a position to make as complete a check list as should be possible. I began collecting something more than a year since on the lines of a modest specialized treatment of the subject, simply for personal recreation from business, and it has grown both in numbers and philatelic interest far beyond my expectation.

There appear to have been three different settings which we can recognize of the stamps of Type V with the snub-nose head:—

First Plate. The first typographed plate of this 100 reis stamp with the redrawn head must have been made in 1896, and the first printings executed in the latter part of that year, for we find the stamps in use very early in January, 1897. I have a copy with the cancellation dated Rio de Janeiro, January 6, 1897. The first prints had a larger laurel leaf over the ear than appears on later printings, and the shadings around the edges of the leaf, as well as the veins of the leaf, are distinct. These early printings have the stamps placed about $\frac{1}{2}$ millimetre apart (see Illustration I).

Second Plate. About the middle of the year 1897 a different setting appeared, which has wider vertical spacing. These stamps were about 1 millimetre apart, and sometimes a little less. I think this setting was in use about six months or less, judging from the examination of a large number of cancelled copies with dated postmarks. One interesting sub-variety has a blunt lower leaf, quite different from the normal; another variety has all the leaves more or less retouched. The modifications of the upper leaves are distinct. The retouched stamp, which I mentioned in my first article, with the small laurel leaf over the ear and the semi-Grecian head, appears in the sheet of this setting of Type V. This is a very interesting variety, and it is quite likely that more than one stamp was retouched on the sheet, and this I hope may soon be determined. I have

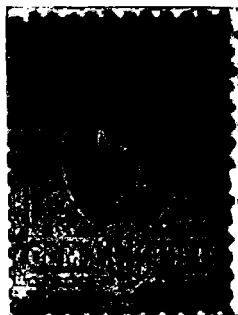
VARIETIES OF TYPE V.



I. First Setting.



J. Second Setting.



K. Semi-Grecian Head.



L. Third Setting.

M. Tops of letters "CEM REIS"
and figures "0" recut.

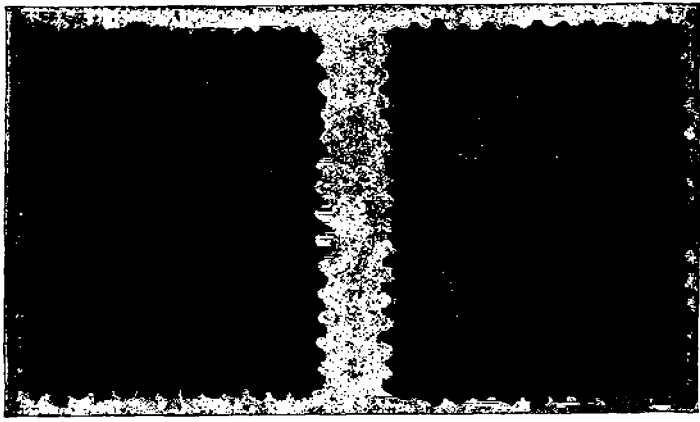
a copy which has been photographed (see Illustration K).

Third Plate. About the end of 1897, or very early in 1898, a third setting appeared, with the stamps very close together on the sheet. This setting is easily recognized by the laurel leaf above the ear, in which the veins are run together, and the shading is nearly absent, in some cases completely so. By close observation of these characteristics the stamp will be distinguishable from those of the first printing (see Illustration L).

As I noted before, there are in Type I, with the Grecian head, two varieties of the recut cyphers in the value label. Mr. Barrett calls my attention to the fact that there are also two different and distinct varieties of the pointed zeros in Type V, with the snub-nose head. In one only the points of the cyphers have been recut; but in the other variety not only have the zeros been pointed, but the tops of all the letters in the words "CEM REIS" have also been recut, giving them a "fancy top" which is strikingly evident (see Illustration M). The difference is quite as clear as between plain block letters and letters with serifs. A friend writes to ask about the relative scarcity of the stamps with different recut or pointed zeros in the value label. My experience, in looking over large quantities of these stamps, has been that three or four copies may be found with the recut or pointed cypher on Type I, with the Grecian head, to one copy of the

similar variety of Type V, with the snub-nose head. This last variety is a good one to find in unused condition, particularly on the scarcer nature of paper. The variety, which in addition has the letters in the words "CEM REIS" recut, appears to be rare.

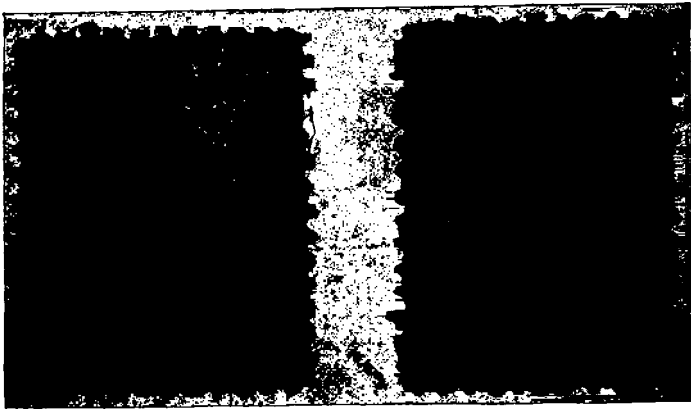
From requests contained in several letters recently received from such widely different sources as England and Washington, I am induced to believe that other collectors may possibly be interested in the way I have tried to solve some of my own philatelic problems. This is my excuse for explaining that, in the collection of these stamps which I have, there are set apart and mounted by themselves several album pages of copies with legible dated postmarks, which represent a method or process of working out certain desired results. These extensive series of normal, dated stamps begin soon after the middle of the year 1894, when the 100 reis value of this issue first appeared, and continue month by month until the issue became obsolete. In this way there are often many dated copies for a single month, showing one or more such specimens for each consecutive day. These dated copies, sorted from many thousands of specimens from numerous representative lots obtained from widely different sources, give us just as they are a very interesting guide, sometimes quite accurate, as to the period of time when different papers, printings, etc. were in use in Brazil. Over three thousand dated copies were originally sorted out and compared for this purpose, but only a certain number of the



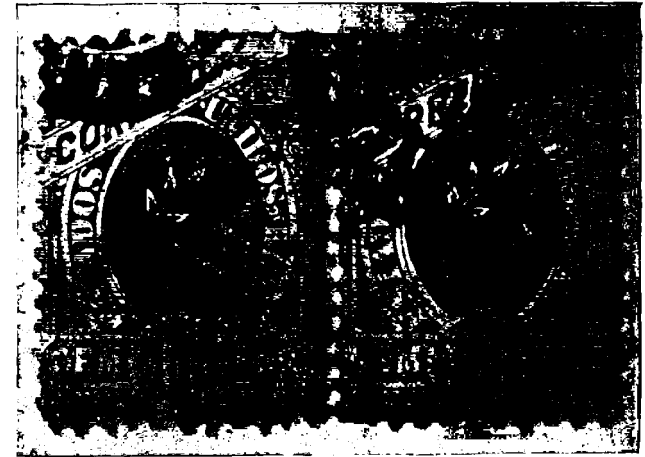
N. The 700 reis Heads.



O. The 200 reis Heads.



P. The 500 reis Heads.



Q. Types I and V in an unsevered pair. Newly discovered.

more representative ones were mounted. In most cases only Rio de Janeiro postmarks were considered suitable for this purpose. The stamps were manufactured there in the Mint, and fresh supplies would naturally appear more promptly in the capital and most important city of Brazil. I may also add that I find the "projectoscope" very useful for examining stamps. By means of reflectors and a strong electric light, it enlarges the stamps and projects them on a damp white sheet or curtain. I have found nothing better for this purpose.

The illustrations recently published, in connection with my first article upon the 100 reis, were made in 1911, and the statements on some of them as to the earliest dated cancellations in my collection are already obsolete. The earliest dates I now have for the 100 reis stamps with substituted heads are:—

With 700 reis head, June 26, 1895.
 ,, 500 reis head, February 13, 1896.
 ,, 200 reis head, April 16, 1895.

I should like to hear from collectors having copies of any of these borrowed heads with earlier cancellation dates.

Some of these 100 reis stamps with earlier cancellations were recently found in a large lot of several thousand copies received from Canada. This was, indeed, a lucky find! In about 5000 copies a careful examination disclosed twenty-eight copies with substituted heads, a much greater relative proportion than I have discovered in large lots before. The usual proportion I have found to be about one stamp in each thousand copies. Up to April, 1912, I have carefully examined over 70,000 specimens of the 100 reis. I will, before long, give a complete list or inventory of all the stamps with substituted heads that I have ever seen, with an estimate of the relative rarity of the varieties.

I also expect to publish, as requested, a check list of the varieties with flaws, etc., including those that have not yet been mentioned in print. The difficulties of typography are sometimes responsible for strange results, particularly when the making of the plates and the printing are not executed by the most experienced hands, and this was surely the case in the Rio Mint at that time.

It may be of interest, as well as a surprise to some dealers and collectors, to know that ninety-nine per cent of the material that I have used in my collection of these stamps during the past year came from American and Canadian sources. Hardly anything has come from Europe, and up to this date (April, 1912) I have received nothing whatever from Brazil or the Argentine Republic, where there are many able and ardent collectors. There must be a large amount of material widely distributed in various dealers' and collectors' hands, which has not been critically examined by any one.

What a pity it is that some one does not come forward with a pane or sheet, or even a part of a sheet, to give us a complete plate arrangement of these stamps with borrowed or substituted heads! It is my suspicion that several different printings of small quantities each were made, at various intervals, from

a new group of transfers, each time that the plate in use began to show wear. The large number of shades and paper varieties which we find seems to support this theory. It may also be well to recollect that no substituted heads have been found with 1894 cancellations. The first printings of 1894 were all of Type I, with the Grecian head, but later on, as new plates were made and put in use, and as some of the heads of these new plates began to show serious wear early in 1895, it seems likely that, to begin with, possibly one borrowed head was substituted, and that still later possibly an additional head, or more than one, was substituted whenever any of the normal ones showed signs of much wear or damage. If this was the case, early prints from these temporary plates would show possibly but one borrowed head to a pane; others being added later, the prints would show several substituted heads, until finally a complete recutting of the die (Type V, with the snub-nose head) was made and put in use. This stamp, as we have seen, appeared early in January, 1897. Our experience is that certain varieties of the stamps with substituted heads are more plentiful than others, or were in use at an earlier date, as they naturally should be according to this theory. What a fine exhibit panes of these successive printings would make! I am afraid this sounds too much like a dream, too good to become true. But who can tell? Stranger things have happened.

Let no one suggest for a moment that the last word has been said on the subject of these stamps of Brazil. One of the greatest pleasures of Philately is the impossibility of attaining a position where there is any continuing sense of finality. Besides the unsolved problems of the stamps we have been considering, we have the plating problems of the 1843 issue of Brazil, but material of this first issue, for the purposes of study, seems to be insufficient and rather costly.

I want particularly to recommend for investigation some other low-priced stamps, the 1890-4 Newspaper issues of Brazil, which are found to be both typographed and lithographed. There are many interesting varieties not found in the catalogues.

I have made the following discovery since the above was written:—

In the *Monthly Journal* for February I described the normal 100 reis type with the Grecian head (1894-6), and the varieties with heads of the 700, 200, and 500 reis (see Illustrations A to D) that were printed in some of the 100 reis frames. It has been believed that Type V, with the snub-nose (1897), was always printed in complete sheets with its own head. In my collection there are complete panes in which the stamps are all alike. I have, however, just made the important discovery that a head of the then obsolete Type I, the Grecian head (1894-6), was inserted in the frame of at least one stamp of a pane of Type V (1897). The pair of stamps showing Type I and Type V side by side are shown in Illustration Q. I was very glad to find this pair in looking over a large lot of 100 reis stamps, and the discovery opens an unsuspected field for investigation.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

IN the great collection of the late Señor Estaban Latour, recently purchased by our publishers, I have found a number of interesting proofs, etc., that I had not met with when I wrote the papers on Paraguay which were published in the last volume of this journal, and which have since been issued in the form of a Handbook.

CHAPTER II.

Page 6.* *Essay of 1860.*

I have this struck in *deep blue* on an envelope; the impression is from the original die, with the corner squares double-lined.

I also have a 10 pesos bank-note issued in Paraguay, in the design of which this essay appears twice over, but with the word "CORREO" cut away; in the left-hand impression on the bank-note there is a large white space left, with square ends, in the right-hand impression the white space is much smaller and the ends are rounded.

CHAPTER III.

Page 12.† *Colour proofs.*

In addition to the colour proofs *On stout yellowish card*, I have to add:—

On thick white paper.
2 reales, brown.
2 ,, green.

CHAPTER IV.

Page 17.‡ *March (?), 1878.*

Figure 15 mm. high.
(i.) *In black.*

5 (centavos) on 3 reales, black.
a. Double.

CHAPTER V.

The issued stamps with value in "CENTAVOS."

Colour trials.

- (a) *On thick white cardboard.*
5 centavos, carmine-red.
10 ,, ultramarine.
(b) *On stout buff paper.*
5 centavos, brown.
10 ,, lake.

CHAPTER VI.

The Provisionals of 1881.

In the "Latour" Collection I find a most interesting sheet of 100 stamps, of which the first five rows and the last two stamps in the sixth row are surcharged with figures "1" and "2," the rest of the sheet being surcharged "1" only. The figures "2" are in a paler and greyer ink than the figures "1," and I think it

probable that the sheet was first partially surcharged "2," and later on, when 1 centavo stamps were required, it was printed all over with the "1."

There is also another sheet of "2" on 10 c., in which No. 35 has not been surcharged, but to make up for this an extra "2" has been struck on the margin of the sheet.

I have to add to my summary (p. 25*) :—

"1" and "2" (centavos fuertes) on 10 c., green.

"2" (centavos fuertes) on 10 c., green; pair, one stamp without surcharge.

CHAPTER VII.

Issue of August, 1881.

The "Latour" Collection contains a very important series of proofs from the original dies, showing them in different states; also proofs from the groups of six transfers, from which, as I showed, the stones for this issue were built up (see diagram, p. 27†); and finally, a grand lot of colour trials of the complete sheets.

I add the following :—

Die proofs.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

First state.—The 1 c. and 2 c. are complete, except that the centres are blank; the 4 c. also has the centre blank, and the ornaments and fine background of the corners are absent (Figs. 1, 2, and 3).

1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., black.

Second state.—The dies are now nearly complete; only the background of fine horizontal lines is wanting (Fig. 4, see page 119).

1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., black.

* Of the Handbook: *M. J.*, p. 10.
† *M. J.*, p. 12.
‡ *M. J.*, p. 48.

* *M. J.*, p. 50.
† *M. J.*, p. 50.

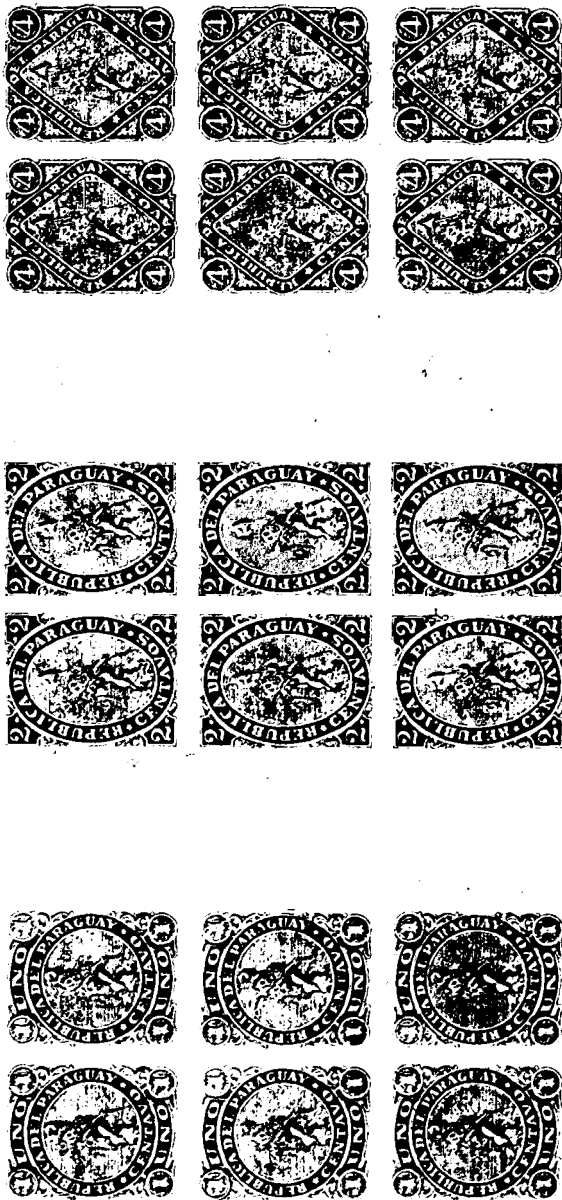
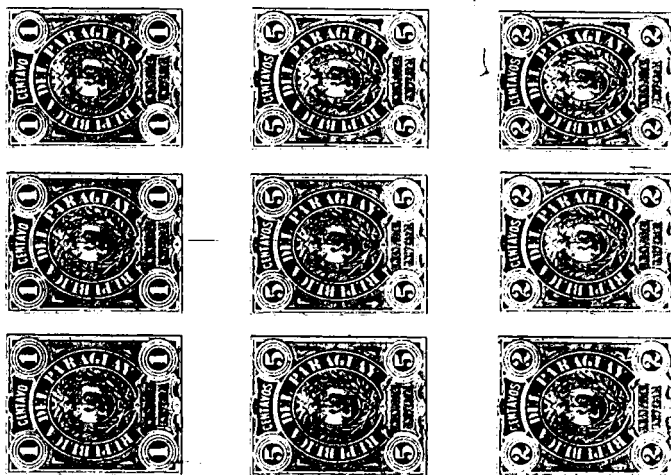


Fig. 5.



GUILLEMO KRAFT RECONQUISTA DE 85 AS



Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

Third state.—The dies are complete, exactly as used for the issued stamps. I have all three values on a strip of paper, with the impressions $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart (Fig. 5).

1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., black, grey-black.

Proofs in colour from the finished die.

I have four strips of paper, each having impressions of the three values in one colour, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart.

1 c., 2 c., 4 c., purple-lake.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., red-brown.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., brown.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., orange.

Colour trials of the blocks of six transfers (Fig. 5).

1 c., 2 c., 4 c., purple-lake.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., red-brown.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., yellow-brown.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., pale brown.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., orange.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., grey-black.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., yellow-green.

Colour trials in full sheets of 100.

I mentioned a few colour trials in my book on Paraguay (p. 28*); but I have now so many more that I give a full list of all that I have seen:—

1 c., 2 c., 4 c., black.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., blue.
1 c., — — purple.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., rosine.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., brown.
— — 4 c., yellow-green.
— 2 c., 4 c., yellow-brown.
1 c., 2 c., 4 c., lake.
— 2 c., — deep green.

These have the imprint "Lith. L. Goumand, Buenos Aires" four times on each sheet.

CHAPTER IX.

Issue of August, 1884.

Some highly interesting proofs of this issue also were in the "Latour" Collection, and I give an illustration of a block of them (Fig. 6).

The first point that will be noticed is the presence of an impression of a value, 3 centavos, which is not known in this design, and was not issued at all in Paraguay until 1900; and here a single impression only is shown, and not a group of three, as is the case with the issued values.

The 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. are each in a group of three minor varieties, from which transfers were taken to

form the lithographic stones (see diagram p. 33* of the Handbook).

All these are of my Die 1 of each value. I have impressions of this rare block of ten in the following colours:—

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., blue-green.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., rosine.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., dull red.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., brown.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., yellow-ochre.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., sage-green.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., ultramarine.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., buff.
1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., chestnut-brown.

I have a block of eight of the 2 c., Die 2, in black, from the third printing, in sheets of 100 stamps. This is on a *thick white* paper, with a *burlé* pattern in grey on the back; possibly this was an essay for the stamps afterwards issued for official purposes.

Varieties of the issued stamps.

- 1 c., Die 1. A block of four, imperf. horizontally; used, and dated "15 Nov. 84."
5 c., Die 2. A vertical pair, imperf. between the two stamps; used.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Official Stamps of 1886.

Of the second issue I have a series of small sheets, each containing 25 stamps (5×5), perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and *without* the word "OFICIAL."

The 1 c. and 5 c. have the imprint of "GUILLERMO KRAFT" eight times on each sheet.

The 2 c. has the imprint "G. KRAFT" twice on the sheet, at the upper right and lower left sides.

The 7 c. has the imprint "GUILLERMO KRAFT" twice on the sheet.

The 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c. have the imprint "G. KRAFT" once only on each sheet, at the lower left-hand side.

These sheets are colour trials, printed from the original stones, but are not all in quite the same shades of colour as the issued stamps.

They are as follows:—

1 c., deep green.
2 c., orange-red.
5 c., slate-blue.
7 c., orange (as issued).
10 c., brownish lake.
15 c., deep brown.
20 c., dull blue.

Argentine Republic

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

Translated from the Spanish by A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 96.)

VI.

1867—Provisional Issues.

THE small quantity of stamps issued in May, 1867, could only last a short time. Señor Posadas calculated that the stamps ordered from the United States would not arrive until September, and on the 19th of June he wrote to the Minister, advising him of this fact and of the necessity for proceeding to make a provisional issue of stamps of this value (5 c.), to the amount of 5000 pesos, using ordinary paper for this purpose.

The following are the letter of the Postmaster-General and the reply to it:—

"No. 611.

"BUENOS AIRES,
"June 19, 1867.

"To His Excellency the Minister of the Interior,
Dr. Guillermo Rawson.

"According to the account furnished by the Stamp Keeper on the 11th inst., the original of which I enclose, the stock of stamps is of the value of thirteen thousand and thirty-five pesos (\$13,035) of the values stated in the said account, and the 5 c. value being most in demand, I am greatly afraid that this stamp will be exhausted before we receive those ordered to be manufactured at New York by an order sent on the 12th of March last, and I must add that if I did not order these stamps earlier it was because I supposed that the stock of special paper was greater than that actually received from the Ministry on the 9th of March, as I pointed out at the time to the Under-Secretary. In these circumstances, as the special paper has been used up, the want can be supplied by stamping in the Ministry of Your Excellency the necessary paper for the emission, which is absolutely indispensable; seeing that the order was despatched to the contractors by the steamer leaving on the 12th of March, it would have arrived at New York on the 22nd of April.

"Between this latter date and the 7th of June the manufacture of these stamps should have been concluded, in accordance with the terms of the contract, which stipulate that six weeks after the receipt of the order the stamps should be ready; this is without taking into account the time necessary for the engraving of the plates, etc., so that we cannot expect to receive these stamps before the month of September.

"It is therefore necessary to prepare an issue of 5 centavos stamps, amounting to the sum of five thousand pesos, and for this purpose either Your Excellency should provide the stamped paper in such manner as you may consider suitable, or this Department will undertake to obtain the said paper for the printing, having previously received the stamp and the control that the Government may adopt for its security and the satisfaction of the undersigned.

"God guard Your Excellency.

"G. A. DE POSADAS."

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

"June 27, 1867.

"With reference to the contents of the above letter, according to which, it is not possible, on this occasion, to conform to the terms of Article 3 of the Decree of the 1st of April, 1864, on account of the loss in the fire of the 14th inst. of the key kept in this Ministry of the safe in which should be stored the plates destined for the impression of the stamps;

"And in view also of the exhaustion of the stock of the special paper referred to in Article 4, the Notary-General of the Government will witness the opening of the said safe and the impression of one thousand sheets of paper with stamps of the value of five centavos, a report to be drawn up, in which must be detailed the proceedings in this matter, signed by the Director-General of Posts and confirmed by the Notary.

"To be returned for execution to the Direction-General of Posts.

"MITRE,
"G. RAWSON."

By a Decree despatched on the 27th of June the Government resolved to make the issue asked for, in the manner suggested, for which purpose it was necessary to open, in the presence of the Notary-General of the Government, the safe which contained the plates, the key of which had been lost in the fire of the 14th of the same month, and the following letter was addressed to the official in question:—

"BUENOS AIRES,
"July 2, 1867.

"To the Notary-General of the Government.

"As it is necessary to proceed to the issue of postage stamps of the value of 5 c., representing the sum of 5000 pesos silver, and as the first key of the safe which contains the matrix plates has been lost, it becomes necessary, in compliance with the Decree of the 21st June last, requested in my letter of the 19th of that month, that you should be present at the opening of the said safe, and the printing of one thousand sheets of paper with stamps of the above value (a report to be drawn up of the proceedings for the information of the Government), attending at this office to-morrow.

"God guard you.

"GERVASIO A. DE POSADAS."

On the 3rd July following, according to the report of the proceedings, the safe was opened by a workman, and it was found to contain eight plates:—four of five centavos, two of ten, and two of fifteen.

The printing was immediately commenced, and it was done on a white paper, smooth and thin, machine made, termed cotton paper, use being made of the rose-coloured ink, which had been forwarded by Señor Balarce.

This colour shows several shades, from very pale rose to deep rose. In the collection of Señor Tar-

dáguila, of Montevideo, we have seen a perforated specimen in carmine colour.

A proof of the influence which, in the clearness of the impression, is exercised by the quality of the ink, is furnished by this printing, like that which the fifth printing affords us, that is to say, the one which contains the carmine-coloured stamps. The plates remained in perfect condition, as is proved by the previous small printing, and yet it is very difficult to find, in this one, a clearly printed stamp, in which one can see the design of the background of the oval; in nearly all, the hair of Rivadavia is indistinguishable from this background.

The great majority of the stamps were sold to the public without perforation, and, as in similar cases, we have been unable to discover any data to enable us to state how many were used in the one condition and how many in the other.

When the printing of the stamps was commenced in the Post Office, all the proceedings connected with this issue were entered in a new book; if we could have found it, we should almost certainly have been able to learn many unknown details, if not to clear up all or most of the doubtful points connected with this issue; but unfortunately all our endeavours to obtain it have turned out useless.

Probably the perforated and unperforated stamps were issued conjointly; of the latter, we have in our collection specimens used in July, while of the former we have only seen copies used in August; but this proves little, in view of the relatively small quantity of them which we have been able to examine on letters or with dated postmark.

The perforation is nearly always imperfect; we have only been able to find one specimen with good perforation on its four sides, which is in our own collection.

The thickness of the paper is not uniform; as a rule it is thin, but stamps exist if not on thick at least on medium paper. Some are to be found water-marked with large letters, which are part of the manufacturer's mark and therefore have no philatelic value.

The gum is white and thin.

We must here remind our readers of what we said with reference to the errors in the cancelling stamp (see pages 227-8, *G.S.W.*, Vol. XII), because it is easy to find copies of these stamps apparently used in the year 1866.

The printing was finished on the 25th of July; but whilst it was going on the stamps were being used to fill the requisitions as received from the provinces, and they were also sold in the capital, with the result that at this date there only remained \$845 worth in stock, because it had also been necessary to complete requisitions sent in during the previous month by the offices of Tucuman and Concordia.

In view of this Señor Posadas applied for authority to print stamps to a further amount of five thousand pesos, and this was granted on the following day [as shown by the letters now quoted]:—

"No. 748.

"Buenos Aires,
"July 25th, 1867.

"To His Excellency the Minister of the Interior,
Dr. Guillermo Rawson.

"I have the honour to address myself to Your Excellency to advise you that the printing was

finished to-day of the postage stamps of five centavos, representing the sum of five thousand pesos, which work was authorized on the 27th of last month, and I should return to-day the key of the safe containing the matrix plates [*sic*], if it were not that by the account, the original of which I herewith enclose, it results that notwithstanding [the printing of this supply], after having furnished the various administrations with the said stamps, the stock is reduced to the amount of eight hundred and forty-five pesos. Under these circumstances, and being uncertain on what date we shall receive the stamps ordered from New York, as the Secretary of the Bank Note Company writes on the 21st of May, in acknowledging receipt of my order of 12th of March, 'I can send by the next steamer a portion of the stamps or proofs from the plates'; I solicit from Your Excellency authority to issue a further five thousand pesos, represented in stamps of five centavos, which will be sufficient, if those from abroad arrive at the beginning of September, but insufficient if the Company only sends us proofs from the plates.

"God keep Your Excellency.

"G. A. DE POSADAS."

"Buenos Aires,
"July 26th, 1867.

"In view of the information received from the Director-General of Posts, the issue which he proposes of the further quantity of five thousand pesos worth of stamps is hereby authorized, and proceedings should be taken in this case according to the terms of the Decree which authorized the last emission.

"To be returned to the Director-General, who will in due course furnish an account of the proceedings, and return these papers to be dealt with.

"PAZ,
"G. RAWSON."

A few days after the fresh printing had been commenced, on the 4th of August, Señor Posadas received notice that a portion of the stamps ordered from the United States was coming by the steamer *Habana*; he therefore ordered the work to be suspended, limiting it to the supply already printed, which represented 3000 pesos [as shown by the letter quoted below]. The total, however, of the provisional issue, on ordinary paper, termed by Señor Posadas the seventh and eighth printings, amounted to 8000 pesos, or 160,000 stamps.

"No. 815.

"To His Excellency the Minister of the Interior,
Dr. Guillermo Rawson.

"I have to inform Your Excellency that the American Bank Note Company of New York having sent me a notice, dated the 21st of June last, that by the steamer *Habana* they were sending me, through the firm of Samuel B. Hale and Co., a part of the postage stamps which I ordered on the 12th of March, I have received to-day—in accordance with the notice, a copy of which is forwarded herewith—five thousand impressions [from the plate] of the five centavos, one thousand of ten, and two thousand of fifteen.

"I have also to inform Your Excellency that when I received the above communication from the said Company, which reached me on the 4th instant, I considered it advisable to suspend the printing of the postage stamps, which was being carried out in virtue of the authorization granted on the 26th of July last, for issuing stamps up to the value of 5000 pesos,

reducing that issue to the amount of 3000 pesos in five centavos stamps. In this, as in the previous issue, the Notary-General of the Government has intervened in accordance with the Decree of the 27th of June last, as is shown by the account of the proceedings entered in the book kept for the purpose. Under these circumstances, I return to Your Excellency the papers referring to the seventh and eighth printings, which have been carried out in this

Department. The new postage stamps will be put in use on the 1st of September next, and payment will be made for the value of the specimens herewith, and also for those which I will send to foreign administrations, out of the money assigned in the Budget for office expenses, as the Company has sent no samples.

"God keep Your Excellency.

"G. A. DE POSADAS."

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The Collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., etc.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing the purchase, by our publishers, of a large portion of the collections formed by Lord Crawford. We have specially selected those countries in which our stock is getting low, and it will be some months before we are able to price all the volumes, but details will be given in these columns as various countries are ready.

The collections have nearly all been arranged and written up personally by his lordship; they are furnished with most careful notes, giving many interesting particulars, and it is claimed by many that they are models of the manner in which great collections should be arranged and annotated.

Mafeking Siege Stamps.—This is the finest known collection of these stamps, and is specially strong in *unused* copies in blocks, and in *used stamps on the original letters*. Very few runners got past the Boer lines with their mails, and stamps on letters possess considerable value, both from the philatelic and the historical point of view.

This collection also includes many great rarities, and several errors that are not known to exist in any other collection.

I draw attention to a few of the most interesting items:—

In the first set the words "MAFEKING" and "BE-SIEGED" are usually 13 mm. apart, but here I find noted the following, with the words only 12 mm. apart, an unknown and rare setting.

Cat. No. 1.	1d. on ½d., green.
" "	4. 6d. on 3d., magenta.
" "	5. 1s. on 4d., sage-green.

Of the very rare ERRORS of surcharge we have the following:—

Surcharge inverted.

1d. on ½d., vermilion.
6d. on 3d., purple on yellow.

Surcharge double.

3d. on 1d., mauve.
6d. on 3d., purple on yellow.
1s. on 4d., green and purple-brown.

Surcharge double, one inverted.

1s. on 4d., green and purple-brown.

Orderly on bicycle.

An unrecorded essay, deep blue, oblong in shape, imperf.

Of the issued stamp, Lord Crawford states:—

"At least three plates (separate negatives) were made, the order of production cannot be determined. I call them Plates A, B, and C.

"Plate A. Known by the 'Frilling' of the film along the foot and right side of the plate.

"Plate B. 'Frilled' along the left side of the plate, and badly centred along the foot.

"Plate C. 'Frilled' to the left between the first and second rows."

Lord Crawford's Orange Free State Stamps are now priced up and can be sent to collectors on approval. This collection is specially strong in *whole panes*, and in *rare varieties* in singles, pairs, and blocks.

I draw attention to a few fine things:—

1877. "4" on 6d., rose-carmine. Three different types of the rare inverted surcharges.
1881. 1d. on 5s., green. Two types inverted.
1882. 3d. on 4d., ultramarine. Two with double surcharge; and a new type of the surcharge, which is not catalogued.
1888. 2d. on 3d., ultramarine, inverted.
1890-1. 1d. on 3d., and 1d. on 4d.; a grand lot of errors and rare types.
1896. "½d." and "Halve Penny" on 3d., blue. A *unique* pane of 60 stamps, showing all the varieties of this very rare issue. Only two panes are known to have been printed; the other one was broken up, and most of the stamps were sold years ago. This pane can never be duplicated in any collection.

Orange River Colony.—This collection is wonderfully strong in panes of sixty stamps showing various settings of the overprint. I can only briefly draw attention to a few of the "gems":—

First printing. Stops all on the line.

½d., yellow.

A pair of stamps, with "V.R.I." omitted.
A strip, the middle stamp without "½."

1d., purple.

A vertical pair, lower stamp without "V.R.I."
Copy with "V.R." only, used, on the letter.

2½d., blue.

Pane of sixty, showing all the varieties.

6d., carmine.

No stop after "V"; unused, and used in a block.
No "6"; in a pair with the normal, used, on the letter.

5s., green.

No stop after "V"; unused, and used in a block.
Inverted stop after "R." (very rare).
Space between "5" and "s" (rare).

Second printing. Stops above the line.

½d., yellow.

With "R.I." only, the "V." omitted.

2½d., blue.

Block of six, one stamp having mixed stops (not catalogued); exceedingly rare.

6d., carmine.

Pane of sixty; one stamp with level stops, and three with mixed stops; a very fine and rare pane.
Pairs with level stops and mixed stops.

1s., orange. Error of colour.

This is only catalogued with the level stops, Lord Crawford's is a new variety.

Third printing. With thick letter "V."

6d., carmine.

A single unused, and a block of six, one stamp having the thick "V."

I have never had this variety, and Lord Crawford states that he never saw another copy.

Lord Crawford's Gambla.—This is a grand collection, and is especially strong in entire sheets in every variety of colour, shade, etc.

Among the uncut sheets I note the following as the most valuable and interesting:—

Aug., 1874. *Imperf. Wmk. Crown and C.C.*

4d., brown.
6d., deep blue.

June, 1880. *Perf. 14. Wmk. Crown and C.A.*

4d., brown.
6d., dull blue.
1s., deep green.

1886-87. *Perf. 14. Wmk. Crown and C.A.*

6d., olive-green.

In addition to the sheets, there are also singles, pairs, and blocks, in all varieties of shade, and all in matchless condition.

The issues of 1898-1902 and 1904 are represented by blocks of twelve of each value.

There is also a nice collection of used stamps, selected, chiefly, for the dated postmarks.

Death of Mr. T. W. Cheveley.—With great regret I have to announce the death of another old friend, Mr. Thomas Welsh Cheveley, which took place near the end of last month, at Southampton. Mr. Cheveley was born at Colchester on January 9th, 1850, and started as a boy dealer in stamps in 1862. Some years later he settled in Sheffield, and in time became an accountant in a well-known bank in that city. While in Yorkshire he married, and after some years in the bank he resigned his position and went to live in Abergavenny, where he again took up the stamp

business, making a speciality of importing large quantities of used stamps, which he sold wholesale, also making up packets of stamps. Some years afterwards Mr. Cheveley moved to London, and opened a small shop close to Leadenhall Market; this he gave up after a time, and joined the firm of Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., at Bowes Park, as foreign correspondence clerk. A little later on Mr. A. H. Wilson decided to open a shop in the city of London, in Little Britain, and Mr. Cheveley was put in as manager. Mr. Wilson, only kept this shop about a year, as he found it difficult to work his business with his stock divided between two offices.

Soon after leaving the firm of Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., Mr. Cheveley moved to Purley, and he started a business as a stamp auctioneer, in about 1889.

In January, 1891, Mr. Cheveley entered into partnership with Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, trading under the name of Cheveley, Wilson, and Co., at 63 Chancery Lane. Mr. Wilson selected this location as he thought that buyers from the West End of London would prefer going to sales there on Saturday afternoons to going right into the City. Mr. Cheveley conducted the auction and wholesale branches of the business from Chancery Lane, and Mr. Wilson handled the approval business and the trade in rare stamps from Birmingham. This partnership only lasted a year or so, and after its dissolution Mr. Cheveley carried on the auction business for some years; but about ten years ago he decided to give it up, and went to live in Southampton.

For a number of years now he has been making up stock books for our firm, and his work has been remarkably well done.

Mr. Cheveley was a clever linguist, and had a good knowledge of French, German, and Spanish, and a fair knowledge of Italian.

His somewhat sudden death will be regretted by many old friends.

Catálogo con Precios de los Sellos Postales de Todos los Países de Centro y Sud America.

THE third edition of our Priced Catalogue in Spanish has been increased from 138 to 261 pages, and now includes the whole of the countries in South and Central America. The bulk of the issue has been sent to our Buenos Ayres branch, but a few copies are kept in London for clients who wish to have this edition. The price of the book is 2s. 3d., post free.

New Stock Books arranged since last list published in the "M.J."

Great Britain.—Used Stamps.

VOL. I contains Nos. 1 to 44 in the Catalogue, that is the 1d. and 2d. stamps of the first type. There is a grand lot of the 1d., black, and 2d., blue, no lines, many pairs and strips, and a good many minor varieties.

Vol. II contains Nos. 45 to 70 in the Catalogue, including the plate numbers of the ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d.; the 6d., 10d., and 1s., octagonal; and the 4d., Small, Middle, and Large Garters.

Vol. III contains Nos. 71 to 156, and includes the high values: 10s. and £1, wmk. "Cross" and "Anchor,"

the £5, and the 2s., brown; quite a nice lot of fine copies of these popular and now rare stamps.

Vol. IV. The later issues to date.

Vol. V. The "Official" stamps, both unused and used.

Vol. VI. Telegraph stamps, etc.

Canada.

Two fine books of the stamps of this popular country have just been arranged. All the issues are well represented, and there are a fair number of scarce stamps, such as 12d., used; 6d., perf. 12, unused; a nice lot of the 6d., 7½d., and 10d. stamps; a number of colour trials, and a very complete lot of the later issues in fine varieties of shade.

Cape of Good Hope and Mafeking.

A good book of the always popular stamps of this country, rather strong in those of the first type; among the scarcer things I note:—

1853. Blue paper, 1d. 5 unused.
 " " " 4d. 4 "
 1861. Woodblocks, 1d. 3 unused.
 " " 1d., superb pair, used.
 " " 4d. 1 unused.
 " " 4d. 2 superb pairs, used: one with enormous margins all round.
 " " 4d., dark blue, large margins.
 " " 4d., red, error, fine used.
 " " 4d., blue, with the damaged corner.

A grand lot in all of the triangular stamps, including large blocks.

Mafeking stamps; a nice lot, with a fair number unused, and a few on original letters.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia.

A valuable book, with a nice lot of the rare "pence" issues, including three unused 1s., and several used; and a number of fine pairs of the lower values; also some copies on letters, a fine lot of proofs and colour trials, and a few bisected stamps.

Newfoundland.

This is a fine and very complete book, strong in the old "pence" issues, both in *carmine* and in *orange-vermilion*, and with a number of rarities not often found in stock books. Our stock of the *middle issues* is getting very low; these stamps are in constant demand and sell very steadily year after year. The later issues are very complete, and include quite a nice lot of the rare "lithographed" stamps, which will undoubtedly increase largely in value once collectors understand what small numbers of the higher values were printed.

Brazil.

Three really grand volumes have just been made up; they contain probably the finest stock of the old Brazil stamps that have ever been on sale. The popular first issue is represented by many pages of choice specimens, which we have been picking up during the past two years, and which we now put on sale for the first time. Altogether I note that the first issue alone is represented by 187 stamps, nearly all in superb condition. The later issues are also very fine, and specialists will find that these new books contain many very interesting varieties.



The Provisional Issues of Nicaragua, 1908-11

By H. M. AHRENS and N. THORNTON

(Continued from page 94.)

SINCE the issue of our last number our attention has been called to the following additional varieties:—

(i.) *Stamp surcharged with Type 59.*
 10 c. on 15 c., surcharge double.

(ii.) *Stamps surcharged with Type 60.*

- 2 c. on 4 c., surcharge double, and double inverted.
 5 c. on 20 c. " "
 5 c. on 20 c. " inverted.
 10 c. on 15 c. " "
 10 c. on 15 c. " double, one inverted.
 10 c. on 50 c. " "
 10 c. on 1 p. " "
 10 c. on 2 p. " "
 10 c. on 2 p. " triple.

The provisionals last described appear to have exhausted the reserves of stamps of Type 37, printed by the American Bank Note Co., as, for the further needs of the postal service, it was again necessary to

revert to the small fiscal stamps, Type 52. Even of these the stocks were getting very low, for two distinct shades of the 5 p. stamp were used for the 2 c., and two different stamps for the 10 c., in order to make up the required number of each, as stated below. This surcharging was authorized by a decree dated 10th April, 1911, which gives the numbers of fiscals converted for postal use as follows:—

02 cts. on 5 pesos . . .	30,000
05 " on 10 " . . .	20,000
10 " on 25 centavos . . .	100,000
10 " on 2 pesos . . .	100,000
35 " on 1 peso . . .	100,000

The issue took place during the last week of April. The setting is, as before, one of 25 (5 × 5) twice repeated to make up the sheet, the surcharge being in *black*, and of a different form from any hitherto set up.

Correos

02 cts.

1911

- 02 cts. on 5 p., grey-blue.
- 02 ,, on 5 p., ultramarine.
- 05 ,, on 10 p., pink.
- 10 ,, on 25 c., lilac.
- 10 ,, on 2 p., grey.
- 35 ,, on 1 p., yellow-brown.

The following varieties of setting are common to all the values :—

- No stop after "cts". 14th stamp.
- ,, ,, and broken "9" in date. 17th stamp.
- Large square stop after "cts." 25th stamp.

In addition there are varieties peculiar to certain values, viz. :—

- In the 2 c.—
- A defective "o" in "02." 18th stamp.
- No space between "02" and "cts." 23rd stamp.

- In the 5 c.—
- "cte." for "cts." 5th stamp.
- Thin "s" in "Correos." 6th stamp.

- In the 10 c.—
- "cte." for "cts." 5th stamp.

- In the 35 c.—
- "os" omitted in "Correos." 4th stamp.
- "cte." for "cts." 5th stamp.

Other varieties that have been met with are :—

Surcharge double.

- 02 cts. on 5 p., grey-blue.
- 05 ,, on 10 p., pink.
- 10 ,, on 2 p., grey.

Surcharge inverted.

- 10 cts. on 25 c., lilac.

Surcharge double, one inverted.

- 35 cts. on 1 p., yellow-brown.

It seems that, not later than the middle of June, the 5 c. stamps were running short, for a new setting of this denomination then made its appearance, unheralded by any decree; this time the 2 p., grey, fiscal stamp was made to do duty, and the type of the surcharge slightly altered, as shown in the subjoined illustration.

CORREOS

05 cts.

1911

- 05 cts. on 2 p., grey.

This surcharge is very irregular. The word "CORREOS" is longer on the eighth and twelfth stamps, caused by a spacing of the letters "R." The date also varies in length, as shown by the second and third stamps of the setting.

The "no stop" variety noticed in the previous setting has now disappeared, but the square stop has been retained, this time, however, on the twenty-fourth stamp. The twenty-fifth shows a minor variety, the second "O" in "CORREOS" being broken; but an important type variety occurs on the sixteenth stamp,

a heavy upright "c" replacing the sloping "c" in "cts." We are told that the surcharge is known inverted.

On June 12 another decree appeared, which we translate :—

"133,182 fiscal stamps to be surcharged for postal use in the following numbers :—

24,237	fiscal stamps of 25 centavos.		
54,448	" "	50	"
11,467	" "	1	peso.
6,902	" "	2	pesos.
13,442	" "	5	"
9,976	" "	10	"
6,268	" "	25	"
6,442	" "	50	"

"These (133,182) stamps will be surcharged as follows :—

51,591	stamps with	'Postal de 1911 \$0'05 cts.'
51,591	" "	'Postal de 1911 \$0'10 cts.'
15,000	" "	'Postal B. de 1911 \$0'05 cts.'
15,000	" "	'Postal B. de 1911 \$0'10 cts.'

"These last will be for Costa Atlantica and will rank as silver currency.

"Managua, June 12, 1911.

"ADOLFO DIAZ, *President.*

"LAUDINO, *Minister of Finance.*"

If the quantities given were adhered to, it will be noticed that none of the numbers are divisible by 25 (the usual size of sheets as issued), which seems to indicate that the whole of the reserve stock was referred to in these figures, including broken sheets, and this suggestion gains weight from the fact that no further provisionals have appeared on this fiscal type, although abundant evidence has been forthcoming of the great difficulty that the postal authorities found in providing any stamps at all for postal use. The 1 p., 2 p., 10 p., and 25 p. were not, so far as we know, used for the general issue, but only for that for Costa Atlantica.

VALE

05 cts.

POSTAL

de 1911

- 05 cts. on 25 c., lilac.
- 05 ,, on 50 c., bright green.
- 05 ,, on 5 p., grey-blue.
- 05 ,, on 5 p., ultramarine.
- 05 ,, on 50 p., vermilion.
- 10 ,, on 50 c., bright green.

The only full settings we have seen are those with the "Postal B" overprint, but we believe that this is the same setting as that used for the general issue, the word "Postal" being moved slightly to the left and the letter "B" inserted; the wording of the decree rather supports this supposition. The setting-up of the type must have been very indifferent, as we find in many places letters and stops so worn as to be almost missing entirely. The "no stop" variety occurs on the twenty-first and twenty-second stamps, but it cannot be termed constant anywhere else, although in some cases the stop after "cts" seems to be non-existent, and in others it has merely failed to print; we believe the latter is also the case with the so-called missing "V" variety. Two constant varieties are known to us, the heavy upright "c"

on the sixteenth stamp, and the large square stop on the twenty-fourth stamp. Although we shall deal with it later, we must mention here an important error which occurs in the "Postal B" series, since it is not impossible that it may be met with on some sheets of the general issue; this is a transposition of the numerals on the tenth stamp, making the "05 cts." read "50 cts."

We now come to the consideration of one of the most extraordinary provisionals ever issued in any country, and one which has aroused widespread interest. It is the high-water mark of ingenuity, which will no doubt stand for many a day without parallel in the annals of Philately. We would have liked to give a portrait of the genius whose fertile brain was responsible for this production, but fortune has not favoured us in this respect.

As we have already stated, the supply of surchargeable fiscals, Type 52, was by now exhausted, and the new issue ordered from London was hung up and consequently not available; the authorities seem thus to have been at their wits' end for some material convertible into postage stamps. However, necessity again assumed her maternal functions, and the invention blossomed forth in the shape of a surcharge applied to the *back* of certain Railway Coupon stamps, which had already been surcharged facially for *fiscal* use. A decree dated July 7, 1911, ordered the conversion of 100,000 stamps to 2 c., 200,000 to 5 c., 400,000 to 10 c., and 500,000 to 15 c. The following letter was addressed by Postmaster-General Rivas to the various postmasters:—

"As stated in the enclosed notice, the latest provisional Postage and Telegraph stamps will shortly become exhausted, and according to the decree of the Finance Minister, July 7, of this year, the Government is compelled, no further postage stamps being available for surcharging, to make use of the Railway Coupon stamps which have already been overprinted with 5 ctvs. and 10 ctvs. for fiscal purposes. As these stamps cannot, for lack of space, be further surcharged on the face, it has been decided to carry out the surcharging on the back of the above-mentioned Coupon stamps. Therefore persons making use of these new stamps must affix them only partially to the envelopes, etc., in order that any post office official who handles the letters may assure himself of the authenticity of the stamps."

We would here point out that this latter regulation was not very strictly adhered to, for we have seen several used copies completely stuck down to the covers.

These stamps are in small sheets of twenty (five horizontal rows of four) instead of twenty-five, but the variations of the types used to make up the setting were so numerous that a written description of each would occupy too much space, and would probably weary (and possibly confuse some of) our readers. We therefore refer them to the photographs of the surcharges which have already been published in this journal,* confining ourselves to drawing attention to two peculiarities, which might be overlooked; these are the italic figure "1" in the date and the small "R" in "CORREO" which occur on the ninth and twelfth stamps respectively on all four values. It will

* October, 1911.

also be noticed that the 2 c. always has a stop after "cts.," except on the eighth stamp and on the seventeenth, in which latter position the stop is replaced by a comma. The other values have stops only on Nos. 1 to 6 and No. 9. At first sight this set of stamps will seem most complicated and difficult to handle, but this is not really the case, if it be borne in mind that the settings of the surcharges at the back of all four values are the same, *except in the second line of the surcharge, which contains the denomination*. This of course must vary, and gives the varieties of the 2 c. mentioned above.

Having dealt with the postal surcharge on the back of these Railway Coupon stamps, it is also our obvious duty to describe carefully the stamps as they appear on the face. As stated in the Postmaster-General's letter, the stamps used already had a fiscal surcharge on the face, which varies in colour from a bright to a very deep red. This fiscal surcharge is of three distinctly different types:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---|
| I. TIMBRE FISCAL. | Vale 5 cents. | } On the 2 c., 5 c.,
and 10 c. values. |
| II. Timbre Fiscal. | Vale 5 ctvs. | |
| III. Timbre Fiscal. | Vale 10 ctvs. | |

For simplicity we will refer to them as "large" surcharge (I), and "small" (II).

The large surcharge has one slight variety, namely:—

No. 10 (= No. 11 on back), small raised "e" in "Vale."

The small surcharge claims two:—

No. 17 (= No. 20 on back), no stop after "ctvs".

No. 20 (= No. 17 on back), "ctvs" inverted.

III has a variety on the 3rd stamp: "1" for "l" in Vale.

We will now give a list of each of the four postal values as they occur in conjunction with the facial fiscal surcharges, although there may still exist further varieties unknown to us.

2 c. on back, having on the face:—

- (a) Large fiscal surcharge in *red*, reading down.
- (b) As (a), but having in addition the postal surcharge in *olive-yellow*.
- (c) As (b), but stamp and fiscal surcharges inverted.
- (d) Small fiscal surcharge in *red*, reading down.
- (e) As (d), but having in addition the postal surcharge in *olive-yellow*.
- (f) As (e), but stamp and fiscal surcharges inverted.

5 c. on back, having on the face:—

- (a) Large fiscal surcharge in *red*, reading down.
- (b) As (a), but fiscal surcharge double.
- (c) As (b), but stamp and fiscal surcharge inverted.
- (d) As (a), but surcharge in *black*.
- (e) Small fiscal surcharge in *red*, reading down.
- (f) " " " " " " " " *up*.
- (g) As (e), but stamp and fiscal surcharge inverted.

10 c. on back, having on the face:—

- (a) Large fiscal surcharge in *red*, reading down.
- (b) As (a), but stamp and fiscal surcharge inverted.
- (c) As (a), but fiscal surcharge in *black*.
- (d) Small fiscal surcharge in *red*, reading down.
- (e) As (d), but stamp and fiscal surcharge inverted.

15 c. on back, having on the face:—

- (a) Small fiscal surcharge in *black*, but "10 ctvs" instead of "5 ctvs", as in the preceding values, reading down.
- (b) As (a), but stamp and fiscal surcharge inverted.
- (c) As (a), but having in addition the postal surcharge in *black*.
- (d) As (a), but fiscal surcharge reading up.

(To be continued.)

Perforation Varieties of Victoria and their Arrangement

By COMMANDER C. W. G. CRAWFORD, R.N.

THOSE stamp collectors who carefully study their Gibbons Catalogue will no doubt have noticed that many of the earlier issues of Victoria are catalogued as "Perf. 12, 13, and compound." These perforations were fully dealt with by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg in his article on "The Perforations of Victoria," which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* for May, 1907. They open up a most interesting field for the average collector, especially as most of the stamps are comparatively easy to obtain, the rarer varieties of watermark only existing with the 13 gauge.

The writer of this article relies entirely on Mr. Hausburg's original list, and in the following notes endeavours to outline an attractive way of arranging these stamps to the best advantage.

In the Gibbons Catalogue the arrangement of the issues in question is perhaps more simple for the beginner, but it will be noticed that the chronological order is widely departed from. It is claimed for the proposed arrangement that this order is more strictly adhered to, and that at the same time the stamps are arranged more in sets.

Mr. Hausburg has shown that the two single-line perforating machines 11½, 12 and 12½, 13 (called 12 and 13 respectively for simplicity) were generally in use at the same time. Therefore it would be reasonable to group the sets under the various watermarks, as no doubt the watermark varieties were caused by odd batches of paper being used up as required. Thus the stamps are arranged with the various perforations, together and separated into sets only as regards the watermark.

In the following lists the perforations met with are inserted after each stamp, the letter "x" standing for the compound perf. 12 x 13 or 13 x 12. The number immediately before the designation of the stamp is the number in the Gibbons Catalogue, and where no number is given the stamp in question is a prominent shade, etc., listed by Mr. Hausburg but not catalogued.

The early issues, with the following exceptions, do not call for special notice, and can be conveniently arranged as catalogued:—

- 39. 2s., blue on green, Wmk. 2 . . . 12, 13.
- 40. 2s., deep blue on green, Wmk. 2 . . . 12, 13.
- 82a. 3d., marone,
Wmk. "THREEPENCE" . . . 12, 13.
- 93. 6d., black, Wmk. 6 . . . 12, 13.

The laureated issues, however, claim our principal attention, and may be listed and arranged as follows. Owing to the large number of shade varieties obtainable, the arrangement on the page of the album is left to the discretion of the collector.



1863-1878. Gibbons' Types 18, 25, 27, and 28, with various watermarks.

(a) Wmk. single-line numerals of value.

104.	1d., green	12, 13, x.
105.	1d., blue-green	12, 13.
106.	2d., purple	12, 13, x.
107.	2d., lilac	12, 13, x.
—	2d., red-lilac	13, x.
108a.	4d., pink	12, 13, x.
108.	4d., rose	12, 13.
—	4d., rose (on buff paper)	12, 13, x.
131.	6d., blue	12, 13, x.
109.	8d., orange	13.
148.	1s., blue	12, 13, x.

Note.—S.G. No. 106, with compound perforation, was not listed by Mr. Hausburg, but is in my collection.

The buff paper of the 4d. variety is very thick and of a pronounced colour, and the same paper is met with in other varieties mentioned later.

(b) Wmk. double-lined "1."

99.	1d., green	13.
102.	2d., lilac	13.
152.	3d., grey-lilac	13.
136.	6d., blue	13.

Note.—Postmark dates show that the 1d., green, No. 99, appeared about two years before the stamp with the single-line watermark, but for convenience it is listed as above.

(c) Wmk. double-lined "2."

137.	6d., blue	13.
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(d) Wmk. double-lined "3."

101.	1d., green	13.
103.	2d., lilac	13.
100.	4d., rose	12, 13, x.
100a.	4d., carmine	12, 13, x.
—	4d., carmine on buff paper	13.
138.	6d., blue	13.

Note.—The 4d., carmine on buff paper, is not listed by Mr. Hausburg, but is in my collection.

(e) *Wmk. words of different values.*

113.	1d., green.	Wmk. "SIXPENCE"	13.
141.	6d., blue.	Wmk. "SIXPENCE"	13.
139.	6d., blue.	Wmk. "THREEPENCE"	13.
140.	6d., blue.	Wmk. "FOURPENCE"	13.

(f) *Wmk. single-lined "4."*

110.	1d., green	13.
—	1d., green on buff paper	13.
114.	2d., lilac	13.
—	2d., lilac on buff paper	13.
135.	6d., blue	13.

(g) *Wmk. single-lined "6."*

111.	1d., green	13.
115.	2d., lilac	13.

(h) *Wmk. single-lined "8."*

112.	1d., green	13.
116.	2d., lilac	13.
151.	3d., mauve	13.
117.	4d., rose	13 (?).
130a.	10d., slate	13.

Note.—No. 117, 4d., rose, was not listed by Mr. Hausburg, although catalogued by Gibbons.

(i) *Wmk. single-lined "10."*

121.	8d., brown on rose	12, 13, x.
132.	10d., brown on rose	13, x.
133.	9d. on 10d., brown on rose	13.



January, 1870. *De La Rue.* Type 30. *Wmk. V and Crown.*

162.	2d., dull mauve	13.
162a.	2d., bright mauve	13.
—	2d., lilac	13.

1873-6. Type 31.

(a) *Wmk. single-lined "10."*

163.	9d., brown on rose	12, 13.
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(b) *Wmk. V and Crown.*

164.	9d., brown on rose	12.
165.	8d. on 9d., brown on rose	12.



1873-83. Types 33, 34, 35, and 36. *Wmk. V and Crown.*

166.	½d., pale rose	12, 13.
167.	½d., deep rose	12, 13, x.
168.	½d., rose on rose	13.
169.	½d., rosine	12, 13, x.
170.	½d., scarlet	12, 13.
171.	1d., yellow-green	12, 13.
172.	1d., pale green	12, 13.
173.	1d., green on yellow	13.
174.	1d., green on drab	13.
175.	2d., bright mauve	13.
176.	2d., dull mauve	12, 13.
177.	2d., deep mauve	12, 13.
178.	2d., mauve on green	13.
179.	2d., mauve on buff	13.
180.	1s., bright blue on blue	12, 13.
181.	1s., deep blue on blue	12, 13.
182.	2d., mauve (double-lined oval)	12, 13.
183.	2d., deep mauve (double-lined oval)	12, 13.

1867-1882. *The above types and Type 29, water-marked V and Crown.*

122.	1d., green	12, 13.
123.	1d., pale green	12, 13.
—	1d., yellow-green	13.
124.	2d., lilac	13.
125.	2d., grey	13.
—	2d., red-lilac	13.
126.	2d., lilac on lilac	13.
153.	3d., mauve	13.
154.	3d., grey-lilac	13.
155.	3d., yellow	13.
156.	3d., orange	12, 13.
127.	4d., rose	12, 13.
127a.	4d., bright rose	12, 13.
127.	4d., rosine	12, 13.
144.	6d., blue	12, 13.
145.	6d., bright blue	12, 13, x.
146.	6d., violet-blue	13, x.
147.	6d., ultramarine	12, 13.
129.	8d., brown on rose	13.
—	8d., brown (aniline)	12.
150.	1s., blue	12, 13.
157.	5s., blue on yellow	13.
158.	5s., blue and red	13.
159.	5s., lilac-blue and red	13.
160-1.	5s., blue and red (aniline), without blue line under Crown	12, 13.
130.	½d. on 1d., green, No. 122	12, 13.

Note.—S.G. 146 with compound perforation was not listed by Mr. Hausburg, but is in my collection.



With the exception of the *rose* shades of the ½d., and the 1d. and 2d. on coloured papers, this last set may be found with a comb-machine perforation gauging 12½. This, however, is outside the scope of my article, which was intended to deal only with the 12 and 13 perforations, which pleasant task I hope has been completed more or less satisfactorily.

[The arrangement of the complex perforation and watermark varieties of Victoria has always been a difficult task, and we are glad to lay before our readers an alternative arrangement to that of the Catalogue, and one which seems to show more clearly which particular shades, etc., of the stamps exist with certain perforations.—E.D. M.J.]

A Philatelic Itinerary of the World

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

(Continued from page 23.)



BIDDING farewell to San Marino, we cross the Adriatic Sea and shortly find ourselves in the Bosnian town of Doboï, of which a comprehensive view is shown on the 1 heller pictorial stamp of 1906. This town is situated in the Bosnia Valley, about fifty-six miles from the Austrian frontier, and is built round the base of an isolated hill whose summit is crowned by the remains of an ancient citadel, plainly visible on the stamp in question.



From Doboï we pass on through the valley of the Verbas (10 heller) to Jaice, a town constructed on the hill-side at the junction of the Verbas and its tributary the Pliva, adjacent to the famous Pliva Falls. At the



top of the hill are the ruins of an ancient Royal fort, built in imitation of the Castello de Novo at Naples, and this appears on the 3 heller value of the same issue; whilst the famous Lucas Tower (Lukasturm), dating back to the fourteenth century, figures on the 2 krona denomination.



A few hours' drive from Jaice along the left bank of the Pliva we come upon the Mohammedan village of Jezero, on the shore of the picturesque lake of the same name, which contains the handsome residences of numerous wealthy local "beys." There is also an interesting stalactite cavern, and a Rest-House for tourists, forming the subject of the design of the 35 heller stamp.



We now proceed to Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, and of a distinctly Oriental character, occupying both banks of the River Milyacka. It lies at the foot of Mount Trebevi, 4980 ft. in height, and contains many sights of interest to the tourist, chief amongst which should be mentioned the Carshija or Bazaar, to be seen on the 1 krona pictorial stamp of 1906; "a labyrinth of narrow streets, full of uncovered stalls, in which one may purchase anything from a piece of meat to handsome native embroidery or brass work."



A bird's-eye view of the city of Sarajevo appears on the 25 heller value.



Bosnia is noted for the barbaric splendour of its mountain scenery, and pursuing our journey through the valley of the Rama (on the 6 heller stamp), and through the Pass of Narcuta in the Prenj group,



which skirts the foot of the famous Prenj mountain 6300 ft. in height, we arrive ultimately in the picturesque city of Mostar. This, the principal town of the



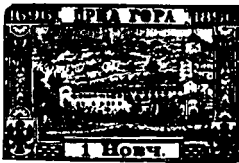
province of Herzegovina, is of great historical interest, and contains the famous Bridge of Mostar; a bold arch, rising 57 feet above the river, the work of Italo-Dalmatian architects during the Turkish epoch. On the keystone is inscribed the date 974 (Hegira era), corresponding to the year 1566 of the Christian calendar. The road over the bridge is not sufficiently wide to permit of any but foot passengers, and is

guarded at either end by strong block-houses, now long since fallen into disuse. Vehicular traffic has to cross by a new steel bridge a little higher up the stream. Philatelists may view the old bridge for



themselves on the 20 heller value of the Bosnian pictorial series of 1906, and the city itself, which is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic bishoprics, and contains also the Government tobacco factory, on the 2 heller stamp.

A short journey carries us out of Austrian territory into the dominions of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro; and near Cetinje, the miniature capital of the land of the Black Mountains, we visit the monastery which



has for many generations been the mausoleum of the reigning house of Montenegro, and is depicted upon the special issue of postage stamps made in commemoration of the second century of the dynasty.

In ancient Greece, the Mother of Nations, we pay a flying visit to Athens, where we are privileged to inspect some of the relics of her departed glories.



On an eminence 512 ft. in height, near the centre of the city, are the ruins of the celebrated Athenian citadel, the Acropolis, with its temples, forts, and palaces, reputed to have been originally founded by King Cecrops of Pelasgia. These world-famous ruins, including the remains of the Parthenon or Temple of Athena Parthens, are portrayed on the 10 drachmai value of the Olympic Games commemorative series of 1896. The temple itself is composed entirely of marble, and was commenced in the year 454 B.C., being completed twelve years later.



On the outskirts of the Grecian capital, some distance from the Acropolis, we find the Stadium where the renowned Olympic Games were held, when the Grecian power was at its zenith. It has recently been restored, and the Olympic Games contests of 1906 were held on this site, where the athletes of ancient Greece had disported themselves more than twenty-one centuries ago. A panorama of the ruins of the Stadium, with the Acropolis in the distance, may be seen on the 1 drachma stamp of the series referred to.

From Athens we proceed to Sofia, the picturesque and model capital of the newly constituted Kingdom of Bulgaria.

Journeying by way of Philippopolis we visit first the rocky fortress of Asen, near Stanimak, Czar Ferdinand's country seat, and thence westward to the



famous monasteries of Rilo and Holy Trinity in the Balkans, we arrive at length at Sofia.

Here in the National Museum is preserved an interesting historical relic of the revolt against Turkish



rule, consisting of a primitive cannon fashioned out of cherry-wood bound with iron bands, by the insurgents of Panaoyurshte.

Travelling by the Bulgarian Northern Railway, we next visit Tirnova, where the Declaration of Inde-



pendence was made, crossing *en route* the River Iskar, celebrated for its beautiful scenery. Our last stopping-place in Bulgaria is Varna, the principal seaport and arsenal, which is also depicted on the



current pictorial series issued in 1911 in honour of the elevation of the country to the rank of a kingdom.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries

A Little-known Error of Belgium.

OUR note under this heading, in our number for February, has been the means of our learning the true history of this curiosity, and thus attaining the object we had in view.

We find that we were mistaken in suggesting that M. Moens "never possessed anything of the kind," but we were right in saying that the *error* described was never included in his catalogue; for although it is to be found, as No. 4731, among the numerous Essays, Proofs, or Trial Impressions, it is not listed amongst the *stamps* of Belgium, as it should have been if the catalog given of its origin was correct.

We have received two letters, of both of which we give translations below, quoting first the one which supports the theory propounded in the original article, and afterwards that which shows this theory to be quite untenable:—

"To the Editor of the Monthly Journal, London.

"Permit me, as a subscriber to your esteemed journal, and as a specialist in the stamps of Belgium, to correct a little note which appeared in the number for February of the *Monthly Journal*.

"In reference to the 40 centimes stamp, carmine on *blued*, type of 1850 (effigy in an oval), you say that M. J. B. Moens does not mention this stamp and that he never knew of it.

"This is a mistake on your part; this stamp figures among the 'Essais de timbres' in the 1892 edition of the Moens Catalogue, under the number 4731.

"In regard to its classification as an *essay* or an *error*, that is a matter of opinion, but as this stamp exists with original gum, we are in favour of the second theory, which is confirmed by our private information.

"Yours, etc. etc. etc.,

"PAUL DE SMETH."

The second letter is from our friend M. Hanciau, the one person in the world who can tell us what these impressions really are, which he has done, as follows:—

"The 40 c. of Belgium, 1861, on azure.

"The whole story related in *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, on the subject of a 40 centimes of 1861, printed in error on *blued* paper, is a fable. The true history is that friend J. B. Moens obtained years ago from the engraver some entire sheets of an *essay* [or proof?] of the 40 c., carmine, of 1861, printed on *azured* paper, watermarked with large letters, forming a word which I cannot now recollect. These essays, printed by M. Wiener, were never in the hands of the Government, which consequently could not have sold them. If copies have been met with obliterated, they can only be the result of a fraud. The *essay* is noted in the J. B. Moens Catalogue of 1892, under the number 4731, and is priced at 10 francs; if I am not mistaken, Mr. Ed. Reuben should have found some copies of it in the stock that he purchased, when my friend's business was disposed of, in 1900.

"L. HANCIAU."

There is no question therefore as to the nature of this variety; and we might add that it was absurd on the face of it to suppose that M. Moens, if he had

purchased at the Post Office part of a sheet of stamps on a peculiar variety of paper, would have abstained from cataloguing them as *stamps*, and listed them merely as Essays, or fancy impressions of an entirely unofficial nature, which is what they manifestly are.

Grenada.—No. 8 of *The W. E. P. Philatelic Handbooks*, by Mr. A. J. Séñ, deals with the issues of this colony, which is a very interesting one from a philatelic point of view. This is another of the sixpenny volumes, with which the collector is so abundantly supplied at the present day, and which provide an immense amount of sound information on the subjects of which they treat, at an infinitesimal cost. The present book is lavishly illustrated with five plates showing complete sheets of some of the overprinted stamps for which this colony was at one time notorious, and numerous illustrations in the text of the principal varieties of surcharge. The descriptions and reference lists appear also to be very full and complete, and we recommend this little book, not only to those who collect the stamps of Grenada, but to philatelists who wish to have at hand, in a convenient form, information relating to some interesting and rather complicated issues.

The Colour Question.—Two recent numbers of *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* contain a most interesting article upon this difficult subject, by Mr. George Milne, which was read at a meeting of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society. The article contains what appears to us to be an admirable account of the production of the various colours and shades and their relation to one another, an account which we do not attempt to criticize; and we refer to the article principally because it contains one paragraph which is in direct contradiction of one of the theories of the late Mr. Warhurst, and this contradiction illustrates the great difficulty which this whole question presents to us. Speaking of one of the "secondary" colours, Mr. Milne says:—"Violet—hues, reddish violet or purple; bluish violet or mauve." As might be expected, the difference of opinion is on the subject of that troublesome range of tints which lies between *red* and *blue*. Mr. Warhurst placed *mauve* in the centre, and considered *violet* to be a form of *blue*; he maintained that to speak of *reddish violet* was as much a mistake as to speak of *reddish blue*. Mr. Milne, on the other hand, and we fancy that there are many people who will agree with him, terms the normal mixture of *red* and *blue* "violet," and uses "reddish violet" as an equivalent for "purple," with which many will also agree; but we think it is open to question whether the term *mauve* is correctly applied to a *bluer* tint than *violet*; and we doubt whether people are agreed as to what is *mauve*. Another tint, the correct position of which, in relation to others, is doubtful to many of us, is *lilac*; Mr. Milne tells us nothing about it. We fancy it to be a weakened hue, but is it on the *reddish violet* or the *bluish violet* side?

The Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index.*

—In our number for July, 1911, we referred to the commencement of a *Philatelic Index*, which is in course of compilation by two of the members of the American Philatelic Society; we stated that this index was to be one of articles relating to *Stamp* matters alone, and that other branches of the subject, such as *Philatelic Literature*, were to be dealt with separately. We have recently received the first portion of the second Index, compiled and published by Mr. W. R. Ricketts, who is one of those engaged upon the work previously noticed. This Literature Index is to include references to everything relating to *Books* connected with Stamp Collecting: Albums, Handbooks, Periodicals, Reviews, etc. etc., and should be of great service to all philatelists who take a proper interest in the history and literature of our hobby.

British Guiana, 1853 Issue.—*The London Philatelist* for March contains a most interesting and valuable article, by Mr. M. P. Castle, upon the varieties of the two stamps of this issue, dealing with the method by which they were produced, the order in which some of them appeared, and the arrangement on the sheets of those which occur on the same sheets. The article may not be found very easy to follow by those who are not so familiar with the subject as its author, but we have no doubt that on the whole Mr. Castle's deductions are perfectly sound. On one little point, however, we are quite unable to understand his argument, and we refer to it here in the hope of obtaining enlightenment. In the *Monthly Journal* for March, 1903, we described sheets of the reprints of these two stamps, and in referring to what we then wrote, Mr. Castle says: "The writer states that 'horizontal strips of five impressions only of each value were reproduced to form the stones,' and that the type is 'apparently identical with the first variety of those of the originals,' i.e. as regards the one cent, with the larger and better drawn value, and he argues that this is in favour of this type of the original being considered as the first impression." But we did not argue anything of the sort; the fact that the reprints were of a certain type would be an argument in favour of that being the *last* type instead of the *first*. We had concluded that a certain type was the first, because of the late dates found upon the other types, and what we wrote was this: "The fact that the words on the reprints are in the larger type, and are apparently identical with the first variety of those on the originals, is evidence in favour of the idea that the value was originally engraved on separate slips, and that the slip bearing the words 'ONE CENT' may have been mislaid when later supplies of that value were required (but was afterwards found again)." We have put in italics the argument that we did put forward.

* Published in parts, at 10c. each, by W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Avenue, Forty Fort, Pa., U.S.A.

This is a digression, but as Mr. Castle did not quite understand what we then wrote, he will excuse our not fully understanding his argument upon another point. As quoted above, our theory was that "horizontal strips of five impressions only of each value were reproduced to form the stones." Mr. Castle disagrees with this; about the 1 c. reprint he says—"I have been able to ascertain, to my own satisfaction, that this transfer was effected in ten vertical rows of ten." And further—"that five transfers of ten vertical impressions were made and then repeated to bring up the number to one hundred." And he says the same about the 4 c. reprint. But, curiously enough, instead of finding *ten* minor varieties, forming a *vertical* row, as would be the case if his theory were correct, he finds only *five* minor varieties, and these in a *horizontal* row; each of his vertical rows of ten consisting of the same minor variety. Thus, his five vertical rows of ten seem to be, in point of fact, formed of ten transfers of our horizontal row of five!

Rebuilding of the Campanile at Venice.—We are indebted to Dr. Diena for the following:—

"By a Royal Decree of the 4th of April, the issue has been authorized of postage stamps, the use of which is optional, to commemorate the inauguration of the Campanile of St. Mark, which has just been rebuilt.

"The above-mentioned stamps are of two kinds; 5 centesimi, printed in *black-blue*, and 15 centesimi, in *deep brown*. The design, which is the same for both values, has as its principal features the five domes of the Cathedral of St. Mark and the rebuilt Campanile.

"These Commemorative Stamps will be put on sale at the Post Offices in the City and Province of Venice, and also by the stamp vendors at Venice, from the 25th of April to the 31st of December, 1912, at their face value, without any addition.

"It has been decided that, during the period for which the sale of these stamps is authorized, the use of them being optional, correspondence circulating within the kingdom, or addressed to the Colony of Eritrea, to Italian Somaliland, or to Libya (Tripoli and Cyrenaica), may be franked by means of the Commemorative Stamps in question. They will not be regarded as available for correspondence addressed to foreign countries, as Article 11 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union forbids this.

"In order to prevent any misunderstanding, notice is given to the Post Offices that, although the sale of these stamps takes place solely in the Province of Venice, the use of them is permitted for the franking of correspondence originating in other parts of the kingdom."

The occasion is one well worthy of commemoration, but, as in so many other cases, we doubt whether the issuing of special postage stamps is quite the best method.



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.

Bermuda.—The ½d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s. are reported in the type of the current ½d. and 1d.



½d., brown.
2½d., ultramarine.
6d., lilac.
1s., black on green (?).

Jamaica.—Mr. L. S. Goldsmith has shown us the 3d. King George, which is the first stamp of the new series to appear.



1912. Type 18. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf 14.*
3d., purple on yellow, C.

New Hebrides.—The following additional values have been added to the pictorial issue.

2s., purple on blue.
5s., green on yellow.

New Zealand.—The King Edward VII 4d., perf. 14 × 14½, has appeared in quite a different colour from that of the first printing.

4d., orange-yellow.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Belgium.—For the past year and a half, the whole philatelic world has been awaiting the new issue of this country, stimulated in our expectancy by frequent notices in the Belgian Press as to the progress made in preparing and the expected beauty of the designs. We have now seen the stamps, and are wondering what all the shouting has been about. Three values have reached us, and three stamps more commonplace in their ugliness we never saw. Cheaply drawn and cheaply executed, no doubt they will serve to pay postage as well as any other "sticker," but to the artistic side of Philately they add nothing. The issue was made on April 15. The designs are by M. Ed. Pellens.



46



47



48

APRIL, 1912. Types 46, 47, and 48.

1 c., orange.
5 c., green.
10 c., carmine.

Bolivia.—*Der Philatelist* states that the 2 c. of 1909 (Type 50) has been surcharged in green in two lines "20 CENTS—1911."

China.—Several correspondents have sent us copies of the current ½ c. with an overprint, which we are informed signifies "China Republic." This is a direct refutation of the opinion of the informant whom we quoted last month, who stated that so far there was no word of a republican surcharge being applied. We have also seen the following other values similarly treated.



3c



34

中華民國

37

1912. Types 32 and 34 overprinted with Type 37, in black (Bk.) or in red (R.).

- ½ c., brown (Bk.).
- 1 c., brownish orange (R.).
- 3 c., blue-green (R.).
- 4 c., scarlet (Bk.).
- 7 c., crimson-lake (Bk.).
- 10 c., blue (R.).
- 16 c., olive-green (R.).
- 20 c., marone (Bk.).
- 30 c., vermilion (Bk.).
- \$1, red and flesh (Bk.).
- \$2, claret and yellow (Bk.).
- \$5, myrtle and salmon (Bk.).

POSTAGE DUES. Type 52 similarly overprinted, in red.

- ½ c., blue.
- 1 c., brown.
- 2 c., brown.
- 4 c., blue.
- 5 c., brown.

Costa Rica.—Mr. H. Ahrens has shown us yet another provisional on the Telegraph type.

5 c. on 5 c., orange (blue surcharge).

A curious error has been made known to us, which occurs on some of the 1 c. on 25 c., purple. The fifth stamp of the top row of the sheet shows the reading, "Coereos" for "Correos." This does not however occur on the corresponding stamp on the other half of the sheet, nor on any of the other values that we have seen.

Denmark.—A fire which recently took place at the stamp-printing works destroyed some of the plates in use and a large part, if not the whole of the stock of stamps on hand, and to supply immediate requirements it has been found necessary to issue three provisional values. These consist of a reissue of the 4 öre and 15 öre provisionals of 1904, whether a new printing or from old remainder stock we are unable to say, and of a surcharged 35 öre, for which three different stamps have been used, the 16 öre and 20 öre, Type 9, and the 32 öre Official stamp of 1873; this latter has the words "TJÆNESTE FRIMÆRKE" cancelled, and the word "FRIMÆRKE" applied over the original value. The surcharges are too late for illustration this month.



9



5c

1 APRIL, 1912. Type 9 surcharged in blue.
35 öre on 16 öre, brown and slate (p. 123, 13).
35 " " 20 " , grey and carmine.

Type 51 surcharged in black.
35 öre on 32 öre, green.

Guatemala.—The Granados Commemorative stamp has been surcharged as here shown.



1911

Un Centavo

1 c. on 6 c., black and bistre.

We have seen the provisional 6 c. on 50 c., blue and brown, of 1909 (No. 217) with the surcharge in red instead of in black. We believe that only one sheet was issued with this coloured surcharge.

Holland.—The ½ c. and 2½ c. Postage Dues have appeared in the single colour.

Nicaragua.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* lists the following further values of the new set. Type 70.



70

3 c., orange-brown.
15 c., violet.
20 c., orange-red.
50 c., blue.
1 p., orange.
2 p., deep green.
5 p., black.

We have also seen four more values of the Bluefields issue, and are told that three higher values have also appeared.



29

15 c., dull mauve.
20 c., deep blue.
25 c., black and green.
50 c., olive.
1 p., orange.
2 p., red-brown
5 p., green.

Persia.—During the recent disturbances, a large number of stamps of the current issue were stolen from the post office at Tabriz, and in order to prevent the use of these, the remaining stock has been overprinted with the word "OFFICIEL," and the equivalent in Persian characters. Stamps without this overprint are treated as void. This does not constitute them Official stamps, the word "SERVICE" being used for that purpose; it is simply a check on the stolen values. Those at present reported are the

1 ch., orange and green.
2 ch., sepia and carmine.
3 ch., grey.
6 ch., carmine and green.
10 ch., brown and carmine.
9 ch., indigo-lilac and brown.
2 kr., claret and green.

United States.—*Philippine Islands.*—From the *Philatelic Gazette* we learn of two further values to be added to the list of single-lined wmk. stamps which we gave last month.

2 c., green (1911).
2 p., purple-brown (Feb. 1912).

The following have been printed, but are not yet issued:—

4 c., carmine.
8 c., brown.
16 c., olive-green.
26 c., sea-green.
4 p., deep blue.
10 p., deep green.

Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

22, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that I have received the following letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Leeds Philatelic Society:—

"LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. Secretary, Permanent Congress Committee.

Dear Sir,—We have pleasure in communicating to you a hearty and unanimous invitation from the Leeds Philatelic Society for the Philatelic Congress to meet in Leeds about the beginning of May, 1916.

The Society and its members will do all that is in their power to render the Congress successful and enjoyable to all who take part in it.

We shall be pleased to learn that you can accept this invitation, and are

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) W. DENISON ROEBUCK, } Hon.
W. K. SKIPWITH, } Secretaries."

This invitation assures the holding of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain for the next four years:—

1913, Edinburgh,
1914, London,
1915, Newcastle,
1916, Leeds,

and I am sure that it will be received with universal satisfaction and unananimously accepted.

Yours faithfully,

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.



Philatelic Societies

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, OCTOBER 14-19.

Distinguished Vice-Patrons.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., has consented to become a Vice-Patron of the forthcoming Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

The Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, has also consented to be Vice-Patron.

Notable Exhibits.

Sir Joseph Ward has kindly arranged that the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand shall be represented by a display at the Exhibition. The display will include specimens of the stamps of New Zealand and its dependencies, and other articles of philatelic interest to be sent from the Postal and Stamp Departments of the Dominion.

Arrangements are already being made for the establishment of a model stamp factory at the Exhibition with working machinery, which will be engaged in the various operations of stamp manufacture during the period the Exhibition is open. Already the Executive Committee has arranged for a number of machines never hitherto viewed by the philatelic public to be shown in operation.

The Stamp Bazaar.

The plan of the stalls for hire by dealers, publishers, etc., is now ready and a number of positions have already been allotted to leading stamp dealers. Particulars of terms and copies of the plan may be had by dealers, etc., on application to the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

The Exhibits and Awards.

The Baron Erik Leijonhufvud has offered the Executive Committee a Great Gold Medal for the best specialized exhibit of a single issue of stamps of any country in the special class for collections of single issues.

The Art Contest.

The greatest interest has been aroused by the offer of prizes for suggested designs for new and improved postage stamps for Great Britain. The closing date for entries for this competition is August 1st. Particulars of the conditions of the contest may be had from the Hon. Secretary.

General Prospectus.

The draft prospectus has been prepared, but it is not yet finally approved. It is hoped, however, to have the complete prospectus in the hands of intending exhibitors in the course of a few weeks. Those who have not yet sent in their names and addresses for entry on the register of persons interested to receive all printed matter connected with the Exhibition should lose no time in doing so.

Bath Philatelic Society.

President: B. D. POPE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. C. ELWOOD,
43 Milsom Street.

An auction of stamps and collections was held on March 20th, at the Church Institute, Bath. This was the first auction entirely of stamps that had been held in the city, and as far as members know in the West of England, and the result was quite satisfactory. There were ninety-one lots altogether, from single stamps to large collections, nine-tenths of which were put in for sale by the members of the Society. Although reserves were put on almost all the lots, 75 per cent of them were sold. The attendance was quite as large as was anticipated, but the trade was conspicuous by its absence. At the close of the auction, the President (Mr. B. D. Pope) proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Auctioneer, Mr. A. Bertram Scott. This was seconded by the Hon. Sec., and carried with acclamation.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Church Institute on April 3rd, Mr. B. D. Pope (as President) occupying the chair. There were also present: Messrs. F. G. Warwick, H. A. Ekins, F. Robinson, G. B. Caple, H. J. Norman, Norman Horley, A. H. Longman, W. C. Elwood (Hon. Secretary), W. G. Olds, E. J. Vokes, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Lacey, and others.

Mr. Elwood presented his report as appended:—

"The past year has proved the most successful in the annals of the Society. Eleven new members have joined, and only one member has resigned. Thirteen meetings have been held at the Church Institute, and the attendances have been well maintained. The Vice-President (Mr. J. E. Heginbottom) has given four papers on the Australian Colonies, and the following members contributed one each:—Messrs. B. D. Pope, G. B. Caple, W. C. Elwood, F. J. Nokes, H. J. Norman, and F. G. Warwick. The silver medal presented by *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* was awarded to Mr. G. B. Caple for the best paper contributed during the season 1910-11. The best thanks of the Society are due to *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for their reports, and for kindly awarding annually a silver medal for the best paper given by members at the fortnightly meetings. Also to *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* and *The Bath Herald and Chronicle* for publishing the reports of the meetings. The Committee are also indebted to the publishers of *The London Philatelist*, *The Philatelic Journal*, *The West-End Philatelist*, and *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for kindly presenting copies of their papers to the Society. Also to the members who lent *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, *The Philatelic Record*, *The Stamp Lover*, and *The British Philatelist*."

Mr. Elwood also presented the accounts, which showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory state. The report, together with the accounts, was adopted.

Mr. B. D. Pope was re-elected President of the Society on the motion of Mr. Elwood, seconded by Dr. Fuller. Mr. J. E. Heginbottom was re-elected Vice-President, and thanked for his generosity during the past twelve months. Mr. F. G. Warwick was appointed Vice-Chairman, and Mr. W. C. Elwood Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Committee: Messrs. G. B. Caple, H. Ekins, N. Horley, H. J. Norman, W. G. Olds, and Dr. Lacey.

Mr. Elwood, on a vote of the members, was awarded the customary medal for the best lecture, his subject being "India." This award was presented by *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*.

The Secretary mentioned a project put forward by the President for increasing the scope of the Society by forming a ladies' section. He pointed out that the ladies, to his mind, should be invited to meet at five o'clock on the same day as their own meeting, and that the papers and displays should be loaned to the proposed new section. He suggested that the matter should be left to the Committee to go into. Several members welcomed the proposed innovation and agreed to the Secretary's suggestions.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSA.

Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, V.R.P.S.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Mr. A. D. Ferguson's residence on January 30th, 1912.

There were present: Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa (President), Dr. E. D. Rowland, Messrs. J. A. Pope, J. H. Field, R. N. Gilchrist, W. A. Abraham, G. H. Sheppard, H. M. Gittins, D. O. Alves, M. McTurk, jun., Mesdames Josa, McTurk, and E. Barnes, Rev. G. V. Salmon and Mr. A. D. Ferguson.

The Rev. J. M. White and Mr. G. H. Sheppard were elected members of the Society.

Correspondence was read from numerous persons in various parts of the world requesting specimen copies of the Society's journal; from the United Stamp Co. and New England Stamp Co., stating that they had started papers of their own, which would be mailed to this Society in exchange; and from *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, suggesting an exchange of papers.

The Philatelic Society of Rhodesia wrote proposing an exchange of packets with our Society, while Mr. C. H. Lovelace wrote inquiring about the rules of the Society, with a view to membership.

Several other letters of thanks for journals sent announcing changes of address, etc., were also read. All the requests dealt with were agreed to.

The following Committee were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Ven. Archdeacon Josa; Vice-President, J. A. Pope, B.A.; Hon. Sec., A. D. Ferguson; Hon. Assistant Sec., Rev. G. V. Salmon. Members, W. A. Abraham, J. H. Field, J. K. D. Hill, and Dr. Rowland.

The Hon. Secretary's report for the past year was read, in which he gave a brief resumé of the chief philatelic events abroad and in the colony. Five new members were elected during the year and five had resigned, leaving the membership at 64.

The important exhibits shown were West Indians by Mr. Robert Duff, British Colonials by Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., and the 1853 issue of British Guiana by Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., the interest in which was augmented by Mr. Castle's paper on this issue, which he had read before the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and sent out to be read before this Society.

The Treasurer pointed out in his report that there had been a considerable falling off in the exchange sales, which he attributed to the stationary membership, limited collecting among the members, and the want of a greater variety of stamps in the packets.

The Hon. Treasurer next intimated that he had closed the Exhibition accounts, and in spite of the heavy and many unforeseen expenses incurred, there was only a small deficit of 43 cents. This statement was received with applause, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. D. Ferguson for the efficient manner in which the Exhibition was managed and financed.

Mr. J. K. D. Hill next showed his collection of the stamps of the British Colonies in South Africa, and a vote of thanks was accorded him on the proposal of Dr. Rowland, seconded by Mr. J. H. Field.

A MEETING was held on the 8th March, at the residence of Archdeacon Josa, Waterloo Street, there being present Archdeacon Josa (President), Rev. G. V. Salmon, and Messrs. W. A. Abraham, McTurk, jun., I. I. Stolberg, and A. D. Ferguson (Secretary), also Mesdames Josa, McTurk, and Barnes.

A letter was read from Mr. W. Mearns resigning his membership of the Society, which was accepted with regret.

Several letters were read from persons in various parts of the world asking for specimen copies of the *Journal*.

A letter from Captain Holmstedt, Sweden, was read, asking to be put into exchange with any one desirous of so doing.

Letters from all the winners of medals acknowledging the receipt of their medals, and in some instances expressing their appreciation of the artistic medals, were also read.

Mr. C. Beck (Berlin) wrote stating that he had sent a copy of his pamphlet, recently published, and asking them to review it.

The editor of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* wrote acknowledging receipt of a pile of back numbers of the *Journal* and informing the Society that he was making up a parcel of back numbers of his paper, which will be presented to them.

A letter was then read from the editor of the *Stamp Lover* and President of the Junior Philatelic Society, Mr. Melville, relating to a competition for a design for an ideal British stamp, to take place at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

A letter from Mr. W. Hepworth, of Leeds, who visited the colony a couple of years ago, asked for a couple of back numbers and also expressed the hope of again visiting the colony in 1913.

The next thing done was the fixing of a programme for the ensuing six months. Two exhibits were promised by Mr. W. A. Abraham, one by Archdeacon Josa, and one by Mr. A. D. Ferguson. Archdeacon Josa also promised a paper, as did Messrs. Abraham and Ferguson. A debate was also fixed.

A paper by Mr. Rodway on the "First Post Office of British Guiana" was then read. The first Post Office, he said, was started in the latter part of 1793 by Mr. J. C.

de La Coste, who earlier in the year petitioned for and received a patent or exclusive permission from the Court of Policy for the carrying on of a post-office delivery.

An exhibit by Archdeacon Josa of his collection of Central Americans was then shown and well appreciated.

On the motion of Archdeacon Josa, seconded by Mr. Abraham, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Rodway for his paper.

Junior Philatelic Society. BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

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

ON March 28th, Baron Anthony de Worms gave a display of the "cents" issues of Ceylon. This portion of his collection, though not so pleasing to the eye as the "pence" section, has been specialized in the same thorough manner, and proved an interesting exhibit.

On the motion of the Rev. H. C. Bond, seconded by Mr. C. J. Smith, Baron de Worms was unanimously accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. P. J. Dyson showed a portion of a sheet of Perkins Bacon paper, watermarked Large Star; the exhibitor firmly asserted that it was paper prepared for the Ceylon pence issues. This assertion, however, was not accepted, and a discussion on the point was only avoided by the sudden collapse of a member at the lower end of the table.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

President: I. J. BERNSTEIN.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. S. HIGGINS, Jun., F.R.P.S.
London, 7 Green Street, Manchester.

THE usual fortnightly meeting was held at the Deansgate Hotel on March 21st, eighteen members being present. A letter was read inviting the President (Mr. I. J. Bernstein) to join the Committee of Patrons for the forthcoming "Exposition Philatologique Internationale" to be held in Paris next January.

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht then gave his paper on the "Postal Stationery of Great Britain." He confined his remarks to that issued during the reign of King Edward VII. A splendid collection of envelopes, wrappers, and post cards was shown, there being about 150 varieties. On the motion of the President, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Albrecht.

Siam Philatelic Society.

The Editor, "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

BANGKOK, 14th March, 1912.

SIR,

I am instructed by my Committee to inform you that at a meeting held at the British Legation, Bangkok, on Monday, February 19th, it was unanimously resolved to form a Siam Philatelic Society, and thus follow the lead of almost all civilized countries at the present day.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing season, which will commence on the 1st April, being the first day of the Siamese New Year:—

President: Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government.

Vice-President: Signor J. G. Raggi, Private Tutor to the Royal Family of Siam.

Committee: Messrs. Gerald Swete, Manager of the Arracan Co. in Bangkok; E. C. Monod, Senior Partner in Messrs. E. C. Monod & fils; J. R. C. Lyons, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Siamese Government; E. Wyon Smith, Royal State Railways of Siam Southern Line, Engineer in charge of Central Office.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. G. L. Real, of the Chartered Bank of India.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. R. S. Le May, of the British Legation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. LE MAY,
Hon. Secretary.

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containing the bulk of our stock of each country, and including all minor varieties in addition to those comprised in the Catalogue. Special terms will be quoted to large buyers.

Full particulars of all the above will be found in our

NEW SET LIST FOR 1912

which will be sent gratis and post-free on receipt of a post card.

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.

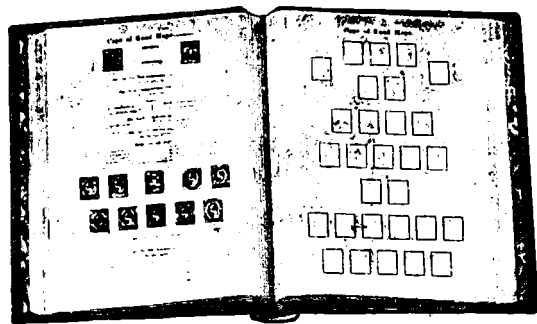
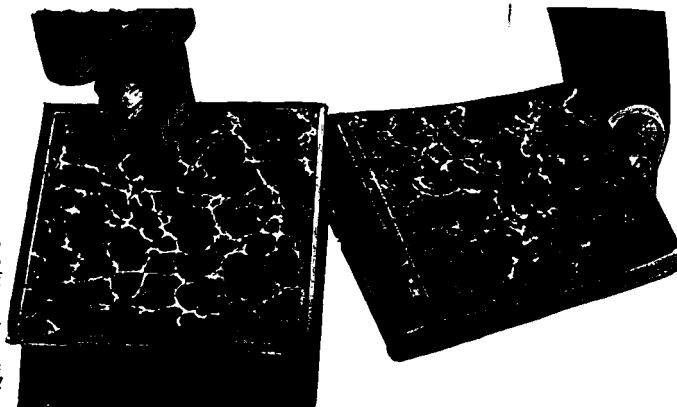
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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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 280 have been published. 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 (10.11) . 90..3 10

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) . . . 10..0 6
- 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) . . . 10..0 6
- 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 Is. (4.09) 4.00 4.00 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) . . . 10..0 6
- 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 Nyassaland Protect.(10.10) 10..0 6
- 33. Brit. East Africa (11.10) . 12..0 6
- 34. British 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 S.A. 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 (3.08) . . . 8..0 4
- 50. Seychelles (9.10) . . . 8..0 4
- 51. Sierra Leone (3.08) . . . 10..0 6
- 52. Southern Nigeria (10.10) . . . 6..0 4
- 53. Swaziland (3.08) . . . 4..0 3
- 54. Sudan (9.08) . . . 14..0 8
- 55. Swaziland (3.08) . . . 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. Labuan (2.09) . . . 6..0 4
- 72. North Borneo (12.11) . . . 26..1 2
- 73. Sarawak (2.09) . . . 8..0 4
- 74. Straits Settlements (10.10) 8..0 4
- 75. Johor (2.09) . . . 8..0 4
- 75a. Kelantan (10.11) . . . 4..0 3
- 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
- 80a. Trengganu (10.11) . . . 4..0 3
- 81. Fed. Malay States (3.09) 6..0 4

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

- 82. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11) 8..0 4
- 83. Papua (3.11) . . . 12..0 6
- 84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.11) 4..0 3
- 85. Cook Islands (3.09) . . . 6..0 4
- 85a. Gilbert & Ellice Fro. (10.11) 4..0 3
- 86. Fiji Islands (4.09) . . . 10..0 6
- 86a. New Hebrides (3.09) . . . 4..0 3
- 87. New South Wales (1.11) 68..2 10
- 88. New Zealand (10.10) . . . 72..3 2
- 89. Queensland (11.10) . . . 26..1 2
- 90. South Australia (3.11) . . . 40..1 4
- 91. Tasmania (1.11) . . . 30..1 4
- 92. Tonga (6.09) . . . 12..0 6

AUSTRALIAN COLS.—contd. Price.

- 93. Victoria (2.11) . . . 44..1 10
- 94. Western Australia (1.11) 24..1 0

EUROPE.

- 95. Austria (3.09) . . . 44..1 10
- 96. Austrian Italy (9.09) . . . 10..0 6
- 97. Austr. 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 (1.12) . . . 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 (2.09) . . . 6..0 4
- 109. Bavaria (12.09) . . . 20..0 10
- 110. Bessarabia (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. Lubec (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. 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. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10) 20..0 10
- 128. Greece (2.10) . . . 42..1 4
- 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 (6.10) . . . 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. Rumania (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. Russ. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11) 18..0 10
- 151. Serbia (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 (11.11) . . . 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 Snares (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. 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. Noz-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 Mad. (6.10) . . . 4..0 3

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—contd. Price.

- 189. St. Pierre & Miquelon (5.10) 10..0 6
- 190. Senegal (6.10) . . . 22..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 & 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. Kintshouh (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. 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. & Princeps. (11.10) 20..0 10
- 228. Timor (12.10) . . . 20..0 10
- 229. Zambezia (12.10) . . . 10..0 6
- 230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10) 20..0 10
- 232. Elobey, Annobon, and Coriseo (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. Postmasters' 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 Postmasters' 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
- 245a. Panama Canal Zone (12.12) . . . 12..0 6
- 246. Philippine Islands (12.08) 10..0 6
- 247. Porto Rico (12.08) . . . 8..0 4

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

- 248. Argentine Republic (5.10) 32..2 2
- 250. Bolivia (6.10) . . . 14..0 8
- 251. Brazil (6.10) . . . 58..2 6
- 252. Chili (6.10) . . . 78..1 8
- 253. Colombia (7.11) . . . 76..3 2
- 254. Antioquia (9.11) . . . 26..1 2
- 255. Bolivar (9.11) . . . 20..0 10
- 256. Boyaca (10.11) . . . 6..0 4
- 257. Cauca (10.11) . . . 20..0 10
- 258. Cundinamarca (10.11) . . . 12..0 6
- 259. Magdalena (10.11) . . . 4..0 3
- 260. Panama (10.11) . . . 46..2 0
- 261. Santander & Cucuta (11.11) 24..1 0
- 262. Tolima . . . 44..1 8
- 263. Costa Rica (8.11) . . . 40..1 8
- 264. Dominican Rep. (7.11) . . . 36..1 6
- 265. Ecuador (1.12) . . . 82..3 6
- 266. Guatemala (1.12) . . . 28..1 2
- 267. Haiti (1.12) . . . 23..1 2
- 268. Mexico (11.11) . . . 72..3 0
- 269. Paraguay (8.11) . . . 44..1 10
- 270. Peru (6.11) . . . 62..2 8
- 271. Salvador (8.11) . . . 98..4 2
- 272. Uruguay (9.10) . . . 54..2 4
- 273. Venezuela (9.11) . . . 56..2 4

REST OF THE WORLD.

- 248. Abyssinia (6.11) . . . 16..0 8
- 274. Afghanistan (12.11) . . . 46..2 0
- 275. China (4.11) . . . 26..1 2
- 276. Corea (5.11) . . . 10..0 6
- 263. Japan (1.12) . . . 32..1 4
- 263a. Japanese P.O.'s Abroad (1.12) . . . 8..0 4
- 264. Liberia (2.12) . . . 38..1 8
- 265. Persia (6.11) . . . 68..2 0
- 271. Samoa (8.11) . . . 8..0 4
- 272. Shanghai (8.11) . . . 24..0 10
- 273. Siam (10.11) . . . 22..1 0

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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.

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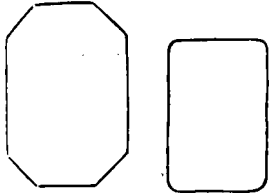
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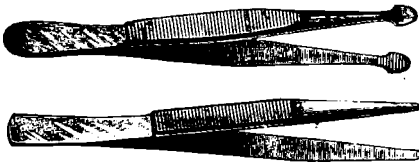
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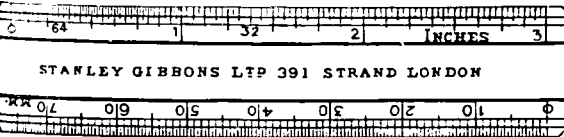
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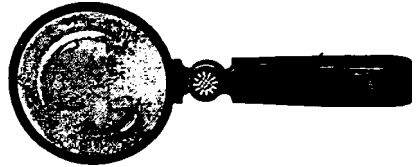
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GIRAFFE.

- 2½ r., chocolate.
- 5 r., deep violet.
- 10 r., green.
- 15 r., yellow-brown.
- 20 r., vermilion.
- 25 r., orange.
- 50 r., blue.

DROMEDARIES.

- 75 r., carmine.
- 80 r., mauve.
- 100 r., bistre.
- 150 r., orange-brown.
- 200 r., blue-green.
- 300 r., green.

Set of 7, 2½ r. to 50 r., *unused*,
1/-

Set of 13, 2½ r. to 300 r.,
complete, *unused*, 7/6.

Ditto, ditto, *used*, 2/6.

POST-FREE.

*As last, but overprinted or
surcharged in black.*

- 65 r. on 80 r., mauve.
- 115 r. on 150 r., orange-brown.
- 130 r. on 300 r., green.
- 15 r. yellow-brown (Provisorio).
- 25 r. orange (Provisorio).

Set of 5 Provisionals as above,
unused,

2/6, POST-FREE.

AITUTAKI.

1912. *Stamp of New Zealand (King
Edward) overprinted.* s. d.
½d., yellow-green 0 1

AUSTRIA.

1904. *Types 18 and 19. Without shiny
Cat. No. bars. Perf. 12½, 13½.*
858. 1 h., purple used 0 1
859. 2 h., black " 0 1
860. 3 h., pale brown " 0 1
861. 5 h., deep blue-green " 0 1
862. 6 h., orange " 0 1
864. 20 h., brown " 0 1
865. 25 h., ultramarine " 0 1
866. 30 h., rosy mauve " 0 1
867. 35 h., bright green " 0 1
868. 40 h., dull purple " 0 1
869. 50 h., pale blue " 0 1
870. 60 h., yellow-brown " 0 1

1900. *Newspaper Stamps. Type 47.
Imperf.*

583. 2 (h.), deep blue used 0 1
584. 6 (h.), orange " 0 1
585. 10 (h.), brown " 0 1
586. 20 (h.), pink " 0 1

As last. Perforated unofficially.

586a. 2 (h.), deep blue used 0 6
— 6 (h.), orange " 1 0
— 10 (h.), brown " 1 6

1904. *Type 47. With shiny bars of
varnish. Imperf.*

587. 2 (h.), deep blue used 0 1
588. 6 (h.), orange " 0 1
589. 10 (h.), brown " 0 1
590. 20 (h.), pink " 0 1

As last. Perforated unofficially.

590a. 2 (h.), deep blue used 0 2
— 6 (h.), orange " 1 0
— 10 (h.), brown " 2 0

1908. *Type 48. Chalk-surfaced paper.
Imperf.*

541. 2 (h.), deep blue used 0 1
542. 6 (h.), orange " 0 1
543. 10 (h.), rose-carmine " 0 1
544. 20 (h.), chocolate " 0 1

As last. Perforated unofficially.

545. 2 (h.), deep blue used 0 3
546. 6 (h.), orange " 0 6
547. 10 (h.), rose-carmine " 1 0

1909. *Same type. Unsurfaced paper.
Imperf.*

548. 2 (h.), deep blue used 0 1
549. 6 (h.), orange " 0 1
550. 10 (h.), rose-carmine " 0 1
551. 20 (h.), chocolate " 0 1

BELGIUM.

1912. *New issue. Values issued to date.*

1 c., orange 0 1
5 c., green 0 1
10 c., red 0 2
5 fcs., claret 5 6

BULGARIA.

1907. *Commemorative of 20th
Anniversary of King Ferdinand's
Accession.*

181. 5 st., green (shades) used 0 3
184. 10 st., brown-rose " 0 5
187. 25 st., blue (shades) " 0 10

Cat. No. **BULGARIA—contd.** s. d.

1911. *Types 23 to 32. Portraits,
Scenery, etc.*

159. 1 st., myrtle-green used 0 2
180. 2 st., black and carmine " 0 1
181. 3 st., lake " 0 1
182. 5 st., green " 0 1
183. 10 st., red " 0 1
184. 15 st., bistre " 0 2
185. 25 st., black and ultramarine " 0 2
186. 30 st., blue " 0 3
187. 50 st., ochre " 0 4
188. 1 lev., brown " 1 0

CHINA.

1912. *Surcharged "Republic," in
Chinese characters.*

1 c., ochre 0 1
3 c., blue-green 0 2

COSTA RICA.

1911. *Telegraph Stamp. Type 66
surcharged as Type 67, in black.*

96. 1 c., on 25 c., purple used 0 2

GUATEMALA.

1911. *Types 42 and 44 surcharged
"Correos de Guatemala, 1911," and
new value.*

2 c. on 5 c., black and
grey-blue used 0 4
6 c. on 10 c., blue and
orange " 0 4

*The above were chronicled, and the surcharge
illustrated, in the January "M.J."*

HONDURAS.

1911. *Type 25 overprinted "OFICIAL."*

387. 1 c., violet used 1 6
— 2 c., green " 2 0
— 5 c., carmine " 2 0
— 6 c., milky blue " 3 0
— 10 c., blue " 5 0

ITALY.

1912. *Commemorative of the rebuilding
of the Campanile at Venice. View of
Campanile.*

5 c., black 0 1
15 c., brown 0 3

NIUE.

1912. *Stamps of New Zealand (King
Edward) overprinted.*

½d., yellow-green 0 1
6d., carmine 1 0
1s., vermilion 2 0

*It is expected that the above will not be in
use for very long.*

PORTUGAL.

1912. *New issue. List to date.*

½ c., olive 0 1
½ c., black 0 1
1 c., deep green 0 1
2½ c., violet 0 2
5 c., deep blue 0 4

SPANISH GUINEA.

1912. *New type. King Alfonso.*

87. 1 c., black 0 1
88. 2 c., black-brown 0 1

VENEZUELA.

1910. *Type 56. Centenary of
Independence.*

406. 25 c., deep blue used 0 6



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Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

THE Congress which was held at Margate at the beginning of this month is acknowledged, we think on all sides, to have been the most successful and pleasant of those assemblies that have yet taken place in this country. And this may be said without disparagement of those that have gone before; we gain experience year after year, we advance, let us hope, in the direction of toleration of other people's ideas, we cease, in fact, to expect too much, and therefore come away from the Congress less disappointed at so little actual business having been done. And this, we honestly think, is well. We no longer expect, even the youngest of us, to turn the Philatelic World upside down, to break all Philatelic Records, and to have a new Philatelic Heaven and a new Philatelic Earth turned out spick-and-span every year by a meeting of enthusiastic Philatelists. We learn to be content, as indeed we ought to be, with having had a pleasant meeting with friends, with having "talked stamps" for a few days without ceasing, with having discussed certain matters that required it, and more especially with having left various points still to be settled by future congresses, which otherwise would have no excuse for meeting.

But there were other reasons for the success of this year's Congress. Margate, as all who know it know, at the right time of year and in the right kind of weather, is as charming a meeting-place as any one could wish to find. The Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society had chosen the very best time of year, the not too early days of an exceptionally genial spring, when all the country round was looking its best; the Clerk of the Weather had evidently been squared, and played his part conscientiously—he even paid us the compliment of allowing a temporary break-up of the weather to accompany the breaking up of the Congress—Margate, as poetical Delegates remarked, weeping over the departure of her guests. Besides all this, we all had the opportunity of lodging under one hospitable roof and being catered for by one who knows and can sympathize with all the wants of Philatelists; and we had the further advantage of having our meetings under the same roof, in the beautiful Ball Room, Concert Room, Assembly Room of the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel—Hotel and Congress alike being under the genial guidance of Mr. A. Léon Adutt, who not only knew what was wanted to make

the visit of Philatelists and their friends a pleasant one, but was also able to provide it.

By the courtesy of the Postmaster-General a Post Office was open during the Congress in the Congress Hall, where all kinds of postal business could be transacted, and where letters, etc., could be posted and thus receive the special Congress Postmark provided for the occasion. At an adjoining table Souvenir Stamps and Post Cards were on sale, and a good deal of business was done, both in these stamps and in the less artistic but more useful Postage Labels.

On another table close by was Mr. Adutt's great collection of the Postal Issues of the Cayman Islands, duly protected, we need not say, from Congress Postmarks, finger-marks, and other dangers by good sheets of plate glass. The collection was greatly admired, and we saw a constant stream of Delegates and others strolling round the Islands.

At one side of the hall was a perforating machine, kindly lent by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., operated by an expert, Mr. T. W. Stringer, who was ready to explain the working of the machine, to illustrate its capabilities, and answer the numerous questions put to him by diligent seekers for information. We believe Mr. Stringer survived the ordeal.

* * *

To come to business. Some two-score Philatelic Societies had appointed Delegates to represent them at the Congress, and of these Delegates there were, we fancy, but few absentees; with members of the Executive Committee and other Philatelists, there must have been not less than a hundred and fifty enthusiastic collectors, besides other more or less interested visitors at the

OPENING MEETING OF THE CONGRESS on May 1st.

The Congress was formally declared open at 2-45 p.m. by his Worship the Mayor of Margate (Alderman E. Coleman), who was accompanied by the Mayor of Ramsgate (Alderman C. J. Gwyn, J.P.).

The chair was taken by Mr. A. Léon Adutt, and with him on the platform, in addition to the Mayors of Margate and Ramsgate, were Mr. Franz Reichenheim (Hon. Secretary Permanent Congress Committee), Major Evans (Chairman Forgery Sub-Committee), Messrs. D. B. Armstrong, F. Stanley, Councillor W. B. Reeve, and others.

The CHAIRMAN said he had pleasure in announcing that they were, that afternoon, honoured by the presence of their Worships the Mayor of Margate and the Mayor of Ramsgate, who, he felt sure, would

receive as hearty a welcome as, he was convinced, their Worships would extend to them very shortly. He had much pleasure in introducing his Worship the Mayor of Margate.

The MAYOR OF MARGATE, who was greeted with applause, said that first of all he would like, on behalf of his colleagues of the Margate Corporation and the burgesses of the town, to offer the Delegates and visitors attending the Philatelic Congress a most hearty welcome to their borders, and he might go further and say they welcomed them cordially to the Isle of Thanet. He was also delighted to find that his good friend and colleague, the Mayor of Ramsgate, was with him, because he might mention that an arrangement had been made whereby he (the speaker) was to have performed a sort of double-barrelled duty, in the absence of the Mayor of Ramsgate. He noted in connection with these Congresses that they had already had three, for they had been to Manchester, London, and Birmingham, and to his mind it was remarkable that they should have fixed their attention on a somewhat obscure place—in a sense—like Margate. But Margate had made a considerable advance during the past few years. It had been their endeavour, as it had also been at Ramsgate, to make the town, as far as they were able, one of those delightful spots that would attract people and retain the visitors that came to them. Thanet, he need scarcely point out, was full of historical associations, and during their stay they would find many pleasing things in this little corner of England. In ancient history Thanet, perhaps, did not take a great part, but they would see if they went to Ebbs Fleet the reputed spot where Hengist and Horsa landed, and the monks who came with St. Augustine. There they would find the memorial cross erected by the late Lord Granville. It was interesting for them to know that history blended itself with the Isle of Thanet, and during their peregrinations they would find many things of great interest. He would like to mention in Margate the old Parish Church of St. John as a building of considerable antiquarian interest, and then again, not far off at Quex, near Birchington, was the home of the famous African hunter, Major Powell-Cotton. Coming, however, to the matter more directly connected with the purposes for which they had met that day, he would like to congratulate the visitors, first of all, upon their excellent meeting-place. No more ideal place, in his estimation, could be found than the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, with its superb accommodation, for such a gathering. He would also like to congratulate them upon having as their chairman such an enthusiastic collector of stamps as his friend and colleague Councillor Adutt. It was a matter of surprise to him that he should find time, even for such a fascinating hobby, among the multitudinous duties he was called upon to perform in public life and in connection with his business concerns. He (the Mayor) had not an intimate knowledge of their Secretary, but he knew he was full of zeal for Philately. He, of course, alluded to Mr. Armstrong. In referring to the programme his Worship added that he saw that there was a strong social side to their arrangements, and he wanted their visitors to know, and to realize, that providing entertainment was part of the duty of the Margate Corporation. Alluding to stamp collecting, he went on to say that in his early boyhood days he had an excellent collection, which he passed over to his own son, and he was able to say that what impressed him most in connection with the hobby was that it taught boys and girls—and he was delighted to see so many ladies present—the geographical position of many of the dependencies of Greater Britain. This, in itself, made Philately a useful pursuit. In conclusion, he would add that in all

sincerity he welcomed the members of the Philatelic Societies to Margate most heartily, in the hope and anticipation that there would be a great pleasure and a great benefit to them, and that they would take away with them many pleasant memories of the town to which he extended them all a very cordial welcome.

The MAYOR OF RAMSGATE, on behalf of the towns in Thanet, also warmly welcomed the members of the Congress, and said he hoped they would extract all the pleasure they could out of their visit. He, like the Mayor of Margate, had collected stamps, and there was a time when he, and schoolboys generally, gauged their wealth by their possession of stamps with marbles. Unfortunately his stamp book got into the hands of juvenile deprecators, and he lost all his wealth as regards stamps. He felt that this was going to be an interesting and, he hoped, an enjoyable gathering, and he trusted that the visit of so many would in all ways gratify the visitors to the town and to the Congress, and he wished them all a good time.

Dr. NICHOL, Vice-President of the Thanet Society, offered to the Mayors of Margate and Ramsgate the best thanks of the Congress for their great courtesy in attending the opening, and for the kind way in which they had alluded to the gathering. But he was more than surprised, if he might say so, to hear the Mayor of Margate allude to their town as a somewhat obscure place. He, however, felt convinced that if it had ever been obscure it would never be so again after this Philatelic Congress. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayors for their kindness and courtesy in coming there and jointly declaring the Congress open.

The CHAIRMAN endorsed the remarks of the last speaker, and their Worships acknowledged the compliment paid them.

The CHAIRMAN read several messages, telegrams, and letters, expressing regret for unavoidable absence, among those tendering their apologies being the Postmaster-General; Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., President of the Board of Trade; Lord Northcliffe, who is travelling abroad; Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President Royal Philatelic Society; Mr. Charles Phillips, Mr. Bernstein, and others.

The CHAIRMAN said it was proposed to send a case of the Souvenir Congress Stamps to the King, and another to the Earl of Crawford. These would be sent by special messenger, and by the permission of the Congress he would read the letter that was to be sent with the stamps to the King's Private Secretary:—

“The Rt. Hon. the Lord Stamfordham,
“Buckingham Palace, London, S.W.

“MY LORD,—As Chairman of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain now assembled at Margate, I have been deputed by the Delegates at their first meeting to-day to send you the accompanying proofs from the plate of the special stamps issued in connection with the Congress, in the hope that His Majesty the King will be graciously pleased to accept the impressions sent as a souvenir of the occasion. The proof in gold and purple has been specially printed for His Majesty's use, and is the only impression made in this form. The others are printed in the various colours in which the souvenir stamp has been issued to those interested in the proceedings of the Congress. I am further desired in the name of the Delegates—one hundred in number—attending the Congress as representatives of upwards of forty of the principal societies associated with Philately, respectfully to ask you to convey to His Majesty the humble assurance of the loyalty and devotion of the Philatelists of Great Britain to His Majesty's throne and person.

“I remain, my Lord,

“Your Lordship's obedient servant,

“A. LÉON ADUTT,
“Chairman of the Congress.”

The reading of the letter was received with applause, and the Chairman said, as it met with their approbation, the stamps would be sent that afternoon by special messenger. A similar set, but printed in blue and silver, would be sent to the Earl of Crawford.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered a brief inaugural address, in the course of which he said he thought, after the remarks of his colleague the worthy Mayor of Margate, it was hardly necessary for him to dwell upon the fact that not only was he personally honoured by the presence of the Congress in Margate this year, but his friends of the Council were deeply sensible of the honour that had been conferred upon the town by its being selected as the first seaside meeting-place of the Congress. For such a young Society as theirs it was somewhat an ambitious undertaking to accept the invitation that was pressed upon the Isle of Thanet Society last year, namely, that of holding the Congress under their auspices, but thanks to the efforts of their indefatigable Hon. Secretary and the members of the Executive Committee, a programme had been provided, combining both business and entertainment, which, when it had been completed, would, he felt sure they would agree, compare very favourably indeed with those of the preceding Congresses, especially when account was taken of the peculiar circumstances in which the organizers of this Congress had been placed. He especially desired to tender his personal thanks, and those of his Committee, to all Philatelists who had so generously responded to the appeal for assistance, both in cash and in kind, and without whose help the task of the Committee would, undoubtedly, have been a more formidable one. Without detaining them longer he would express the hope that the bracing air and health-giving properties of their popular resort would not fail to bring fresh shades to their cheeks, and that, although some of them might be considered to have some "perfs." missing, they would return from the Congress in a perfectly "mint" state with the watermark of "Magical Margate" impressed upon their faces, and that amidst the pleasures and delights of other Congresses they would always cherish in their hearts most cordial remembrances of their stay in Margate.

MR. FRANZ REICHENHEIM then read the

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF
PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN
FOR 1911-12.

I have the honour to present to the Delegates of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain the First Annual Report of the Permanent Congress Committee, the formation of which I proposed at the last Congress.

The Rules and Regulations formed by myself and approved by the Birmingham Congress read as follows:—

1. That a Committee of seven be appointed to act as a Permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Four Members to form a quorum.
2. That the headquarters of this Committee be in London.
3. That the Members should elect from among their number a Chairman and an Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
4. That any vacancy that may be created for various reasons during the Session should be filled up by the other Members of the Committee.
5. That the Members of this Committee be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.
6. That the majority of votes of those present should decide every question brought before this Committee. In case of an even number of votes, the Chairman to have the casting vote.
7. That every Society of Great Britain and Ireland willing to support the holding of Philatelic Congresses should pay a small contribution towards the clerical

and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale:—

Societies under 100 members . . .	5s. per annum.
Societies of 100 members or over 100 members, but not more than 200 members . . .	10s. „
Societies of over 200 members . . .	15s. „

8. That accounts should be submitted to every Congress and should be properly audited by Auditors appointed by the Congress. Accounts to be published in the Philatelic Press, and copies to be sent to every contributing Society.

The following gentlemen were duly elected to serve on this Committee for 1911-12:—

Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. I. J. Bernstein, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips, and myself.

As the proposer of the formation of the Permanent Congress Committee, I took it upon me to call the constituting meeting for Tuesday, July 4th, 1911.

At this meeting, which was attended by five out of seven members, Major Evans was unanimously elected Chairman and myself Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

In accordance with Paragraph No. 1 of the Rules and Regulations, the Chairman (Mr. A. Léon Adutt) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. B. Armstrong) of the Executive Committee of this Congress were added to the Committee for the current year.

At the request of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, that the Permanent Congress Committee should delegate one of their members into the Executive Committee of the Fourth Philatelic Congress, I was appointed as a representative, and, as such, have attended nearly every meeting of the Executive Committee of this Congress.

The Permanent Committee also recommended to the Executive Committee of this Congress the adoption of the following Rule:—

"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 time, however, the Committee was not approached by any Colonial or Foreign Society to admit their Delegate to the Congress. But the suggestion of the Permanent Congress Committee led to the addition of Paragraph No. 7 to the Rules and Regulations of this Congress, which reads as follows:—

"7.—All Stamp Collectors are cordially invited to attend the Business and Social Meetings of the Congress, but ONLY DELEGATES AND MEMBERS of the Congress Committees may take part in the business discussion OR ARE ALLOWED TO VOTE."

It was further resolved that the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee should act as Hon. Secretary to all Sub-Committees. This I have done except in one or two cases, when the Members of the "Philatelic Terms" Sub-Committee made verbal arrangements at one meeting for the next, and therefore did not require notices to be sent out.

It was not deemed necessary to hold another Meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee, and the execution of the work was left in my hands.

In accordance with the decision of the Birmingham Congress, the "Glossary of Philatelic Terms," in the form in which it was presented to the Third Philatelic Congress, was reprinted, and two copies were sent to each Philatelic Society of Great Britain, with the request to make suggestions and additions to it.

The invitation of the United Scottish Societies to hold the Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Edinburgh next year was issued at the last Congress and unanimously accepted.

The invitations to hold the Congress in 1914, 1915, and 1916, issued since the last Congress by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, the North of England Philatelic Society, and the Leeds Philatelic Society respectively, were received and communicated to every Philatelic Society in Great Britain and also to the Philatelic Press.

To avoid delay in receiving notices, etc., it is essential that all Societies should inform me as early as possible of any change of names and addresses of their Hon. Secretaries in future.

A good deal of correspondence relating to the arrangements of this Congress was received and dealt with by the Central Office. I shall be very pleased if I have thus saved the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary a part of their onerous work.

According to Paragraph 7 of the Rules and Regulations, I posted the first appeals for the Annual Subscriptions for 1911-12 to every Philatelic Society of the United Kingdom on the list at the beginning of October last. As many Societies did not respond to the appeal, I had to issue three or four reminders to several Societies. I am sorry to say that in spite of my letters, three Societies who are represented here at this Congress have so far failed to remit me their small share towards the working expenses of this Committee; and I trust that this Congress will make the Rule concerning the payment of yearly Contributions stricter and more binding for all those Societies who "are willing to support the holding of Philatelic Congresses," thus saving the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer a good deal of work and the Fund unnecessary postage and clerical expenses.

Thirty-eight Societies have so far remitted me their Subscriptions for 1911-12:—

	£	s.	d.
25 Societies at 5s. each	125	0	0
7 " at 10s. "	70	0	0
6 " at 15s. "	90	0	0
	14	5	0
The expenses amount to	8	0	2
Leaving a Balance in hand of	66	4	10

In accordance with Rule No. 8, I request you to appoint two Delegates to act as Honorary Auditors, to whom I shall hand all receipts and vouchers, so that they may audit my account and report on it at one of the later Business Meetings of this Congress.

In concluding my Report, I express the hope that the Delegates will accept this Report, and that a formal resolution will be duly proposed and seconded:—

"That the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain confirm the institution of a Permanent Congress Committee on the same lines as heretofore."

If this Resolution is passed, I propose to move:—

1. That the election of the Members of this Committee for 1912-13 should be proceeded with at once, in accordance with Rule No. 5.

2. That Rule No. 7 should be worded as follows:—

"Every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress *must* pay a small annual contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale:—

Societies under 100 Members	5s.	per annum.
Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members, but not more than 200 Members	10s.	"
Societies of over 200 Members	15s.	"

The Annual Report having been read and adopted, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain confirm the institution of a Permanent Congress Committee on the same lines as heretofore."

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot to serve on this Committee for 1912-13:—

Major E. B. EVANS, Messrs. A. LÉON ADUTT, M. P. CASTLE, J. J. DARLOW, R. HOLLICK, C. J. PHILLIPS, and F. REICHENHEIM.

The wording of Rule No. 7 was altered as suggested. Messrs. W. G. Cool and J. J. Darlow were elected Hon. Auditors, and subsequently issued the following:—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR 1911-12.

	£	s.	d.
To Printing of Glossary	1	18	6
" Stationery	0	17	6
" Out-of-Pocket Expenses	1	7	0
" Typewriting and Clerical Expenses	1	18	5
" Postages, etc.	1	18	9
" Balance in hand	6	4	10
	14	5	0

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions:—			
6 Societies at 15s.	90	0	0
7 " 10s.	70	0	0
25 " 5s.	125	0	0
	14	5	0

(Signed) FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the vouchers and receipts appertaining thereto, and we hereby certify that the same are correct and that the balance shown is a true one.

(Signed) WM. GEO. COOL, }
JNO. J. DARLOW, } Hon. Auditors.

MARGATE, 1st May, 1912.

The next business on the Programme was the

REPORT OF THE FORGERY COMMITTEE.

MAJOR E. B. EVANS, Chairman of the Forgery Subcommittee, presented the following Report:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—Since the Congress in June last year, the Committee has held a number of meetings, at which various subjects relating to the manufacture and sale of faked stamps and forgeries were discussed, and certain important steps have been taken, the details of which it would manifestly be inadvisable to publish.

It will be remembered that we were able to report to the last Congress that we had communicated with the various countries in the Postal Union, and had received favourable replies from a large number of them. We have continued our work in this direction.

The Committee, for their own information and at their own expense, have taken counsel's opinion upon certain aspects of the sale of forged or faked stamps by private contract or by public auction. In this connection we would point out to collectors in general that it is most desirable that action should be taken in all cases where it is possible to prove fraud or to recover sums paid for forgeries, or stamps that have been tampered with. It is only by such means that the dissemination of those things can be put a stop to, and experience has shown that there is a great, though perhaps not altogether unnatural, unwillingness on the part of collectors who have been defrauded to take the trouble necessary to bring offenders to justice.

The Committee is unfortunately hampered by the want of funds. It is most essential that funds should be provided to enable the Committee to make further investigations, and to take active steps, where such steps appear to be possible or desirable.

MAJOR EVANS went on to say, after reading the report, that he thought the Congress would agree with him that it was most undesirable to let people know too much of what was being done in the way of detection of forgeries, because it would be giving valuable information to the very people they didn't want it to reach. The sting of the report was in the tail; what was wanted was money to carry on their investigations in matters of forgery and fraud. Without that they could do nothing.

MR. REICHENHEIM suggested that the Societies should provide voluntary contributions for the work of this Committee.

MR. W. DORNING BECKTON (Manchester Philatelic Society) asked what amount of funds Major Evans had in his mind; did he mean £10, £100, or £1000?

MAJOR EVANS: All we can get.

MR. BECKTON: That is just the reply I should have expected from Major Evans. He might give us a general idea of what the Committee do require; whether they want £50 or £100.

MR. REICHENHEIM: So far as I know, Mr. Beckton is a solicitor, and we would ask him how much the fees are, in advance. We do whatever we can for the Societies and Philately in general, and we

have come to the conclusion that it would be better to ask for voluntary contributions and keep them separate from the general fund.

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard the discussion on the subject, and he thought they would agree with Major Evans that such an important Committee could not be carried on without some guarantee as to funds. Mr. Reichenheim had said he would endeavour to get over the difficulty by sending out a circular inviting funds, but that did not give a guarantee that funds would be forthcoming. He would be pleased to support a proposition to his Society that after the expenses of the Congress had been defrayed, they should allocate some of the surplus, if any, to the fund. If unable to do so, he would subscribe something personally.

MR. HOLLICK said he thought he could promise a guinea on behalf of Birmingham.

Other promises immediately forthcoming were made as under: City of London, £1 1s.; North of England, £1 1s.; Northampton, £1 1s.; Brighton Juniors, 10s. 6d.; Dundee and District, 10s. 6d.; Society of Stamp Collectors, £1 1s.; Cinque Ports, 10s. 6d.; Leeds, £1 1s.; Herts, £2 2s.; Manchester, £2 2s.; Royal Philatelic, £2 2s.; Manchester Juniors, 10s. 6d.; South Wales and Monmouthshire, 10s. 6d.; Society of Stamp Collectors (Hamburg Section), 10s. 6d.; Birmingham, £1 1s.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought that was a very good start, and he would say on behalf of Thanet that they would not be behind.

MR. F. A. BELLAMY (Oxford) moved a vote of thanks to Major Evans for the good work he had done. He had borne the brunt of the work, and their thanks were also due to the very excellent Committee, over which Major Evans presided.—MR. M. ALBRECHT (Manchester) seconded, and the resolution was carried amid applause.

This concluded the business of the first session.

At the close of the session a stamp auction was conducted by the honorary auctioneer, Mr. J. J. Darlow, the proceeds of which were for the Congress funds. A general Bourse for the sale and exchange of stamps was also open.

At 8.30 p.m. there was a reception in the Queen's Hall by the Officers and Members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, followed by a most delightful Concert, from which the guests were unable to tear themselves away until a late hour. It formed a fitting conclusion to the harmonious proceedings of the first day of the Congress.

THE SECOND SESSION

of the Congress was opened at 10.30 a.m., on May 2nd, by the CHAIRMAN, who announced that the Postmaster-General had authorized the Margate postmaster to permit Delegates to the Conference to visit the Margate Post Office. It might interest some of them to know, he added, that the Margate post office was quite a model post office and quite up-to-date, and Margate was one of the first towns in England to have an entirely underground system of telephone cables, and to adopt the very latest electric switch-board. From the comments he had heard he was led to believe that the attention given to the Congress postal arrangements in the hall was giving the Delegates and visitors every satisfaction.

The first business of this session was the reception of the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHILATELIC TERMS,

which was presented by MR. F. A. BELLAMY (Oxford Philatelic Society), as follows:—

The present is the second report of this Committee submitted to the Philatelic Congress, the first report having been read last year by Mr. C. J. Phillips, on behalf of Major E. B. Evans.

Previous to the commencement of the consideration of the separate details, the first Committee decided to restrict the Glossary to only such words as had a real Philatelic meaning or application, as distinct from those in common use which had merely a dictionary definition, and which could not be appropriated solely by Philatelists. These decisions were adopted by the present Committee.

The Committee first appointed met several times. Their list was printed and freely distributed last year to all Delegates of the Third Philatelic Congress, a few days before the meeting. It was intended by the Committee as a preliminary or tentative list of terms, subject to further revision. After a general discussion upon the report (which included the printed list) two resolutions were agreed to. One, that the Committee be requested to consider the subject further; and the other, that all Philatelic Societies in this country should also be invited by the Committee to consider the printed list and send in criticisms, suggestions, or additional terms by December 31st.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. Reichenheim, sent a copy of the printed list to every Philatelic Society, requesting that they would assist the Committee by acting upon the second resolution. There was a considerable response to this, though many Societies deferred their deliberations until the Committee had nearly completed their work.

Though the Committee would have welcomed more help from the Societies, they esteemed the omission of a more general response as an honour, in that the Societies reposed their confidence in the Committee's determination to do their best with this very difficult, thorny and indeterminate subject. They desire to return their thanks to those Societies which rendered help, and they take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., Limited, for kindly providing a room for the Committee's use.

The Committee have spared neither time, thought, nor investigation to produce a Glossary of Philatelic Terms which should meet with the whole-hearted approval of all British Philatelists; they are presumptuous to hope that their labours may succeed in removing some, at least, of the misuse and misappropriation of words and terms in Philately, and that the Glossary may be approved and appreciated in this country by the general adoption of the definitions as expressed therein. A special appeal is made to editors and writers of Philatelic papers, who, besides doing an incalculable amount of good for Philately, are mostly responsible for the dissemination of certain inaccurate and inconvenient terms, words and expressions.

The Committee have considered the question of printing the Glossary, also its cost and publication; they have hopes that a medium may be found and that their labours may have a satisfactory termination. Though the powers delegated to the Committee by the Congress permitted them to proceed with the printing and publication, the Committee decided to leave that matter for the present Congress to arrange.

MR. ARMSTRONG (Thanet Philatelic Society) said before proceeding further with the matter he would like to know what had been accomplished since the last Congress, and what it was proposed to print. Last year the list was referred back by the Congress for a more complete list of Philatelic terms. He would like to know from Mr. Bellamy, or some other member of the Committee, what steps they proposed to take to place the Glossary in the hands of Philatelists.

MR. G. JOHNSON (Birmingham Philatelic Society) moved and MR. H. A. SLADE (Herts) seconded the reception of the report, and this was carried.

MR. J. J. DARLOW (Permanent Congress Committee) said he thought the suggestion made by Mr. Armstrong was a most useful one. As Major Evans said the previous day, there was always a sting in the tail, and that was the matter of funds. He would ask: What was the state of their funds at the present

moment, and what steps could be taken to publish and circulate the Glossary?

MR. REICHENHEIM explained that the Permanent Committee was approached on this subject by the Sub-Committee, and he wrote to a firm, whose reply he would, with their permission, read:—

"From Stanley Gibbons, Ltd."

"391 Strand, London, W.C.,

"To Franz Reichenheim, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—In reference to your conversation with me this morning, we have the pleasure to inform you that we are willing to print and publish the List of Philatelic Terms as drawn up by the Committee of the Congress, and to sell the same at the price of 3d. per copy net, on condition that we have the sole rights of sale, and that no advertisements will appear in the work.

"Yours faithfully, STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD."

Continuing, Mr. Reichenheim said his idea of what was wanted was the same sort of thing as the work of the Royal Philatelic Society, and that it was desirable to get it into the hands of every one who was interested. He had, with that view, pleasure in moving that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons should print the Glossary on the terms proposed.

MR. W. G. COOL (Herts Philatelic Society) seconded this.

MR. E. PHILPOT CROWTHER (Dundee Philatelic Society) thought if the Congress decided to publish the Glossary of Philatelic Terms, any publisher of repute would print it of his own accord, without the necessity of giving a monopoly to anybody.

MR. R. HOLLICK (Birmingham), whilst willing to support Mr. Reichenheim's proposition, was anxious to preserve their birthright. He did not think it would be wise to give everything to Messrs. Gibbons or anybody else.

MR. DARLOW gave it as his opinion that publication by such a firm as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons would give additional value to such a work.

MR. W. E. LINCOLN (International Philatelic Union) pointed out that the Glossary should be an asset to them, but, as suggested, the copyright would be vested in the firm printing it.

MR. F. J. PEPLow (Philatelic Literature Society) regretted they had not something more tangible before them, and said he failed to see what they could do until they had the list before them. He regarded the offer of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons as an offer made on a business basis, which would be a matter for further discussion when they had something more tangible to work upon. With regard to the publication of this list, he understood that one of the things that deterred the Committee from bringing it out was that it might be made use of by unauthorized people, and if that were true it would be distinctly undesirable. If Messrs. Stanley Gibbons published the list, as he hoped they would, they should establish the copyright in that list for the Congress, in whose hands it should be. He did not think they would get better terms.

MR. W. WARD (Bolton Philatelic Society) doubted if any publisher could hold the copyright. It would, he suggested, be of benefit to every Philatelic journal to copy the terms into the Philatelic papers, and no doubt Mr. Lincoln had raised the matter as he would like to print it in his catalogue. It would be silly to put a copyright in such a thing, even if it could be done. It was impossible to copyright an English dictionary, and equally impossible, in his opinion, to copyright a Glossary.

MR. L. C. GOLDSMITH (Society of Stamp Collectors) took it to be the desire of the Congress, in compiling

this list of terms, to give it as wide a circulation among stamp collectors as possible. It would be very undesirable if the copyright were given into the hands of any particular firm, as it would restrict publication.

MR. PERCY BISHOP, as a member of the Philatelic Terms Sub-Committee, moved as an amendment and an addition to the Resolution moved by Mr. Reichenheim, "That the copyright of the Glossary remain the property of the Congress. Further, that the Permanent Committee, as being the leading authority representing the Congress, shall grant, or refuse to grant permission, as the case may be, to reprint or make extracts from the Glossary." He thought the editors of Philatelic journals might be trusted not to steal the property of the Congress.

MR. JOHNSON (Birmingham Philatelic Society) seconded this.

Other speakers on the motion and amendment included Mr. Hollick, Mr. Yardley, Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Melville, and Mr. W. Scott, and at the close of a long and animated debate the amendment, "That the offer of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons be accepted, subject to the copyright of the Glossary being vested in the Congress," was carried, and the Chairman said he was glad the Congress had come to such a satisfactory and unanimous decision.

MR. REICHENHEIM said he would wire at once and ask if Messrs. Stanley Gibbons would accept the condition proposed.

THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

MR. D. B. ARMSTRONG (Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society), in the absence of and for the Delegates from the Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society, moved formally the following resolution, for the wording of which he disclaimed responsibility:—

"This Society recommends that the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain should take steps with the idea of inducing all album and catalogue makers to call every country by one name, preferably by that used in the country itself."

In order to permit of discussion the Rev. A. V. Woodward (Christ's Hospital Society) seconded the proposition *pro forma*.

An amendment was moved that the proposition lie upon the table, and this was carried by twenty-five votes to seven.

A RENDEZVOUS FOR PHILATELISTS.

In accordance with notice on the Agenda, MR. PERCY C. BISHOP, for the Society of Stamp Collectors, moved:—

"That, in the opinion of the Congress, it is desirable to establish in London a central rendezvous for Philatelists, to be supported eventually by all the Philatelic Societies; that the Committees of all Philatelic Societies represented at the present Congress be requested to consider the matter at the earliest opportunity, and that a Committee to sit in London be now appointed to examine into the details and possibilities of the scheme, such Committee to consist of one representative of each of the London Societies, and one representative of the Permanent Congress Committee."

It was not, he said, his intention to read them a set paper on the subject of the resolution, but he desired to express the opinion that such a rendezvous would be most useful, not only to Philatelists in London itself, but to Philatelists coming up from provincial towns who had time to kill and would like to kill it in the company of other Philatelists. The only resorts of many at the present time were the stamp shops—very interesting, but often very expensive—and provincial men and London Philatelists would prefer to have some recognized place to go to, where they could

grasp the hand of a brother Philatelist, where they could have books to read and find there a snug rendezvous. Provision might be made for letting part of the premises for stamp auctions, and he saw no reason why a central place could not be provided for the purposes he had outlined. He had only put the matter before the Congress in a rough way with a view to having the question discussed, and he formally moved the resolution.

MR. D. B. ARMSTRONG cordially supported the suggestion and seconded the resolution.

MR. T. W. PECK (Birmingham Philatelic Society) suggested that this resolution should be amalgamated with the matter to be brought before the Congress that afternoon in Mr. Corfield's paper. They were two analogous subjects. It seemed quite practicable to inaugurate a central club and a central Philatelic museum, and the two could be entered upon and discussed together.

MR. CORFIELD (Fiscal Philatelic Society) said he was quite willing to leave it to the Congress to decide whether the two should be combined. If Mr. Armstrong would read the resolution he sent him, they might come to some arrangement and leave the discussion to the afternoon.

MR. ARMSTRONG said the resolution was worded as follows: "That this Congress, being of opinion that it is desirable to recognize the importance of establishing a Postal Museum in London, and continuing the National Stamp Collection, hereby appoints a Committee of four (with power to add to their number) to make the necessary preliminary inquiries and provisional arrangements, and report to the next Annual Philatelic Congress."

It was suggested by MR. H. H. HARLAND (Croydon Philatelic Society) that it was unfair to Mr. Corfield to consider this in any way until they had heard his paper.

MR. BISHOP having expressed his willingness to allow his resolution to be amalgamated with Mr. Corfield's, or dealt with in any way they thought fit, it was decided to defer the discussion to the afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

MR. A. LÉON ADUTT in the Chair.

The following papers had been printed and circulated among the Delegates for the afternoon meeting:—

"Paper by Mr. Wilmot Corfield on the provision of a Central Philatelic and Postal Museum in London."

"Resolution by the Junior Philatelic Society, moved by Baron E. Leijonhufvud, *re* Franking Machines."

MR. PERCY BISHOP formally moved the following resolution, in conjunction with Mr. Wilmot Corfield's paper, which was taken as read: "That this Congress, being of opinion that it is desirable to recognize the importance of establishing a Postal Museum and a Central Philatelic Rendezvous in London, and of continuing the National Stamp Collection, hereby appoints a Committee of four (with power to add to their number) to make the necessary preliminary inquiries and provisional arrangements, and report to the next Annual Philatelic Congress."

MR. CORFIELD seconded the resolution. He did not know, he remarked, that he need say anything then to emphasize the importance of the suggestions; neither did he see any real reason for reading his paper at length, as it had already been published by the Philatelic Press, and proof sheets were in the hands of the Delegates. But the subject was one which must commend itself to all Philatelists, and if it was well ventilated at that session they would not have met altogether in vain. He could but express the hope that they would give the matter serious consideration.

MR. COCHRANE (North of England Philatelic Society) said, first of all, he would like to know if it was intended to have a rendezvous and museum in one place, because he thought that would be an advantage.

MR. CORFIELD, in reply, pointed out that the resolution suggested the appointment of a Committee of four (he would like to improve that, and say five), with the idea of making preliminary inquiries. Personally, he did not suggest any scheme of operations.

MR. BISHOP said if they approved of that, he would move that the number be five.

MR. CROWTHER (Dundee and District Philatelic Society), speaking as a provincial Philatelist, said he was in hearty sympathy with the proposal, and he would like to point out that it was not the huge and gigantic thing that it might appear to be. He instanced how, at Newcastle, a suite of rooms at one of the largest and most central hotels was allocated to an Aero Club, for exclusive use as its headquarters, and thought something similar might be done in London. This would not involve a heavy initial expense, and in the meantime they would have achieved a great thing.

MR. J. H. ABBOT (Manchester Philatelic Society) asked the Committee to take into consideration the affiliation of country clubs and provincial societies, not treating them as individuals, but arranging for the admission of an affiliated society to the use of the rendezvous.

The CHAIRMAN thought the idea an excellent one, but said these were small details that could very well be left to the Committee.

The proposal having been well discussed and generally approved of, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Committee was nominated and elected as follows: Messrs. Bacon, Bishop, Corfield, Melville, and Yardley.

Mr. Bishop was asked and agreed to act as convener of the first meeting.

AUTOMATIC FRANKING MACHINES.

Baron E. LEIJONHUFVUD (Junior Philatelic Society), whose paper was taken as read, submitted the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this Congress the increased use of automatic franking machines for postal purposes constitutes a danger to Philately, and it is desirable to now consider the most effective means of safeguarding our hobby."

MR. YARDLEY formally seconded the resolution, and at the close of an animated and interesting debate, in which the prevailing feeling seemed to be that the danger was at present more imaginary than real, the motion was submitted to the meeting and lost.

* * *

Again business was followed by pleasure, a most interesting entertainment being given in the Queen's Hall on the Thursday evening, consisting of a great Lantern display. The most striking feature in this was the LANTERN LECTURE, entitled, "Postage Stamps in the Making," by Mr. F. J. Melville, for which a Cinematograph Film had been specially taken for the Congress by the Warwick Trading Co., Ltd., London, at the celebrated Bank Note Engraving and Postage Stamp Printing Works of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., at Southwark Bridge. The processes of Engraving and Transferring; Cutting and Wetting the Paper; Printing, Gumming, Perforating, Examining and Packing the completed sheets, were all most graphically illustrated, and the hearty thanks of Philatelists are due to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for having permitted their famous works to

be, as it were, transported to Margate for the benefit of visitors to the Congress.

Other Cinematograph Films followed, showing scenes of a more or less philatelic and philanthropic nature, and a very pleasant and instructive evening was spent.

* * *

THE THIRD SESSION

of the Congress was opened at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, Mr. A. Léon Adutt in the Chair.

Before the commencement of the session the CHAIRMAN announced that he had received from the King's Private Secretary a letter, in which he stated that he had been commanded by His Majesty to thank the members of the Congress for the proofs of the special stamps which they had been good enough to forward for His Majesty's acceptance. He had further to express His Majesty's thanks for their kind message expressive of their loyalty, which the King much appreciated. Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress, who was also the patron of the Isle of Thanet Society, was abroad, and was at the moment somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, but he had been in communication with Sir John's son, who intended to take his father's place at the banquet. He had also received a cable from Paris offering hearty greetings and cordial felicitations from the French Societies. Mr. Melville, the Chairman went on to say, had asked him to state that the perforating machine which was on view the previous evening was the latest machine as used by Messrs. Harrison for the new King George V stamps. He would be most happy to demonstrate it. He was sure the Congress would greatly appreciate the kindness of Mr. Melville in bringing the machine down. The Chairman also notified that he should be glad to distribute tickets to Delegates and their friends who desired to visit the various municipal entertainments as the guests of the Mayor and Corporation.

MR. FRANZ REICHENHEIM reported that he had received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, an answer to his telegram on the subject of the publication of the Philatelic Glossary as follows: "If we publish we retain copyright.—GIBBONS." He had talked the matter over with several members of the Committee that had drawn up the Glossary, and as far as he could make out there were only two courses open to them: Either to accept Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' offer as laid down in their letter of the 25th, viz. to give them the absolute copyright; or that the Congress should reappoint the Sub-Committee and entrust them with the publication in such way as might seem best to them.

MR. J. A. LEON (City of London Philatelic Society) moved that the Congress accept the offer of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, as it stood. He thought the Congress must be of the opinion that it would be better to have the book without the copyright than the copyright without the book.

MR. G. C. SHIEKS (North Devon Philatelic Society) seconded. He said he thought that by adopting this course they would get the book well known, and that everybody would go for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' publication. It would certainly be best to accept the offer of that firm as it stood.

MR. REICHENHEIM remarked that he did not think any one would be able to publish the book at a cheaper price than threepence.

MR. J. J. DARLOW supported the proposition.

The resolution was carried by 34 votes to 18.

MR. E. R. WOODWARD (City of London) moved:—

"That in the opinion of this Congress it is desirable to form a National Philatelic Association, to consist of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United

Kingdom which desire to be affiliated to a central controlling body, whose main purpose shall be the elimination of fraudulent collectors from the membership lists of affiliated Societies or Clubs, and to generally assist in all matters connected with the advancement of the science of Philately; such Association to be governed by a Council elected by representatives from each Society or Club."

He said that in moving this resolution he felt that it embraced two features very difficult to be amalgamated in one motion. First they dealt with a principle, and then they suggested the machinery to be utilized to make that principle operative. He did not wish to bind the Congress as to the phrase "central controlling body," nor would he ask them to agree that Philately was a "science." It was not a question of wording. But, coming to the principle involved, there were a great many Societies represented there, and a great many Exchange Clubs not represented, whose members carried on their work apart from the main Societies. It was recognized that there were undesirable members, and the more popular the art became the more the undesirables seemed to increase. The evil against which the motion was directed was a crying evil, and his Society considered that, as the Congress had proved to have a practical side, they should also take some steps to deal with fraudulent collectors. A resolution had already been carried, with the object of establishing some central rendezvous for Philatelists, and there was another coming before them on the question of forgeries. They now asked them to take a third practical step by considering whether, in some shape or form, there could not be some centralization with the purpose of eliminating fraudulent collectors from the Societies and Clubs. He considered that centralization would strengthen the Societies, so that they would be able to obtain information and to act upon it with less fear of the law of libel and slander than would otherwise be the case. He had a suggestion to make, but he could not tack it on to the resolution. It was this: that the Committee which they had asked to undertake the consideration of establishing some central accommodation in London should also give some thought as to whether they could not collect and centralize the whole of the information in the possession of the various Societies throughout the country, and utilize it for the benefit of all. He wished it to be quite clearly understood that the resolution was intended to be of the most elastic character. His Society did not bind themselves to the phraseology, but to place themselves in order it was necessary to frame some resolution in terms to enable it to come before the Congress, and in order that it might be placed on the agenda.

MR. J. A. LEON (City of London Philatelic Society) seconded the resolution, and confirmed the arguments put forward by the proposer.

MR. P. C. BISHOP (Society of Stamp Collectors) supported the motion. He was sure that all present had listened with the deepest sympathy to the resolution which Mr. Woodward had so eloquently introduced and Mr. Leon had so ably seconded. As to the suggestion that the Committee appointed on the previous day should also deal with the matter now under discussion, the only fault he had to find was that it would throw an enormous amount of work on the shoulders of that Committee. Whether it would prove to be an intolerable burden remained for the future to determine. In connection with that, he would suggest that, if the course proposed was followed, Mr. Woodward should be immediately co-opted as one of the additional members of that Committee, and also Mr. Leon, of the same Society.

MR. WALTER SCOTT (South Wales and Monmouth

Philatelic Society) suggested that it was a matter which might be left to the Committee, who had power to add to their number.

MR. F. J. PEPLow (Philatelic Literature Society) urged that it would be a mistake to overload an already overworked Committee. If they did so, justice might not be done to either of the measures which they had under consideration.

MR. H. ALSOP (Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society) supported the resolution, which he said he regarded as a very desirable one. Fortunately his own Society did not contain any of the persons against whom the motion was aimed, but there was no doubt as to the existence of these undesirable people, and anything that could be done to check their activities should be heartily supported.

MR. D. B. ARMSTRONG (Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society) said it occurred to him that the functions suggested for the National Philatelic Association might very well be combined with those of the Permanent Congress Committee. It appeared to him unwise to have so many controlling bodies all working in different directions. If any arrangement could be made by which the Permanent Congress Committee could be placed in a position to supply the desired information, he thought it would be much better to leave the matter in their hands.

MR. DARLOW said the question had been discussed in its various phases on several previous occasions, though not so fully as it had been that day. He was afraid that the principal Societies would not join such a Protection Association. Among the Secretaries of the larger Exchange Clubs there was already a system of sending round the names of any new members as to whose credentials there was the slightest doubt, and although the names of such persons were not perhaps placed on a black list, they were not dealt with until it had been shown that they were at least reasonably honest. He thought the Committee appointed on Thursday might give the matter some consideration, but he did not think the Permanent Committee of the Congress could tackle it.

MR. G. C. SHIERS (North Devon Philatelic Society) suggested that it should be placed in the hands of the Committee appointed to deal with the question of the central rendezvous, with the addition of Mr. Woodward and Mr. Leon.

CAPT. CLARKE (Cinque Ports Philatelic Society) said he agreed that something should be done in the direction indicated, but thought the matter rested with the Secretaries of the Societies and their Committees to be more careful in regard to the members they elected.

MR. R. B. YARDLEY (Royal Philatelic Society) remarked, with regard to the suggestion that the Committee elected on Thursday should be instructed to deal with the matter, he had no practical experience of Exchange Clubs, and should not at all care to undertake the work.

MR. W. CORFIELD (Fiscal Philatelic Society) agreed with Mr. Yardley. He thought that either a separate Committee should be appointed or the matter should be left alone.

MR. R. HOLLICK (Birmingham) said he thought there were a good many Exchange Clubs throughout the country whose references needed looking into quite as much as those of the members.

MR. E. PHILIPOT CROWTHER (Dundee and District Philatelic Society) remarked that this matter had already been several times debated, and he thought the conclusion had been arrived at that the time was not yet ripe. The appointment of the Committee on the central rendezvous question was an important step forward, and when its object was achieved the Societies would be able to exchange confidential

notes with one another, and to eliminate undesirable collectors from their midst.

MR. F. J. MELVILLE (Junior Philatelic Society) said the purpose of the Congress was the exchange of opinions and not the establishment of any control over individual Societies. He held no brief for the Society, but he thought the Stamp Trade Protection Society was an organization mainly intended to cover the work the importance of which Mr. Woodward had urged as the main reason for the formation of a National Philatelic Association. He thought it would be wise, before they proceeded to take a vote, to learn from the Delegates of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, now represented at the Congress for the first time, what was the precise nature of the work done and how far it would cover the points raised by the resolution.

MR. T. W. PECK (Birmingham Philatelic Society) said every one agreed as to the existence of the evil, but personally he thought it very injudicious to include in the resolution the formation of another National Association. He suggested that the Sub-Committee of the Congress Executive be appointed.

MR. W. NICHOLS (Northampton Philatelic Society) said he was wholly in agreement with the remarks of the last speaker. Already there was the Stamp Trade Protection Association, which was, however, more or less of a private organization, and a Committee appointed by the Congress would have rather more weight than any organization of that kind.

MR. W. OAKLEY (Derby Philatelic Society) said most of the speakers appeared to be of a pessimistic turn of mind. Was it to be suggested that there was not sufficient wisdom and sagacity among them to enable them to surmount this difficulty? He asked for an explanation of the legal position of a Committee or Congress which attempted to deal with fraudulent collectors.

The CHAIRMAN observed that perhaps one of the legal delegates would give the answer. It was suggested that any information given to the Committee would be regarded as privileged.

MR. G. JOHNSON (Birmingham) did not think it was within the province of the Congress to do as had been suggested. If Secretaries of Societies would make use of the information which appeared in the Press in regard to fraudulent dealers it would be a step in the right direction.

MR. W. DORNING BECKTON (Manchester) said if the Congress gave full effect to the resolution, it practically meant an admission that the Societies represented had insufficient control over their own members. He suggested that further discussion of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

This amendment was seconded, and after some discussion lost by a large majority.

MR. DARLOW (Permanent Congress Committee) suggested that the wording of the resolution be altered to read: "That in the opinion of this Congress it is desirable that a Committee of five, with power to add to their number, be appointed to consider the formation," etc.

MR. WOODWARD said he would accept that amendment. It was also agreed to omit the words "the science of" before "Philately."

Thus amended the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Committee were elected thus: Messrs. Armstrong, Bishop, Johnson, Leon, and Woodward.

MR. W. NICHOLS (Northampton Philatelic Society) moved:—

"That in the opinion of this Congress all recognized Exchange Clubs, as well as Philatelic Societies, should be entitled to send Delegates to future Congresses, in order that the latter may be more truly representative of all sections of

the Philatelic community. Also that, if required, one session of the Congress might be devoted to the discussion of practical matters relating to Exchange Clubs and their management, with a view to the protection of the interests of their members."

He thought they would agree with him that the Congress was hardly representative of the whole community, inasmuch as members of the large Exchange Clubs had, at present, no official representation, although they were unofficially represented, as many of their members were representatives of other Societies. He thought the majority of the Delegates would agree that the working of Exchange Clubs was a matter of great interest, and that anything relating to their management was quite worthy of inclusion in the Congress programme.

MR. HUMPHREY BENNETT (Northampton Philatelic Society) seconded.

MR. W. WARD (Bolton Philatelic Society) said he thought it would be impossible to include Exchange Clubs.

MR. W. H. MILNES MARDEN (Derby Philatelic Society) remarked that most members of Exchange Clubs were active members of Philatelic Societies. The Societies, too, were the people who disseminated information, and who promoted the best interests of Philately. He was reminded of the story of the gentleman who made unsuccessful attempts to become a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and who afterwards sailed into Comes with a flying pennant bearing the letters "M.O.B.Y.C." Asked to explain their meaning, he said they meant "My Own Blooming Yacht Club." If the resolution was adopted he was confident that at future Congresses there would be many delegates sailing under the flag of their own blooming Exchange Club.

MR. A. J. SÉFI (North London) said an Exchange Club did not come within the category of a Philatelic Society, and therefore could not send Delegates to the Congress.

MR. T. W. PECK (Birmingham) said he did not think the admission of the Exchange Clubs should be entertained.

The CHAIRMAN admitted that the question was a burning one, which had been brought up at previous Congresses, and he thought it was well to thresh it out. The general opinion appeared to be that Exchange Clubs were commercial concerns, more or less, probably more, and therefore could not be regarded as on the same footing as Philatelic Societies.

The resolution was then defeated unanimously.

MR. A. J. SÉFI (North London Philatelic Society) moved:—

"That this Congress views with alarm the growing number of forged and faked stamps that are being placed upon the market, and urges that the greatest efforts be made to obtain a conviction against persons uttering or dealing in such stamps; and secondly, that auctioneers be asked to exercise greater discretion in the preparation of their catalogues, in order to prevent, as far as possible, these fraudulent specimens being passed in this way into circulation among collectors."

MR. G. C. SHIERS (North Devon Philatelic Society) seconded.

MR. REICHENHEIM suggested that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Forged Stamps, and moved an amendment to that effect, which Mr. Séfi accepted.

After discussion, in which MR. W. OAKLEY (Derby Philatelic Society), MR. F. J. PELOW (Philatelic Literature Society), and other delegates took part, this course was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN expressed in generous terms his appreciation of the courtesy and kindness which had been extended to him throughout this most interesting Congress.

A vote of thanks was adopted, amid enthusiasm, to Mr. Adutt for his conduct in the chair, Mr. Reichenheim and others expressing the view that the Congress had been the most useful and most successful yet held.

The CHAIRMAN: I am most grateful for your kind appreciation.

The CHAIRMAN then called for

THE CLOSING ADDRESS,

which was delivered by MAJOR EVANS, as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—The melancholy task has been allotted to me of bringing to a close what I am sure has been a most successful and pleasant series of meetings. I feel that it is not only a melancholy task, but at this particular moment to have to give a premature one, because although the business of the Congress comes to an end with this dismal address, there are other and more pleasurable proceedings to follow. It seems rather like winding up a company that is still in a most flourishing condition, and I might appropriately say—as our old friend Shakespeare did not say—

"I come to praise the Congress, not to bury it."

At the same time, even a premature burial—I beg pardon, a premature good-bye—is a painful thing, especially when one has to say it on behalf of a number of other people, but it is a far more dreadful thing to have to give an address towards the end of proceedings like these, at which all the most brilliant and clever things that one intended to say have already been said. I admit that they have been said far more eloquently than I could have said them; still, I would rather have said them myself. However, I have a few little crumbs left, and I have collected a few little things from the speeches of others, and if they are not entirely original, they may, if dressed up in rather different language, perhaps pass as reprints.

His Worship the Mayor of Margate, at the opening of the Congress, told you how those celebrated collectors, Hengist and Horsa, landed at Margate in days gone by. They were what we should call general collectors, a species that is now fast becoming extinct. They collected everything that they could lay hands on, not only in Margate and Ramsgate, and all over the Isle of Thanet, but throughout the county of Kent, and probably over a larger area still. That is, no doubt, the ideal method of collecting—to spread one's collecting over as large an area as possible and to take everything that one can get—if one is physically capable of doing it, and nobody happens to be looking. You were also told about St. Augustine, whose early patronage of Margate Sands has led to vast numbers of visitors *collecting*—I lay special emphasis on the word "collecting"—collecting on those sands even down to the present day. And I would have you to note that they collect there especially in the month of August, out of compliment to their illustrious forerunner St. Augustine. There is also, I believe, a tradition that St. Anthony, who had a whole issue of stamps all to himself not many years back, preached a sermon to the fishes from the end of Margate Jetty, but I cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of that account. Whether any special Philatelic Terms were used or quoted at Margate in those early days, I am unable to say, and the Committee of which I am a member has not been able to trace any with certainty. That watermarks were studied there can be no doubt whatever, and they were classified, not as at present: as single and multiple, but as high and low.

Coming to more modern times we find Margate celebrated in poetry. There is a touching poem, with which most of those present must be familiar, entitled, "Misadventures at Margate." Do not, however, be under any apprehension: such excellent care has been taken of all of us since we arrived here that I have no fear that any misadventures can have happened to any of us. I have referred to this poem merely because it contains mention of a young collector who collected a number of things that did not belong to him, and succeeded in getting safely away with the whole of his collection. I admit that stamps are not specially mentioned,

but if there had been any stamps about he would certainly have collected them and stuck to them. We may regard this as a shocking example of misplaced enthusiasm on the part of a young but not entirely inexperienced annexationist.

From the more or less historical facts which I have just narrated, you will perceive how natural and, indeed, inevitable it must be that a flourishing Society of Collectors should exist in this part of the country; and how still more natural it is that collectors from other parts of the country should collect in Margate, as we ourselves have collected during the last few days.

There are unfortunately—or perhaps I should say that there were until quite recently—no special issues of stamps for the Island of Thanet. It is doubtless for this reason that our Chairman has been led to devote his attention to the issues of other and less important Islands in distant seas, with the result that he has made a most wonderful collection, which we have had the pleasure of examining during our stay in Margate. While congratulating Mr. Adutt upon the success with which he has got together that great collection, I think that we Delegates are also to be congratulated upon having had this opportunity of examining it at our leisure.

His Worship the Mayor of Margate very modestly expressed some surprise that, after Philatelic Congresses had been held in the cities of Manchester, London, and Birmingham, Philatelists should have come to Margate. But, apart from all the sound historical precedents which I have been able to lay before you, showing how collectors of various kinds have been attracted to this place, we ourselves have been given the most excellent reasons for coming to Margate, in the shape of the entertainments that have been provided for us by our hosts of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. We have listened to music with charms that might soothe the savage breast of the most advanced Specialist; we have been shown every process in the manufacture of stamps so clearly, that when "The Increased Use of Automatic Franking Machines" shall have rendered the issue of stamps by the Post Office entirely unnecessary, we ought to be able to make stamps for ourselves, with a view to exchanging them with one another.

And the end is not yet—I mean the end of the programme, not the end of this address.

The wonder is, not that we should have come to Margate, but that any of us should ever want to go away again! And, therefore, what can you possibly want with a closing address, especially when some of the most interesting and delightful items in the programme are yet to come? That is the point that I wish specially to impress upon you. Really, ladies and gentlemen, under these exceptional circumstances, I feel that I am justified in declining to give you a *Closing Address*.

The CHAIRMAN said he had had the honour of listening to three closing Congressional addresses, but he did not think he had ever listened to one more interesting, more learned, or more amusing than that which had just been delivered by Major Evans. In the name of the Congress he asked him to accept their heartiest thanks.

On the Friday afternoon a most delightful expedition, in which the great majority of the Delegates and their friends took part, was made to the ancient city of Canterbury, where the party was conducted round the Cathedral by a gentleman who had its whole history at his finger-ends, and with the zeal of a specialist—such as all good Philatelists can appreciate—filled us up with information, historical and architectural, graphic details of the murder of Thomas à Becket, etc., and unwillingly allowed us to depart with the feeling that we had only seen enough to make us wish to see more, and more at our leisure. To those who know the "Garden of England," it is unnecessary to say that the procession of motor-cars, in which this little Canterbury Pilgrimage was made with such speed and comfort, passed through some most lovely country in its brightest and most beautiful season. There was

no time to stop to listen to "The Prior's Tale," but we caught a glimpse of a Venerable Abbot and a Bishop, either of whom could, no doubt, "a tale unfold" if occasion arose; and our friend Mr. Corfield has played the part of Chaucer, and celebrated our expedition in a brief poem, which he kindly allows us to publish here:—

THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMAGE.

3RD MAY, 1912.

The world is dun, the sky is grey
Where maimed Reculver looms afar,
And feathery poplars line the way
To Sturry on the road from Sarre.

We mind them all, we mind them well,
But most the blue-bells in the dell.

The Barbican beaks bold and bleak
To legioned Lundenwic the lost;
Less Stonar's port is hard to seek
And vantaged Vortimer down-tossed.
But still the blue-bells veil the gloom
Of wooded haunt with fairy bloom.

They fringe the path with hope elate
Of pilgrims to the shrine of Grace
For whom the great Cathedral gate
Opens wide beside the market-place.
The belfry bells that bid to knees
Are sweet, but scarce so sweet as these.

To cloister-nook from wave-kissed quay
The knights come spurring like the wind.
(Oh, Rosamund is good to see
And Clarembald, the Abbot, blind!)
From Birchington to Chislett mere
The blue-bells shake in fairy fear.

Fitzurse (his scabbard leaping light)
With Brito and de Tracy call
To Morville heading to the night
A furlong from the moated wall—
"King's Men!" "King's Men!" "For
King!" they cry.
The blue-bells droop as they flash by.

R'aux! R'aux! The torches flare
(Oh, Clarembald is more than blind!),
Men drag one from the cloistered square
Who passing leaves a world behind.
The splintering postern dripping red;
The blue-bells in the dale are dead.

Blood, blood, along the Norman's nave
Most nigh unto Our Lady's feet;
Blood creeping daubs the sobbing pave
To dead Augustine's shining seat.
Blood, blood beneath the woodland sky
Where stiff the livid blue-bells lie.

Fair Kent, the first of English lands,
She smiles on us as smiles the spring.
Her imaged fane, sky-thrusting, stands
For God and Church, for Church and King.
And every hurst is sheened to-day
With blue-bells in an English May.

For year on year the pilgrims stream
From round "The Tabard" in the Town.
The whispering blue-bells glance and gleam
To see the folk a-riding down.
And that is why they cluster nigh
As we come gliding, gliding by.

* * *

In the evening the fine dining-hall of the hotel was the scene of a banquet, given by the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, at which the member for Thanet (Mr. Norman C. Craig, K.C.), the Mayors of Margate and Ramsgate, the Delegates to the Congress, and a large number of visitors were present.

After full justice had been done (especially by the Canterbury Pilgrims) to an excellent menu, a lengthy toast list was gone through, Mr. J. Kevis, the Town Sergeant, acting efficiently as toastmaster.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. Adutt, proposed "The King," referring to His Majesty as the greatest monarch in the world, and alluding to King George's great interest in Philately. He announced that a letter had been received in the following terms:—

"Buckingham Palace,
2nd May, 1912.

"SIR,—I am commanded by the King to thank the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, now assembled at Margate, for the proofs from the plate of the special stamp issued in connection with the Congress which they have been good enough to forward for His Majesty's acceptance.

"I am further to express His Majesty's thanks to the Delegates attending the Congress for their kind message and expression of loyalty, which the King much appreciates.

"I have the honour, etc.,
"F. M. PONSONBY."

A marconigram was also received from Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart. (then in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea), and the Earl of Crawford. K.T., wrote:—

"DEAR MR. ADUTT,—I have this morning received your kind letter and the interesting and unique pull of the Commemoration Label, which will form one of the treasures of the Philatelic Library. I am greatly indebted to the Delegates and to yourself for this kindly remembrance. I trust that the Congress will have every success, and wish that I was able to move about, as in the past, so that I might have been able to get to Margate.

"Very faithfully yours,
"CRAWFORD."

The Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., wrote from the General Post Office, London, in these terms:—

"I am sorry that I shall be unable to attend the Fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate in consequence of the pressure of my Parliamentary duties, but I much appreciate the kindness shown me in sending the invitation and in sending me also the sheets of interesting stamps which have been designed as a souvenir of the gathering."

The Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (formerly Postmaster-General), expressed his regrets in these terms:—

"I am much obliged to you for your kind invitation and for sending me the sheets of stamps. I am afraid it will not be possible for me to avail myself of your courtesy, as my other engagements and work are so heavy that it is not possible for me to go to Margate. The sheets of stamps seem to be an interesting bit of engraving."

Fraternal greetings were received from Societies in France, Germany, and Australia.

MR. NORMAN CRAIG, K.C., M.P., submitted the toast of "The Mayors and Corporations of Margate and Ramsgate." He said all who lived in Thanet and knew their Mayors and Corporations realized at once that to talk about the merits of Mayors and the capacity of Corporations was mere child's play. He thought he should have been asked to deal with a more difficult topic, such as stamps, a subject on which he was profoundly ignorant, and as to which he could only claim that, when a small boy, he had an indifferent collection. It was a very great pleasure to see the Mayors of the sister towns present on such an occasion. It showed that they realized that this Congress, although but recently established, had already become a national institution. The hon. member said it was gratifying to be able to reflect in regard to all

the members of the local municipalities that they regarded public matters with a single eye to duty, and were actuated by the desire to be of service to the ratepayers.

The MAYOR OF MARGATE, in an interesting response, referred to the progress which the borough had made in various directions, and incidentally remarked that the old-fashioned lodging-houses had been replaced by such splendid premises as the Queen's Highcliffe. Margate's greatest asset was, however, its splendid air. Having quoted Sir James Paget's famous words on the subject—"No one can tell what it is in the air of Margate, but practical experience has proved that none better can be found"—the Mayor described in some detail the elaborate programme of municipal entertainments which had been prepared for the benefit of the visitors who were expected in increasing numbers during the season of 1912.

The MAYOR OF RAMSGATE, who also replied, said that in the few words which he addressed to those present at the opening of the Congress he recollected saying that in that building he felt very much at home. They often read as an inducement to visit some establishment that it would be found "a home from home." He did not think he ever realized so fully what that phrase meant until he came to the Queen's Highcliffe. The Mayor of Margate had made an excellent speech on the increased attractions of Margate, and had made him feel a little envious. The only reference he intended to make to Ramsgate was that although it did not seek to compete with Margate, it was a very practical town, and there was a friendly feeling existing between the boroughs, the authorities of which were alike desirous of increasing the reputation of Thanet as one of the chief sanatoria of England, and as a very real and valuable asset to the nation.

MR. J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O., proposed "The Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society." He said that when it was announced that this young Society had offered to undertake the organization of the Congress, there were some misgivings and fears. But the men of Kent were made of stern stuff, and the President and members of the Society had organized and carried out the Congress in a way which compared most favourably with anything of the kind that had ever gone before. For nine months at least the Society, with their able President, Mr. Adutt, and his worthy lieutenant, Mr. Armstrong, had been in the throes of work. He believed he was not disclosing any very great secret when he mentioned that in addition to all the work which had fallen to the task of the Secretary, Mr. Adutt had written and despatched no less than one thousand letters in connection with the Congress. All concerned were to be cordially congratulated.

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

In an able reply, MR. ADUTT said he regarded the selection of Margate as the venue of the Congress as a great honour to the Thanet Philatelic Society. With the assistance of Mr. Armstrong and the Committee he had endeavoured to the utmost to ensure the success of their gatherings. They did not enjoy the advantage of the experience of their colleagues in the large cities and towns where previous Congresses had been held; but they tried to do the work efficiently, and if they had succeeded they were more than amply rewarded for their efforts. They were honoured at the banquet, Mr. Adutt went on to say, by the presence of many distinguished and well-known men, which showed in itself appreciative recognition of the efforts of their young Society. Among the hundred delegates there were many who had come from distant parts of Scotland and elsewhere, and that was another indication that the efforts of the Society had not been made in vain. He also made special allusion to the courtesy

and zeal of the Postmaster of Margate, Mr. Norman Smith, and his energetic assistant Mr. Dunne, in regard to the Post Office set up at the Congressional headquarters. These gentlemen had given him all possible assistance, and they had been well backed up by the clerks in attendance. Indeed, he had heard many of the Delegates say that they never met more courteous postal officers. It would be interesting to many of those present to learn that on the first day of the establishment of the temporary post office they took more money than was taken at the whole of the previous Congresses, which showed that business was good in Thanet. As to the new General Post Office in Margate, it was right up-to-date in every way.

MR. ARMSTRONG also responded, saying he had been pleased to contribute in a small way to the success of the Congress.

THE DELEGATES.

DR. F. E. NICHOL proposed the toast of "The Delegates and Visitors" in a humorous speech. He said the Society was a very young one, and perhaps on that account it had a very deep sense of its responsibility and a very keen appreciation of the honour conferred on it by the selection of Margate as the locale of the Congress. After some playful references to the number of words which, like Philately and Philatelists, began with "Phil," the speaker mentioned *Punch's* reference to the special Home Rule stamp for Ireland, and went on to suggest that in future there should be a special Scotch stamp, printed in "black and white." As to what would be a suitable design for a special Welsh stamp, the imagination boggled. Dr. Nichol went on to refer to the splendid work done during the Congress and for Philately generally by Major Evans, and also to the presence of a distinguished visitor in the person of Mr. T. J. Barratt (of Messrs. Pears). He closed by asking those present to "phil" up their glasses and drink bumpers to the toast.

MAJOR EVANS replied, as did MR. BARRATT, who referred to the splendid viands and vintages which had made the banquet so agreeable. They were all

indeed greatly indebted to Mr. Adutt and his charming mother, Mrs. Wilkinson, whom he had the honour to have at his side. On behalf of the visitors he expressed his delight and satisfaction with the pleasures of the evening, and closed by saying *Floreat Philatelia—Floreat Highcliffe!*

This being the first occasion on which Philatelists of the gentler sex had graced the Congresses, COUNCILLOR KEEVE, in a happy speech, submitted the toast of "The Ladies," coupling with it the names of Mrs. Wedmore, Mrs. A. Léon Adutt, and Miss Brandreth Gibbs.

MISS GIBBS responded in a charming speech, MR. WEDMORE replying for his wife.

MRS. ADUTT, also responding in a graceful speech, said she was glad the company had allowed her to have her dinner in peace before informing her of the honour that would be thrust upon her. She confessed that she knew nothing about Philately, and, indeed, during the proceedings of the Congress she had been sufficiently busily engaged in taking the cash.

MR. F. STANLEY proposed "The Philatelic Press" in well-chosen terms, and those well-known and able writers on Philatelic topics, MR. P. C. BISHOP and MR. F. J. MELVILLE, made eloquent responses.

The final toast, "The Next Congress," was ably submitted by MR. D. B. ARMSTRONG, and replied to by MR. A. W. MACGREGOR, of the Scottish Philatelic Society.

A capital musical programme had been arranged, but some of the items had to be cut out owing to exigencies of time.

On the Saturday, the Congress proper having come to an end, the happy party broke up—to a certain extent—as also did the weather. But neither the one nor the other breach of continuity interfered with the success of the "Cinderella Dance," which brought the week to a fitting conclusion. We hear that the Dance—old age and infirmity prevented our being present in person—was a most enjoyable one. And, indeed, we have always heard that Kent is famous for its Hops!



The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCAIU

(Continued from page 80.)

THE prepayment of postage on letters, which was optional at first, became compulsory from the 1st of January, 1857, in accordance with a Royal Decree of the 6th May, 1856, the provisions of which are detailed in the following circular:—

General Post Office Department of the Island of Cuba.

"With a view to the putting in force of the order contained in Article 2 of the Royal Decree of the 6th May, 1856, by which is prescribed the prepayment of postage on all natures of the correspondence of the public, the Directors of Posts in this Island will act in accordance with the following regulations:—

"Art. 1. The charges for the correspondence of the public will continue to be calculated according to the tariff established for the franking of letters by the Royal Decree of the 18th December, 1854, thus:—

Letters.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real stamps.
"Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce will have 1 stamp.	
From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 "	" 2 stamps.
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 3 "
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "	" 4 "
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 5 "
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 "	" 6 "

"And so upwards, increasing one stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ real for each half ounce.

"The stamps at 1 and 2 reales will be employed under the above tariff.

"Art. 2. Letters deposited at the post offices to be despatched to their destinations, which bear no stamps or only a portion of the amount required, will be detained in the office.

"Art. 3. The preceding regulation applies both to the correspondence of the public intended for delivery within the island, and to that addressed to the Peninsula and the adjacent islands, and to the

Canaries and Porto Rico, as well as to that addressed to any place abroad in all cases in which the letters can be transmitted by the Post Office Department.

"Art. 4. The fact that such letters have been received at the office will be published, so that the persons who wrote them may be in a position to add the number of stamps required, if there is any means of communicating this information to them, and in the cases where this may not be possible the postmaster will address a notice regarding each letter in accordance with Form No. 1 attached hereto, to the addressee, showing the place and other details as given on the letter that is detained.

"One notice may serve for two or more letters, whenever the latter are addressed to the same person.

"Art. 5. The notices referred to above will circulate unsealed and without charge, being official correspondence on the postal service.

"Art. 6. The post office will draw up a list daily, showing in numbered order the letters detained, and will exhibit this list to the public during the ensuing month, filing it in the office records with similar lists at the expiration of the period named.

"Art. 7. The letters will be listed separately one month from another; the lists will show the number of the letter, the name of the person to whom it is addressed, and the place to which it should be despatched, as shown in Form No 2.

"Art. 8. If in the locality where the post office is situated any newspaper is published, there should be inserted in it, at the commencement of each month, as an official notification, a report of the letters that have been detained during the previous month and that have not been claimed, giving the same details as are shown in the list.

"Art. 9. None of the letters thus detained may be returned to the persons claiming them, even though they may be the writers of them; the claimants may only attach the necessary stamps, in the presence of the postmaster, after which formality they will be despatched accordingly.

"Art. 10. If, after the notice has been sent in accordance with Art. 4, the person who posted a detained letter affixes the required stamps and the post office then receives for the same purpose other stamps from the person to whom the letter was addressed, those stamps must be returned with great care, in a closed letter showing the reason for their return, bearing on the outside, so that it may be transmitted free of charge, the following notification: "Stamp returned by the Post Office."

"Art. 11. Newspapers, circulars, notices, and other printed matter deposited in the post office letter-boxes, as well as samples of all kinds to be transmitted through the post, must be prepaid by means of postage stamps; half the rate shown in the tariff for ordinary correspondence being charged, on condition that they contain no communication in writing.

"Art. 12. The regulation given above does not apply to newspapers and periodical publications, which are delivered at the post office by the editors, printers, publishers, or proprietors to be despatched to their destination, which will continue to be prepaid in cash, until orders are given by superior authority for the introduction of the special stamp created for franking articles of this nature.

"Art. 13. The charge for postage in the cases referred to in the preceding article is as follows:—

	Newspapers.	Printed Matter.
For circulation in the Island	2 \$ arb.*	3 \$ arb.
„ the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands	10 „	12½ „
„ the Philippines	20 „	25 „

* Abbreviation for pesos per arroba.

"The Post Offices will take care that packets of newspapers and printed works included in this regulation bear the obliteration of the *paid* mark, so that they may not be detained by any office of the department of posts.

"Art. 14. Whenever any post office notices a letter or written communication of any kind coming from another place, which is without prepayment wholly or in part, it will not transmit such letters and will put them on the list of letters detained and send to the addressee the notice prescribed in Art. 4.

"Art. 15. When correspondence in any locality cannot be prepaid through want of postage stamps, the District Post Office will send an urgent communication to this Head Office, in order that such steps may be taken as may be best for the public service.

"The Postmasters of this Island will be held most strictly responsible for the due execution of what is laid down in the circular of this date, which I communicate to Y.E. for your information.

"Havana, the 25th December, 1856.

(Signed) "NARCISO DE TORRE MARIN,
"Director-General."

According to this circular, newspapers and printed matter were charged one-half the rate for letters of the same weight. Prepayment was simple enough so long as the values of the stamps in use could be employed, but when the postage of a printed circular was only ¼ real we wonder how it was possible to prepay it, as Art. 11 states distinctly that the rate must be prepaid in stamps. At Havana it was possible, when necessary, to make use of the ½ real stamps, but what happened elsewhere, where these stamps were not on sale? There was only one other way, and that was by cutting the stamps in half; up to the present, however, half stamps of 1855 to 1867 have never been noted. Peradventure this is an oversight.

* * *

The Postal Circular of the 11th April, 1856, told us that the authorities had decided that for "some time" the stamps should be printed on unwatermarked paper. This period was of some considerable duration, in fact it never came to an end.

The supply of watermarked paper at Madrid having been exhausted by the 11th April, 1856, the second supply of stamps sent out that year was composed entirely of copies on the unwatermarked paper. These soon took the place of the stamps with Lozenge pattern watermark, the consignment of which, in all probability, was not a very large one. It is likely, therefore, that the new issue took place some three months after that of 1856, that is to say, about the 1st of January, 1857.

If we may judge from the stock of the watermarked stamps, that was purchased afterwards by a European dealer from a provident official who had returned home, the supply on hand cannot nearly have been used up. The authorities seem to have preferred to put in circulation the stamps on unwatermarked paper although they did not afford the same guarantee against forgery as the stamps with the watermark. It was perhaps this superabundance of 2 reales stamps that led the dealer in question to surcharge some of

them. The surcharge thus applied is *over* the line in pen-and-ink, which was drawn across all these stamps, and this fact should prevent these forgeries from being very dangerous, and the less so as no 1856 stamps were ever overprinted "Y $\frac{1}{2}$."

Issue of January, 1857.

Type of 1855 and 1856, with effigy of Isabella II, differing from the preceding only in the paper, which is machine-made and without watermark.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., blue (bright, pale, dull), sky-blue, greenish blue (pale and deep), indigo.
- 1 ,, olive-green, yellow-green (pale to bright), green (pale to bright), emerald.
- 2 ,, rose (pale to bright).
- 2 ,, orange-red (pale to deep).

This last variety arrived with the last supply of the stamps.

Varieties, with "CORRFOS," or "CORRLOS" for "CORREOS."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., blue.

Essays, or *Proofs*, are like the Stars for multitude:—

(a) *White wove, satin-surfaced paper.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., blue, deep blue, grey-blue, greenish blue, Russian green, black, red.
- 1 ,, black, red, rose, bright green, yellow-green.
- 2 ,, carmine (pale and bright), black, green, brown, canary-yellow.

(b) *Greyish white paper.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., blue.

(c) *White laid paper.*

- 1 r.p.f., green.

(d) *Bluish wove paper.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., black.
- 1 ,, carmine-red.

(e) *Bluish laid paper.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., blue.
- 1 ,, ,, red.

(f) *Green wove paper.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., blue.
- 1 ,, bronze-green, red-brown.

(g) *Green laid paper.*

- 1 r.p.f., yellow-green.

(h) *Buff wove paper.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., Russian green.
- 1 ,, green, vermilion.

(i) *Rose wove paper.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., Russian green.
- 1 ,, green, bronze-green, red, vermilion.

(j) *Brown wove paper.*

- 1 r.p.f., red.

(k) *Saffron wove paper.*

- 1 r.p.f., red.

(l) *Red wove paper.*

- 2 r.p.f., blood-red.

(m) *Yellow wove paper.*

- 1 r.p.f., red, green.

(n) Printer's trial impression, on white wove paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., blue; double impression on the face.

Forged Stamps that Passed for Postage.—The watermarked paper seems to have deterred the forgers, but on its use being abandoned, which rendered imitation more easy, the Secretary to the Government found occasion, as early as 1858, to draw attention to the existence of forged stamps, of which he recognized, he said, two different plates. We know a dozen different types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, and the *D.B.Z.*, 1905, page 130, described no less than fifteen! Of the 1 real we know six types, and of the 2 reales we are told of two varieties, in a well-known collection in Paris.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ r.f.p., blue; 12 or 15 types.

- 1 ,, green; 6 types.
- 2 ,, rose; 2 ,,

Of one of the varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, a correspondent tells us that proofs exist in *blue* and in *rose*; and of one of those of 1 real in *blue*, *red*, and *green*. The forgers appear to have gone in for essays of colour, which are not usually a speciality of theirs.*

Here is the cry of alarm that was raised by the aforesaid Secretary:—

"*Secretariat of the Government.*"

"The Government having learnt that there have been introduced clandestinely into the island forged stamps, intended for the franking of private correspondence, His Excellency has decided that letters bearing them are to be detained at the Post Offices, without prejudice to other steps that may be taken. And in order that they may be recognized, notice is given that there are two distinct plates" [or types] "of these stamps, and they differ from the genuine in their size, which is a line smaller than the latter in height; and the outline of the face and the drawing of the hair of Her Majesty's portrait are very roughly executed; and whereas the genuine have 32 dots in the right upper spandrel, 27 in the left upper, 27 again in the right lower, and 28 in the left lower, in the forgeries they are very uneven and irregular, and there are 24 at upper right, 18 at upper left, 27 at lower right, and 20 at lower left; they may also be distinguished by a flaw at the end of the first 'R' of the word 'CORREO,' which is joined or tied to the first stroke of the second 'R,' and by a little defect which may be noticed in the outline of the nose of the profile, at the height of the eye.

"The above is ordered to be published in three numbers of the *Official Gazette* for general information.

"Havana, the 9th of February, 1858.

(Signed) "MIGUEL SUAREZ VIGIL.

"For the Secretary."

* Is it possible that some of these imitations, especially those in divers colours, are of more modern date and were intended to defraud collectors, rather than the Post Office?—Ed. *M. J.*

* * *

To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Lord Crawford's British East Africa Stamps.

THIS is another very fine, specialized collection, in two volumes. There are very large numbers of entire sheets and panes, many of them of considerable rarity.

Among the rarer stamps I can just briefly note a few:—

1890. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, the rare variety with "HALF" for "HALF."
 1890-1. All the *imperf.* and *partly perf.* stamps, most of them in blocks of four, both unused and used.
 1891. Provisionals, a grand lot, including unused copies with the hand-stamped and MS. surcharges, and rare pairs and blocks.
 July, 1895. A superb lot of the stamps with local overprints, including an entire sheet of the rare 1 a., green; also many errors with double overprints.
 Nov., 1895. This issue is profusely represented, with nearly full sets of all the errors and varieties; and many rare blocks and scarce settings.

Lord Crawford's Zanzibar Stamps.—I know of only three really fine collections of the stamps of Zanzibar; this is one of the three, and in *rare* varieties and *errors* I think that it is at least as strong as either of the other two.

There are such enormous numbers of rare stamps in these volumes, that I only draw attention to some of the very best things:—

10 Nov., 1895. With overprint in *blue*.
 1 a., plum; a mint block of four.

With overprint in *black*.
Error "Zanzidar."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., green,	3 unused, 4 used.
1 a., plum,	1 " 1 "
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., sepia,	1 " 1 "
2 a., blue,	1 " 3 "
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green,	1 " 1 "
3 a., orange,	2 " 1 "
4 a., olive-green,	— " 1 "
6 a., brown,	1 " — "
8 a., mauve,	— " 2 "
12 a., purple on red,	— " 1 "

Error "Zanzibar."

Set of all the values, unused, in pairs.

Error "Zanzibar."

3 a., orange, in a large block.

Error "Zanzibar."

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green, unused, in a pair.

This error, with the complete "p," before the tail was broken off, is very rare.

Errors, with "r" omitted, and "r" inverted.
 2, 3, and 5 rupees, set of both of these.

The Provisionals of 1895, 1896, and 1898 form a marvellous lot, including almost all the known errors; also many large and interesting blocks, showing the make-up of the sheets.

Lord Crawford's Sudan Stamps.—A grand specialized collection, in two large volumes. The first issue is represented by a number of sheets, in varying shades; strips showing the six types; and stamps with inverted and misplaced overprints. All the

issues are shown in blocks and single copies, unused and used. The Official stamps are a grand lot, including many rarities that can now be seldom found in the stock-books of the dealer.

The above collections are a portion of the collection recently purchased by Mr. Peckitt, a large portion of which was acquired by our publishers. Further volumes are being priced, and will be described when they are ready for sale.

* * *

Bergedorf.—A 4 "okc," black on *brown*, is described in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, March, 1912, as having been sold at a London auction. I suppose this is an Indian contraction for "orl korrek cancellation," as it could hardly have been a printer's error for "4 sch."

The same journal, in its February number, makes M. Mezzadri speak of paying 50 fcs. for the 3 Sires of Tuscany! I can find no mention in history of the sale of these "fathers of their country."

Recent Purchases.

A Fine Specialized Collection of the Stamps of the Transvaal.

This is a small, but very choice collection, especially strong in the stamps of the first type, mostly unused and in superb condition. Many of the finest specimens came from the collection of the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell. I note a few of the most interesting:—

1869. *Imperf.*, 1d., 6d., and 1s., superb mint 'copies.
 4 April, 1870. *With fine roulette*, 1d. and 6d., mint.
 10 May, 1870. " " " 1s., mint.
 1876. " " " 3d., mint, on *pelure*.
 July, 1877. *With overprint in red*.
 6d., blue, unused.
 3d., lilac on *pelure*, mint.
 1877. *With overprint in black*.
Pelure paper, 1d., *imperf.* and *fine roulette*, unused.
 " *Surfaced paper*, 1d., wide overprint, unused.
 Oct., 1877. *Four* copies of the very rare errors with the *overprint omitted*. Very few collections contain even two of these rarities.

There are also many fine mint pairs and strips of the older issues, and in this choice collection the most advanced collector may find something of use to him.

A Specialized Collection of the Stamps of Belgium.

This collection has been formed, during the past twenty years, by a gentleman in an official position, which enabled him to get rare things that are not often in the market. The collection is in a very large, specially made album; it consists mostly of unused stamps, with a few fine used pairs, etc., of the early issues. A special feature is the great number of shades of each value, and there is a grand lot of blocks and some rare sheets. The proofs and essays are also good; and so are the Parcel Post stamps, amongst which are many uncatalogued errors.

Sectional Imperial Album.—This immense work is now approaching completion. The following are the sections that have been put on sale in the past four months: Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Liberia, Japan, Japanese P.O.'s, Panama Canal Zone.

Prices will be found in our advertising columns.

Sarawak, January, 1895.—Our publishers recently obtained an entire sheet of the 2 cents, in *green* (the colour of the 8 cents), overprinted with various values in "pence" in *red*. On looking into the history of these curiosities, I found that they were fully described by Mr. F. J. Melville in his handbook on *The Postage Stamps of Sarawak*.

Mr. Melville says on p. 58:—

"It is evident that at one time there was a proposal to change the currency into pence, as we have some interesting proofs of the 1895 series surcharged in pence."

And after this a long, detailed list is given.

I was not quite satisfied with this theory, that there was at one time a proposal to change the currency to English money, so I made some inquiries, and I have before me an official letter, which is personal, but of which the following extract is word for word as written:—

"There never was any idea that I know of of a pence issue. I remember the production of the sheets overprinted for pence perfectly, and their origin was this. Shortly after printing the Sarawak stamps, we were producing the British South African stamps, which, as you know, have figures in each corner and pence at the bottom. These were to be printed on a sheet about the same size as the Sarawak stamps, and to test the stretch of the paper, with a view to the registration of the two colours, we took some spoil sheets of the Sarawak stamp we had, and set up in a frame several sets of figures with pence, and overprinted them. I enclose you a sheet showing exactly what was done, so from this merely mechanical experiment in our factory, the magnificent theory of a pence issue has been built up by some one ignorant of the truth."

New Stock Books arranged since last list published in the "M.J."

Great Britain, Telegraph Stamps.

A very poor book. These stamps seem to have sold very well during the last twelve months; even the Private Telegraph Companies' stamps have been very much cleared out.

Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles.

This is a very fine and complete stock-book, and contains a lot of valuable stamps. The Bahamas are a grand lot, over fifty of the unwatermarked, including a number of beautiful unused copies. The Nevis are also good, with a fine lot of rarities and reconstructed sheets, retouched varieties, etc. Seychelles, that ever-popular country, is also very complete; among the stamps are numbers of rare errors, with inverted, double, and *treble* surcharges. Altogether, this is a book worth inspection by even an advanced collector, as it includes a lot of recent purchases of fine stamps.

Bechuanaland and Zululand.

A fair book only, with a few rarities, but quite short in many of the varieties. During the past year these

stamps, in common with most of those of Africa, have sold very well indeed, and our stock has been greatly diminished.

Bermuda, British Honduras, Cayman Islands, Turks Islands, and Dominica.

This is a fine stock-book, very complete in all the issues, and includes a nice lot of the rare provisionals of Turks Islands, among them a 2½d. on 1s., prune, on a letter with other provisionals.

The Cayman Islands stamps are also a fine lot with a good number of the rarer provisionals.

British East Africa, and East Africa and Uganda.

A fair book, containing a considerable number of errors and interesting varieties, also some rare high values among the modern stamps. A good many of the prices for used stamps have been reduced, owing to recent advantageous purchases.

British Guiana.

A fine stock-book, with a good lot of rarities, such as cut square copies of the *circular* stamps (this sounds funny, but collectors will understand my meaning); the long rectangular stamps of 1852, unused and used; a nice lot of the 1 c. and 4 c. of 1853, including several pairs; the 4 c., oblong, of 1856; and thirty-nine of the type-set stamps of 1862. The later issues are exceptionally complete, and the rarer Official stamps are well represented.

British Somaliland.

A new book, with a good lot of the minor errors and varieties, such as with second "1" of "BRITISH" omitted. Also a nice lot of the Official stamps, including some scarce high values.

Cyprus and Uganda.

The Cyprus stamps are a good lot, including many rarities and fine blocks. The early Ugandas have nearly all been sold out, and our stock is very poor compared with what it was only a year ago.

Falkland Islands, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria.

This is a fine stock-book, fairly complete in all the issues, and containing many rarities among the provisionals of the Oil Rivers Colony; of these I note a number of pairs showing two different types *se tenant*, pairs with and without surcharge, and other scarce varieties of considerable interest.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

A fair average book of the stamps of two of the popular West African colonies. Many scarce stamps are included, and a fine lot of the middle and modern issues.

Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, and Malta.

A fairly complete book, with many rare varieties not often found in stock-books, such as the set or Morocco Agencies with the error "Λ" for "A" in "Agencies," including the scarce 10 c., 1 and 2 pesetas.

The Malta stamps are a fine lot, very strong in the varieties of the ½d., *yellow*, etc.; among these I note ½d. on *blue* paper, no less than *four* used copies; this is a stamp that is really scarce in used condition.

Grenada and St. Christopher.

A fine book, with a number of rarities, both of the early issues and of the provisionals. The later issues are also very complete.

Hong Kong.

An average stock-book only, rather weak in unused copies of the early issues, but fairly good in used, and in the middle and modern stamps.

India.

Two fine and valuable volumes. The early issues are specially fine (1854-55), and include a large number of unused blocks, copies with margins of sheets, and used stamps in large blocks and strips. There are some rarities among the 4 annas, including fine pairs in various settings, and several unused copies.

In the Official issues there are several of the long stamps, including a mint 8 annas, and many other rare and desirable varieties.

Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands.

A fair general book, but not so strong as I could wish; the stamps of Jamaica seem in great demand. We had quite a fine lot a year ago, but the greater part seems to have been sold.

Labuan and Brunei.

A really fine book, quite strong in the rarities of Labuan, such as:—

- 1880. "8" on 12 c., red.
- " Double "6" on 16 c., blue; two used.
- " Double "8" on 12 c., red; unused and used.
- 1883. "One Dollar," in red, on 16 c., blue; unused.

Also some rare things among the later provisionals. Brunei is poor, many of the stamps of our stock having been sold right out.

Mauritius.

A strong book, all the issues being well represented. Of the native-printed stamps, including the "Post Paid," there are between forty and fifty examples, but the best copies of these rarities are in separate small books, which can be sent to advanced collectors on approval.

The later issues are very complete, and include many errors of the provisionals.

Natal.

A nice stock-book, containing a large number of rare stamps and many fine varieties.

I note in the first issue, embossed, a couple of dozen stamps, including the 9d., blue.

Among the provisionals of 1869 there are three of the rare 1s. stamps, and two of the 1s. of 1870, with the curved overprint in black.

The provisionals of 1875-9 include quite a number of copies with inverted and double surcharge, some of them really rare varieties.

Newfoundland.

This is an exceedingly fine and valuable book, and is very complete in all the issues. Amongst the rare stamps, I draw attention to the following:—

- 1857. 2d., scarlet; superb unused, and two used.
- " 4d. " " " and used.
- " 1s. " " unused, and four used.
- 1860. 4d., orange-vermilion; three unused, two are superb.
- 6d. " " two unused.
- 1s. " " two unused and used.

The popular issues of 1866 to 1897 are very complete, and there are several pages of interesting colour trials. The modern lithographed issues are a grand lot of stamps, which are becoming rare, and which in a few years will command high prices, as the numbers printed were so small.

Orange Free State and Orange River Colony.

A strong book, containing many rare errors, full panes of provisionals, rare stamps on letters, and numerous very interesting varieties, well worthy of attention from the specialist as well as the general collector.

Papua and British Solomon Islands.

This is a good book, with all the issues well represented; and containing a fine lot of used stamps and some interesting errors.

Western Australia.

This is the best stock-book of Western Australia that we have made up for many years, as we have included in it a large and old collection that we purchased last month from a client abroad. The issues from 1860 to 1864 are wonderfully strong; of the 6d., *sage-green*, imperf., there are five unused copies and a number used; 6d., *purple on blued*, four unused; 1s., *deep green*, five unused, and so on with other really rare stamps. Among the stamps of 1865, wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 12½, I found a stamp which I do not remember to have seen before, the 6d., *mauve*, clearly double-printed; the second impression of the word "POSTAGE" is right below the first impression, and the Swan is also double.

The later issues are remarkably complete, and include a number of quite scarce varieties of shades.

Zanzibar.

This is a very fine stock-book, as we have included in it a collection formed by Mr. W. V. Morten, which was very strong in rare varieties of the early issues. There are many great rarities in this book, including a good lot with the error "Zanzidar," amongst them the exceedingly rare 12 annas, unused. Sets of most of the values with no dot to the "i," "ä" for "a," wide space between "z" and "i," no serif to "b," etc. etc.

The provisionals are also a grand lot, including some rare errors, inverted figure "1" in the fraction, etc.

Brazil.

Three really magnificent books of the stamps of this now popular country have just been arranged. For two or three years past we have been quietly picking up all copies of the old issues that we could get, and we have now put a large portion of these purchases into our new books.

The large square stamps of 1843 are always in great demand, and of these we have no less than 187 fine copies. On a careful comparison of all the stamps we have of this issue, I find that Nos. 1 to 9

in our Catalogue are not properly priced, according to their relative rarity :—

Nos. 4 to 6 are the commonest.

Nos. 1 to 3 the next best.

Nos. 7 to 9 are much the scarcest set.

The stamps of 1850 to 1866 in these books are a grand lot ; there are three full pages of the 280 r., red, and 430 r., yellow. I find that many of these stamps are undervalued, and I have had to advance a number of prices, as I have not been able to fill up stock at rates that will allow a profit at the current Catalogue prices.

The small stamps of 1881 to 1888 are becoming scarce ; all the stocks on the Continent and in Brazil seem to be exhausted, and many of these stamps will be quoted higher in the next Catalogue.

About the later interesting and complicated issues there is still much to be learnt. I feel sure that neither Captain Napier nor Mr. C. L. Pack has yet discovered all that is to be learnt about these stamps, and here is a fine field for philatelic research.

Corca and Crete.

A fine book of the stamps of two countries that are of considerable interest and in constant demand. In the case of most of these stamps, owing to the frequent changes and the small numbers printed, there must be considerable advances in prices during the next few years. In this book there are numbers of errors and varieties that are not chronicled.

Dominican Republic.

Two very fine and valuable books are now ready ; they include the collection of these stamps formed by Herr Holitzer, of Budapest. There are over a dozen

copies of the first issue, and over one hundred of the interesting stamps of 1866-74, including scarce errors.

The provisionals of 1883 are a very fine lot with a large number of varieties and errors of surcharge.

There are many full panes and sheets in these books, and even advanced collectors should find something of use to them.

Roumania.

Three really magnificent books of the stamps of this country have just been arranged, and we have included in them a grand lot of the early issues that we recently purchased from Germany. The show of the hand- and machine-printed stamps of 1858 to 1863 is very fine, with a number of sheets and fine blocks. The issues of 1867 to 1872 form the best lot we have had on sale since we bought the "Mann" collection of Europeans. Of these we have a number of very fine and rare blocks, that will be most useful for plating purposes. These come from a very old stock of stamps which we recently acquired. They had been laid away for some forty years, and are in perfect condition.

The later issues are also very complete, and include many uncatalogued errors and rare varieties of perforation.

The rare circular stamps of 1858 are not included in these books, but we have a selection in small books, which we can send to collectors who wish to complete their sets. We have on hand

27 p., used.

54 p., unused and used.

81 p., unused (large margins).

108 p., unused and used.



The Provisional Neutrality Stamps of the Republic of China

EARLY in February the stamps of the regular 1898-1910 issue of China were surcharged with four Chinese characters, reading *Ling shih chung li*, to mean "provisional neutrality"—literally "temporary middle stand." These are the characters shown in a horizontal line in the illustration on the next page. These stamps were prepared in the offices of the Imperial Chinese Post Office. Some of the stamps were sent to Foochow to replace the exhausted stock there, and were issued to the public for two days. I am informed by the Commissioner at that port that the values issued were as follows :—

3 c., greyish green, surcharged in red.	
\$1, red and flesh	black.
\$2, claret and yellow	" "
\$5, myrtle and salmon	" "

Postage Due Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 30 cents.

A telegram was sent by the Director of Communications of Fuhkien province (Foochow being the capital of the province) to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republican Government, requesting them to instruct Mr. Piry, the Postal Commissioner, to withdraw the stamps. A translation of this as given in the Official Gazette is as follows :—

"The stamps which bear the characters, *Ling shih chung li*, or 'provisional neutrality,' as designed by Mr. Piry, the Postal Commissioner at Peking, have been sent down to Fuhkien to be issued. I have repeatedly requested Mr. Pot, the Postmaster at Foochow, to devise means to withdraw such stamps and postpone the issuance of same pending the arrival, at Foochow, of a telegraphic reply from the Central Government. I have not as yet received the reply ; but as this affair relates to the sovereign rights of the Republic, I deem it necessary to request that you promptly take up the matter with Piry, the Postal Commissioner, and advise me at once as to the result of your consultation."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military Republic of China, Dr. Wang Chung Hui, now resident in this city, Nanking, objected to the phrase used on the stamps, remarking to me in a personal conversation that "a nation might be neutral, but to call a stamp 'neutral' was absurd." As a result of his objections the issue at Foochow was immediately withdrawn. I have so far been unable to discover how many of each value were actually sold to the public.

中華
立中時陸
民國

The stamps surcharged horizontally with the four characters, *Ling shih chung li* (provisional neutrality), were further surcharged vertically with four characters reading *Chung Hua Ming Kuo*, to mean "Chinese Republic"—literally "Middle flowery people's nation." These were sent to the offices here, and they were received in Nanking a few days ago, sent out from the local Postal Commissioner's Office at four p.m., March 21st, to two of the station offices in this city, the Sanpai-lou station and the Chung-cheng-kai station, where they were placed on sale at nine o'clock on March 22nd, 1912. They were only on sale for two hours, as a telegram was received by the Postal Commissioner from the Postal Commissioner at Peking instructing his office to withdraw the stamps from circulation, which was immediately done; but before the notification could reach the local stations above mentioned, a few of the stamps had been disposed of to the public. The withdrawal was due to further objections on the part of the Government of the Military Republic of China, as is evident from the following copy of a telegram from Provisional President Sun Wen to President Yuan Shih Kai, which was published in the local Government Gazette of March 22nd, 1912:—

"To President Yuan, Peking.—Mr. Piry, the Postal Commissioner, has had the characters *Ling shih chung li*, or 'provisional neutrality,' imprinted upon the stamps. The Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Communications have already instructed him to obliterate these four characters and put *Chung Hua Ming Kuo*, or 'the Republic of China,' in their stead. However, he would not as yet efface the four characters, *Ling shih chung li*; so there now appear on the stamps eight characters, *Chung Hua Ming Kuo, Ling shih chung li*, or 'provisional neutrality of the Republic of China.' This is certainly prejudicial to the national repute. Having heard that such stamps have already been distributed among several provinces, I find it necessary to request that you will instruct Piry to notify by wire the different places concerned that they must do away with the characters *Ling shih chung li*, or 'provisional neutrality,' before they are allowed to issue the stamps. An answer expected.—Sun Wen."

The stamps actually issued and sold to the public on the 22nd, between the hours of nine and eleven, before withdrawal, are as follows:—

1 c., brownish orange; red surcharge.
3 c., greenish grey " "
16 c., olive-green " "
\$1, red and flesh; black "
\$2, claret and yellow " "
\$5, myrtle and salmon " "

The only errors I have been able to discover are in the 16 cents, where the surcharge is badly centred. A line drawn through the vertical surcharge on the normal stamp would come between the characters *chung* and *shih*, while on the error *chung* is directly under the character *Hua* of the vertical surcharge. On the error the first character of the horizontal surcharge *Ling* is so far to the right that it does not appear on the stamp, while the same character from the stamp to the left appears on the stamp, thus making the neutrality surcharge read *Shih chung li ling* instead of *Ling shih chung li*.*

This error appears on eight stamps only.

The following table shows the number of stamps issued:—

Value.	No. sent to the offices.	No. returned to the offices.	No. sold to the public.	No. known to have passed through the post offices and been cancelled.	No. held by buyers (probably all unused).
1 c.	980	none	980	425	565
3 c.	600	"	600	230	370
16 c.	75	"	75	38	37
\$1	96	"	96	42	54
\$2	96	40	56	29	27
\$5	212	180	32	12	20

On March 24th stamps of the same issue, with the vertical surcharge *Chung Hua Ming Kuo* (without the neutrality surcharge), were issued to the public and sold at the Nanking offices. The values surcharged and placed on sale were 1, 3, 7, and 16 cents, 1, 2, and 5 dollars, and the Postage Due stamps.

It is reported that a commemorative issue is in preparation bearing the portrait of Sun Yat Sen, and will consist of five values.

* * *

As a supplement to the above, Mr. Harte-Lovelace tells us that he received from Tientsin a set of the current stamps— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 16, 20, and 30 cents—overprinted in *blue*, with four characters, arranged vertically, meaning "Chinese Republic." His correspondent stated that "these were issued by a local office, and called in when the general issue (surcharged in *red* at Shanghai) was given out." The latter presumably was the series listed in New Issues last month, but there seem to have been various local issues in addition.

* This is really only a misplacement of the overprint, hardly to be termed an error.—E. V. M. J.



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.—*Morocco Agencies.*—The 4d. King Edward of the latest De La Rue printing has just reached us overprinted for use here; hitherto the bicoloured 4d. has been the latest of this value to be overprinted.

Cayman Islands.—Mr. A. Léon Adutt tells us that he has received the following:—

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"Postage and Revenue stamps (bearing the effigy of His Majesty King George V) of the following denominations will be on sale at the Georgetown Post Office at 10 a.m. on April 24th next, viz. :— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2s., 3s.

"By order.

"A. BODDEN,

"Postmaster.

"April 22nd, 1912."

And that he has also received the stamps:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
- 2d., pale grey.
- 2s., lilac and blue on *pale blue*.
- 3s., green and violet on *white*.

East Africa and Uganda.—For some mysterious reason, of which we are unable to offer any explanation, the 3c., green, multiple wmk, has suddenly arrived on *chalk-sur-faced* paper.

India.—We illustrate the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and 6 a., which have reached us first through Mr. T. W. Wilson.



We have also been shown the 3 pies and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with the "Service" overprint.

Indian Native States.—*Tihri Garhwal.*—In reference to the stamp bearing this name, about which we were asked a question in January, we are informed on the best authority that this is a fiscal stamp, one of a series ranging in value from 1 anna to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Our fiscal friends may be glad of this information, if they have not got it already.—E. B. E.

New Zealand.—*Aitutaki.*—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. King Edward has appeared overprinted for use in this island; the overprint is in the old type, and in *red*.

1912. Type 50 of New Zealand overprinted with Types 1 and 2, in *red*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.

Niue.—The 6d. and 1s. King Edward have been overprinted for use here; the overprint is the same as that previously used, and is in *blue*.

Straits Settlements.—*Kedah.*—Some of our contemporaries tell us that five values of the set for this State are already issued. The design consists of palm branches in the centre, with value in figures at the four corners, and inscription at the sides; the centres are in *black*.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., red.
- 4 c., grey.
- 5 c., brown.
- 8 c., blue.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bavaria.—We have seen pairs of the 5 pf. and 10 pf. of the current issue *tête-bêche*.

Belgium.—A 5 francs stamp has been "added to the list," and according to *L'Annuaire Timbrologique* this one never would be missed, for the last 5 francs stamp was suppressed owing to the small demand for it, and since that date the postal rates have been reduced. The stamp which we illustrate here is an enlarged edition of the 10 c. given last month, and we must admit that in this form the portrait of His Majesty is enhanced in effectiveness.



NE PAS LIVRER NI ET BESTELLEN
LE DIMANCHE NI LE JOUR
DE FÊTE

49

Type 49.

5 fr., purple.

Bolivia.—It seems that the supply of regular stamps is giving out here as well as in other Republics in this part of the world. We are informed that several fiscals have been made available for postage, either by overprinting or by consent (more or less authorized). We illustrate what appears to be a commercial bill stamp which has been surcharged as 10 centavos.



10 10
Correos
10
Centavos

1912

56

FISCAL STAMP. Type 52 surcharged with Type 56, in *red*.
10 c. on 1 c., blue.

Denmark.—A new value, 35 øre, has been added to the current issue.



17

APRIL, 1912. Type 17. *Wink. Crown.* Perf. 13.
146a | 35 øre, yellow.

A correspondent informs us that we were in error in our last number in ascribing the necessity for the provisionals to the destruction of plates and stamps by fire; he says that no plates or stamps were thus destroyed. Our information came from the circular of a local dealer. Our present correspondent prefers to remain anonymous, and presents no alternative theory for their issue, so that the weight of evidence at present before us is no more in favour of his statement than that of the dealer. We prefer to leave these two gentlemen to establish each other's identity and settle the matter between them.

French Colonies.—M. P. Bresson sends us the following extract from *Le Matin*.

“The French colonies will shortly have new stamps.

“This news will be gladly received by all philatelists. It will even afford some pleasure to the ordinary amateur of pretty engravings. In fact, the same printing works, that are now producing for the mother-country very plain and somewhat ill-looking stamps, actually issue for her colonies charming little pictures.

“Those designed for French West Africa by M. de la Nozière, and for Oceania by M. Lemasson, are very beautiful.

“French settlements in Oceania will change their present stamps. The three new stamps will represent: the first, a Tahiti woman; the second, a group of natives; the third, calling up to mind the enchantress island, represents a view of the Fantaua valley, celebrated by Pierre Loti, with the ‘Diadem’ in the background.

“For West Africa, it is not only a renewal of the stamps, but also the creation of new types.

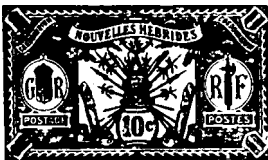
“Since 1906, the several colonies forming the French West African Government, had only one uniform pattern of stamps: the ‘Colonel Faidherbe’ for the values from 1 to 10 centimes; the ‘palm tree’ for values from 20 to 75 centimes; and the ‘Bally’ for 1 to 5 francs. The name of the colony printed at the foot of the stamps was the only means of distinguishing the stamps of one colony from the others.

“Now each colony will have its own proper stamps; the Ivory Coast stamps will have ‘a canoe with natives rowing’; Dahomey will have ‘native climbing up a palm tree’; Guinea will have ‘natives crossing a ford’; Upper Senegal Niger: a meharist; Mauritania: natives with an ass or an ox.*

“Philatelists may rejoice, but they must also have a little patience, as it is very probable that the new stamps will not be out for sale before January next.”

The *Matin* contributor seems to take it for granted that these issues will be a source of joy to philatelists; for ourselves we remain unmoved by that emotion. For us the news betokens pages of Gibbons to be filled with illustrations of stamps which are much more suitable to the scrap album than for postal purposes. Beautiful they undoubtedly will be, but we shall see very few of them in a used state, for who in a tropical climate would lightly expend energy in moistening these double-size labels?

New Hebrides.—The Condominium set in the French currency has appeared on unwatermarked paper, the colours remaining unchanged.



1912. Type 5. No wmk. Perf. 14.

- 22 5 c., green.
- 23 10 c., carmine.
- 24 20 c., greyish slate.
- 25 30 c., brown on yellow.
- 26 40 c., red
- 27 50 c., sage-green.
- 28 75 c., orange.
- 29 1 fr., red on blue.
- 30 2 fr., violet.
- 31 5 fr., red on green.

Holland.—We have been shown an interesting variety of the ½ c., 1876, Type 8, the perf. gauging 12 at the bottom, and 13½ at the top and sides. We do not know whether this is a possible combination from any of the machines producing the perfs. already listed.

Italy.—The list of commemoratives still grows; the latest are connected with the re-erection of the Venice Campanile. The design is not too happy, and suggests a

nursery gardener's intensive culture ground bestrewn with bell-cloches.



(Designed by A. Lezanne.)
1912. Type 49. No wmk. Perf. 13½.
5 c., black.
15 c., brown.

Dr. Diena has kindly sent us some further details as to the designs, etc., of these stamps. The names of the artist, A. Sezanne, and the engraver, A. Repettati, are given at the foot of the design; the stamps are in sheets of 100 (10 × 10), with the inscription “OFFICINA GOVERNATIVA CARTE VALORI—TORINO” in the side margins. In the top margin is the watermark “MINISTERO DEL TESORO,” with a Royal Crown in each of the upper corners. The numbers printed are stated in the Decree authorizing their issue as:—

1,500,000 . . . 5 centesimi.
500,000 . . . 15 „

And the following is the official description of the design:—

“The design is common to the two values, and represents the five cupolas of the Cathedral of St. Mark and the reconstructed Campanile. In the background, between the two arms of the lagoon, are the church of the Salvation, the Custom-house, the church of the Redeemer, and the Island of San Giorgio. In the sky, at the left, is inscribed ‘VENEZIA—MCMII—MCMXII,’ the year of the fall of the Campanile and the year of its resurrection; at right is the motto ‘COME ERA—DOVE ERA.’” (As it was—Where it was), “since, in accordance with that motto, it has been rebuilt at the desire of the municipality and the people of Venice.”—E. B. E.

Portugal.—Three further values of the current set have been put into use.

- ½ c., brown-olive.
- 1 c., black.
- 2½ c., violet.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Cape Verde.*—A complete series has been issued here in the same style as the Manoel stamps of Portugal and Azores, plus the Republican overprint.



1912. Type 5 overprinted with Type 50 of Portugal, in red (in green on 20 r.).

- (a) Perf. 11½ × 12.
 - 2½ r., lilac.
 - 5 r., black.
 - 10 r., grey-green.
 - 20 r., rose-red.
 - 25 r., chocolate.
 - 50 r., indigo-blue.
 - 75 r., yellow-brown.
 - 100 r., brown on green.
 - 200 r., deep green on salmon.
 - 300 r., black on azure.

- (b) Perf. 14 × 15.
 - 400 r., blue and black.
 - 500 r., chocolate and olive.

* We shall not covet either.—E. D. M. J.

Salvador.—We have seen the following values of the new set already mentioned here:—



110



111



112



113



114



115



116



117



118



119

1912. Types 110 to 119. Centres in first colour. Perf. 12.

- 1 c., black and deep blue.
- 2 c. " " brown.
- 5 c. " " scarlet.
- 6 c. " " green.
- 12 c. " " olive.

- 17 c., grey and purple.
- 19 c. " " scarlet.
- 29 c. " " orange.
- 50 c. " " blue.
- 51 c. " " black.



Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

29 HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.,
May 13th, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Quite recently I had the chance of acquiring a very interesting curiosity, namely, a used copy of the 80 c., *carmine*, imperforate, of France, 1853, showing on its back parts of two impressions *l'été-bêche* of the 1 fr. of the same issue in a *rose-carmine* shade.



Front.



Back.

I examined this stamp thoroughly, and compared the impression on the back with an unused *l'été-bêche* pair of the 1 fr. (from the "Castle" Collection) in my possession, and with a Reprint of the *l'été-bêche* pair of the same value in my collection, but could not find any fault, except that the print of the design on the back was not quite distinct, and that its shade was much lighter than usual. The latter may be the result of bad inking or of the gumming, or it may be an error of colour. I came to the conclusion that a sheet of printer's waste of the 1 fr. had accidentally found its way into a quantity of sheets intended for the 80 c., and was printed and issued. I showed the stamp to Mr. Bacon, who, after a long and careful examination, did not like to

pronounce it genuine, but declined to state that it was a fake or forgery. I therefore submitted it to the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and they declared it to be genuine, and agreed with my opinion as regards its origin. As a plate of 300 stamps of the 1 fr. contained only one inverted stamp, and as it is most improbable that another waste sheet was printed in the same way, only one other copy of this curiosity can exist, but there may, of course, be found copies (298 in all) of the 80 c. stamps showing on the back parts of two 1 fr. stamps in the regular position. I shall be very glad if any of your readers will kindly inform me if they have ever seen any of these copies.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

HOTEL METROPOLE,
LEEDS,
May 15th, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I have a pamphlet on Anti-anastatic paper by Messrs. Glynn and Appel in which they state:—

"By desire of a Committee of the House of Commons last year" (query 1851) "some postage stamps were reproduced by the Anastatic process with such fidelity, that they passed as genuine through the G.P.O., and each member of the Committee received an envelope which had been franked by this fictitious stamp."

This is interesting, as I do not remember any specimens or record of these forgeries of presumably the British Penny Stamp.

Can you or any reader give information on the matter?

Yours truly,
W. V. MORTEN, F.R.P.S.L.



Philatelic Societies

Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

16th May, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly insert in the next number of your esteemed journal a notice stating that I shall be absent from England from the beginning of June till the middle of September.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

Bath Philatelic Society.

President: B. D. POPE.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. C. ELWOOD,
43 Milsom Street.

A MEETING was held at the Church Institute, on May 15th, at 7.30 p.m. Present: Mr. B. D. Pope, in the chair; Dr. Fuller; Messrs. H. A. Ekins, Norman Horley, A. H. Longman, H. J. Norman, W. G. Olds, W. G. Owens, and W. C. Elwood (Hon. Secretary).

The business of the evening was to receive the report of the delegate (Mr. W. C. Elwood) to the Fourth Philatelic Congress held at Margate, May 1-4.

On the conclusion of the report, Mr. B. D. Pope proposed, Mr. H. A. Ekins seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the delegate.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE seventh general meeting of the session 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on April 16th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, W. T. Standen, L. Sauvé, W. A. Boyes, P. Ashley, T. F. Stafford, F. W. Arnold, T. E. Sansom, D. Field, Captain G. F. Napier, T. W. Hall, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on March 19th, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. A. W. Bates, Stanley Hodgson, and J. C. Bartlett were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society.

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee, informing the Society that the Leeds Philatelic Society had issued an invitation to hold a Philatelic Congress at Leeds in 1916, was read and laid upon the table.

Fine selections of stamps were presented to the Society's collection by the President and by the Vice-President. Mr. W. A. Boyes presented a complete collection of control numbers of the 4d. and 1d. Edwardian British stamps. Entires, stamps, cards, and forgeries were also presented by the President and Messrs. Cool and Neek.

Donations to the library were received from the President, Messrs. W. R. Ricketts, W. Lane Joynt, Bright and Son, and Whitfield King and Co.

At the conclusion of formal business Mr. Thos. William Hall gave a display of his wonderful collection of the early issues of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, accompanied by comprehensive notes. Needless to say, the members greatly appreciated the philatelic treat afforded them. At the termination of the display the Vice-President proposed, and Mr. Boyes seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for again placing his treasures at the disposal of the members, which was modestly responded to.

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 of April 25th, Single Country displays were given. The Chairman, Mr. W. Mead, brought a specialized collection of Luxemburg early issues, which were much admired. Mr. C. J. Smith showed St. Lucia (complete by catalogue) in fine condition. The Rev. H. C. Bond's penchant for Dutch Indies is well known; and the stamps proved a most interesting display. Included in the collection was a 5c, Unpaid, perforated 13½ top and both sides, the bottom perforation measuring 11½! This stamp is believed to be unique. Other members contributing to the programme were Dr. Winklereid Williams, and Messrs. Boulton, Cheesman, Dallimore, Dyson, and Ireland.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on May 9th, presided over by Mr. W. Mead, when a very interesting display of the issues of Turkey from 1865 to 1876 was given by Mr. S. R. Turner. In addition some superb copies of early British line-engraved stamps were shown, including "specimen" copies. Mr. Turner was cordially thanked for his display on the motion of Mr. Lewis Mennich and Mr. B. Morley. The country for study was the Argentine Republic, and collections were shown by the Rev. H. C. Bond, Dr. Williams, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Mennich. Mr. Ireland read a report of the proceedings of the Fourth Philatelic Congress held at Margate, and showed sets of the Congress labels rouletted and imperf., and a complete sheet printed in reversed colours. Mr. Adutt's "Highcliffe Hotel Stamps" were also passed round and were much admired.

Messrs. Bright and Son had kindly presented a copy of their new catalogue to the library, also a handbook on *Sudan*, for which they were cordially thanked.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

President: I. J. BERNSTEIN.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. S. HIGGINS, jun., F.R.P.S.
London, 7 Green Street, Manchester.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held on April 18th last, at the Deansgate Hotel. The President called on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last annual meeting and also the balance-sheet for the year, which were adopted. The Society has now a membership of 131, and the results of the year's working showed a balance in hand. The reports of the Packet Superintendent and the Librarian were very satisfactory. The business of the evening concluded with the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—

President, I. J. Bernstein; Vice-Presidents, J. R. M. Albrecht, J. J. Darlow, and W. W. Munn; Hon. Librarian, J. Taylor; Hon. Packet Superintendent, C. S. Gleave; Hon. Auditor, W. Nixon; Committee, G. F. Allen, T. W. Larder, and J. Malings; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Higgins, jun., 7 Green Street, Manchester.

Norfolk & Norwich Philatelic Association.

Hon. Secretary: ARTHUR W. GOOSE,
19 Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.

THE annual meeting of the Association was held on May 6th, a good number of members being present. A good report and balance-sheet were presented, and the Treasurer was able to promise substantial benefits to members next season. The Secretary's report as to the club exchange packets was encouraging, showing that an average of 17 per cent of stamps circulated has been sold. The principal event of the evening was a lantern lecture by one of the Vice-Presidents (Mr. J. G. Bower) on "Sydney Views," illustrating the main varieties. After the lecture the stamps themselves were exhibited. Magnificent pairs, some on original letters, were shown, the entire lot numbering well over two hundred.

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By **CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.**

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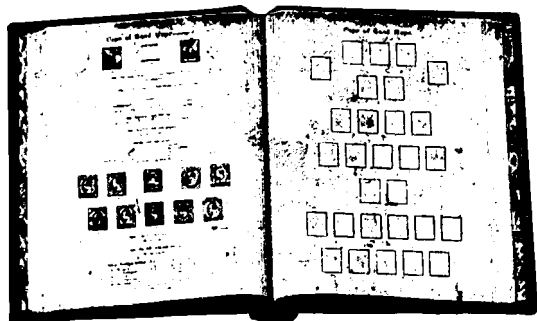
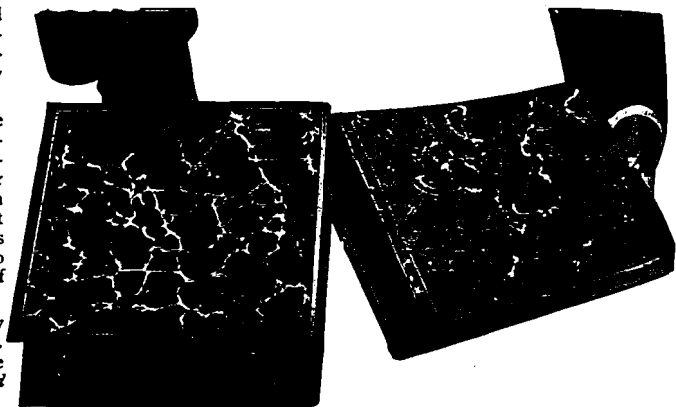
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273. Siam (10.11)	22.-1 0

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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.*

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" D.	500	" " " "		1	2	6
" E.	1000	" " " "		5	0	0
IN PREPARATION.						
" F.	1000	Stamps, all different, not duplicated above		7	10	0
" G.	1000	" " " "		9	0	0
" H.	1000	" " " "		11	0	0
" J.	1000	" " " "		14	0	0

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" 215.	1500	" " " " A to C		1	10	0
" 216.	2000	" " " " A to D		2	10	0
" 217.	3000	" " " " A to E		7	0	0
IN PREPARATION.						
" 218.	4000	Stamps, all different, formed of Sections 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.

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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.

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1910.

**Type 64. Portrait of
King Mongkut Klao.**

- 2 sat., green and orange.
3 " green.
6 " carmine.
12 " olive-brown and black.
14 " blue.
28 " red-brown.

*The above stamps, with their artistic design and effective colouring, should find a place in every album.***Special Bargain Price
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BERMUDA.

1910-12. <i>New Ship Type.</i> s. d.	
½d., brown	0 1
½d., green	0 1
1d., carmine	0 2

BR. P.O.'S IN MOROCCO.

1912. *Stamp of Gt. Britain, King George (redrawn type), overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" "10 CENTIMOS."*

10 c. on 1d., scarlet 0 2

CHINA.

1912. *Surcharged "Republic," in Chinese characters.*

1 c., ochre 0 1
3 c., blue-green 0 2

COSTA RICA.

1912. *Telegraph stamps overprinted for postal use. (The design shows a railway train in foreground, with hills in background.)*

2 c. on 50 c., lilac 0 6
2 c. on 1 colon, brown 0 6
2 c. on 2 colonos, rose-red 0 6
2 c. on 5 " green 1 0
2 c. on 10 " marone 1 0

CRETE.

1905. *Revolutionary Provisionals. Types 27 and 28. "Crete enslaved."*

Cat. No.

115. 5 l., orange used 0 2
116. 10 l., grey " 0 2
117. 20 l., mauve " 0 3
118. 50 l., blue " 0 4
Portrait of King George of Greece.
119. 1 dr., violet and red, used 0 6
120. 2 dr., brown and green, " 0 9

DENMARK.

1912. *Type 9 surcharged in blue.*

35 öre on 16 öre, brown and slate 1 0
35 " on 20 " grey and carmine 1 0

Type 51 surcharged in black.

35 öre on 32 öre, green 2 0

The above were all sold out on the day of issue, and the 35 öre in the permanent type has since appeared.

1907. *Newspaper stamps. Type 31.*

Cat. No.

171. 1 öre, olive used 0 1
172. 5 " blue " 0 1
173. 7 " carmine " 0 1
174. 10 " deep lilac " 0 1
175. 20 " green " 0 2
176. 38 " orange " 0 2

DENMARK—contd.

Cat. No.		s. d.
177.	68 öre, brown used	0 3
178.	1 kr., claret and blue "	0 3
179.	5 kr., yellow-green	0 6
	and rose	0 6
180.	10 kr., blue and stone "	1 0
	Set of 8, 1 öre to 1 kr., used	1 0

GUATEMALA.

1912. *New type. View of General Post Office.*

25 c., black and blue used 0 4

ITALY.

1912. *Commemorative of the rebuilding of the Campanile of the Cathedral of St. Mark at Venice. View showing the Campanile and the cupolas of the Cathedral.*

5 c., black 0 1
15 c., brown 0 3

NYASSA.

1910. *Types 2 and 3 overprinted "Provvisorio," and surcharged.*

50. 5 r. on 2½ r., black and chocolate 2 0
51. 50 r. on 100 r., black and bistre 2 0

PERU.

1909. *Types 113 and 114.*

383. 50 c., yellow-bistre, used 0 6
384. 1 sol, blue-black and lake used 1 0

1909. *Official stamps. Type 253*

527. 1 c., vermilion used 0 1
528. 10 c., brown 1 0

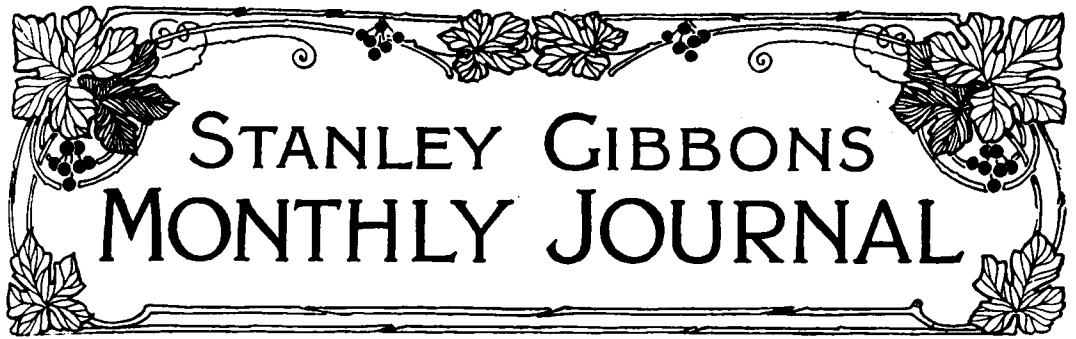
1909. *Postage Due. Type 309.*

657. 1 c., chocolate used 0 1
658. 5 c. " 0 6
659. 10 c. " 0 9
660. 50 c. " used or unused 3 0

TUNIS.

1906. *Parcel Post. Type 31. Mail carrier.*

71. 5 c., dull purple and green used 0 1
72. 10 c., dull pink and vermilion used 0 2
73. 20 c., vermilion and deep brown used 0 2
74. 25 c., brown and deep blue used 0 2
75. 40 c., rose and grey " 0 3
76. 50 c., violet and purple-brown used 0 3
77. 75 c., blue and yellow-brown used 0 4
78. 1 fr., rose-red and lake-brown used 0 4
79. 2 fr., pale blue and deep rose used 0 5



STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XX.

JUNE 29, 1912.

No. 234.

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 159.)

ACCORDING to the figures that have already been given, a printing must have taken place in the early part of the year 1858 (January to March) of 100,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ real stamps produced from the 2 reales on unwatermarked paper, a portion of the latter having been supplied at the beginning of the year and the remainder in July. The stamps overprinted in 1855 remained in use, like the other values of 1855 and 1856, the change in the paper not involving the withdrawal of the stamps previously issued.

*Issue of February or March, 1858.
(For Havana and its Suburbs.)*

As in 1855, the 2 reales postage stamps were overprinted with the surcharge "Y $\frac{1}{4}$," in black, but with these differences, that the letter "Y" is uniform throughout, and that it is set nearer to the fraction, and that the line between the figures "1" and "4" is a "1" lying down. The head of this figure is shown towards the left, as shown by the sloping upper serif; and the end of it is always $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left of the figure "1" of the fraction.

White unwatermarked paper; 100 varieties in the sheet, that being the number of stamps of which it is composed.

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r.p.f., rose.

There is no $\frac{1}{4}$ r. on the 2 reales, orange-red, as the latter did not arrive until after the printing was finished.

Varieties.

(a) *Figure "1" upside down.*

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r.p.f., rose.

There are several varieties on the sheet which have a narrow figure "4," which is spaced $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the letter "Y"; on one of these the letter slants to the right.

(b) *The fraction line is missing.*

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r.p.f., rose.

(c) The printer, having noticed that the fraction line had dropped out of one of the settings in the forme, replaced it, but incorrectly, so that contrary to the other settings the head of the figure used is towards the right, instead of the left, and the line com-

mences just under the figure "1," whilst it ought to be $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from that figure.

Fraction line with head to right.

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ on 2 r.p.f., rose.

NOTE.—There are figures "1" with a sloping and with a horizontal upper serif; thin figures "1" and "4"; and figures "4" narrow and wide, the former having the vertical stroke thick, which is thin in the latter. The "4" is always set vertically under the "1."

Finally, the measurements of the overprint are as follows:—

Height of the letter "Y"	5 mm.
Width between the two branches	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Height of the figure "1"	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "
" " " " "4"	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "
Length of the letter forming the fraction bar	2 "
Space between the "Y" and the base of the figure "1"	3 "
Total height of the fraction	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "

The setting up not being mathematically exact, the measurements may vary a little; thus the fraction bar is sometimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; the space between the "Y" and the "1" $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; and the total height of the fraction $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Manufacture.—The overprinting was again entrusted to D. José Toribio de Arazoza, the printer at Havana. Having had sufficient time on this occasion to send an order to the type-foundry, the letters "Y" are of a uniform type, though very similar to that used in 1855. On the other hand, if the letters are uniform, the figures "1" and "4" are not so. The sheets containing, as in 1855, a hundred stamps each, there are a hundred settings of the overprint, more uniform, however, than before.

The first supply of these surcharged stamps was delivered about the end of 1857 or beginning of 1858; it consisted of 100,000 copies. The second and last printing, of the same quantity, dates from the early part of 1860. There were therefore the same number of stamps overprinted in 1857 to 1860 as in 1855, namely 200,000.

* * *

A Royal Decree of the 20th May, 1859, published on the 8th of the following July, deals with the rates for

letters that were addressed from Cuba and Porto Rico to the Peninsula and the adjacent islands.

"Art. 1. Single-rate letters coming from the said islands" (Cuba and Porto Rico) "to the Peninsula and the adjacent islands will be franked with a stamp of 1 real silver.

"The same postage must be paid on letters passing between the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines. For each half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce of additional weight must be added a stamp of the value stated above.

"Art. 3. The new tariff will commence to be put in force in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico from the 1st September of the present year."

* * *

[Another Decree of this period is published by Señor A. F. Duro, in his book on the Stamps of Spain, etc.; it seems to have escaped the notice of M. Hanciau, but we venture to give a translation of it here:—

"1860. October 10. *Royal Decree relating to the Postage Stamps for foreign correspondence.*

"YOUR EXCELLENCY.—With a view to regulating the service of the distribution of foreign correspondence in your island, Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to issue the following instructions:—

"First. The postage on letters arriving from abroad will be paid by those concerned at the Post Offices by means of Postage Stamps, which will be affixed to the covers of those letters and obliterated in the immediate presence of the persons concerned.

(To be continued.)



One Penny, Black, 1840. Plate 1

By L. A. BURD and H. S. HODSON

ALTHOUGH the "Penny Black" has always been a popular stamp and is still, comparatively speaking, common, it is only during the last few years that specialists have begun to realize the vast possibilities for research which it offers. With other stamps presenting analogous problems the case has been different. "Sydney Views" have long attracted the attention of eminent philatelists; great labour has been devoted and large expense incurred in reconstructing the plates, but this task has necessarily devolved upon wealthy collectors, as men of moderate means have been unable to obtain adequate material upon which to work. Now that the "Penny Black" has at last come into its kingdom, the area of research has widened, and humbler philatelists have the opportunity to engage in work which, though less costly, may be equally useful.

We propose in this article to deal only with the first plate from which the "Penny Black" was printed, and to furnish information which may facilitate the reconstruction of the whole plate, though many

"Second. When the letters are delivered at the houses" (of those to whom they are addressed), "the amount of the postage will likewise be paid by means of postage stamps, which must unquestionably be affixed and obliterated on the covers of the letters. Exclusively for this purpose, the Post Offices will be supplied with a proportionate number of sheets of stamps, together with an account relating thereto, and will render an account of them, showing the numbers remaining and the amount of those expended.

"Third. Under no circumstances will any other measure be adopted than that prescribed by the present Royal Decree, and Postmasters will be held strictly responsible for any infringement of it.

"Given by Her Majesty, etc. etc., at Barcelona, the 10th October, 1860.

"To the Governor,

"Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

"(Under date of the 5th November, 1865, the same instruction was issued to the Governor, Captain-General of Porto Rico.)"

We may presume that there had been some irregularity in accounting for the postage collected on letters from abroad, and we see that the ordinary postage stamps were to be used to indicate Postage Due, and were to be affixed and obliterated in the presence of those who had to pay it, so as to avoid any question as to the amount.

We also gather that, as is the case in Spain, stamps were not ordinarily sold at the Post Offices in Cuba and Porto Rico, or else that special stocks of stamps were supplied to them for the special purpose mentioned in the Decree.—*Ed. M.J.*

* * *

collectors may perhaps be satisfied to possess only the most characteristic varieties.

The processes employed in 1840 for the production of line-engraved stamps are, in outline, so familiar that, although some details still require investigation, it is only necessary for our present purpose to refer very briefly to the transfer-roller. This was a small steel cylinder upon the curved surface of which several impressions from the original die were taken. The exact number of impressions made upon the roller which was used in the construction of Plate 1 is not known; there may have been five or six, or perhaps even seven, as was the case with some rollers used for the "plate-number" series. The point is immaterial, unless it can be proved that more than one roller-impression was employed in laying down the plate. Any attempt to reconstruct the various plates of the "Penny Black" must begin with the search for some constant mark upon the printed stamps, which may help to distinguish a plate derived from one roller impression from other plates derived from different impressions, either on the same roller or on another.

There is no doubt that it was intended, as Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby have said, to use only one roller-impression for the construction of any one plate. In the case of Plate 1, at any rate, it appears very probable that this intention was carried out, and that one roller-impression only was used. This view is supported by an examination of stamps still existing with the marginal plate-number attached, and of the others to which they can be linked either by means of overlapping pairs and blocks or by other methods. There is one characteristic feature which they have in common; every stamp from Plate 1, except RL, SL, TK, and TL, shows a small flaw in the cross patée which occupies the left upper corner in the stamps of this issue. Normally this cross patée consists of a tiny circle with a dot in the centre, with four heavy lines radiating outwards from the circumference of this circle towards the corners of the square, and in each of the spaces between these heavy lines three very short, thin rays (see Fig. 1). But in the roller-impression from which Plate 1 was made, the uppermost ray between the two heavy lines on the left was

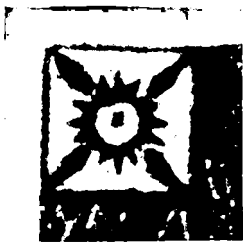


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

defective in the cross patée of the left upper corner of the stamp, so that the plate-impression failed to print properly, and in the stamps from this plate this ray is either absent altogether or is very faint (see Fig. 2); it will be convenient to refer to this defect as the "ray-flaw."

The presence of the ray-flaw will not, however, enable us immediately to identify stamps belonging to Plate 1, as the same defective roller-impression appears to have been used in the construction of another plate also. The ray-flaw exists upon many stamps printed from Plate 2, but never occurs on any stamp whatever printed from any of the remaining nine plates. The facts are as follows. All stamps in the first two horizontal rows of Plate 2 show the ray-flaw, as well as all stamps in the third row except CI, CJ, CK, and CL, in which the ray is quite perfect. The next seven horizontal rows—D to J—are also without the flaw; but in the last ten rows—K to T—the ray-flaw is present on every stamp. An explanation might be found in the assumption that in laying down Plate 2 the same roller-impression was not used throughout the whole plate—a conjecture which, however plausible, lacks confirmation. There is nothing to show that this was really done; the available evidence in the case of the other plates seems to indicate that one roller-impression only was used for each plate; in the "plate-number" series this was necessarily the case. Other explanations would be possible, but on the whole we prefer to

leave the question open, rather than to give premature assent to any uncorroborated hypothesis.

We have now reached the conclusion that any stamp showing the ray-flaw may be assigned with certainty to Plate 1 or 2. If the ray-flaw is present on any stamp lettered CI, CJ, CK, or CL, or having the letter D, E, F, G, H, I, or J in the left-hand corner, it belongs necessarily to Plate 1. The work of reconstruction is thus greatly simplified: stamps belonging to Plate 1 can be distinguished at a glance from all stamps belonging to Plates 3 to 11, and from some stamps belonging to Plate 2. To enable the reader to reconstruct the whole of Plate 1, we append at the close of this article a tabulated list of the more obvious differences existing between Plates 1 and 2, in the case of all stamps in which the ray-flaw is common to both plates.

At this point an apparent difficulty arises. It is certain that the "Penny Black" was printed from eleven plates only; it is equally certain that the ray-flaw exists only on Plates 1 and 2. But a careful examination of a large number of stamps has revealed the existence, in several instances, of three stamps bearing the same corner-lettering, which would appear from the varying position of the letters and from other differences to belong to separate plates and which yet show, in each case, a distinct ray-flaw. The explanation is that Plate 1, after it had been at press for a short period, was retouched, and nearly every stamp upon the plate was altered in some way or another. It is apparent that some stamps were "re-entered"; in others the corner-letters were retouched by hand, or, in rarer cases, repunched, and in fact the whole plate was overhauled from top to bottom, so that, although it retained its general characteristics and, in particular, the ray-flaw, stamps printed from the retouched plate present in nearly every instance minute variations from those printed from the plate in its original state. There were, in effect, two editions of Plate 1—the original and the revised; to these we shall refer as 1 α and 1 β .

We cannot give an account of what was done to the plate with the detail and precision which would satisfy a practical engraver. But the results of the process to which the plate was subjected can be seen in the printed stamps; and it is possible in an analysis of the differences which exist between 1 α and 1 β , to suggest an explanation which, though tentative and provisional, has in some measure a scientific character, since it covers the facts in question and is not inconsistent with existing knowledge. We have spoken of stamps being "re-entered." What exactly is a "re-entry"? When an impression on a plate was for any reason yielding defective prints, it was possible to remedy the defect by placing the plate again upon the bed of the press and applying the roller a second time to the defective impression. This operation required the roller to be adjusted with perfect accuracy, so that the roller-impression might be exactly coincident with the plate-impression. If it was at once successful, i.e. if the roller descended upon the plate in exactly the correct position, the result was that the lines of the plate-impression were slightly deepened, but there would be nothing further to distinguish the

re-entered impression from the original impression on the plate. But an operation so delicate and controlled apparently by hand was not always immediately successful. The easiest way to ensure accuracy would be, first, to bring the top of the roller-impression into contact with the plate, because it would be more easy to see whether the heavy diagonal lines in the upper corners of the roller-impression coincided with those upon the plate, than to see whether any of the fine lines in the background, or elsewhere, coincided. But the operator could *not* see, unless the plate was actually marked by the roller, for in the mere juxtaposition of plate and roller the relevant parts would be invisible; hence, after contact with the plate, the roller was slightly raised and the result examined. If the lines on roller and plate are exactly coincident, the operation is then completed; if not coincident, the roller is shifted so as to secure coincidence; but the mark made by the original inaccurate descent of the roller remains upon the plate and shows upon printed copies of the stamp. The term "re-entry" is popularly applied to stamps which show such marks; they are found usually, as would be expected, in the upper corners of a stamp (see Figs. 4 and 6 as compared with 3 and 5); in rarer cases, at the bottom, but never, we believe, in the background or the head, for the effects of pressure of a curved surface upon a plane are naturally greatest at the extremities. In Plate 1 traces of an inaccurate re-entry are visible in the following stamps: CL, EJ, EK, GK, GL, HB, HD, HK, IB, ID, IL, JI, JK, MH, MI, MK, OA, and OT.

If this account is correct, it follows that the evidence supplied by the printed stamps alone will not enable us to determine with certainty what number of impressions upon the plate may have been re-entered; where no marks are visible, no conclusions can be drawn, but it is not wholly impossible that fuller knowledge may eventually show that many, perhaps most, of the impressions were renovated, either by re-entry or by some other method. In this respect Plate 1 differs altogether from the following plates (2-11); in their case the majority of re-entries are due to a roller-impression having been placed too near to, or too far from the adjacent impressions. When this was noticed, the roller would be moved to its proper position and, of course, leave traces of the initial essay. But in every case the rectification was made before the plate was put to press, and the presence of re-entry marks is not necessarily evidence of a retouch. Numerous stamps from other plates show traces of re-entry, but Plate 1 alone has been retouched.

We have next to consider the cases in which the corner-letters of stamps printed from 1β differ, either in position, size, or shape, from the letters in the corresponding stamps from 1α . There is a close connection between all such cases and re-entries. It is obvious that when a stamp has been re-entered, the plate-impression remains in exactly the same position upon the plate as before; consequently re-entering has no effect whatever upon the position of the corner-letters. But in the process of re-entry the surface of the letter-blocks upon the plate (in relief) comes into contact with the surface of the

letter-blocks on the roller (in recess), with the result that as the hard roller is rocked into the soft plate, the *punch-impressions* of the corner-letters on the plate tend to be filled up, and may either disappear entirely or be so far defaced that they can no longer yield satisfactory prints. If the process results in complete obliteration of the corner-letters, they must be repunched, and may then, in Plate 1β , occupy a position in the letter-block bearing no relation whatever to the position which they occupied in 1α : this can be seen most clearly in stamp GK (see Illustration B). If the punch-impression is only partly obliterated, it can be repaired by means of a graving-tool, becoming, however, larger in the process, but still occupying the same or nearly the same position as in 1α : this can be seen most clearly in stamps IL, JC (see Illustration B). We believe that this explanation covers all cases of enlarged or shifted letters which occur on 1β . The following is probably a complete list (see Figs. 7 to 10): EJ, EK, EL, IL, JC, KJ, KK, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, PJ, PK, PL; GC, GH, GK, PA; of these EJ to PL show the letters retouched and enlarged, while the remaining four show the letters on 1β in different positions from those on 1α . Stamp PA deserves special notice, as it shows traces of *both* the original letters.

Our account of the differences between 1α and 1β may now be completed with a brief notice of the more prominent varieties, which are not included under the head of re-entries or enlarged and shifted letters.

Vertical guide-lines, which were drawn upon the plate to ensure correct registration of the impression, are found both upon 1α and 1β ; they occur usually in the right upper corner of the stamp, and, as a rule, are more distinct in 1α . In the J and K rows, horizontal lines also cross the letter-blocks of several stamps belonging to 1β , though no traces whatever of these can be detected in 1α . They appear to have been added to the plate in connection with the process of renovation. They cannot have been "guide-lines" in the ordinary sense of the term, as the position of the stamps was already fixed; though not, of course, intended to show upon the printed stamps, their presence on the plate can hardly have been accidental, although the purpose which they served is not apparent. These lines, which it is noticeable occur only on the two central rows of the plate, are found in the following stamps: JB, JE, JF, JG, JJ, JK, JL, KA, KB, KC, KD, and KF.

Another variety, for which no satisfactory explanation has yet been offered, may be observed in the legend "ONE PENNY": several stamps show the "N" of "ONE" joined to the "E," by a white line connecting the bases of the two letters. This peculiarity is not due to defective printing, which would influence particular sheets only, but is permanent and distinguishes certain stamps on the retouched plate, viz. DF, FD, NA, OB, OF, PD, and QD. In CF, OA, and OD the junction is nearly but not quite complete. Many other minor varieties exist in 1β , which it would be tedious to describe in detail; but special mention should perhaps be made of AK, HI, LD, and SL, in which the lower corner of the left-hand letter-block is incomplete, and LI, in which the letter-block on the

ILLUSTRATION A.



Fig. 3. 1a.



Fig. 4. 1b.



Fig. 5. 1a.

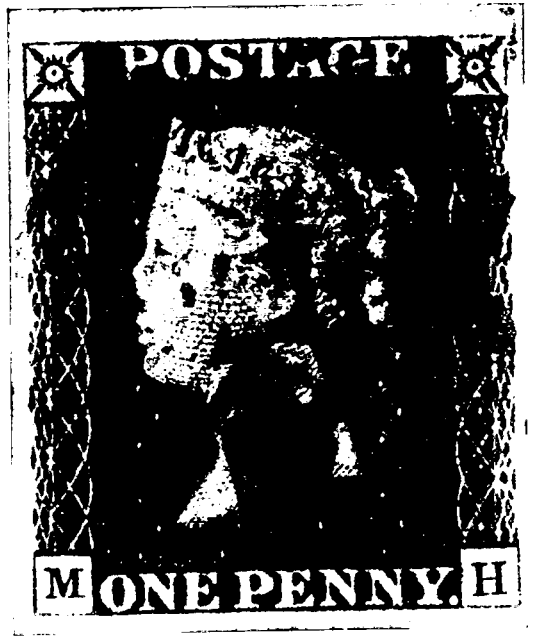


Fig. 6. 1b.

ILLUSTRATION B.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.

left is not rectangular, but has the outer line at the side sloping inwards from the bottom. In three instances varieties occur upon 1 α , which are not found in 1 β : in PB the outline of the letter-block at left is double, and in SL and TL the bottom line of the frame cuts through the base of the letters "ONE PENNY." It is not necessary to carry the analysis further; enough has been said to show how completely the character of the whole plate was changed by the treatment which it received.

It is not possible, with the evidence at present accessible, to fix the precise date at which the alterations were made upon the plate. The earliest example known to us of a stamp printed from 1 β was used on June the 12th. If Messrs. Wright and Creeke are correct, printing from the original unhardened plate began on April the 15th, and was continued for ten full working days; some 5000 sheets, or 1,200,000 stamps, are said to have been printed before the plate was re-registered, after hardening, on April the 28th. It would seem natural, in default of external testimony, to assume that the retouch was effected at the time when the plate was temporarily withdrawn from press in order to be hardened. It is true that impressions from 1 α predominate throughout May, June, and the early part of July, but they nearly always present the worn appearance which characterizes the majority of stamps printed from 1 α ; impressions from 1 α , showing no signs of wear, similar to those affixed to the notices sent out in April to the Postmasters, are seldom found, and belong probably to the printings of the first few days. Bearing in mind that stamps were by no means universally used for franking letters during May and June, and that a month after the first issue the London Receiving Houses were still without supplies, it is reasonable to suppose that the copies from 1 α printed before April the 28th might be numerous enough to meet the demand for several weeks after the plate had been hardened. It should be noted, however, that Rowland Hill's complaint *re* defective impressions was made as late as May the 30th; the contractors replied with a statement to the effect that they were compelled to print from worn-out plates, which ought to be discarded. But by that date both Plates 1 and 2 had been hardened, and it is unlikely that any worn plates were in use at the end of May; hence the contractors must have intended to refer to the original printings from Plates 1 α and 2 in their unhardened condition.

If this view is not correct, the retouch must have been effected at some unknown date between April 28th and the early days of June; to effect it, the plate, after its first hardening, must have been again softened, then retouched, and finally hardened a second time.

But whatever the exact date may have been, and whatever the time required in order to complete the work, it is certain that the alterations were not made on artistic grounds, but from the most commonplace, commercial considerations; the plate was rapidly wearing out, it could not be discarded without grave inconvenience, and it was not possible to save it except by drastic treatment. It is noticeable, too, that it was not considered necessary to alter any

impressions on the plate, which, though not ideally perfect, still gave satisfactory results. Thus all the "errors of lettering" or "double-letters" which occur on 1 α reappear unchanged on 1 β ; they are found on stamps AE, CD, FA, FI, GI, HI, MF, QA—a larger number than exists on any other plate, except Plate 9. However, the results of the retouch were, in fact, as excellent from the artistic as from the practical point of view. The contrast between the fine, brilliant appearance of stamps printed from 1 β , and the grey, blurred impressions usually yielded by 1 α , is everywhere manifest, and, more particularly perhaps, in the corner-letters, which, in 1 β , have as a rule a far clearer and more sharply defined outline. At the same time the life of the plate was greatly prolonged, so that it remained in use after the colour of the stamps had been changed to *red*; it was not destroyed until December 11th, 1841. Copies printed in *red* are, however, of considerable rarity, and it is therefore far easier to reconstruct the plate in *black* than in *red*.

The facts to which we have here directed attention admit, we believe, of no dispute; they can at any rate be independently tested and verified by all students of the "Penny Black." The theories by which we have attempted to explain the facts are advanced with less confidence, and should be regarded as provisional hypotheses which the advance of knowledge and the discovery of fresh evidence may perhaps confirm, or perhaps invalidate. But even an erroneous explanation may, if it be clear, possess a real value, since truth emerges more quickly from error than from confusion. Though the work of research is still incomplete, the time cannot be far distant when it will be possible not only to assign every "Penny Black" to its proper plate, but to determine the origin and trace the history of every variety occurring on the eleven plates.

TABULATED LIST

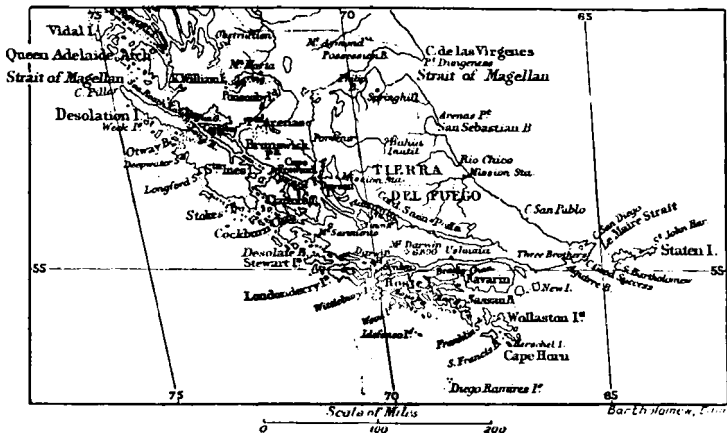
Of differences existing between Plate 1 β and Plate 2, in the case of all the stamps in which the "ray-flaw" is common to both plates.

	Pl. 1 β .	Pl. 2.
AA	No line.	Line under left letter-block.
AB	B central.	B rather high, towards right.
AC	C central.	C very low.
AD	No re-entry.	Re-entry.
AE	Error: double E.	No error.
AF	A to right.	A to left.
AG	Strong frame line.	Weak frame line under G.
AH	A high	A low.
AI	I leans v. slightly to right.	I leans v. slightly to left.
AJ	J high.	J low.
AK	Frame lines do not join at left lower corner.	Frame lines normal.
AL	No guide-line.	Guide-line at upper right.
BA	A central.	A v. slightly to left.
BB	Left B v. slightly to left.	Left B low, to right.
BC	C central.	C low and far to left.
BD	B low, to right.	B central.
BE	E far to right.	E almost central.
BF	B very low.	B about central.
BG	B central.	B slightly to left.
BH	H rather below centre.	H above centre.
BI	B slightly to right.	B to left.
BJ	J slightly to left.	J central.
BK	B to right.	B to left.

	Pl. 1 β.	Pl. 2.	Pl. 1 β.	Pl. 2.
BL	B upright.	B leans slightly to left.	OL	L nearly upright.
CA	C central.	C very low.	PA	See Fig. 20.
CB	Very small line in margin under "v" of "PENNY."	No line.	PB	Letter-blocks normal.
CC	Both letters central.	Both letters low.	PC	No guide-line.
CD	Error: D over T.	No error.	PD	"NE" joined.
CE	E slightly above centre.	E slightly below centre.	PE	E slightly to right.
CF	C central.	C low.	PF	F central.
CG	C square normal.	Faint horizontal lines across C square.	PG	P slightly to left.
CH	H upright.	H leans to left.	PH	P slightly to right; H below centre.
KA	Line across top of A.	No line.	PI	I low.
KB	" " " " B.	" "	PJ	See Fig. 15.
KC	" " " " C.	" "	PK	" " 16.
KD	Large D, slightly above centre.	D low.	PL	No dot in margin.
KE	E normal.	Error: E double.	QA	Error: double Q.
KF	F about central.	F to right.	QB	Q normal.
KG	K above centre.	K low.	QC	C below centre.
KH	H below centre.	H about central.	QD	"NE" joined.
KI	I upright.	I leans slightly to left.	QE	E low, to right.
KJ	See Fig. 12.		QF	F nearly central.
KK	" " 13.		QG	Q below centre.
KL	Bottom line projects at right.	Bottom line projects at left.	QH	H upright.
LA	No projection.	Right line projects at foot.	QI	I below centre.
LB	No guide-line.	Horizontal guide-line in right upper corner.	QJ	Q nearly central.
LC	C below centre.	C central.	QK	K nearly central.
LD	Frame lines do not quite join at lower left corner.	Frame lines normal.	QL	Q central.
LE	E very low.	E about central.	RA	R normal.
LF	F central.	F below centre.	RB	No guide-lines.
LG	Weak frame line at side, in right upper corner.	Strong frame line.	RC	No dot in R square.
LH	H towards left.	H far to right.	RD	Frame lines normal.
LI	I rather low, to right.	I very high.	RE	"NE" joined.
LJ	J central.	J rather low.	RF	R to right.
LK	I nearly central.	I above centre.	RG	Left line projects at foot.
LL	Letter-block on left not rectangular.	Letter-blocks normal.	RH	H below centre.
MA	A far to right.	A about centre.	RI	I low, to right.
MB	M larger and higher than in Pl. 2.		RJ	J central.
MC	M upright.	M leans v. slightly to left.	RK	Mark in left of K square.
MD	D large and broad.	D smaller, narrower, and more towards right.	SA	No re-entry.
ME	Bottom line projects very slightly at right.	No projection.	SB	s very high.
MF	Error: double M.	No error.	SC	s v. slightly below centre.
MG	Left line projects at foot.	No projection.	SD	No line in D square.
MH	Re-entry.	No re-entry.	SE	No guide-lines.
MI	Re-entry.	No re-entry.	SF	Both letters slightly raised.
MJ	J nearly central.	J above centre.	SG	G central.
MK	Re-entry.	No re-entry.	SH	H upright.
ML	Normal frame lines.	Defective frame line at top in left upper corner.	SI	S to left.
NA	"NE" of "ONE" joined.	"NE" not joined.	SJ	J central.
NB	N low.	N high.	SK	No projection.
NC to NI	Long tail to N.	Normal N.	TA	Dot exactly under left lower angle.
NJ	N to right.	N to left.	TB	B low.
NK	N normal.	Left vertical stroke of N defective.	TC	No projection.
NL	Horizontal guide-line in right upper corner.	No guide-line. Dot outside right upper corner.	TD	No line in D square.
OA	Re-entry.	No re-entry.	TE	E low, to right.
OB	"NE" of "ONE" joined.	"NE" not joined.	TF	No dots.
OC	O almost central.	O v. slightly to left.	TG	T upright.
OD	"NE" joined.	"NE" not joined.	TH	Cross stroke of T not parallel with the top of letter-block.
OE	E low to right.	E very high.	TI	No dot after I.
OF	"NE" joined.	"NE" not joined.	TJ	No guide-line.
OG	O slightly above centre.	O almost exactly central.	TK	No dot.
OH	H towards left.	H far to right.		
OI	Re-entry.	No re-entry.		
OJ	Weak frame line above left upper corner.	Normal frame line.		
OK	K nearly central.	K low.		
				L leans considerably to left.
				Double line at base of B letter-block.
				Vertical guide-line at upper right.
				"NE" not joined.
				E high towards left.
				F slightly below centre.
				P to right.
				P further to right; H almost central.
				I high.
				Dot in margin above right upper corner.
				No error.
				Q defective and very high.
				C slightly above centre.
				"NE" not joined.
				E about central, slightly to right.
				F slightly below centre.
				Q very high.
				H leans to left.
				I very high.
				Q to right.
				K low.
				Q below centre.
				R defective at base.
				Vertical guide-line at upper right, etc.
				Dot in right lower corner of R square.
				Frame line on right extends far into bottom margin.
				"NE" not joined.
				R central; line in margin on left of R square.
				No projection.
				H above centre.
				I central, to right.
				J low.
				No mark in K square.
				Re-entry.
				s about central.
				s above centre.
				Vertical line at right of D square.
				Vertical and horizontal guide-lines, at upper right.
				Both letters slightly below centre.
				G high.
				H leans slightly to left.
				S central.
				J above centre.
				Right line projects at foot.
				Dot below left lower corner, but to left.
				B high.
				Right line projects at top.
				Vertical line on right of D square.
				E about central.
				Two dots in margin under F square.
				T leans v. slightly to left.
				Cross stroke of T exactly parallel with top of letter-block.
				Faint dot after I.
				Guide-line at upper right.
				Dot in margin at right lower corner.

Tierra del Fuego

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS



As will be seen by the above map, the Archipelago of Tierra del Fuego consists of a large number of islands situated between the Strait of Magellan and Cape Horn. From north to south they extend about 270 miles, and from east to west nearly 400 miles. In addition to the islands on the south of the Strait, several of the peninsulas on the northern side are also considered as forming a portion of the Fuegian Archipelago. The whole group now belongs to Chili, which has established a centre of administration at Punta Arenas on the north side of the Strait, near the neck of the Brunswick Peninsula.

The Portuguese navigator, Jean H. de Magellan, who discovered the Strait in 1520, named the district "Tierra de Humos," *Land of Smoke*, but the name is said to have been changed by Charles V of Spain to "Tierra del Fuego," *Land of Fire*, with the remark "There is no smoke without fire."* The smoke seen by the great navigator is supposed to have risen from bonfires made by the natives to signal the approach of strange beings in great ships.

In the great stock of Señor Estaban Latour, recently secured by our firm, I have found some interesting matter connected with the history of the stamps that were used for a short time in this district, and I have gathered together all the particulars relating to them that I have been able to discover in contemporary magazines and elsewhere.

In or about 1889 a Roumanian named Julio Popper, who had been settled for some time in Buenos Ayres, started various gold-washing plants in different parts of Tierra del Fuego, amongst others at El Páramo, Carmen Sylva, Río Grande, and San Sebastian; and, as the Chilians provided no postal facilities in these districts, he decided to have a stamp made to frank the correspondence of the miners between these

places and the nearest coasts of Chili and the Argentine Republic. The design seems to have been, drawn by Señor Rodolfo Soucup, under instructions from the firm of Kidd and Co., of Buenos Ayres. I give an illustration of a proof, in black, of the original design, drawn about three times the size of the actual stamp.

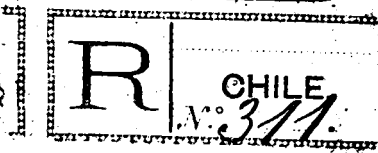


Messrs. Kidd and Co. reduced the design to the required size, made a small group of four transfers on a lithographic stone, and printed off a few sheets in various colours as trials.

I give an illustration of one of these small sheets which I have in brown; from an article in *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, August, 1891, I gather that these proofs were struck off in various colours, though I have not met with any other than the brown one mentioned above.

* *Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel*, Vol. 1, South America, p. 288 (1901 edition).

Certificada



Señor

Don Julio Popper
Caravalle 554 - 562

1912

Buenos-Aires

266805



PRUEBAS EN COLOR DE LAS PRIMERAS
ESTAMPILLAS DE LA TIERRA DEL FUEGO,
GRABADAS É IMPRESAS POR:

Kidd y Co. Limitada: año 1891.
BUENOS AIRES



This group of four was then repeated twenty-five times on the stone, the sheets being built up as follows:—

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4

This can easily be seen on an entire sheet that I have before me, as small minor variations are repeated in this order.

The issued stamps were in sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten. The colour is *carmine-rose* and they are perf. 11½.

An imprint, reading "Kidd y Cia L^{md}. S^o MARTIN 351," appears three times in the margin of each sheet, at the top and at each side, but not at the bottom.

Used copies of the stamps of Tierra del Fuego are *very rare*, so I give an illustration of both sides of an envelope, which I found in the Latour stock. This was sent to Mr. Popper in Buenos Ayres; it is dated "Colonia Popper 19 Jul. 91," and "Punta Arenas, Ag. 10.91." In the latter town Chilean stamps to the amount of 45 c. were added to frank the letter to its destination. The journey from the "Colonia Popper" to Punta Arenas apparently occupied twenty-one days, and the stamp of Tierra del Fuego franked the letter for this portion of the journey only.

In the *M.J.* for April and May, 1893, Major Evans published some further details about this stamp. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. had received an envelope posted at San Sebastian, also on the 19th of July, 1891; another that was noted in the *M.J.* of June, 1891, was posted at San Sebastian on the 25th of April in that year, and this is the earliest dated stamp that I can find noted. According to

these dates the stamps must have been in use for at least three months.

In the *M.J.* of May, 1893, it is added that:—

"Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. further state that they were never able to obtain any unused copies, which confirms what our informant said as to the stock having been confiscated by the Argentine Government."

These stamps cannot be considered a Government issue, but I think that they were a genuine local issue of more interest than most locals, and it seems well to place on record the information I have been able to obtain.

In our advertisement pages we offer some of these stamps from the Latour collections.



Cape of Good Hope

Some further notes on the "Woodblocks" of 1861

By E. H. L. GORGES, M.V.O.

AFTER the publication of my previous notes on the subject of these provisionals, it occurred to me that, having exhausted, as far as I am aware, the information contained in the Colonial archives, it might be possible to gain some further knowledge of the issue from the Cape newspapers of the day, and to this end, through the courtesy of the authorities of the South African Public Library in Cape Town, access was obtained to the old files. I was fortunate in finding, almost immediately, some references in the *South African Advertiser and Mail* (a tri-weekly publication) not only to the Provisionals but also to the extent to which One Penny stamps were being used for the Penny Post which had been introduced for local use into Cape Town towards the end of 1860. It was the observance of Valentine's Day which prompted a paragraph in that journal on February 16, 1861. It read:—

"Valentine's Day was duly observed by the youth of both sexes in Cape Town on Thursday last. By means of the Penny Post the delivery of the valentines was comparatively easy, and as many as 748 letters were thus circulated during the day. The number of letters sent through the Penny Post during the whole of the previous month (January) was 1000."

I think we must assume that the thousand represented the total for January in round numbers, and that it represented, more or less, the normal local circulation of letters prepaid at the one penny rate at the time. The number posted on Valentine's Day was evidently regarded as so extraordinary as to merit public notice. With the further information which will be found below concerning the number of newspapers which were sent to England during, and immediately after, the period when the "woodblocks" were on sale, we can, I consider, arrive at a very fair idea of the extent to which these stamps of the One Penny denomination were used. In the issue of the *Advertiser* of March 27, 1861, we find:—

"The mail by the R.M. Steamer *Dane*, which left Table Bay on Saturday last, consisted of 12,142 letters (including 295 registered and 1293 soldiers' letters), 9879 papers and 119 books. This shows a good increase in the correspondence with England."

It should be remembered that this represented a month's correspondence with England and the Continent, as the mail steamers left for England once a month only, and that the figures refer to the European correspondence of the entire Colony and not to Cape Town alone. The Cape Town Directory of 1861 shows that the postal rates in force in the Colony at that time were as follows:—

Soldiers' and seamen's letters: one penny per half-ounce.

Ordinary letters in the Colony: fourpence per half-ounce.

Publications: one penny per six ounces.

Newspapers: one penny each.

Cape Town local post for letters: one penny per half-ounce.

Letters to England: sixpence per letter (presumably per half-ounce).

Letters to Natal: do. do.

The special rate of one penny to soldiers and sailors was apparently a concession which applied both to letters for the Colony and for England. The newspaper rate appeared also to have applied both to the Colony and to oversea destinations, and to have been irrespective of the weight of the package.

From this it will be gathered that single One Penny stamps could be used only for newspapers, for soldiers' letters, and for half-ounce letters within the limits of Cape Town. The one penny local letter rate was not extended to Port Elizabeth until May 1, 1861, or three weeks after the last printing of the "woodblocks," and it will be safe therefore to assume that few of the One Penny were used in that town for letter postage.

There is no newspaper record of the postal matter sent to England during April; but in May the *Cambrian* carried 11,585 letters, of which 254 were registered, 138 books, and 10,053 newspapers. The number of soldiers' letters was not specified. In June the *Norman* took 12,802 letters, of which 363 were registered, 99 books, and 14,883 newspapers.

This would give roughly a monthly average of, say, 10,000 newspapers, 1200 soldiers' letters, and 2000 local Cape Town letters, all of which would be franked by penny stamps during the two months or so while the provisionals were in use. The greater proportion of the balance of the One Penny stamps must have been used in the prepayment of newspapers to various places in the Colony. Cape Town at that time had no less than six newspapers, and as the local population would have been insufficient to support so large a number, there must have been a considerable list of country subscribers. A good many of the stamps were also, no doubt, used for newspaper postage to the East and to Australia, and a small proportion in strips of four and more, or in combination with the fourpenny, sixpenny, and shilling denominations, in prepaying letters in the Colony and oversea. Taking all these points into consideration, I think it would be not unreasonable to estimate that at least one-half of the entire Penny issue was used on newspaper covers, and so was lost. This would mean that approximately 60,000 of the One Penny stamps would have been used on letters as against 113,000 of the Fourpence stamps. In my previous notes I made some general suggestions in this direction, but I had no data before me on which to make an estimate.

The next item of interest was found in what was evidently an official *communiqué*, as paragraphs in identical terms appeared in the *Advertiser and Mail* of February 23, and in the *Cape Chronicle* (a weekly paper) of March 1. These read:—

“The supply of fourpenny Colonial postage stamps is, owing to some misapprehension on the part of the authorities at home, very nearly exhausted, and some two or three months must elapse before any can be received. To meet this difficulty a die has been engraved by Mr. Roberts, which will be used in the manufacture of stamps, which will pass through the Post Office the same as those received from England.”

I do not think that the engraver's name has hitherto been noted in any Philatelic publication. Mr. Charles Julius Roberts established himself as an engraver in Spin Street, Cape Town, in 1848. The business is now carried on by his sons in Wale Street. They have no record of the transaction in 1861, as the old books of the firm were destroyed when they removed into their present premises. As is well known, stereotypes were made from the dies, and the stamps were printed by Messrs. Saul Solomon and Company, who also printed and controlled the *Cape Argus*. That journal was evidently in opposition to the *Cape Chronicle*, for we find the following gem in the issue of the latter, dated March 8:—

“THE NEW FOURPENNY STAMPS.—The stamps recently issued by the Post Office authorities (in lieu of the regular stamps, which it appears, by some mismanagement in the Department, have run out) are certainly elegant specimens of Colonial art. The figure of Hope is of an indescribable character—there is an air of *mist-ery* about it that is beyond our feeble power to penetrate. We should imagine that the party who has been supplying a contemporary with a series of articles upon our ‘Workshops and Factories (!)’ would be enabled by a little ingenious sophistry to found a laudatory article on so poor a specimen of Colonial skill as our new Fourpenny stamps.”

This produced no immediate rejoinder, but Messrs.

Solomon and Company were vindicated by “A Subscriber” in a letter to the editors of the *Cape Argus* published in that newspaper on Saturday, April 27, 1861. The “Department” and the triangular issue in general were, however, called to account. The communication read as follows:—

“SIRS,—It was very creditable to Messrs. Saul Solomon and Co. to extricate our Post Office authorities from their difficulties on the failure of the supply of postage stamps from England; but the expense which was thus incurred ought to have been avoided, if, as it is confidently stated, the stamps from England were all the while in the Custom-house in Cape Town, “These stamps, however, like a cocked hat with its two long acute-angled peaks, necessarily make it troublesome to affix, and especially liable to turn up at the long corners. There are two other substantial objections to our postage stamps. If more than one stamp is affixed the second can hardly be placed next to the other without either forming a broad, trencher-like patch interfering with the direction, or of being inconveniently separated, with the recumbent damsel turned into positions very improper for damsels. Secondly, the stamps of this shape cannot be torn off when perforated, as the English stamps are, without mutilating the acute-angled tails of the stamps, and giving work besides. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it will not still be necessary to use scissors, though the stamps be perforated for tearing.”

“It is difficult to conceive why the authorities at the Cape should have rejected the Sovereign's head as the device, and the square shape for these stamps, which seem to have been adopted for every other Colony. It could not have been from loyalty. It must have been from a crotchet. But whatever was the cause, it is certain that a very inconvenient and unsightly stamp was adopted, and that the square form is better in form for affixing, both as to adhesion and arrangement, more easily affixed, more secure, more sightly, more characteristic of loyalty, more convenient for separation by tearing and dispensing with scissors, more suitable in the invincibly upright position of the device on the stamp. There does not, in fact, appear one point in favour of perpetuating this unsightly Cape postage stamp, with its attendant inconvenience to the public.”



The Provisional Issues of Nicaragua, 1908-11

By H. M. AHRENS and N. THORNTON

(Continued from page 126.)

IN the following October a fresh overprinting in black, of the 1 c., vermilion, Railway Coupon stamp, took place, but we have not seen a copy of any decree announcing the change of method. Possibly the dorsal surcharge had been found unsatisfactory; at all events it was replaced by a much neater double-lined surcharge on the face of the stamp. There are three values, two of them of higher denominations than before.

Railway Coupon stamp, 1 c., vermilion, surcharged 10 ctvs. for fiscal use, as in the 15 c. of the previous issue; and further surcharged in black, as shown above, the third stamp having a figure “1” for “1” in “Vale.”

02 c. on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion.
20 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. ,,
50 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. ,,

The 2 c. and 20 c. have a small “2” with a straight foot on the third and nineteenth stamps, and the 50 c. has a “5” from the same fount on the first and twentieth stamps.

The 2 c. is also found with the postal surcharge inverted, and is, in our experience, more generally met with in this state. In fact our illustration has been made from this variety, and therefore shows the

Rembre fiscal
 CORREO
 centavos Vale 10 ctvs

fiscal surcharge reading up, instead of down as it should do.

We are also told of, but have not seen, the following varieties:—

- (i) "CORREO .02 centavos," double.
- (ii) "Timbre Fiscal Vale 10 ctvs," double.
- (iii) "Timbre Fiscal etc" repeated on back.

The last of the provisionals that we have to record seem to have made their appearance during the month of December, 1911. They consist of the same fiscal provisionals as before, with an additional surcharge, as shown in the next illustration.

Correo Timbre Fiscal
 Vale 10 ctvs.
 Vale 2 cts.
 1911

The first series, produced from the 1 c., vermilion, now has the postal surcharge in *blue*.

2 cts. on 10 ctvs. on 1 c., vermilion.
 5 " " 10 " " 1 c. "
 10 " " 10 " " 1 c. "

On all the values the fifteenth stamp has a small-fount "V" in "Vale," and certain small numerals from the same fount have been used in the values. Their positions are as follows:—

2 c., small 2 (with straight foot) on Nos. 3, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18.
 5 c., small 5 on Nos. 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20.

Of the 10 c., we have seen two different settings, which we will call (a) and (b). A small figure "1" has been used on all except the following numbers:—

(a) 10, 16, 19. (b) 3, 5, 7.

A small figure "o" appears:—

(a) On Nos. 5, 8, 13, 16, 19, 20. (b) On Nos. 5, 6, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19.

We know the (a) setting in *black* instead of in *blue*, and the (b) setting inverted.

The supply of this 10 c. ran short before the permanent set arrived, and an Official provisional was brought into use, with the word "oficial" struck out.

Correo Timbre Fiscal
 Vale 10 ctvs.
 1911

Surcharged as above (postal surcharge in *blue*, bar in *black*).

10 cts. on 10 ctvs. on 1 c., vermilion.

This we have seen with the (a) setting just described.

The last of the batch was produced from the 2 c., blue, Railway Coupon stamp. The fiscal surcharge differs somewhat from the foregoing in having the two lines closer together, and reads: "Timbre fiscal—Vale 5 cents"; this is found both in *red* and in *black*. The postal surcharge reads the same as before, and is in *red*. The small "5" variety we have been able to place on Nos. 7, 12, and 14, and on some sheets that we have seen the value is altogether omitted from No. 13.

5 cts. on 5 cents. on 2 c., blue.

With the New Year came the new permanent set and a respite, welcome even if it should prove to be but temporary, from the puzzling sequence of provisionals. Two quite effective designs were supplied by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for use throughout the country, except in the Costa Atlantica district.



70



71

1912. Types 70 and 71 (35 c.). Centres in first colour. Perf. 14.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., rose.
- 3 c., chestnut.
- 4 c., lake.
- 5 c., black and blue
- 6 c., bistre-brown.
- 10 c., brown.
- 15 c., violet.
- 20 c., red-brown.
- 25 c., black and green.
- 30 c., brown and green.
- 50 c., blue.
- 1 p., orange.
- 2 p., myrtle.
- 5 p., black.

This list brings us up to date, and brings to a conclusion the first portion of these notes. In the second portion we shall deal on the same lines with the special stamps for the Costa Atlantica districts, and the Official stamps.

NOTE.—Since describing the 1908 provisional (p. 62) we have seen another full setting, and have to correct some of the details there given. The positions of the errors should read as follows:—

- Inverted "6" for "9" . . . 3rd and 8th stamps.
- " " " " . . . 15th and 20th stamps.
- "1008" for "1908" . . . 23rd and 28th stamps.
- "8908" for "1908" . . . 21st and 30th stamps.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS



A Wonderful Discovery.

MR. HENRY J. DUVEEN has recently shown me the Sydney Views which I illustrate above. They consist of a block of thirteen, a vertical pair, a vertical strip of three, and a single copy, nineteen in all. They are in a full green colour, brilliant condition, and have full gum, and they are a portion of the same sheet. Nos. 1, 2, 7, 12, 17, and 22 are missing, and were probably used.

These stamps were recently found in the possession of a lady in England, who has some recollection that there was also another sheet of stamps, of the same design and in a different colour; but diligent search has failed to discover this sheet.

I congratulate Mr. Duveen on this superb addition to his matchless collection. I think this is the finest thing in the stamp line that has turned up since I have been in the stamp trade.

Die and Plate Proofs from Lord Crawford's Collections.—Our publishers have recently acquired a very large collection, numbering many thousands, of Die and Plate Proofs, Colour Trials, Essays, etc., and in rearranging them I have noted many imprints that will enable me to correct our Catalogue.

Brazil.

Issue of Aug. 21, 1878. Type 12.

I have three die proofs, mounted on card, each with an imprint in blue and in red, reading "Continental Bank Note Co., New York." We formerly attributed these to the *American B.N. Co.*

— *Newspaper Stamps. Feb., 1889. Type 101.*

I have proofs in black with the imprint "American Bank Note Co., N.Y." When in Rio de Janeiro, I learnt that these stamps were printed in America, but hitherto I had been unable to ascertain by what firm.

Postage Due Stamps. 1889. Type 151.

I have three proofs from unfinished dies, no value being inserted, with the imprint "American Bank Note Co., N.Y." When I was in Rio I was informed that the stamps were printed at the Mint in that city.

Hawaiian Islands.

This is a marvellous collection and fills one large volume. The die proofs are very fine, they are extremely rare, and I doubt if they exist in any other collection. The only new information I get here is as follows :

1875. Types 12 and 13.

I have die proofs of the 2 c., brown, and 12 c., black, with the imprint "National Bank Note Co., N.Y.;" in our Catalogue we attribute these to the *American B.N. Co.*, in error.

Official Stamps. 1896. Type 61.

I have die proofs of all the values with the imprint "American Bank Note Co., N.Y." We had no information previously as to where these were printed.

Argentine Republic.

In this grand collection I do not find many inscriptions that necessitate alterations in our Catalogue.

1873. Types 12 to 16.

I have die proofs of all the values, with the inscription "National Bank Note Co., N.Y."

1877-80. Types 20 and 25.

I have die proofs of the 2 c., and 25 c., with the imprint "National Bank Note Co., N.Y.," so I think we can presume that the other values of this set were made by the same company.

These notes will be continued as I arrange the issues of other countries.

New Edition of Part I of the Catalogue. Stamps of the British Empire.—The new editions of our Catalogue for 1913 are now being prepared. Part I is nearly finished, and we hope to have it on sale before the end of July.

PREPAID ORDERS CAN NOW BE BOOKED, and all prepaid orders will be filled before any others are dealt with.

The following is an extract from the Introduction to the new edition :—

"In preparing our Catalogues for 1912 we increased the number of copies printed by 2000 each of Parts I and II, and anticipated that this would last us until about September of this year, but owing to the great increase in stamp collecting in all parts of the world we find that Part I is sold out by May, and a new edition had to be prepared forthwith.

"Part II is now in the press, and we hope to have it on sale by September next, and thus both volumes for 1913 will be on sale by the beginning of the new season.

"Speaking generally, we find that all stamps are on the up grade, and it is with the greatest difficulty that we are able to fill up gaps in our stock at remunerative prices.

"In the stamps of Great Britain we have had to make considerable advances in prices, and generally the stamps of most of the British Colonials are also getting scarcer.

"The greatest increases in this Catalogue are in

stamps issued between about 1880 and 1900, and a good many advances have been made in the more modern issues.

"No countries have been rewritten in Part I, but many small sections have been revised.

"We specially draw attention to the new list of British stamps of King Edward VII. This list has been very carefully drawn up, and the prices are based upon the relative rarity, and collectors will, in a very short time, be surprised to learn how very scarce some of these modern stamps will become.

"With the enormous increase in new issues, it is impossible for any dealer to keep a complete stock on hand of every country in the world, and we are therefore now commencing to price stamps which we have not got in stock as we go to press, but which we can probably obtain for our clients if not in our own stock when ordered.

"Our aim is to keep a good stock of the *fine old issues* in postage stamps of the world, especially stamps issued prior to 1890.

"In future we do not propose to issue any *Supplements to our Catalogues.*"

Glossary of Philatelic Terms.—This small but very important work, the publication of which was placed in the hands of our firm by the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, is now ready for issue.

Price 3d., post-free 4d.

The great importance of uniformity and consistency in the use of the technical terms employed in connection with Philately is universally recognized, and it is hoped that the definitions given in this little book, compiled at the instance of the Philatelic Congresses by a Committee composed of some of the leading authorities on Philatelic Literature in this country, will be generally adopted by British writers upon Philately, and prove of much service to stamp collectors of all classes.

New Stock-Books arranged and priced since last list published in the "M.J."*Great Britain. Official Stamps and Postal Fiscals.*

THE unused and used stamps are both included in this book; the Official stamps are quite a good lot, and include many of the rarities. The Postal Fiscals include some of the rare varieties of the large stamps of 1863-4, such as a *l'ite-bêche* pair, scarce values, etc. etc.

Transvaal.

Two really grand books have just been made up, and the early issues include a superb lot of stamps in perfect condition, being an amalgamation of our stock-books and of various collections recently purchased.

Amongst the rarities I note: First issue complete, in mint condition, many fine pairs and blocks of the 1870-5 issues; unused copies with the "V.R. TRANSVAAL" overprint in *red*, and with the widely spaced overprint in *black*; several of the rare varieties with inverted overprint; and some of the great rarities with the overprint omitted.

The later issues are also very complete and include many rare stamps. These books add up to nearly £3000, and are the most valuable that we have made up of any one country, for a considerable time.

Colombian Republic.

Two fairly good books are now ready, containing a fine lot of the early issues, but rather weak in those from 1867 to 1884. The later issues are well represented and include some rare varieties and a few discoveries that are not catalogued.

Costa Rica.

This is a really good book and includes a collection of the stamps of this country that we bought last month. There are numbers of uncatalogued varieties, many rare proofs and colour trials, and a specially fine lot of the Official stamps.

The Guanacaste series are also a fine lot, and include many really rare varieties.

Egypt.

Two exceedingly fine stock-books have been arranged according to a new list of these stamps that we shall adopt in the next edition of our Catalogue.

Of the first issue (1866) there is a grand lot of stamps, including some scarce errors. The issues of 1867 and 1869 are now separated.

The interesting issue of 1872-5 has been entirely rearranged, and the stamps are now separated into the printings of V. Penasson, at Alexandria, and those of three years later by the Government, at Boulac. In each of these printings the varieties of perforation have been classified and some of them are found to be very scarce. The later issues have also been carefully studied and the whole list rewritten. This work has been made easy for us by the grand lot of these stamps that we obtained in a great collection of Egypt which we recently purchased.

We have discussed very seriously the advisability of including Egypt in Part I of our Catalogue, and we have hardly yet decided this point. In most respects Egypt is a British Protectorate, although a Protectorate has not been formally proclaimed.

Guatemala.

An exceedingly fine book of interesting, unstudied, and undervalued series of stamps. This country has, I think, been undeservedly neglected by students, and I find that there is much to be written up here. I have been buying the more uncommon stamps of this

country for some time, and now have one of the best stock-books of Guatemala that we have ever made up. There are many unchronicled varieties and errors, and even specialists may find much of use to them in this new book.

Nicaragua.

Three very complete volumes have just been arranged, and all the issues are quite fully represented. The modern stamps are a grand lot, very strong in the numerous varieties produced during the last two years owing to the real shortage of stamps in this country for actual postal requirements.

Portugal.

Two very fine volumes have now been remade. The early issues are a grand lot, both in unused and used. Of the first issue (1853) there are the following unused:—

	5 reis, yellow-brown, 14.
25	„ blue, 16.
50	„ green, 3.
100	„ lilac, 2.

The subsequent issues are also quite a fine lot.

The weakest part of these books is in the issues of 1870 to 1880. The scarcer types and varieties of perforation have sold very well since the books were last made up.

Servia.

The stamps of this country must have been in great demand during the past year, as our stock is exhausted in many instances and largely reduced in all; however, there are many scarce things in this book, especially among the early issues.

Uruguay.

Two really magnificent books have now been made up, and they contain a grand lot of all the issues. There are a dozen of the 1856 "Diligencias"; thirty of the large-figure stamps of 1858, including five of the scarce 120 c., blue, and a superb pair of the rare 180 c., dark green; and nearly three hundred of the 1859 and 1860 issues (thin and thick figures). The later issues and the Officials are very fine indeed, and include many errors in pairs and blocks of four. I find the stamps of Uruguay amongst the best selling of all those of South America, and a strong demand for them now comes from Germany and France as well as from collectors in our own country.



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.—Messrs. Nissen and Co. have shown us the ½d. King George (first type) perf. 14, 14½. This is quite a surprise, as every one imagined that this existed only perf. 15 x 14.

Mr. S. Church has shown us the 1d. King George (first type) in the scarlet colour of the redrawn type.

This is from the latest issued stamp-booklets, so that the old plates are apparently being used up for these booklets.

Morocco Agencies.—The redrawn 1d. has been issued surcharged 10 centimos, as Type 191.

— **Australian Commonwealth.**—We have seen an illustration of the accepted type for the new 1d. stamp. The words "AUSTRALIA" at the top and "ONE PENNY" below are in white double-lined capitals. In a white oval at the left upper corner the value "1d." is given in colour. The central portion shows a white outline map of Australia and Tas-

mania on a horizontally-lined background. On Australia appears a native of the country, his tail at Sydney and his head in the Northern Territory; he appears to be contemplating a turnip-like growth springing up in the Salt Lake



district of Western Australia. It has been suggested that this represents a rabbit, but on good authority we are assured that it is kangaroo grass. Our personal impression is that the animal has been scrabbling up the desert hunting for ashes. In our opinion, if a kangaroo was a necessary part of the design, Mr. Fraser would have done better to borrow boldly the *Sportsman's* celebrated cricket poster, and give us a stamp which would be a symbol of a real imperial bond. As it is, the thing is meaningless.

New Zealand.—*The P.J.G.B.* records the discovery of the 2d., rose, 1874, perf. "nearly 12 x 12½," and adds that the 12 perf. is the same as that of the ½d., 1875 (No. 113), in conjunction with the ordinary 12½.

Rhodesia.—We have been shown the ½d. in a new colour, bright apple-green instead of the pale yellow green previously used; the reason for this change is very probably that the pale ink faded very quickly in a warm climate.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—*Erwin's Weekly Stamp News* reports a new provisional.



Black surcharge.
3 c. on 8 c., dull purple and blue.

We have seen the following:—

- Wmk. Multiple Rosettes, chalky paper.*
- 1 c., dull purple and green.
- 2 c. " " orange.
- 3 c. " " black.
- 4 c. " " red.
- 5 c. " " green.
- 25 c. " " "

Trengganu.—The two high values have now been issued in the type shown here.



5s., green and dull purple, C.
25s., rose and green, C.

Western Australia.—The 8d. has been issued on Crown A. paper, perforated 12½.

8d., yellow-green.

We have also seen the 6d. and 1s. on paper watermarked with the South Australian Crown and Single-lined A. The perf. is 11½ x 12.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bolivia.—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* reports a new provisional on the 2 c. of the 1909 issue.

"20 cents—1911" (in green) on 2 c., black and green.

Bosnia.—Three new values have been added to the current issue, 12 h., 60 h., and 72 h. The stamps are of the usual size, with picturesque views of local beauty spots, but we have no information as to what they represent. We only know of one perforation (at present).



22

23



24

1912. Types 22 to 24. Perf. 12½.
340/12 h., ultramarine.
350/60 h., greenish slate.
351/72 h., carmine.

Greece.—We have been shown the current 3 dr. imperf.

Holland.—The *Schweitzer Briefmarken Zeitung* reports the remainder of the Postage Due set in one colour, 1 c., 1½ c., 2½ c., 4 c., 7½ c., 10 c., 12½ c., 15 c., all ultramarine.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—We have seen the King Manoel set up to the 300 r. with the "Republica" overprint. Except for a small modification of type the stamps are a replica of the Cape Verde set: listed last month.



St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—The same remarks also apply here; no doubt collectors have got to "go through it" with the whole of the Portuguese colonies.

Uruguay.—Mr. A. H. Davis tells us that he hears from Montevideo that a new set of stamps has been ordered for Uruguay, to be printed at the local School of Arts and Trades. If the School is a practical one the stamps should be both artistic and well printed.

Venezuela.—Mr. S. R. Turner has shown us an error of the 50 c. of the new current set; this has the head printed in indigo, the colour of the 25 c., whilst the frame is the usual violet. This seems a very curious mistake to happen, as the head for the 25 c. is that of Urdaneta; had the wrong head also been inserted we should have been less surprised. Mr. Turner is informed that only one sheet was so printed, but we are not unlikely to hear of other similar variations throughout the six values. We illustrate the three types of this set.



Philatelic Societies

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

To be held in the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, October 14 to 19, 1912, under the auspices of

The Junior Philatelic Society.

[The following is a summary of the Rules and Scheme of Competition, a rough draft of which has been sent us.]

Exhibits (except where otherwise indicated) must be mounted on loose sheets or cards; no special size is stipulated, but a convenient and economical size will be supplied by the Hon. Secretary.

Space occupied in the display of exhibitors' collections will be charged for at the following rates, viz. :—
Per square foot, 3d. (Minimum 2s. 6d.)

Albums to be shown open at interesting pages, 5s. per book.
Albums in Class J, 2s. 6d. per book.

The charge for space will be payable by the Exhibitor before or at the time of sending in his exhibit.

Competitors are required to give notice to the Hon. Secretary of the character and extent of their exhibits not later than September 1, 1912. The printed form provided for the purpose of this notification should be used.

Exhibits must be delivered, carriage paid, between October 1 and 6, 1912, at such place as may be notified to the Exhibitor by the Hon. Secretary.* Exhibits will be returned free of charge to the owners by post or otherwise, but in all cases at the sole risk of the owner; insurance in course of transit (if any) must be paid by the owner.

The Judges have power to add to the number of awards where the competition is heavy, or to reduce the number of medals where the competition is insufficient to justify the making of the full awards scheduled in the scheme of competition.

Exhibits intended for competition must be entered in the class appropriate to such exhibits in the following scheme of competition. Exhibits which the owners may desire to enter "not for competition" will be shown so marked and in their proper classes.

Correspondence for the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition should be addressed to—

HERBERT F. JOHNSON, —
44 FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

with the words "Stamp Exhibition" in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope.

SCHEME OF COMPETITION.

Class A.—Championship.

Open to any exhibitor; exhibits which have obtained gold medal awards at previous International Philatelic Exhibitions *must* be shown in this class.

SECTION 1. Great Britain, British India, or any dominion, colony, or dependency of the British Empire.

SECTION 2. Any other country, or specialized group of States.

AWARDS. One Great Gold, and one Gold Medal in each section.

Class B.—Great Britain. Four Sections.

Class C.—British Empire. Five Sections.

Class D.—Europe and Colonies. Five Sections.

Class E.—America. Three Sections.

Class F.—Asia, Africa, etc. Two Sections.

Class G.—Single Issues Specialized. Three Sections.

A Great Gold Medal will be given for the best exhibit in this Class (presented by Baron Erik Leijonhufvud).

* In the case of overseas collectors, exhibits may be addressed direct to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Class H.—Local Postage Stamps. Two Sections.

Class I.—General Collections. Three Sections.

(In plain or printed albums.)

Class J.—For Young Collectors.

(Exhibits in this Class may be in albums or on loose sheets.)

A Junior Championship Cup will be presented for the best collection shown in this or any class by an exhibitor not over 21 years of age.

Three Sections for Collectors up to 21 years.

" " " " " 17 "

Class K.—Postal Stationery. Two Sections.

Class L.—Rarities. Two Sections.

Class M.—Etceteras.

SECTION 1. Collections of Proofs and Essays.

SECTION 2. Collections of Curiosities.

SECTION 3. Collections of Forgeries.

SECTION 4. Collections of Objects of postal and philatelic interest.

Class N.—Philatelic Publications, etc. Six Sections.

Class O.—Manufacture of Postage Stamps.

Exhibits of Stamps, Proofs, Trials, Plates, etc., which must illustrate work done by the exhibitors.

[We have not attempted to give full details of all the Classes, Medals, etc., as the Prospectus sent us is "subject to revision." Intending Exhibitors should apply to the Hon. Secretary for the completed scheme, which should be ready shortly.—ED. M.J.]

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Councillor G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

JANUARY 25.—Mr. W. H. M. Marsden gave a most interesting paper on the stamps of Bosnia. By means of photographic enlargements he showed the various types in the several printings. The arrangement of the shades of all the values and the use of the various perforating machines were very carefully determined by dated copies. The whole paper showed considerable philatelic research, and proved how interesting this country is down to the advent of the pictorial issue.

FEBRUARY 15.—It was decided to subscribe three guineas to the Fourth Philatelic Congress.

Mr. B. B. Tilley gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of Ceylon, illustrated by his own very fine collection of these beautiful stamps.

FEBRUARY 29.—Mr. A. J. Warren gave a display, with very copious notes, of his wonderful collection of the stamps of Holland. The amount of detail brought together by Mr. Warren surprised even those who have collected Holland on generous lines for many years.

MARCH 28.—It was unanimously decided to ask the Fourth Philatelic Congress to petition for the removal of the Import Duty on Stamps into India.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson read a paper on the stamps of Victoria, 1850-60; Messrs. R. Hollick and W. Pimm also brought their collections of these interesting stamps, for comparison of varieties and reconstructed sheets.

APRIL 20.—Mr. H. L. Hayman gave a wonderful display of "Errors and Curiosities of Philately" with interesting notes. Mr. Ashley read a paper on "Errors and Curiosities of Literature." Mr. Hayman followed with a display of a specialized collection of "Things you do not often see."

MAY 9.—Annual Dinner.—The President having given the toast of the King, he called on Mr. Grindall to propose the toast of "The Delegates to the Fourth Philatelic Congress." This was responded to by Messrs. W. Pimm, T. W. Peck, W. F. Wadams, G. Johnson, and the President, in a series of interesting speeches reminiscent of a very pleasant gathering.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a bourse.

MAY 11.—Outdoor meeting at Dr. Brice's.—After a pleasant round of outdoor games, Dr. and Mrs. Brice provided tea and the President echoed the wishes of all those present when he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Brice for a most enjoyable afternoon. Both host and hostess suitably responded.

Dr. T. Groom invited all members to an outdoor meeting at his house, Westfield, Elvetnam Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, at 2.30 p.m. on June 8, names to be sent to the Hon. Secretary by June 4.

At the above meetings Messrs. Humphrey Bennett and F. C. Henderson and Mrs. Lake have been thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection; Messrs. Bright for their Catalogue and for *Sudan*; Mr. F. Reichenheim for *The Monthly Report of the Heris Philatelic Society*; and Mr. C. T. Reed for odd periodicals. Messrs. P. H. Deacon and Willy Jacoby were unanimously elected members.

Heris Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

The Annual General Meeting for the session 1911-12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on May 21, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frenzel, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. J. R. Laing, F. Read, S. R. Turner, R. H. Newton, W. T. Standen, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Reichenheim was voted to the chair. The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on May 16, 1911, were read and signed as correct. Letters of regret were received from Messrs. Hayman and Sidebotham at being unable to attend through illness, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to express the sincere hopes of the members for their speedy recovery.

The proposal that a donation of £2 2s. be forwarded to the Society to the Forgery Sub-Committee of the Permanent Congress Committee was carried. The annual subscription of 15s. of the Society to the Permanent Congress Committee was voted.

For the Society's Collections, a fine lot of Colonials was presented by Lieut.-Colonel Peile; a great number of valuable stamps of Great Britain, etc., by Mr. Reichenheim; and various forgeries by Messrs. Cool and Boyes. For the Library, donations during the month were received from Mr. Reichenheim, Judge Emil Pauli, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and C. H. Mekeel. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to all these donors.

A grant of £20 was voted towards the expenses of printing the *Monthly Report*, and a vote of appreciation for the Editor's valuable services was passed with enthusiasm.

It was proposed and carried:—

That the fee for Life Membership be raised to £3 3s. That subscription to the *Monthly Report* to non-members be raised to 5s. per annum, post free.

Reports were received from the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Librarian, and the Curators of the Society's Collections.

The election of Officers resulted as follows:—

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Vice-President: Harry L. Hayman.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart., H. R. Oldfield.

Committee: P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, W. T. Standen, Baron Anthony 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.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the President and Hon. Secretary, at 7.45 p.m.

International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED 1881.

THE annual general meeting and election of officers and committee for 1912-13 was held at Essex Hall, W.C., on May 9th. Present: W. Schwabacher, W. Schwarte, J. E. Joselin, Guy Semple, W. Hadlow, A. B. Kay, F. F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, J. Wagenhauser, J. B. Seymour, W. Hadlow, jun., and the Hon. Secretary. Owing to the absence of the President, Mr. Sidebotham, through illness, Mr. Schwabacher, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair. The Hon. Secretary read the report and balance-sheet, which were received and adopted, subject to audit, Messrs. G. E. Strong and Guy Semple being thanked for their services in the past, and reappointed auditors. Mr. Schwabacher voiced the regret of all present at the absence of Mr. Sidebotham, and, wishing him a speedy recovery, proposed his re-election as President, which was seconded by Mr. Schwarte, and carried unanimously. The following officers and committee were then elected: Honorary President, H. R. Oldfield; Hon. Vice-Presidents, W. Dornig Beckton, H. L. Hayman, Major J. de C. Laffan, and Dr. Marx, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte; Committee, A. B. Kay, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, Guy Semple, E. Wetherell, Wilmot Corfield, and J. B. Seymour; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, J. E. Joselin; Hon. Librarian, W. S. King; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, W. Hadlow; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Hinton; Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields. On the report of the delegates to the recent Congress, a discussion took place with reference to the issue of "Congress Stamps," and the following resolution was moved by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. Guy Semple, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting regrets to note the methods adopted at the recent Congress in issuing Congress stamps, and considers the inclusion of so-called stamps and errors of the same in an auction catalogue as subversive of the best interests of Philately. It is suggested to the Permanent Congress Committee and to the Committee responsible for carrying out the arrangements for the next Congress, that if a commemorative label is contemplated, it should be confined to one stamp, post card, or envelope, together with the use of a special postmark, if such is authorized by the Post Office." The Committee will meet at Essex Hall on Thursday, September 15th, to make arrangements for next season. Offers of displays or papers will be gladly received by the Hon. Secretary,

T. H. HINTON,

26 Cromford Road, East Stepney, S.W.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: HUGH R. VIALL,

39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

REPORT of last meeting of the session held on May 2nd, 1912.

Only a small number of members assembled to witness Mr. R. W. Wilkinson's display of the stamps of Greece. As one would expect from the gentleman whose researches in the stamps of Holland are now almost world-famous, a highly specialized show was given, accompanied by copious notes. All the shades of the many printings were illustrated, and the collection includes many remarkable varieties, amongst which were noted most of the known errors of "figures on back," and also several items which Mr. Wilkinson has unearthed and which are unknown to the general philatelic public, the most important of the latter being specimens with "wide" and "narrow" frames.

The Chairman, Mr. Mark Easton, in proposing a vote of thanks, paid a tribute to Mr. Wilkinson's philatelic work, and regretted that so few members had availed themselves of an admirable lesson in specialism.

An Interesting Side-line

for collectors of Great Britain Stamps is the study of the various Postmarks used in this country since the introduction of Penny Postage. The most reliable guide to this branch of study is undoubtedly

The History of the Postmarks of the British Isles

FROM 1840 TO 1876.

By the late **JOHN G. HENDY**

(Curator of the Record Room, General Post Office).

Written in entertaining style and fully illustrated, this volume throws much new light on British Postal History and will be found of great interest to the casual reader as well as to the student.

No. 1746. In Strong Paper Cover. Price 3s.

No. 1747. Bound in Art Cloth. Price 4s.

POSTAGE.—Great Britain, 4d. Abroad, 1746, 6d.; 1747, 8d.

The Stamps of Paraguay

By **CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.**

THE above is the latest addition to the series of

Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks

and contains, in a handy form for reference, Mr. Phillips' study of the Stamps of Paraguay which appeared, as a serial, in Vol. XIX of the "Monthly Journal."

The various issues of this interesting country are fully dealt with, in thirty chapters, and the work is liberally illustrated, numerous enlargements of varieties of special interest being included. Full check lists of all known varieties add to the value of the book for those interested in the stamps of South America.

No. 1490. In strong paper cover. Price **2s. 6d.**; post-free, **2s. 9d.**; abroad, **2s. 10d.**

No. 1491. In cloth, with gilt lettering. Price **4s.**; post-free, **4s. 4d.**; abroad, **4s. 5d.**

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.

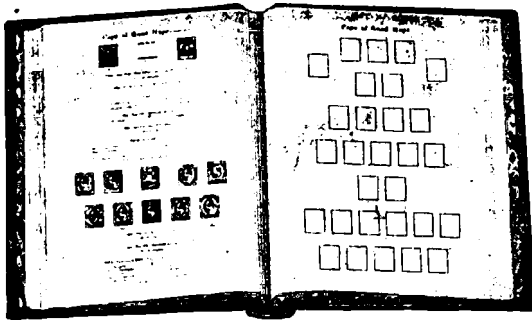
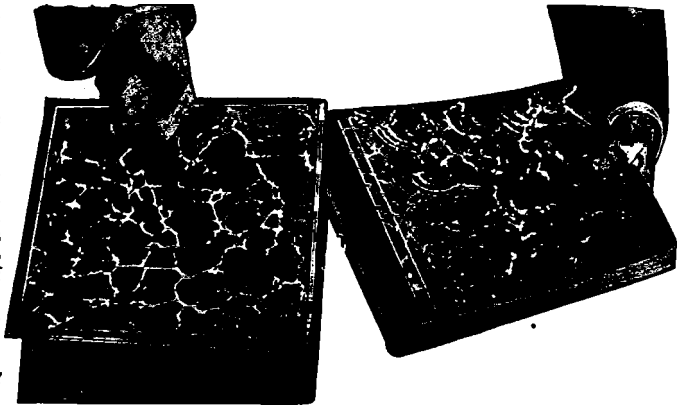
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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 10¼ 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).

BLANK LEAVES.

For mounting Blocks, Envelopes, New Issues, etc.

Plain—(No. 1371). 4d. per doz.; 2/6 per 100. *Quadrillé*—(No. 1482). 6d. per doz.; 4/- per 100.

Postage, per doz., 3d.; per 100, inland, 5d.; abroad, 1/-.

THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 280 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.

WEST INDIES.

- 1. Great Britain (10.11) . . . 90.. 3 10
- 2. Antigua (2.09) . . . 6.. 0 4
- 3. Bahamas (4.09) . . . 8.. 0 4
- 4. Barbados (1.12) . . . 14.. 0 8
- 5. Bermuda (1.12) . . . 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 (8.09) . . . 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 Is. (4.09) . . . 4.. 0 3
- 21. Virgin Islands (4.09) . . . 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. Honduras (9.10) . . . 10.. 0 6
- 30. Falkland Islands (6.10) . . . 6.. 0 4

AFRICAN COLONIES.

- 31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08) 6.. 0 4
- 32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Prot. Terr. (10.10) 10.. 0 6
- 33. Brit. East Africa (11.10) . . . 12.. 0 6
- 34. Somaliand (6.08) . . . 10.. 0 6
- 35. Br. S. Afr. & 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. Gigualland West (7.08) . . . 10.. 0 6
- 41. Lagos (10.10) . . . 8.. 0 4
- 42. Malacca (7.08) . . . 22.. 1 0
- 43. Mauritius (9.10) . . . 26.. 1 2
- 44. Natal (6.10) . . . 26.. 1 2
- 45. New S.A. 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
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" E.	1000	" " " "	.	5	0	0
" F.	1000	" " " "	.	7	10	0
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IN PREPARATION.						
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" 220.	6000	" " " " A to H	.	32	0	0
" 221.	7000	" " " " A to J	.	45	0	0

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trations of the above, see article
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1 fr., orange	1	2
5 fr., claret	5	6

BOLIVIA.1912. *Fiscal stamp, surcharged*
"Correos 10 Centavos 1912," in red.

10 c. on 1 c., blue 0 5

The above stamp was chronicled in the
"M.J." for May.**CAYMAN
ISLANDS.**1912. *King George. Types 12 and 13.*
Cat. No.40. ½d., green 0 1
42. 2d., pale grey 0 3**DUTCH INDIES.**1911. *Official Stamps.*
*Overprint, "D," in circle.*402. 12½ c., grey 0 5
403. 15 c., bistre 0 6
406. 50 c., rose-carmine 1 6*As last, but overprint "Dienst."*409. 1 c., olive-green 0 1
410. 2 c., brown 0 2
412. 2½ c., green 0 2
413. 3 c., orange 0 3
414. 4 c., blue 0 3
415. 5 c., rose 0 3
417. 10 c., slate 0 4
421. 20 c., olive 0 8
424. 30 c., chestnut 1 0
426. 1 g., dull lilac 3 6
427. 2½ g., slate 8 0**JAMAICA.**1912. *King George. Type 18.*

85. 3d., purple on yellow 0 5

PORTUGAL.1912. *New issue. List to date.*

½ c., olive	0	1
½ c., black	0	1
1 c., deep green	0	1
2½ c., violet	0	2
5 c., deep blue	0	4
7½ c., yellow-brown	0	6

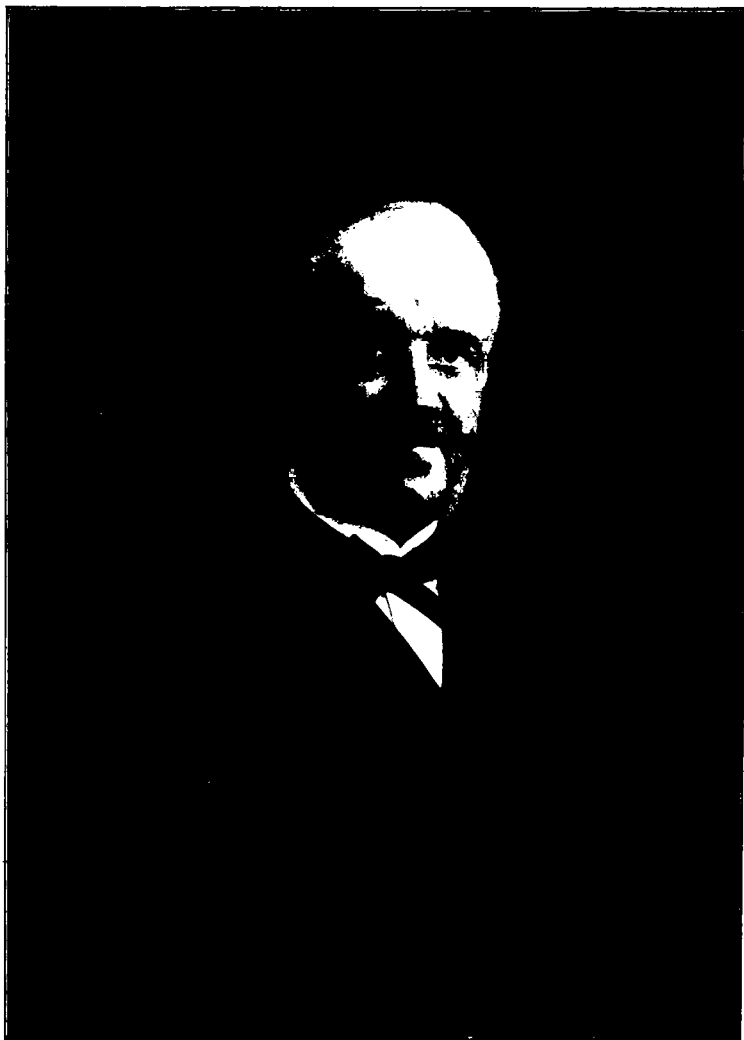
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British Colonial Stamps.Full particulars of both the
above will be found on back
cover.

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DR. J. A. LEGRAND. BORN 1820, DIED 1912.

Death of Dr. Legrand

WE much regret to announce the death of another of the old-time collectors, of one indeed who might well be termed the Father of Philately as a Science, since he may be said to have been the first to publicly direct the attention of Stamp Collectors to what were then regarded as unimportant details, the study of which has since become the very foundation of Philately, as distinguished from the mere collection and accumulation of stamps.

From a notice in *The Philatelic Record* for January, 1886, we learn that Dr. J. A. Legrand was born in Paris in August, 1820, and had thus nearly attained the ripe age of ninety-two at the time of his death. It was in January, 1862, we are told, that his eldest son brought back with him from school the commencement of a collection of stamps, which the father helped him to arrange and increase. Dr. Legrand appears to have at once recognized the capabilities of the pursuit, and whilst the boy (who was then only nine years of age) seems soon to have tired of an amusement, which perhaps became too scientific for his youthful capabilities, the man adopted it as the hobby of his lifetime, and quickly became the leading exponent of our pursuit in the country where it first developed into something approaching a science.

In 1865 Dr. Legrand, under his pseudonym "Dr. Magnus," commenced his series of papers on Watermarks, a translation of which appeared in *The Stamp-Collectors' Magazine* for 1866. In October of the latter year, *Le Timbre-Poste* published the first instalment of his papers on varieties of Perforation, which attracted even greater attention, and gave rise to a bitter controversy (hardly conceivable at the present day) between the so-called English and French Schools of Philately—the former consisting of a small body of primitive collectors, who declined to look at anything except the face of a stamp or to notice anything outside the outer line

of its design, while the latter included all the real students of stamps at that day.

In 1868 Dr. Legrand began a great work on Stamped Envelopes, which ran through nine volumes of *Le Timbre-Poste*, and in which the study of the envelope, as well as of the stamp impressed upon it, was advocated.

Numerous other articles from the same learned pen were scattered over the philatelic periodicals of that period, and if we have mentioned only a few it is because those few had so great an effect upon the study of varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, and entire envelopes, all of which were comparatively unknown subjects at the time when Dr. Legrand brought them forward.

In 1874, in conjunction with some of the leading philatelists in France, Dr. Legrand was a prime mover in the formation of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, of which he was the Secretary and the guiding spirit for some twenty years, during which time most excellent work was done.

At the beginning of the following year the Society commenced its work upon the most scientific lines, the scheme, laid by the Secretary before a meeting held in February, 1875, for the guidance of the Society in compiling a catalogue, being a model that might serve as a guide even at the present day; and for many years later the successive *Bulletins* of the Society contained valuable lists of the stamps of various countries, compiled to a very large extent by Dr. Legrand and discussed by a body of advanced philatelic students.

There are fine Philatelists in France still, and Paris is the home of what is acknowledged to be the greatest Collection of Stamps in the world; but the work of the old Society has not of late years been so conspicuous as it was under the guidance of its old leader. He was somewhat of an autocrat, no doubt, but the ruling hand was the hand of a highly skilled workman, and did work of which the Society may well be proud.

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 178.)

IN spite of the superabundance of forged stamps, and the repeated complaints of the Superintendent at Cuba, nothing was done at Madrid. In 1862 the authorities at last came to some decision, which was announced to those interested in the following terms:—

“YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In view of your letters Nos. 1891 and 1954, dated the 14th September and the 7th October last, in which it was stated that the Judicial stamps and the Postage stamps of the Island had been forged, and it was proposed that, in order to render difficult the repetition of such fraud, a change should be made every year both in the designs and in the colour, and the nature of the paper; the Queen (whom God preserve) has been pleased to approve of the proposal of Y.E., and has decided that Y.E. should indicate, as briefly as possible, the number of stamps of both natures, and the different values which the Head Offices consider will be necessary for the approaching year 1863, so that orders can be given in good time for the manufacture of the same.

“By Royal Order, etc.,
“Madrid, the 25th November, 1862.”

From which it appears that even after an experience of eight years they did not know, at Madrid, what were the stamps or what were the quantities of them required in the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. As for the excellent decision to change the stamps every year, it was lost sight of in 1863, 1865, and 1872.

In the course of 1862, the Government Printing Establishment at Madrid submitted two designs:—

(a) That of Spain, 1860, which had just been given up, and in which they printed (on white paper):

$\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., indigo.
1 ” ”

(b) That of 1862, then in use, of which were made:

medio real pa. fe., deep brown.
1 ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”

The first type, that of 1860, was adopted, and there was shortly produced a $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamp, intended for the local correspondence of Havana. This stamp was brought into use at the end of 1862 or beginning of 1863, as we are about to prove.

We have already seen that there were in stock on the 31st December, 1859, 11,568 $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamps, and that according to the latest figures, the monthly consumption was 3100 stamps. There was therefore a supply for about three months and a half only. It thus became necessary to have a fresh printing of the surcharge, which must have been executed during the early months of the year 1860, a printing which we reckon at 100,000, as before. The monthly consumption being, as we have stated, about 3100, this supply should have been exhausted towards the end of 1862, at which period the surcharged stamps would have been replaced by the following:—

Issue of the End of 1862.
(For Havana and its Suburbs.)



Design of Spain, 1860, with the effigy of Queen Isabella II, adapted for the colony of Cuba, by changing the indication of value, which is now given as “ $\frac{1}{4}$ R. PLATA F.”, on the lower label.

Engraved by D. José Perez Varela, and surface-printed at Madrid on white, wove, unwatermarked paper. Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., black.

It has been stated in some quarters that this stamp made its appearance in the early part of 1862. We have seen by the extract given on page 78 from a letter of the late Señor Moreno, that when he left Havana in April, 1862, this stamp had not yet been issued, and according to our information it could not have been put in circulation until towards the end of that year. Like the surcharged stamps of 1855 and 1857, the new $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamp was employed according to the taste and fancy of the user, for the town of Havana, or, more rarely, for the interior of the Island, or even for foreign correspondence.

* * *

It was on the 1st of January, 1864, that the stamps of January, 1857, became obsolete, together with those of 1855-56, being replaced by the following issue:—

Issue of January 1st, 1864.



Effigy to left of Queen Isabella II in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame; bearing “CORREOS” above on an arched label, and the value on a corresponding label below. Engraved by D. José Perez Varela, and surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on coloured paper. Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.f., black on buff.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” green, deep green, on deep rose.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” green, on white.
1 ” blue, bright blue, deep blue, on reddish buff.
2 ” vermillion, pale and bright vermillion, brownish vermillion, bright red, on salmon.
2 ” vermillion, pale and bright vermillion, on deep rose.
2 ” vermillion, on white.

The lowest value, as in the following issues, was intended for Havana and the principal towns of the island which had, or might afterwards have, a local postal service.

Porto Rico never employed the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, or the equivalent value of the subsequent issues.

* * *

The promise to change the stamps every year was overlooked in 1865, but was carried out in the following January. There was urgent necessity for this, in consequence of the adoption of a new currency. But the times not being suited for extravagance, the authorities contented themselves with adapting the design of 1864, which was thus issued under a Royal Order of the 21st March, 1865.

Issue of January 1st, 1866.



Design of 1864, with the effigy of Queen Isabella, with the new currency (*centimos* of an *escudo*) on the label below, together with the date "1866," which rendered it necessary to change the stamps the following year, as it limited their use to one year.

Surface-printed, in colour on white paper, at the Government Printing Works at Madrid. Imperforate.

5 c., lilac, pale, bright, and deep lilac.
10 c., blue, " " " " " blue.
20 c., green, pale and bright green.
40 c., rose, pale rose, carmine-rose.

* * *

The supply of 5 c. stamps being exhausted towards the end of the year, the Post Office Department resorted to the stock of stamps of 1864, and adapted some of them to meet the case.

Issue of November (?), 1866.

(For local postage in the principal towns of Cuba.)

The $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamp of 1864 overprinted "66" in large figures, in black, so as to allow of its being made use of during the rest of that year.

66

$\frac{1}{2}$ r. p.f., black on buff; overprinted "66."

Forgeries. The following varieties exist:—

1. With the date "1866" in small figures.
2. With this date "1866" and "66" in large figures, in addition, on the top of it.
3. With the date "66" in large figures.

As there were never any stamps officially overprinted "1866," either with or without the date "66," there can be no difficulty about Nos. 1 and 2. But it is not so in the case of No. 3, the overprint upon which is in figures of the same size as the genuine, but with the top more bent over, so that it is only $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the lower part, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the figures are also a little narrower, their thin lines are too thick. Some-

times the second "6" is set lower than the first; we have seen this upon a stamp with the two overprints "1866" and "66."

* * *

Now we come to the stamps of 1867, which are of the design of 1864 and 1866, with a simple change of the date, supposed to checkmate the forgers!

Issue of January 1st, 1867.

Type, etc., of the preceding issue of 1866, with the date changed to "1867." White paper. Perf. 14.

5 c., lilac, pale, bright, and deep lilac.
10 c., blue, pale and bright blue, dull blue, deep dull blue.
20 c., green, pale and bright green, pale and bright yellow-green.
40 c., rose, pale and bright rose.

Varieties, imperforate.

10 c., blue, bright blue.
20 c., green.

Curiosity.—In a collection in Paris there is a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real of 1857 obliterated with a date stamp of Porto Rico, 11th March, "1867." If the date is really "1867," and not "1857," were the stamps of 1857 brought into use again, at a time when stock was exhausted? It is a problem still unsolved.

Forgeries that passed through the Post.—We have been told that imitations of the 5 c. were in circulation.

5 c., lilac.

* * *

At the beginning of 1868 the Government put in circulation stamps of a new design, specially engraved and exclusively reserved for the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, but which was at the same time adapted to the use of Fernando Poo.

Issue of January 1st, 1868.



Effigy to left of Queen Isabella in a circle, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a rectangular frame inscribed "ULTRAMAR" on a label at top, and with the value and the date, "1868," on a similar label below; in the four corners are the letters "C," "O," "R," "R," the first four letters of "CORREOS."

Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on white paper. Perf. 14.

5 c., lilac, pale, bright, deep, and very bright lilac.
10 c., blue, pale, bright, and deep blue.
20 c., green, pale and bright green, yellow-green, pale, bright, and deep yellow-green.
40 c., rose, pale and bright rose, red.

Varieties, stamps cut in half and used for half their original value.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 c., blue; used as 5 c.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 c., green, " 10 c.

The 10 c. thus divided has been seen with the obliteration dated as early as January 9, 1868. The

supply cannot have been exhausted at that date, so it must have been used in that way unnecessarily.

Essays.—Before adopting a new design, the authorities seem to have thought of again employing that of 1864-7, as we have an essay with the date “1868.”

20 c., black on white.

Of the adopted type we know the following on various papers :—

5 c., lilac on rose.
5 c., blue on greyish white.
10 c. „ „ „

And a printer's trial impression :—

10 c., blue, on the 50 c., lilac, fiscal stamp of 1868.

Forgeries that passed through the Post.—We know of no imitations of the stamps of 1862, 1864, 1866, or 1867, but of those of the 1868 issue we have copies obliterated at Havana on the 30th August and the 30th September. The Government seems to have had no knowledge of this imitation, as we find no official document relating to it. The following is its description :—

The band of hair of the effigy is hardly wavy at all ; the frames enclosing the corner letters are too high, and the letters are badly drawn, especially the “c,” which is too open ; the device which should touch the frame at lower right is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from it. The perforation is $14\frac{1}{2}$.

20 c., green.

Of the other values, copies of the 5 c. and 10 c. are said to exist in a collection in Paris, and the 40 c. has been reported also ; but we have some doubts as to their existence.

* * *

In September, 1868, Spain broke out into open revolution ; the Queen was invited to take her departure for other climes ; a Provisional Government installed itself in her place, and there being no time for the manufacture of new stamps, it was decided that those then current should continue in circulation, both in Spain and in the Colonies, but overprinted with the words “Habilitado por la Nacion.” And that every one might be duly acquainted with this fact, the following order was addressed to the Civil Governor of Cuba :—

“In compliance with the decision dated 30th September last of the Revolutionary Assembly in this capital, I consign to Y.E., in a separate package, a case containing thirty-four* stamps with the legend ‘Habilitado por la Nacion,’ with a view to their being distributed among the Offices in the Island at which are issued the stamped paper intended for con-

* After the fall of the Spanish dominion in Cuba, three of these stamps were found at Havana.

(To be continued.)

sumption in the Island during the coming year 1869, and the said stamp is to be impressed upon them, as well as upon all the other stamped paper which is expended in the Island during the present year, as soon as the stamps described above are received there.

“I communicate to Y.E. what has been ordered by the Provisional Government, for your information and immediate execution, requesting that you will acknowledge to this Ministry the receipt of the case mentioned above.

“Madrid, the 26th October, 1868.

“To the Chief Civil Governor of Cuba.”

A similar notification was addressed to Porto Rico and to the Philippines, which, less highly favoured, received thirteen and twenty-seven stamps, respectively.

In view of the carelessness exhibited in the application of this overprint, we may ask ourselves whether it was really ever struck upon stamps in 1868. The package, which was despatched on the 26th of October, that is to say if it did not suffer the usual delays, could not well have reached Cuba, at the earliest, until towards the latter part of December. The stamps cannot therefore have been employed in November, 1868, as some have stated. The package had to be acknowledged, and, which might take some time, a decision had to be arrived at regarding it. Then the stamps had to be distributed to the various post offices, and the necessary instructions issued, all of which would occupy some little time, in a country where no one is ever in a hurry ! We much fear, therefore, that the Postage Stamps of 1868 were never in circulation with the overprint, and that *used* copies which exist have been postmarked to oblige. They were unknown until 1872 ; besides, as no telegraph stamps of 1868 exist thus overprinted, which should have been the case if care had been taken to comply strictly with the Order of October, 1868, we consider that the same would be the case with the postage stamps.

We therefore catalogue them with due reservation, and without prejudice.

Issue of December, 1868 (?).

HABILITADO
POR LA
NACION.

Stamps of 1868 overprinted “HABILITADO—POR LA—NACION,” in three lines, in black.

5 c., lilac.
10 c., blue.
20 c., green.
40 c., rose.

* * *



Argentine Republic

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

Translated from the Spanish by A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 122.)

VI.—continued.

THE classification of the stamps with which we have been dealing does not, as will be seen, present much difficulty; but during this last year, 1867, others were also used, which even now provide us with unanswerable riddles, since no [official] data have been met with relating to them, or even the slightest allusion to their existence. Being by far the rarest of the issue, they are eagerly sought after by the great collectors, the only ones who can hope to possess them, in view of the high prices that they fetch.

We know that many of these collectors will anxiously search this portion of our article, in the hope of finding in it some solution of the difficulties that present themselves to us all; those who require documentary evidence will naturally suffer complete disappointment, because unintentional varieties, such as these are, can only occur by accident; but we believe that those who are content with probable and plausible conjectures will be satisfied.

All collectors know that, in addition to the stamps of which we have been speaking, the three values, 5, 10, and 15 centavos, exist in abnormal conditions: without perforation and without watermark.

The 5 centavos, probably the rarest, was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* as early as 1871; in the April number of that year it was stated that:—

"Certain varieties were produced in 1867, and have remained unnoticed until now. Chance has led us to discover them.

"Besides the three unperforated stamps on thin, white, wove* paper, we have:—

"1. A 5 centavos stamp, unperforated, on *thick*, white, *wove** paper, printed in carmine, resembling the original colour of the stamps of the same value, issued in 1864.

"2. A 5 centavos stamp, unperforated, with watermark R. A., printed in pale brown-red."

This last, which forms part of the sixth printing, we have already dealt with.

Two copies of the other we have in our collection. The paper resembles the special paper with watermark, hand-made, termed linen paper, and is hard and thick.

The colour of both is pale gooseberry, and the impression, although it leaves much to be desired as regards clearness, is not of the worst; the obliteration is that composed of dots which was used in Buenos Ayres at that period. When and why were they issued? The preceding details which we have published authorize us to venture on a supposition which seems to us perfectly logical. In order to demonstrate it we must go back a little.

With a view to carrying out the sixth printing, there was delivered to the Post Office, on the 9th of March, the remainder of the special watermarked paper, which consisted, as we have seen, of 1940 sheets, and the authorities were debited with the total amount represented by these sheets, which in stamps of 5 centavos totalled 9700 pesos silver, which implied that not a single sheet was lost. We do not say that this is impossible; but, we may say with certainty that it is not very probable. At the present day, for such printings, a loss of 5 per cent is calculated; in former times, even with inferior material and a less experienced staff, the loss would not be so great, because the requirements were less and, as small quantities only were printed, greater care would be exercised; but whether it were 2 or 3 per cent, there must have been some loss, and as there was no more of the special paper, as all had been issued, recourse must necessarily have been had to another kind of paper to replace the loss, and, in our opinion, this easily explains the existence of the above-mentioned 5 centavos stamps.

We may also regard it as almost certain that, for this purpose [of replacing spoiled sheets], use was made of a few sheets that might have been previously printed as proofs; and thus is explained the existence of copies in the gooseberry colour, characteristic of the fourth printing, and of those in carmine, similar in colour to the printing of 1864, of which M. Moens speaks, which colour is sometimes confused with that of the sixth.

This, as may be seen, is a supposition which may very well turn out to be correct.

The trade catalogues, which are now published annually, such as those of Stanley Gibbons, Senf, Scott, Galvez, Ivert and Tellier, Kohl, Maury, etc., make no mention whatever of this stamp; to find record of it, it is necessary to refer to the big catalogues:—Moens, from 1873; Scott, for advanced collectors; Barbarin, 1890; and the *Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie*; this last regards it, we think rightly, as the rarest of the series, since it quotes it at the highest price.

Señor Sobrino included it, of course, in the carefully compiled catalogue which he published in 1896 in the *Filatelista Sud Americano*.

As, in our opinion, the origin of the enigmatical 5 cent stamp is satisfactorily explained, we have now to explain that of its companions, the 10 and 15 centavos.

In this case the difficulties are greater, because there is a point to be got over which does not exist in the case of the 5 centavos stamps; however, in spite of this, we believe we shall be able to show the reason of the existence of these two values, by extending to

* Unwatermarked.—Ed. M.J.

them the explanation we have given for the first of the three.

The one difficulty consists in the words *stamps of five centavos*, employed by Señor Posadas when giving an account to the Government of the termination of the sixth printing (Letter of 31st May, 1867), words which he repeats in the *Post Office Annual* of that year.

But it seems to us that we ought not to attach more importance to these words than they really possess.

In asking for the remainder of the special paper, Señor Posadas said that it would be employed for 5 centavos stamps; when he received it he repeated that statement; the Accountant's Department debited him accordingly with the amount, which totalled \$9700; so that the important point for him was to show to the Government that the stamps manufactured really represented that sum; the fact of having amongst them a few 10 and 15 centavos stamps mattered nothing, so long as it did not alter that amount; besides, in the special book to which the letter of the 31st of May refers, which, as we have already mentioned, we have unfortunately been unable to find, all the details of the operation would be entered, so that it would have been useless repetition to embody them in the letter.

It may be said that these are mere suppositions. That they are in direct contradiction to the words employed by Señor Posadas may be added. That is so, we do not deny it. We recognize that it may also be said, that when one is writing history one must respect the documentary evidence. Again we say, Certainly. We are of the same opinion, and for this reason we have loaded this article with documents, but we must not follow them blindly, because sometimes they are obscure, and at others in direct opposition to the facts; for this reason the whole case requires further study.

Looking at the matter in any other way, at what conclusion shall we arrive in this case? The stamps exist, they were used, there is no possible doubt about that. They were not entered in the accounts; in them we only find the \$9700 worth mentioned above, and the amount of the provisional issue of July, \$8000. Señor Posadas was extremely particular in the administration of his Department, which excludes the possibility of a clandestine issue. Neither is there the slightest evidence to lead us to suppose that such a thing could have taken place without his knowledge, more especially when M. Jacquier states that M. Moens had written to him, informing him that Señor Posadas himself had sent these stamps to him (M. Moens) in December, 1867.

If we reject our suggestion, which is quite logical under the circumstances, there is no means of explaining the existence of these stamps, and, as in the case of "Still it does move," the stamps do exist.

The extreme rarity of the 5 c. stamps, of which there only exist in our collections the two copies that we mentioned above, shows that the quantity that was put in use was very limited, and confirms and strengthens our theory that, in order to make up for the fact that the special paper was all used up in the course of the printing, use was made of all the stamped paper in stock, whether 5, 10, or 15 centavos, so as to complete the \$9700.

The value that was most used appears to have been the 15 c., since very few of the 10 c. are to be seen.

The paper of the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps is the same, but it varies slightly in thickness; the paper of the former value is of medium thickness, but the 15 c. exists both on medium and on rather thick paper.

The colour of the used copies of the 10 c. that we have seen is a fairly pronounced *yellowish green*; the 15 c. exists in at least the following shades: *blue*, *bright blue*, and *slate-blue*.

The impression, in both values, is generally somewhat blurred; in certain copies of the 15 c., *bright blue*, this is very much the case; on the other hand, there are some in *slate-blue*, which are comparatively clear.

The various shades of the 15 c. stamps, and also the defective impression, agree with those characteristics of the perforated and watermarked stamps belonging to the latest printings. So many variations in a stamp that was so little used are further evidence in favour of the theory which we have advanced concerning them.

It is difficult to determine the exact date on which they came into circulation, because, as we know, the dated postmark was so seldom used [for obliterating the stamps]. We only know of two items that can assist us in fixing the date—these two are in our own collection. One of them is the cover of a registered letter, franked with a 10 c. and a 15 c. of the stamps we are considering, together with a 5 c. of the provisional issue of July, 1867; it bears the date of the 3rd of August of that year, and was posted in the city of Buenos Ayres. The other is a portion of a letter, also from Buenos Ayres, postmarked in September of the same year, 1867, franked with one of these 10 c. stamps and with one of the 5 c. printed in New York, issued, as we shall see later, on the first of that month. All the other copies we have seen bear an obliteration of dots, as do the stamps on the first cover described above.

These stamps being so rare, they could not well have been overlooked by the makers of falsifications. In the case of the "faked" 10 centavos that we have seen, the system adopted has been the third of those described on page 276 of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XII, with the difference of course that a false watermark has not been added. By thinning the paper until it is converted into a mere transparent skin the watermark disappears, but in performing this operation the edges of the paper become irregular and the line framing the stamp disappears also. The method followed by the fakers consists, therefore, of firmly affixing the thin skin to a bit of smooth paper of a similar texture to that of the stamps, and then tinting the margins and painting in the outer line, all of which is done with great skill. It is not easy, however, to deceive an experienced person, and when there is any cause for doubt, recourse must be had, as we have recommended, to boiling the stamps for twenty minutes or half an hour—this is an infallible test.

We have not seen faked copies of the 15 c., but it is probable that they also exist.

When describing the Essays and Proofs,* we mentioned those which Señor Posadas sent as "specimens" to foreign Post Office Departments, and which closely resemble the stamps that we are now writing about; so much so that, when they do not bear the seal of the Director-General, in *blue*, on the back, it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other.

The paper of both is very similar. Among the used 15 c. stamps there exist, as we have stated, certain copies on somewhat thick paper, but others may be found on a medium paper, which does not differ appreciably from that of the "specimens" referred to above; the result being that the thickness of the paper is not sufficient to distinguish the "specimens" from the genuine stamps.

The colour of the 10 c. "specimens" seems to be a little less *yellowish* than that of these stamps, but this difference is too slight to serve as a guide. In the 15 c. we have seen two shades:—*deep blue*, or rather a *very bright blue*, and *slate-blue*, similar to the shades to be found in the stamps of that value.

The impression of the 10 c. "specimen" stamps is rather less blurred than that of the majority of the used stamps; but, as in the case of the colour, the difference is not sufficient to enable us to form a definite opinion. In describing the 15 c. stamps, we stated that the impression was very variable, so that it gives us no assistance at all in distinguishing them from the "specimens."

These latter then being on the same paper as the stamps, the colours being the same, and the impression similar, it is naturally very difficult to distinguish the one class from the other; a practised eye can, however, generally do so, though not invariably. We refer, of course, to those copies which do not bear the seal of the Director-General on the back, since, when that is present, the distinction is manifest.

One point which may assist us in recognizing the "specimens" is the absence of gum. All the copies we know of with the seal of the Director-General on the back, are without gum. Was this seal sometimes applied to gummed stamps, and then removed by washing off the gum? We have no information at all about this. It is certainly a fact that almost all the copies to be found without this seal, likewise are without gum. The only two unused copies of these stamps, *with* gum, that we have seen, were in the collection of Señor Miguel Gambin, and came from that of Mr. Breitfuss. The gum, of but little thickness, has all the appearance of age.

In conclusion, we would say that the resemblance between these stamps and the "specimens" leads us to believe that they are of the same origin, and that the Director-General intended to utilize for the franking of correspondence such portion of them as was required to make up the amount of the \$9700, mentioned above, and that the others should be distributed as previously described. Even if such was not the case, the fact remains that the one cannot readily be distinguished from the other, and that the only way to make sure of having stamps and not "specimens" is to obtain used copies.

* See *G.S.W.*, Vol. XII, p. 346, and following.

It follows, therefore, that the published catalogues reflect the uncertainty that exists in regard to these stamps. In the quotation we made from *Le Timbre-Poste* (see page 210), it is stated that their paper is *thin wove*, confusing it, apparently, with that of the 5 c. of the provisional issue of 1867. In the book upon the Stamps of the Argentine Republic, by M. Moens, to which we have previously referred, a distinction is made; he catalogues the 5 c. and 15 c. stamps printed on *thick, white, wove* paper, *imperfurate*, as accidental varieties, and considers as merely proofs the 10 c. and 15 c. on *white wove* paper. Afterwards, in the last edition of his catalogue, he adds to the former the 10 c. value, and repeats that the latter two values are *essays*, but nevertheless they do not appear in that part of the catalogue which lists the essays.

Scott's *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, based upon that of Moens, includes the 5 c. and 10 c. stamps printed on thick, unwatermarked paper, and at the same time states that the 10 c. and 15 c. without watermark are only essays, made for sale to collectors, and that they have no philatelic value.

Captain E. B. Evans, in the catalogue that he compiled for Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co.* says simply that the unwatermarked 10 c. and 15 c. stamps are regarded as fancy impressions, made for sale to collectors.

Barbarin, like Moens, says that the three values exist on *thick, white, unwatermarked* paper.

In the Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie, edited by Dr. Legrand and discussed at the meetings of the Society, the 5 c. and 15 c. stamps on *thick wove* paper are listed, with a query as to the 10 c. The 10 c. and 15 c. on *ordinary wove* paper are stated to be essays that were not put in use.

The *Catalogue Officiel* of the same Society, compiled more recently by M. Jacquier [the Argentine portion], includes the three values, printed, it says, on *white paper, without watermark, unperforated*, without stating whether the paper is thick or not. It points out in a note that these varieties, the impression of which is somewhat blurred, should not be confused with the essays printed in London, the impression of which is very fine.† As we have already seen, these essays were not made in London, and their impression is not very fine.

The dealers' catalogues, which are now published every year, include, almost without exception, the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps, but they all confine themselves to stating that they have neither perforation nor watermark; that of Kohl, however, as an exception, states that, notwithstanding the decree of the Government to the effect that the 5 c. alone should be issued, some sheets of the 10 c. and 15 c., printed on the same paper, were officially put in circulation. It adds that, to take the place of the watermark, the *blue* seal we have referred to was struck on the back, and that the copies which do not possess it are essays, or copies issued without authority. Although the theory advanced by Mr. Kohl is perfectly logical, it is entirely

* London, 1882. [The statement referred to is really only of interest as showing what was the generally received opinion at that time.—E.D. M.J.]

† The reference is to the first edition of the *Catalogue Officiel*—E.D. M.J.

contrary to the facts of the case, as it is in point of fact the stamps that were used that do not have the seal, and the great majority of those that bear it were employed only as "specimens."

The consumption of the stamps that we are now studying, like that of all those issued in the first period of their introduction into the country, was much smaller than it should properly have been; partly owing to the public being unaccustomed to their use, and partly on account of the defective system of communications, both for the inland service and the foreign, and for this reason a great deal of the correspondence did not pass through the post.

It is impossible to ascertain what was the actual amount of the correspondence that circulated in the country at that period. Señor Posadas published statistics in his *Annual*, but they had reference only to the *correspondence which passed through the post*

offices, which was all that he knew about; whilst a portion both of that addressed to places in the country, and of that which came from them, was carried by messenger agencies, to whose offices, situated in the middle of this city, the public took their letters direct; some of these were posted by those agencies, but others were not. So far as the oversea service was concerned, this was almost entirely independent of the Post Office, so that the number of the "Rivadavia" stamps used for franking letters to Europe must have been very limited.

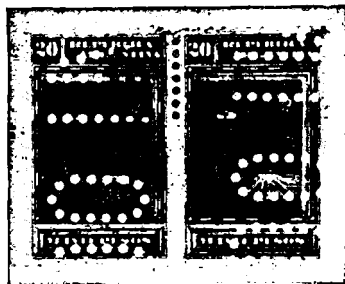
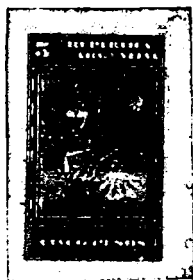
This phase of our postal history is but very little understood, and as we consider it very interesting, we have written a brief account of it, which should have formed the following chapter; but as we have already taken up too much space, we have decided to omit it, as it does not really belong to this subject, and we will reserve it for a separate article.

(To be continued.)



A few Notes on some Argentine Errors

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK



IN the January number of the *Monthly Journal* an article was published under my signature in regard to "The Argentine Stamp Errors." Since that time I have received some more information from specialists in these stamps, and more particularly from members of the Argentine Philatelic Society of Buenos Ayres. I am greatly indebted to M. Roberto de Soto, of Buenos Ayres, who has gone to great pains to translate my article into the Spanish language. His translation was recently published in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, together with some notes explaining, among other things, the information which has only recently come to the knowledge of collectors on the spot.

I am now convinced that there were three sheets, of 25 stamps each, of the 1 peso with the centre inverted, the larger portion of which were never recovered after being used to prepay postage, and the latest information is that this stamp appeared in 1902, and it was not, as has been supposed, the first of these inverted centre errors to be discovered. That distinction belongs to the 20 pesos, which it is now known was

issued with inverted centre in 1901, and used in the payment of newspaper postage, the copies having been punctured with the word "Inutilizado," as has been stated.

In regard to the 5 pesos with inverted centre, which appeared in 1905, it has been pretty well determined that there were two sheets in all, instead of one sheet, as has been supposed. The existence of the two sheets has been proved by the fact that the block of four of these stamps in the collection of Dr. José Marció del Pont and the pair in the collection of M. Gregorio Rodriguez do not correspond with the same sheet. M. Jorge Rodriguez also has a block of four, and by a careful comparison of these stamps it has become evident that there were two sheets printed.

There was but one sheet discovered of the 10 pesos with inverted centre, and it was found by an official of the Post Office in Buenos Ayres some years ago, and, notwithstanding rumours from time to time to the contrary, I have just received word that the sheet is still intact, and that no sales of pairs or single copies had been made up to February, 1912.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

An Interesting Purchase.

OUR publishers have recently purchased the very fine specialized collection of MEXICAN stamps formed in the past forty years by the late Mr. F. BREITFUSS of St. Petersburg.

My readers will remember that some five years ago we purchased the great general collection of Mr. Breitfuss, the largest and most valuable collection of stamps that has ever been sold, even up to the present date. At the time of this sale Mr. Breitfuss did not wish to give up all interest in postage stamps, and he decided to keep all the stamps of Central America, including Mexico, for which stamps we had no great demand at that time, and which we then valued at a rather low rate.

After our purchase of his general collection Mr. Breitfuss commenced to specialize in Mexicans, and he bought very heavily in this country from Mr. W. T. Wilson and from our publishers, and also in Germany and elsewhere. He collected stamps with all the names of districts, the numbers, dates, and varieties of obliteration, and got together a grand lot of useful stamps arranged in five large volumes.

We are now rearranging our stock of Mexican stamps, which is a very fine one, and the bulk of the Breitfuss Collection will be mounted in our new stock-books, which I hope will be ready about the end of August.

* * *

Purchase of the Legrand Collection of Philatelic Literature.—Dr. Legrand of Paris, who has recently died at the ripe age of ninety-two, was probably the oldest as well as one of the most famous philatelists of the day. Some years ago Dr. Legrand disposed of his general collection, then of his special collection of French stamps, and later of his fine collection of Fiscals, but up to the day of his death he retained his library of philatelic literature, which was reputed to be about the most complete collection on the Continent, as it was started some forty years ago and until recently was kept well up to date. The collection is specially strong in old magazines, among which there are many unique items that do not exist in any other collection. Rare editions of early catalogues are also a great feature, and generally speaking it is very complete throughout. The condition of the books is in general very fine, as most of the magazines, etc., have been preserved in paper folders, kept in a series of nearly three hundred large book-shaped cases.

* * *

New Stock-Books arranged and priced since last list published in the "M.J." Queensland.

Two good volumes are now finished. The stamps of the first type are a good, sound lot, with many rarities both unused and used; the later issues are

very complete in all the varieties, and there are many interesting errors.

Tasmania.

Two fair average books are now ready, which contain a fine lot of the early issues. Among these are: First issue, 1853, 1d., blue, three unused and a number of used copies, including a *strip of four*. Of the 4d., orange, octagonal, there are two of the rarities on *laid paper*. In the issues of 1864-70, there is a nice lot of the stamps with pin-perforation, oblique and serrated roulettes, and among the stamps of November, 1869, there are *three* of the 1d., red, with *error of watermark* double-lined "2."

The later issues include some scarce shades, varieties of perforation, and errors imperf., and there are also some colour trials, etc.

Victoria.

Two very strong books are now arranged; they contain a number of scarce stamps, purchased during the past six to nine months. I draw attention to a few fine things:—

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| 1850. | 2d., lilac, etc. | Three of Type 1, and about 60 of the other types, including six unused. |
| 1852. | 2d., Queen on throne. | Engraved. Seven unused. |
| 1852. | 2d., Queen on throne. | Litho. Seven unused. |
| " | " | " error "TVO," used. |
| 1857-63. | Emblems. | " A fine lot, including thirty unused. A rare stamp among the used copies is the 2d., dull mauve, error watermark "6," one of the rarest stamps of Victoria, but unfortunately this copy has the perforations clipped on one side. |
| 1850. | 6d., orange. | One unused with o.g., exceedingly rare, and three used. |
| 1863. | 4d., rose, imperf. | Two used horizontal pairs, rare thus. |
| 1854. | | A fine lot of rare errors of watermark. |
| 1868. | 5s., blue on yellow. | Two unused with gum, and three used. |

The later issues are fine and fairly complete.

Belgium.

Two exceedingly fine books are now ready, and they are the best stock-books of this country that we have made up for many years, as they contain the bulk of a large specialized collection that we recently purchased. In the early issues there are many pairs and blocks, both unused and used; the middle and later issues are remarkably strong in scarce shades unused. The Parcel Post stamps are also a fine lot, and include a number of rare and uncatalogued errors, with the figures of value double, inverted, etc.

Throughout these books there are some hundreds of essays, proofs, and colour trials, and even advanced collectors may find much to interest them.

Bosnia.

Two very fine stock-books have now been made up, arranged according to the new and simplified list of the stamps of this country that will appear in the next edition of our Catalogue. The early issues are a

fine lot, and include many rare varieties both unused and used, and the prices of the later and common stamps have been considerably reduced.

Ecuador.

Three volumes are now arranged, but I regret to say that they are not nearly as strong as those I made up some nine months ago, many of the earlier issues are getting sold out, and the interesting and numerous provisionals of 1903 are most difficult to replace once the stock is exhausted.

France.

Three books have now been made up in place of the two that we had formerly; the increase is caused by somewhat large purchases made recently of early issues, from which we have been enabled to select fine pages of shades, many of them not falling under any catalogue number. These early issues include a number of *tête-bêche* pairs and strips, some large blocks, and a great number of proofs and colour trials.

The books are above the average, and are worth inspection even by advanced specialists.

Paraguay.

Two very fine and complete books have now been arranged, containing a grand lot of rarities, proofs,

essays, etc., from the "Latour" stock; also a number of uncatalogued varieties.

Switzerland.

Two new books are now priced; they are very complete, and contain a quantity of rare stamps, as well as a superb lot of the middle and later issues.

I draw attention to the following:—

Zurich. 4 rp., four unused and three used.
 Geneva. 5 + 5 c., used.
 „ 5 c., fine unused pairs.
 Basle. 2½ rp., unused.
 Poste Locale. 5 centimes, three unused, all o.g.
 Zurich (Winterthur). 2½ rp., two unused.
 Orts-Post, cross framed. Fourteen unused, many used.
 Poste-Locale, cross framed. Six unused.
 „ no frame to cross. One unused, three used.
 (The unused copy is from the Ehrenbach Collection; it is one of the rarest European stamps.)
 Rayons. A fine lot of unused copies.
 Silk thread issue. An extra fine lot, very strong in unused, and specimens with scarce obliterations.

The later issues are most complete, with unused copies in fine shades.

These books also contain a grand lot of rare proofs, colour trials, essays, etc., many of them from a famous collection we recently purchased.



The "Congo Belge" Overprints

By MESSRS. GELLI and TANI

AT the request of a large number of collectors we now publish, in two philatelic periodicals of the highest standing in France and Great Britain, the notes and information that we have collected during the last three years relating to the overprints "Congo Belge." We believe that we are in a position to lay before our readers a fairly complete account of these overprints, thanks to the great number of stamps bearing them which have passed through our hands. We shall be very glad, however, to receive any further information that may enable us to make our study of them more complete still.

The transfer of the Congo to Belgium having taken place on November 15, 1908, it became necessary to replace the stamps of the "Independent State" by designs bearing the inscription "Congo Belge." Whilst awaiting a permanent issue, and in order to utilize the stock of stamps on hand, it was decided to apply to the latter an overprint of the words required. We accordingly find in the Official Gazette, dated November 16, 1908, a Royal Decree, two articles of which are as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Postage Stamps and Post Cards issued by the Post Office Department of the Independent State of the Congo, under the Decrees of Nov. 21, 1894, Nov. 21, 1896, Feb. 27 and April 30, 1897, May 4, 1898, and May 25, 1900, bearing the overprint, in *black*: 'Congo Belge,' will, from January 9, 1909,

be admissible at all the Post Offices in the Congo for the franking of all natures of correspondence.

"Art. 3. Stamps and Post Cards issued under the Decrees referred to in Art. 1, and not bearing the overprint above mentioned, will cease to be available from August 1, 1909."

It thus became a question of applying the overprint "Congo Belge" in *black* both to the stamps forming the stock in the hands of the Ministry of the Colonies in Brussels, and to those existing in the various offices in the Congo. An engraver at Brussels was charged with the manufacture of a certain number of handstamps, but these, as indeed is always the case in work of this kind, were not absolutely alike, as may be seen by the differences in the appearance and in the dimensions of the overprints, illustrations of which will be given later.

The number of handstamps supplied is generally stated to have been fifteen, and we believe this to be correct. On their delivery, seven of them, intended for the principal offices in the colony, were despatched to Boma; the remainder served for overprinting the stock at Brussels.

The latter work was entrusted to several employées, superintended by an official whose business it was to examine each sheet of stamps overprinted and to put his control mark* in the margin. This accounts for the care with which the work was carried out, and for

* "Paraph" is the term used, presumably his initials or a special flourish.—Ed. *M.J.*

the rarity of errors and varieties in the types of Brussels.* But this method was by no means expeditious. Orders for stamps flowed into the Ministry from all sides, and it was impossible to supply them. It was thereupon decided to overprint the rest of the stock with the printing press.

The printers of the journal *La Cote Libre* were charged with this task, and they were given as a pattern one of the handstamps which had been used for overprinting the stamps at the Ministry.

We may thus classify the overprints under three headings:—

- A. Those struck by hand at Brussels.
- B. Those struck by hand in the Congo.
- C. Those printed.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing the latter from the other two, owing to the sharpness of the letters, the absence of defects, the relief to be seen on the back of unused stamps, and finally the colour of the ink, which is of an intense black, whilst that employed in the Congo is black and greasy, or is violet-black, and that employed at Brussels (for the handstamps) is usually grey-black. The violet ink can be easily seen on the back of used stamps.

At first sight the separation of the two classes

In this type the upper loop of the letter "B" is much smaller than the lower; this peculiarity exists also in Type 6, but it is less pronounced in the latter and the measurements are different.



Brussels, Type 2.

The two loops of the letter "B" are the same size, and it has almost the shape of an upright rectangle with a bar across the middle.



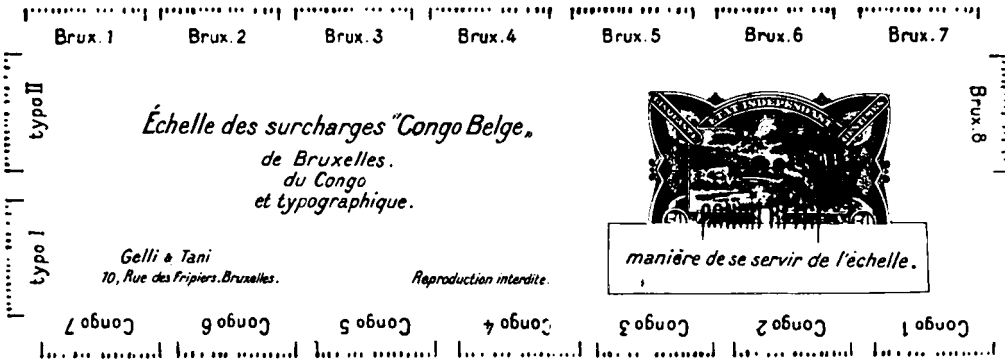
Brussels, Type 3.

The upper hook of the letter "C" is very small; the "L" of "BELGE" is very close to the "G."



Brussels, Type 4.

The upper loop of the "B" is slightly larger than the lower; the upper limb of the final "E" slopes up a little.



of handstamps A and B appears difficult. But in reality the various types are easily distinguished, by certain characteristic points and by the dimensions of the overprints. We give above a gauge by which all the overprints can be measured. If it is found impossible to recognize the type of one of the overprints, either from bad printing or by the want of definite characteristics, recourse should be had to the gauge, and the different scales tried until each vertical stroke of the overprint fits exactly under the corresponding stroke on the scale.

Our clichés give an exact reproduction of the various types in their actual size. We have been obliged to reproduce at the same time parts of the overprinted stamps, in order to avoid all scratching out and touching up.

A. HANDSTAMPS USED AT BRUSSELS.

Impressions carefully struck, in dull black ink.



Brussels, Type 1.

* We give at the end of this article a list of the varieties that we have met with.

This type is very regular. It was this cliché that was used as a pattern for the typographed overprint. They differ, however, in length, the handstamped sur-



Brussels, Type 5.

charge measuring 17 mm., whilst the smaller of the typographed measures 16½ mm., and the larger 16¾ mm. The latter can also be easily recognized in unused copies, by the impression showing in relief on the back.

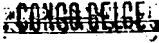
Type 5 may, however, be confused with Type 7, to be described below.



Brussels, Type 6.

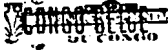
The upper loop of the "B" is smaller than the lower, but not so much so as in Type 1; the letters "L" and "G" of "BELGE" are rather close, but less so than in Type 3. To avoid all confusion it is sufficient to gauge the two types.

This handstamp had a frame, but the latter was in lower relief than the words ; Type 6 may therefore be sometimes found showing parts of a frame round it.



Brussels, Type 7.

This resembles Type 5, but the lower end of the "C" comes up higher, and the gauges of the two are different. Type 7 also is similar in gauge to the typographed overprint, but may be distinguished from the latter by the absence of relief on the back.



Brussels, Type 8.

If one were guided only by the gauge, this type might be confused with Type 6, but the upper hooks of the letters "C" are quite different ; the lower ends of the two letters "G" of Type 8 come up higher, and the horizontal strokes of the final letter "E" are shorter.

In the stock of stamps overprinted by hand at Brussels, there were a few of the 5 francs, *deep carmine* (the first shade). This variety may therefore be found ; the 5 francs, *rose*, is the one most often met with.

We have stated above that all the sheets overprinted at the Ministry of the Colonies were checked ;

the control mark of the examiner is to be seen in pencil in the margins of the sheets ; sheets or parts of sheets showing the control marks are much sought after.

Certain specialist collectors have got together the various types of overprint on almost all the values. Some of these stamps are very rare.

In the case of the stamps overprinted in Africa it is but very rarely indeed that two types of the overprint are found upon the same sheet, and this is easily accounted for by the fact that the handstamps sent out there were immediately despatched to the principal offices in the colony ; but two or even three different types may be found upon sheets overprinted at the Ministry for the Colonies, where there were eight handstamps, which were used in turn.

Thus, we have seen :—

A sheet of 5 c. with the first three vertical rows overprinted with Type 6, and the last two with Type 8.

A sheet of 15 c., with the first, second, and third vertical rows bearing Type 4, the fourth row Types 3 and 4, and the remainder Type 3.

A sheet of 50 c., of which the first vertical row was overprinted with Type 7, and the remainder with Type 1.

And a sheet of the 5 francs, of which the first vertical row had Type 7, the second Type 1, the third Type 7, the fourth Type 1, the first stamp of the fifth row Type 5, and the rest Type 1.

(To be continued.)



A Philatelic Itinerary of the World

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

(Continued from page 130.)

OUR next objective is Bucharest, a handsome fortified city laid out on modern lines and the capital of the Balkan principality of Roumania. It contains many stately boulevards and handsome buildings, prominent amongst the latter being the General Post Office situated in the Calea Victoriei.



The cathedral, founded in 1656, and standing on a hill overlooking the city, is shown on the 1 leva value of the pictorial series of 1906 commemorating the completion of forty years' reign by King Charles.



A view of this building, which was erected in 1901, forms part of the design of the commemorative series issued in 1903.



After taking leave of Bucharest we cross the Black Sea to Sebastopol, the famous Crimean seaport, there to gaze upon the handsome memorial erected to the memory of the Russian hero Admiral Nachimoff, which is depicted on the 3 kopeks denomination of the Russian charity series of 1905.

Retracing our steps we arrive at length in the historical and unrestful island of Crete, abounding in legendary lore and archaeological remains. Psiloritis



(the mythical Mount Ida), a single mountain peak rising to a height of 8070 feet near the centre of the island, first calls for a visit. In a cavern in the mountain, Jupiter is said to have been born, and at its foot stands the historical monastery of Arcadion. This and the mountain itself are made familiar to stamp collectors by the view on the 5 drachmai stamp of the handsome Cretan pictorial issue of 1905. Near



Candia we view the recently excavated ruins of the ancient city of Cnossos, the reputed capital of King Minos, the Lawgiver and early ruler of Crete. Amongst the buildings unearthed is the celebrated Labyrinth, which Minos had constructed by Dædalus, and in which he immured the monster Minotaur (with human body and bull's head), to whom he annually sacrificed the fourteen youths and maidens received as tribute from the Athenians. The Minotaur was finally slain, according to the legend, by Theseus, who was assisted by Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, to escape from the Labyrinth by means of the clue furnished by a thread which he carried with him. A bird's-eye view of the ruins is shown on the current 3 drachmai stamp of Crete.

The Land of the Pharaohs next claims our attention, and crossing the narrow strip of water which separates the island of Crete from the African mainland, we hasten to Cairo and thence to Gizeh, a few miles distant from that city, where are located the world-famous Pyramids, hoary monuments of antiquity



whose origin is shrouded in mystery. Ever since 1867 the Sphinx and the Pyramids have figured upon

the postage stamps of Egypt, and certainly it is doubtful whether any more appropriate national symbol could have been chosen. The Pyramids themselves are huge quadrangular stone buildings, rising to a great height and of very solid construction. Hard by stands the Sphinx, a gigantic stone figure fashioned in the form of a mythological animal having the body of a lion with a human head. Many of its features have vanished with the vicissitudes of centuries, but the face of the figure in its original form is said to have been of considerable beauty, and as such it is depicted upon the modern postal issues of Egypt.



Departing from the shores of Egypt we next touch at Valetta, the principal city of Malta, situate on the north-east coast of that island. It was founded in 1530 by the Knights of St. John, and contains many handsome buildings. A panoramic view of the famous harbour, showing the bastions, fortress of St. Elmo, and the port guard-ship at anchor, forms the design of the current 1/4d. stamp of the colony.

A short journey from Malta lands us in the French protectorate of Tunis, the chief town and port of which, bearing the same name, is built near the site of the historical city of Carthage. In the vicinity of Tunis we are shown the remains of the wonderful aqueduct constructed by the Emperor Hadrian to supply Carthage with fresh water from the neighbouring hills.



The ruins of this aqueduct are shown on certain values of the pictorial stamps issued in 1906.

About eighty miles south of Tunis is the sacred Mohammedan city of Kairoan (the Holy City of Schools), founded by the Arabs in A.D. 647. Amongst the numerous mosques and temples which are to be found there is the Grand Mosque of Sidi Okba, erected in the middle of the seventh century. There is a popular legend that the stones of which it is built sprang of their own accord into the positions they now occupy, without the aid of human hands. Kairoan was for many years the residence of the Sultan, and as such became the religious centre of Islam. It was the chief seat of Mohammedan teaching and science, and pilgrims to the Grand Mosque flocked from all parts of Tunis and the whole Mohammedan Empire. The mosque was rebuilt and enlarged by Yrzd Ben Hatern in A.D. 773, and completed in A.D. 821, by Ziadet Atleh I, second Prince of the House of the Aghlabites. The courtyard and minaret of this mosque are portrayed on the low values of the current postage stamps of the protectorate.

Farther along the shore of the Mediterranean we come to Morocco, the Land of the Setting Sun. Cape Spartel, near Tangier, is visited on the local stamps of the Tangier-Fez courier service, whilst in the imperial city of Fez itself we gaze upon the famous mosque of Bu Ainan, the most beautiful of 130 similar buildings which the ancient capital of the kingdom of Fez boasts. On the Fez-Seffro local stamps issued in 1894 is shown the minaret of this mosque.



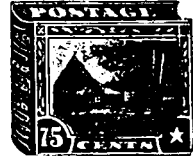
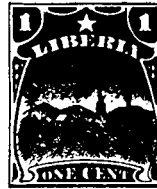
Journeying southwards we next arrive at Marrakesh or Morocco City, the southern capital of the Sultanate, situate near the foot of the Atlas Mountains, about 250 miles from Fez. A view of Marrakesh, as approached from the north, forms the design of a series of pictorial postage stamps issued in 1897 by a private postal service operating between this city and its port, Mazagan.

We then commence a peregrination down the West



African littoral, calling first at Monrovia, the chief town and port of the negro republic of Liberia, founded in 1822 by freed slaves from the United States under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Amongst the principal buildings of this town is the Executive mansion, a modern brick erection and the official residence of the President. The \$5 stamp of 1906 bears a representation of this building.

Typical scenes in the Black Republic are depicted upon various of the postage stamps issued in 1909, including a coffee plantation on the 1 c., a Mandingo



hut on the 25 c., a view on one of the Liberian rivers on the 50 c., and a native village on the 75 c.

A short distance down the coast is Grand Bassam, the capital of the French Ivory Coast. Grand Bassam possesses few attractions for the tourist, bar heat and fever, and has been described as "a bank of yellow sand, a dozen bungalows in a line, a few wind-blown cocoa-nut palms, an iron pier, and a French flag." The view on the current French West African Postage Due stamps is probably intended for Grand Bassam.



Libreville, the chief settlement of French Congo, is shown on some of the stamps of Gaboon, 1910, and from thence a short voyage lands us in Matadi, the principal port and commercial centre of the much-discussed region which was known until recently as the Congo Free State, and is now a Belgian colony.



The town is composed largely of corrugated iron buildings, and is situate about 100 miles from the river's mouth, up to which point it is navigable by ocean-going vessels. A general view of the town and port, with its wharves and warehouses and steamers discharging and receiving cargoes, appears on the current 5 centimes stamp of the country.

From this point we proceed up-stream to Stanley Pool, an expansion of the river 250 miles farther inland than Matadi, on whose shore stands Leopoldville, the capital of the country. This is reached by a line of railway running between the two points, a series of dangerous rapids rendering the river un-navigable between Matadi and Leopoldville.

(To be continued.)



Notes and Queries

Stamp Exchange Clubs.

WE are glad to see that one of the points brought forward, and perhaps somewhat summarily dealt with at the last Philatelic Congress, has since aroused a certain amount of discussion. We are glad to see this, quite apart from the question of the importance of the subject, because we think that the proceedings of our Annual Congresses deserve to be followed with attention, and that the results should be criticized by those concerned. The question in the present instance was that of the representation of Stamp Exchange Clubs, as distinct from Philatelic Societies, at the Congresses; and it was decided, we think justifiably, that Clubs which exist solely and entirely for the purpose of circulating exchange sheets among their members, and which do not hold meetings, or carry out any sort of philatelic work, were not entitled to be represented at a Philatelic Congress. Philately and the Exchanging of Stamps are not by any means synonymous terms, and that, it seems to us, is the point of view from which the subject should be approached. There are large Exchange Clubs and there are small ones, there are Exchange Clubs of the highest possible standing and there are others, but that is not the point; there are also Philatelic Societies of diverse dimensions and standing; but the avowed object of the one is entirely different from the avowed object of the other. Members of Stamp Exchange Clubs may be good Philatelists, no doubt many of them are so; we have equally little doubt that the vast majority of them are also members of Philatelic Societies, and thus are represented at the Congresses; and all who desire to be thus represented should have no difficulty in obtaining admission into a Philatelic Society. Now that the Societies are so numerous and so widely spread, it does not seem too much to ask that those who are interested in the Congresses should join one of the Societies. There must be some sort of qualification required to entitle Stamp Collectors to be represented at these annual meetings. The readers of the *Monthly Journal* are, of course, all of them Philatelists; still we do not venture to suggest that there should be *M.J.* Delegates to the Congresses.

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Notes from India.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us a couple of cuttings from *The Pioneer*, which he thinks may interest our readers:—

Sale of Official Stamps.

“SIMLA, 4TH JUNE.

“A Press *communiqué* states:—Since 1907 Service [and] ordinary postage stamps in India have precisely the same franking power, so that there is no longer any reason why facilities should be denied to stamp collectors for purchasing the former.

“As however the Post Office does not sell Service stamps the Government have arranged for these being made available at the office of the Controller of Stamps, Calcutta, on the following conditions:—

“(a) The smallest amount which will be sold will be Rs. 25 worth.

“(b) An extra charge of two annas in the rupee calculated on the face value will be made to cover incidental expenses in the Controller's office, postage, packing, establishment charges, etc.”

We do not wish to appear ungrateful, or parsimonious, but, as almost the whole of the receipts from the sale of these stamps will be clear profit to the Government, 12½ per cent for “incidental expenses” seems a liberal commission.

Stamps for Thibet.

“KALIMPONG, 6TH JUNE.

“The Dalai Lama's decision to start for Tibet on the 24th is causing a stir in our Tibetan quarter.

“The official in charge of the new postage stamps has prepared a number of sets of dies (in blocks of twelve) and has been busy experimenting with different colours of ink. The stamp will be issued shortly after the arrival of the party in Thibet.

“At a new tannery the Tibetans started some three miles from here there are twenty-six Tibetans employed. The various samples of leather shown seem excellent. I cannot help thinking that there is a great future for this industry. They hope to add a boot-making department and have begun in a small way by making Chinese boots (Wellington shape).”

There is nothing like leather. We would suggest to the Dalai Lama to dally with the tannery business and delay the issue of stamps until matters in Thibet are more definitely settled.

* * *

Confederate States.—*The Philatelic Gazette* mentions the discovery of a portion of a sheet of the 10 c., pale blue, of 1861 (the lithographed stamp), with the imprint “*J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga.,*” in the margin at the bottom. This is a very curious discovery, because from what is known of the history of these stamps—and a good deal was published in this magazine twenty years ago—it seems impossible that any of them can have been printed elsewhere than at Richmond. They were originally produced by Messrs. Hoyer and Ludwig of that city; there is no question about this, we have in our own collection the 10 c., *blue*, in two shades, and the 10 c., *red*, with the imprint of Hoyer and Ludwig in the lower margin. They were superseded by the engraved 10 c., produced by Messrs. Archer and Daly, also of Richmond, and afterwards printed from the same plates by Messrs. Keatinge and Ball of Columbia: that is to say, the lithographed stamps were superseded before the Confederate Government was removed from Richmond, or had any occasion to have stamps printed elsewhere. We should like to hear the opinion of some of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, who are experts in the matter of Confederate States stamps, upon the imprint of “*J. T. Paterson & Co.,*” before finally accepting the theory of an edition of this 10 c. lithographed at Augusta.

* * *

Spain $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de Peseta tête-bêche.—The existence of *tête-bêche* pairs of the little stamp of 1877 (which is still in use) has long been known to collectors, and we gather from M. Moens' great book of 1891 that the variety consisted in the inversion of the left upper stamp in one of the blocks of four in which they are printed. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* for the present month, however, reports the recent discovery of an entire sheet of these stamps in which every block of four has the upper pair of stamps one way up and the lower pair the other way up; it appears, moreover, that the inverted stamps are not always in the same position in the block of four, and that thus all kinds of *tête-bêche* varieties exist on this curious sheet. It was found amongst a large quantity of ordinary sheets, purchased at Madrid by a gentleman in business, who happened also to be a stamp collector, and thus the sheet was preserved and has passed into the possession of the firm of Maury. There must have been others; let us hope that some of them also may fall into the hands of persons able to appreciate them.

* * *

St. Helena.—No. 16 of the *Melville Stamp Books*, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Peckitt, treats of the stamps of this little colony, the early issues of which have always been regarded with interest, on account of the curious manner in which the plate of a single value was made to serve for the production of a whole series. The original plate thus employed was one of those beautiful specimens of steel engraving produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and it served from 1856 down to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria, so far as 6d. and 1s. stamps were concerned, though it was superseded for other values, in 1890, by one of the commonplace key-plate designs, prescribed by modern economical principles.

The researches of Mr. H. H. Harland, the results of which were published a few years back by the Philatelic Students' Fellowship, and to which full credit is given by Mr. Melville, revealed the curious fact that apparently six distinct roller impressions were employed in the production of the plate, recognizable by the presence or absence of certain minute flaws. Mr. Melville suggests a theory as to the mode of laying down the impressions which would involve the inversion of the order of Mr. Harland's types, making his variety A into variety F, and *vice versa*; we fancy, however, that Mr. Harland was correct, as we believe No. 240 on the plate to have been the last impression made. This impression shows a defect, somewhat scornfully alluded to by Mr. Melville, which makes the "E" of "HELENA" closely resemble a letter "F"; the decided weakness of the lower limb of this letter, whilst the rest of the details are clear, seems to argue some damage to that impression on the roller, and must therefore have been the last of its work, not the first or the twentieth of the eighty-eight impressions of variety F, as would be the case if Mr. Melville's theory were correct. He seems to have carefully avoided giving an illustration of this defective variety, which is certainly a very minor one, but perhaps as worthy of note as those showing slight misplacements of the roller.

This is the last of the second series of these little white-covered books: we hope that the commencement of the third series will not long be delayed.

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The Stamps of Bergedorf.*—We should not like to assert that the ancient city of Bergedorf would have remained entirely unknown to fame if the enterprising Postmaster of 1859 had never suggested the issue of Postage Stamps, but it is quite certain that it would have remained unknown to considerable numbers of people to whom its name is now quite familiar. Much has been written in days gone by concerning the little square stamps of this tiny territory, and especially about the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on *pale lilac*, and 3 sch., black on *rose-red*; and the status of these two as issued stamps or as essays seems still to be in doubt. On this point, however, M. Brunel speaks very distinctly; he adopts without hesitation the theory that these rarities were simply proofs or colour trials, and that they were never in circulation; whereas the late M. Moens, in his book of 1884, expressed the exactly opposite opinion. There is something to be said on both sides. It is curious that the notification of the issue of the stamps, dated October 17, 1861, says nothing about these two varieties, but only gives a list of the five values in their ordinary colours, to be issued on November 1, 1861. On the other hand, a letter from the Postmaster of the period, Mr. Paalzow, to M. Moens states very distinctly that the stamps in question, in colours that were not finally approved, were issued for a few days at the beginning of November, 1861, because the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. in black on *blue*, and the 3 sch. in blue on *red*, were not ready on the date of issue. Against this again we have a statement made by the son of Mr. Paalzow in 1897, according to which M. Brunel is in the right. Mr. Paalzow senior must be supposed to have known quite well what he was writing about, and if the son's statement was correct his father must have been a deliberate perverter of the truth! We had better leave it at that.

Another little point about which we are not quite clear is in connection with the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. stamp. M. Brunel gives a detailed description of the manufacture of the lithographic stones from which the stamps were printed, with illustrations of the original stone bearing a single drawing of each of the five values, and of the blocks of 8, 10, and 12 transfers from which the printing stones were produced. The original drawing shows the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. with the word "SCHILLINGE," in the plural; M. Brunel states that this mistake was discovered after a complete stone had been made up and some impressions taken from it, and that the lithographer then made up a fresh block of transfers "simply suppressing the final 'E.'" But according to the illustrations he did a good deal more than this, which would have left a blank space after the letter "G." He must have taken a transfer from the original stone, redrawn the whole of the word "SCHILLING," and then have employed this as the original die of that value.

* *Les Timbres de Bergedorf*, par Georges Brunel. Paris: Charles Mendel, 118 bis, Rue d'Assas, 1912.

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.

East Africa and Uganda.—We have seen two values of the King George issue. With the exception of the portrait, they are identical with the previous issue, the new head plate having been made to fit the existing duty plates.



3 c., green,
6 c., carmine.

Gibraltar.—We hear that some values of the new Georgian issue have been put on sale, but have no details at the time of going to press.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—We have seen three values of the new Georgian set, and the ½ d. is also reported.

½ d., green, O.
5d., dull purple and sage-green, C.
6d., dull and bright purple, C.
1s., black on green, C.

St. Lucia.—The King George 6d. appeared early last month.

Seychelles.—The 2 c. King George was issued towards the end of May.

Sierra Leone.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the current 3d. on unsurfaced paper, and the 1d. of the King George issue.

Straits Settlements.—The same paper reports the 10 c. on chalky instead of on ordinary paper.

Straits Settlements.—*Kedah.*—The *Colonial Office Journal* says: "Three designs have been used in the production of this series by the copper-plate process: Shock of Padi, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8 cents; Malay ploughing with a pair of bullocks, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 cents; the Council Chamber, 1, 2, 3, and 5 dollars. The first five values are of the ordinary postage size; all the rest are of the revenue size, the design being horizontal and not vertical." We are not informed who Padi is, nor what occurred to disturb his equanimity.

Western Australia—The latest arrivals are on the Crown and single-lined A paper. We have the 6d. and 1s., both perf. 11½ × 12.



6d., bright violet.
1s., olive-green.



FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Belgium.—The following further values have been added to the new set:—



40 c., pale green.
50 c., grey.
1 fr., orange-yellow.

Denmark.—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the 5 öre, which has hitherto borne the head of King Frederick, has now appeared in the numeral type.



1912. Type 15. Perf. 13.
5 öre, deep green.

Portugal.—The 7½ r. has been added to the new set.



7½ r., yellow-brown.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Azores.*—We have been shown the 50 r. of the King Manuel issue in the colour of the 20 r., carmine. We know nothing as to when or how many of these "errors" got on the market, and should be glad if any of our readers could give us any information establishing their authenticity.

Portuguese India.—We were recently shown some of the diagonally bisected provisionals of 1911, our No. 380, which had been bisected with scissors, and not by perforation; we are informed that this was the first state of the provisional, which has since undergone several modifications.

Russia.—*L'Echo de Timbrologie* records a series of errors in the current issue, i.e. the 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, and 50 kopeks without the intersecting varnish lines.

Venezuela—The new Official issue is similar in type to that just superseded, except that there are now no stars over the arms, and the white horse faces to the left instead of to the right. The colours, according to the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, are:—

5 c., black and pale green.
10 c., red.
25 c., blue.
50 c., violet.
1 b., yellow.

Philatelic Societies

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

LATEST NOTES AND NEWS.

Patron.

The Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., His Majesty's Postmaster-General, has kindly consented to become the Patron of the Exhibition.

Vice-Patrons.

The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart., and the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P. (of *The Daily Telegraph*), are Vice-Patrons.

Many Visitors coming from Abroad.

Owing to the large number of notifications received from collectors abroad of their intention to *personally* visit the Exhibition, it has been deemed advisable to enlarge the scheme of entertainment. In addition to the usual attractions of the Exhibition, an interesting programme of festivities is being arranged for the entertainment of visitors.

Modifications in the Competitions.

Several modifications of the original draft of the Scheme of Competition have been adopted on the numerous suggestions received from friends of the Society.

In the first place, the Championship Class will be open to anybody, but in cases where exhibits have already gained *Gold Medal awards* at any International Philatelic Exhibition in *Great Britain*, they can only be entered in the Championship Class.

The three Sections of Class G, for "Single Issues Specialized," have been levelled up as regards the awards. A Gold and a Silver Medal are now offered for a typographed issue (instead of a Silver and two Bronze Medals as in the draft). This advance may be regarded as the outcome of very recent highly specialized studies of certain stamps of this class.

In Class I two additional Sections have been added, covering General Collections of British Colonial Stamps, unused (Section 4), and used, or unused and used together (Section 5). One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal are offered in each of these two added Sections.

The Art Contest.

There is every reason to hope that the prizes offered by the Junior Philatelic Society to artists, for an improved design for our English stamps, will produce some very interesting results. The last day for receiving designs has now been fixed for Monday, August 19th.

The Model Stamp Factory.

As a novel feature of the Society's forthcoming International Stamp Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, one of the prize designs will be adapted for the purpose of illustrating the latest methods of stamp manufacture, including both printing and perforating. One of the annexes of the hall is being converted into a model stamp factory, and here it is intended to print the prize stamp in sheets of similar size and arrangement to those of the English stamps.

Although the stamps will be of a distinctive character, they will be produced exactly in the manner of the British stamps, and the model factory will be fitted up and worked by Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Limited, who are stamp contractors to the British Government, and have recently produced the new Insurance stamps. The perforating will be performed on the latest type of power perforating machines constructed by Messrs. Grover and Co. for the stamp factories at Somerset House, Hayes, and Broken Wharf.

The public will have the opportunity of seeing practically the whole of the process of stamp manufacture carried on in the Exhibition, for which invitations are now being issued by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

Invitation Cards.

Owing to the long distances from which many of the visitors are coming to attend the Exhibition, the invitation cards have already been prepared, and are now being circulated. Visitors from abroad are specially requested to put themselves in communication with the Central Office of the Exhibition immediately on arrival, and to notify the Hon. Secretary of their London addresses, that late notices, etc., may be duly forwarded to them.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSÁ.

Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, F.R.P.S.

MINUTES of a meeting held at Archdeacon Josá's residence on the 10th June, 1912. Present: Archdeacon Josá (President), J. A. Pope (Vice-President), John Williams, A. B. Anderson, W. A. Abraham, G. R. Drinkwater, A. D. Ferguson, and G. V. Salmon. Visitors: J. J. Stolberg and Mrs. Josá.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. On a ballot being taken, Mr. C. Harte Lovelace (London) was duly elected a member of the Society.

A large amount of correspondence was then read.

On the subject of making the Library more accessible, some discussion took place, and it was agreed that one way would be for the Society to have its own room, but funds did not permit of this at present.

Mr. Ferguson next mentioned that an item on the last agenda, viz. "To discuss the subject 'Coat-of-Arms v. King's Head' on British Colonial Stamps," had been left over on account of the small attendance, and asked if any one would like to open a discussion. Mr. J. A. Pope said that the subject would have been very appropriate two or three months ago, when the designs of the new British Guiana stamps had been sent out. He went on to say that it seemed strange that the Philatelic Society had not been consulted on the subject, and that the Government might have had the decency to inquire as to the Society's views. Similar opinions were expressed by Archdeacon Josá and Mr. Ferguson. There was, however, no further discussion, and the subject was allowed to drop.

Archdeacon Josá (who is a distinguished Hindi scholar) next read a short paper on "The Hindi Characters on Postage Stamps." He described the simple method of the Romans to indicate their numbers. He then discussed the Arabic numerals and the Sanscrit numerals, and expressed his opinion that our numerals had been derived from the Sanscrit, but they had percolated through Europe. The paper was illustrated on the blackboard.

Mr. Anderson proposed a vote of thanks to Archdeacon Josá for his useful paper. This was seconded by Mr. G. R. Drinkwater, who expressed a hope that the reader would continue the paper at another meeting.

Mr. Justice J. K. D. Hill, owing to indisposition, was unable to be present, but sent his collection of Australian stamps to be displayed.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer: N. WELSFORD, Box 604, Durban.

REPORT of meeting held in the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Durban, on June 20th, 1912, at 8 p.m., Jack Chamberlain, Esq., President, in the chair.

The attendance at this meeting was rather poor, owing to the boisterous weather, but those who turned out spent a very pleasant couple of hours.

Mr. Chamberlain displayed his collection of *Orange Free State*, very neatly arranged in a Whitfield King's "Pargon" loose-leaf album.

Mr. Welsford showed the month's output of new issues. The new 3 a. 6 p. India was much admired. He also had mint strips of three each of Great Britain 1d., with controls A 11 and B 11.

Mr. W. J. Austin exhibited a block of four 10 pf. Bavaria *l'été-bêche*.

A discussion as to the feasibility of a Philatelic Exhibition during next winter season was the next item on the bill of fare. Finally it was resolved that "The Secretary be asked to take steps to obtain an expression of opinion on the subject from all existing South African Societies."

Countries R and S were set down for display at the next meeting.

Siam Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: R. S. LE MAY.

THE first fortnightly meeting of the Society was held at the Chartered Bank, Bangkok, on March 25th, 1912.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President), in the chair, Mr. Raggi (Vice-President), Messrs. Swete, Monod, Wyon Smith, Lyons, Wolf, Brehmer, Sewell, Richardson, Read (Hon. Treasurer), and Le May (Hon. Secretary).

After the President in a few well chosen words had outlined the causes which had led to the foundation of the Society and had expressed the warmest hopes for its future, the Hon. Secretary read the rules for the exchange of stamps and obtained the signatures, in a book specially prepared for the purpose, of those members who desired to join this branch of the Society.

The President then introduced Mr. Raggi, who had consented to read a paper to the Society dealing with the subject of Philately in general. Mr. Raggi touched at some length upon almost every side which Philately presents, its past history, its present position, its financial aspect, a comparison between general and special collecting, and many other interesting features of the hobby; and at the conclusion a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded him by the members as a token of the meeting's appreciation of his scholarly exposition of his subject.

THE second fortnightly meeting was held at the Oriental Hotel on April 15th, 1912.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President), Mr. Raggi (Vice-President), Messrs. Swete, Wyon Smith, Sewell, Lyons, Brehmer, Wolf, Read (Hon. Treasurer), and the Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the President called on Mr. Lyons to read his promised paper, dealing with "Collections: What and how to Collect." Mr. Lyons had paid the Society the compliment of having studied his subject very closely, and he was able to keep his audience keenly interested for the better part of an hour. Moreover, the specimens which he had prepared, and which he passed round to illustrate the principal points of his paper, had been chosen with exceptional care, and proved of great educational value to such a young Society.

At the conclusion Mr. Lyons was accorded a very enthusiastic vote of thanks for so kindly placing a portion of his knowledge at the disposal of the Society.

THE third fortnightly meeting was held on April 29th.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President), in the chair; Mr. Raggi (Vice-President), Messrs. Swete, Wyon Smith, Lyons, Wolf, Brehmer, Hicks, Richardson, Westengard, Read (Hon. Treasurer), and the Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, and the Exchange Rules signed by two new members, Messrs. Westengard and Hicks, the President introduced the subject for discussion, namely, the display by members of interesting and rare stamps.

Afterwards Mr. Wolf expressed his readiness to read his projected paper on the Siam surcharges from 1892-9 at the

meeting to be held on May 27th, and his offer was accepted with acclamation.

Mr. Swete made a suggestion that the Society should commence a collection of Siamese stamps for reference, and followed up his suggestion, which was heartily approved, by presenting the Society with more than eighty stamps in pairs and singles, all in fine condition, as a nucleus of the collection.

THE fourth fortnightly meeting was held on May 13th, 1912.

Present: Mr. Raggi (Vice-President), in the chair, in the absence of the President; Messrs. Wyon Smith, Lyons, Swete, Read, Hicks, Richardson, Wolf, and the Hon. Secretary. Also one visitor, introduced by Mr. Wyon Smith.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary put before the members the figures in connection with the first packet sent out by the Exchange Branch of the Society. He stated that the total value of the packet was Ticals 395 (about £30), and that the sales amounted to 45 per cent of the total; he considered this to be a most encouraging start.

The subject for discussion was the 1883 and 1887 issues of Siam, and two members, namely, Mr. Hicks and the Hon. Secretary, gave displays of this portion of their collections, which were much appreciated by the members present. After these displays, Mr. Lyons read a most instructive paper on "Forgeries, Reprints, and Bogus Stamps," illustrating it by means of carefully chosen specimens of the different classes, and he fully deserved the hearty vote of thanks accorded him by the members present.

THE fifth meeting was held on May 27th, at 5.30 p.m.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President), in the chair; Mr. Raggi (Vice-President), Messrs. Hicks, Lyons, Brehmer, Wolf, Wyon Smith, Richardson, Swete, Westengard, and the Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the President called on Mr. Wolf to read his promised paper on "The Surcharges of Siam during the years 1892-9." Commencing with the 4 Atts on 24 (Siamese surcharge alone), Mr. Wolf gave a complete, accurate, and concise history of every issue of these bewildering surcharges. In each case he quoted the date of emission and, with few exceptions, the number of each denomination issued, and accompanied the paper with illustrations consisting for the most part of entire sheets, showing all known varieties; in addition he explained the nature of each variety and its cause. The paper was a masterpiece of research and earnest study, and should go far to remove the difficulties experienced by collectors of Siamese postage stamps. It certainly deserves not only the enthusiastic vote of thanks proposed by the President at the conclusion of the paper and carried unanimously, but also the thanks of philatelists in general for the benefit conferred upon them. A short discussion took place on various points raised in the paper, and the most successful meeting yet held by the Society was brought to a close at a late hour.

South Australia Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: J. H. WELFARE,
Box 409, G.P.O., Adelaide.

THE ordinary meeting was held on May 29th. There was a good attendance, Mr. Krichauff in the chair.

Messrs. Bright and Son wrote presenting the Library with a copy of their 1912-13 Catalogue and Handbook on Sudan. Mr. W. F. Grenham was elected as a member. Mr. S. O. Smith forwarded an uncatalogued variety of South Australia—the 2d., vermilion, perf. 11½ x roulette—for opinion. Messrs. Giles, Krichauff, Peck, and Welfare were appointed to draw up and forward opinion.

Some progress was made with the Society's Catalogue of South Australian stamps, but owing to the wealth of material brought to the meeting, including portions of collections of Messrs. Murray, Krichauff, Davis, Fryar, Mobsby, and Welfare, the rouletted section was not completed.

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.

		NOW READY.	£	s.	d.
Section 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
		IN PREPARATION.			
" J.	1000 Stamps, all different, not duplicated above		14	0	0

COMBINATIONS.

		NOW READY.	£	s.	d.
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
		IN PREPARATION.			
" 221.	7000 Stamps, all different, formed of Sections 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.

A bonus of 2% of the number of stamps contained in each section is given gratis, i.e. each 500 packet contains 510, and each 1000 packet 1020 stamps.

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.

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.

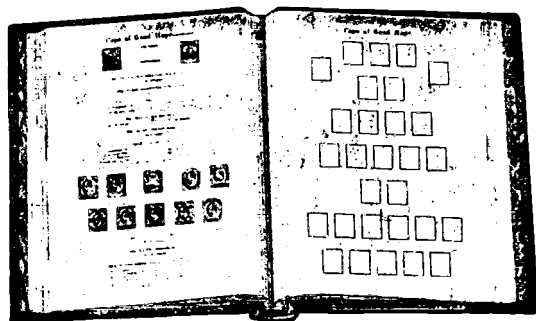
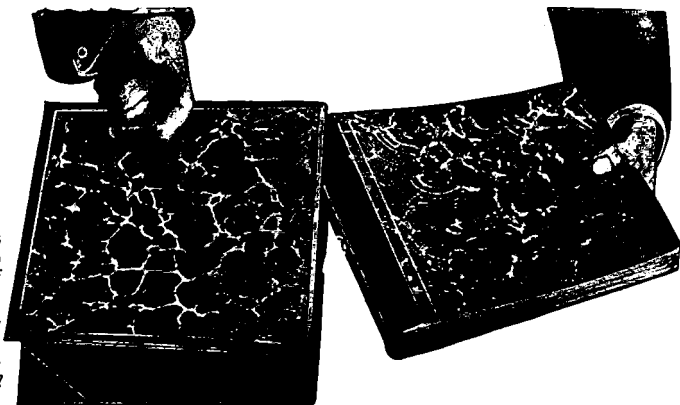
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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).

BLANK LEAVES.

For mounting Blocks, Envelopes, New Issues, etc.

Plain—(No. 1371). 4d. per doz.; 2/6 per 100. **Quadrille**—(No. 1482). 6d. per doz.; 4/- per 100.

Postage, per doz., 3d.; per 100, inland, 5d.; abroad, 1/-.

THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 250 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 (10.11)	90.	3	10	10
WEST INDIES.				
2. Antigua (2.09)	6.	0	4	4
3. Barbados (4.09)	8.	0	4	4
4. Barbados (1.12)	14.	0	8	8
5. Bermuda (1.12)	6.	0	4	4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6.	0	4	4
7. Dominica (8.09)	10.	0	6	6
8. Grenada (8.09)	14.	0	8	8
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16.	0	8	8
10. Leeward Islands (8.09)	6.	0	4	4
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6.	0	4	4
12. Nevis (8.09)	10.	0	6	6
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10.	0	6	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (8.09)	4.	0	3	3
15. St. Lucia (8.09)	12.	0	6	6
16. St. Vincent (8.09)	8.	0	4	4
17. Tobago (8.09)	6.	0	4	4
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22.	1	0	0
19. Turks Islands (8.09)	8.	0	4	4
20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4.	0	3	3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8.	0	4	4

Section.	Pages.	r.	d.	Price.
AMERICAN COLONIES.				
22. British Columbia (6.08)	4.	0	3	3
23. Canada (3.11)	22.	1	0	0
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4.	0	3	3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12.	0	6	6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4.	0	3	3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4.	0	3	3
28. British Guiana (8.08)	22.	1	0	0
29. Honduras (9.10)	10.	0	6	6
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6.	0	4	4
AFRICAN COLONIES.				
31. British Bechuanaland (6.08)	8.	0	4	4
32. British Central Africa and Nyassaland Prot. (10.10)	10.	0	6	6
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12.	0	6	6
34. British Somaliland (10.10)	10.	0	6	6
35. Brit. S. Afr. & Rhodesia (3.10)	10.	0	6	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20.	0	10	10
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6.	0	4	4
38. Gambia (9.10)	8.	0	4	4
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8.	0	4	4
40. Giquiland West (7.08)	10.	0	6	6
41. Lagos (10.10)	8.	0	4	4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22.	1	0	0
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26.	1	2	2
44. Natal (6.10)	26.	1	2	2
45. New S. A. Repub. (7.08)	22.	1	0	0
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8.	0	4	4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4.	0	3	3
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26.	1	2	2
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8.	0	4	4
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8.	0	4	4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10.	0	6	6
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6.	0	4	4
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4.	0	3	3
54. Sudan (9.08)	14.	0	8	8
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4.	0	3	3
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68.	2	10	10
57. Uganda Prot. (10.08)	10.	0	6	6
58. Zambar (6.11)	18.	0	10	10
59. Zululand (10.08)	4.	0	3	3

Section.	Pages.	r.	d.	Price.
EUROPEAN COLONIES.				
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10.	0	6	6
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16.	0	8	8
62. Heligoland (10.10)	4.	0	3	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4.	0	3	3
64. Malta (8.10)	6.	0	4	4
ASIATIC COLONIES.				
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4.	0	3	3
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26.	1	2	2
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18.	0	10	10
68. India (6.10)	24.	1	0	0
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64.	2	8	8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18.	1	10	10
71. Brunel (2.09)	6.	0	4	4
72. North Borneo (12.11)	25.	1	2	2
73. Sarawak (1.11)	8.	0	4	4
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14.	0	8	8
75. Johor (2.09)	4.	0	3	3
76. Kelantan (10.11)	4.	0	3	3
77. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4.	0	3	3
78. Pahang (2.09)	4.	0	3	3
79. Perak (4.11)	12.	0	6	6
80. Selangor (8.09)	8.	0	4	4
81. Straits Ujong (8.09)	6.	0	4	4
82. Trengganu (10.11)	6.	0	4	4
83. Fed. Malay States (8.09)	6.	0	4	4
84. Alwar (5.12)	4.	0	3	3
85. Bamba (5.12)	8.	0	4	4
86. Bhopal (5.12)	28.	1	2	2

Section.	Pages.	r.	d.	Price.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.				
87. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11)	8.	0	4	4
88. Papua (3.11)	12.	0	6	6
89. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.11)	4.	0	3	3
90. Cook Islands (8.09)	6.	0	4	4
91. Gilbert & Ellice Pro. (10.11)	4.	0	3	3
92. Fiji Islands (4.09)	10.	0	6	6
93. New Hebrides (8.09)	4.	0	3	3
94. New South Wales (1.11)	68.	2	10	10
95. New Zealand (10.10)	72.	0	10	10
96. Queensland (11.10)	26.	1	2	2
97. South Australia (3.11)	44.	1	10	10
98. Tasmania (1.11)	30.	1	4	4
99. Tonga (6.09)	12.	0	6	6
100. Victoria (2.11)	44.	1	10	10
101. Western Australia (1.11)	24.	1	0	0

Section.	Pages.	r.	d.	Price.
EUROPE.				
96. Austria (3.12)	50.	2	2	2
97. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10.	0	6	6
98. Austr. P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20.	0	10	10
99. Hungary (9.09)	26.	1	2	2
EUROPEAN COLONIES.				
100. Belgium (10.09)	30.	1	4	4
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26.	1	2	2
102. Crete (10.09)	32.	1	4	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20.	0	10	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22.	1	0	0
105. France (1.12)	34.	1	6	6
EUROPEAN COLONIES.				
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116.	4	10	10
EUROPEAN COLONIES.				
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12.	0	6	6
108. Baden (12.09)	6.	0	4	4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20.	0	10	10
110. Berzendorf (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6.	0	4	4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6.	0	4	4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6.	0	4	4
115. Lubeck (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6.	0	4	4
119. Prussia (1.10)	6.	0	4	4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6.	0	4	4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6.	0	4	4
122. Thura and Taxis (1.10)	8.	0	4	4
123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20.	0	10	10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8.	0	4	4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16.	0	8	8
127. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20.	0	10	10
128. Greece (2.10)	42.	2	10	10
129. Holland (2.10)	34.	1	4	4
130. Modena (2.10)	10.	0	6	6
131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8.	0	4	4
132. Parma (2.10)	8.	0	4	4
133. Romagna (2.10)	4.	0	3	3
134. Roman States (2.10)	8.	0	4	4
135. San Marino (2.10)	10.	0	6	6
136. Sardinia (2.10)	10.	0	6	6
137. Sicily (2.10)	4.	0	3	3
138. Tuscany (2.10)	10.	0	6	6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (2.10)	28.	1	2	2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28.	1	2	2
141. Luxembourg (5.10)	32.	1	4	4
142. Monaco (7.10)	10.	0	6	6
143. Montenegro (7.10)	36.	1	6	6
144. Norway (9.10)	22.	1	0	0
145. Portugal (11.10)	42.	1	10	10
146. Roumania (12.10)	6.	0	2	2
147. Russia (1.11)	20.	0	10	10
148. Russian East. Wenden. and Poland (2.11)	16.	0	8	8
149. Finland (2.11)	14.	0	8	8
150. Rus. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18.	0	10	10
151. Serbia (2.11)	20.	0	10	10
152. Spain (3.11)	62.	2	8	8
152a. Span. P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	4.	0	3	3
153. Sweden (3.11)	28.	1	2	2
154. Switzerland (3.11)	28.	1	2	2
155. Turkey (11.11)	64.	2	8	8

Section.	Pages.	r.	d.	Price.
COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.				
156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16.	0	8	8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12.	0	6	6
158. Anjouan (12.09)	4.	0	3	3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4.	0	3	3
160. Benin (12.09)	10.	0	6	6
161. Cochin China (12.09)	4.	0	3	3
162. Dabomey and Dep. (12.09)	10.	0	6	6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10.	0	6	6
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12.	0	6	6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8.	0	4	4
166. " Guiana (1.10)	8.	0	4	4
167. " Guiana (1.10)	10.	0	6	6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8.	0	4	4
169. " Soudan (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4.	0	3	3
172. Guadaloupe (1.10)	36.	1	6	6
173. Indian Settlements (8.10)	4.	0	3	3
174. Indo-China (8.10)	10.	0	6	6
175. Ivory Coast (8.10)	16.	0	8	8
176. Madagascar (8.10)	4.	0	3	3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14.	0	8	8
178. Martinique (4.10)	18.	0	10	10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8.	0	4	4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4.	0	3	3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4.	0	3	3
182. Mobell (4.10)	4.	0	3	3
183a. New Caledonia (4.10)	16.	0	8	8
183b. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4.	0	3	3
184. Reun. Br. (4.10)	10.	0	6	6
185. Obok (4.10)	12.	0	6	6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4.	0	3	3
187. Reunion (4.10)	14.	0	8	8
188. St. Marie de Mad. (5.10)	4.	0	3	3
189. St. Pierre & Miquelon (5.10)	10.	0	6	6
190. Senegal (5.10)	12.	0	6	6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4.	0	3	3

Section.	Pages.	r.	d.	Price.
COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—contd.				
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10.	0	6	6
193. Tunis (6.10)	14.	0	8	8
194. Upper Senegal & Niger (6.10)	8.	0	4	4
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4.	0	3	3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4.	0	3	3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	4.	0	3	3
198. " New Guinea (8.10)	4.	0	3	3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4.	0	3	3
200. Kiautschou (6.10)	6.	0	4	4
201. Mariannas Islands (6.10)	4.	0	3	

NOW READY.**NOW READY.****1912-13****CATALOGUE. Part I**

ALTHOUGH the number printed of the last edition of the Catalogue was greatly increased, the edition was sold out by May, and a new edition has had to be prepared.

No countries have been rewritten in Part I, but many small sections have been revised, and all new issues included up to the time of going to press.

We specially draw attention to the new list of British stamps of King Edward VII. This list has been very carefully drawn up, and the prices are based upon the relative rarity, and collectors will, in a very short time, be surprised to learn how very scarce some of these modern stamps will become.

Speaking generally, we find that *all* stamps are on the up grade, and it is with the greatest difficulty that we are able to fill up gaps in our stock at remunerative prices.

In the stamps of Great Britain we have had to make considerable advances in prices, and generally the stamps of most of the British Colonies are also getting scarcer.

The greatest increases in this Catalogue are in stamps issued between about 1880 and 1900, and a good many advances have been made in the more modern issues.

With the enormous increase in new issues, it is impossible for any dealer to keep a complete stock on hand of every country in the world, and we are therefore now commencing to price stamps which we have not got in stock as we go to press, but which we can probably obtain for our clients if not in our own stock when ordered.

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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.

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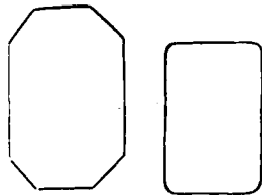
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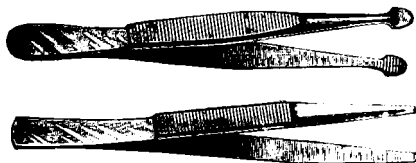
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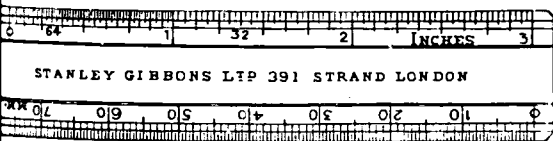


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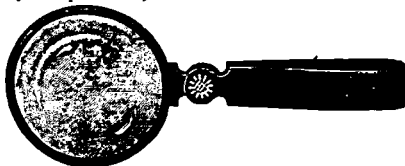
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1898.

Type 3.

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1s., blue-green (Cat. No. 38).

We have just received a small supply of this stamp in the scarce colour (Cat. price 10s.), and are able to offer it to our readers at a reduced price.

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1903.

Postage Due Stamps.

Type 141.

- 1 c., greenish blue.
- 2 c., carmine.
- 4 c., dull purple.
- 10 c., blue.
- 20 c., orange.

The above stamps are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and the opportunity to secure them at a low price may not again occur.

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10/- Post-free**AITUTAKI.**

1912. *As before, but perf.* 14. s. d.
2½d., blue 0 4

BOLIVIA.

1912. *Fiscal stamps overprinted "Correos, 1912."*
2 c., green 0 2
5 c., orange 0 4

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1912. *King George. Types 12 and 13.*
Cat. No.
40. ½d., green 0 1
42. 2d., pale grey 0 3

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Note.—We have been paying special attention to the recent printings and varieties in Edwardian and Georgian stamps. Our stock of these is now arranged according to the list in the new Catalogue, and orders can be executed at Catalogue prices.

ITALY.

April, 1910. *Type 43. Portrait of Garibaldi. Issued in Sicily.*

140. 5 c., deep green 0 2
141. 15 c., rose-red 0 4

Nov. 1910. *Type 44. Portrait of Garibaldi. Issued in Naples.*

142. 5 c., rose 0 2
143. 15 c., green 0 4
The Set of 4 Garibaldi Commemoratives, unused 0 9

1911. *Commemorative of the Jubilee of the Kingdom.*

144. 2 c., brown 0 1
145. 5 c., deep green 0 2
146. 10 c., carmine 0 3
147. 15 c., slate 0 4
Set of four artistic stamps, unused 0 9

JAMAICA.

1912. *King George. Type 18.*
85. 3d., purple on yellow 0 5

JOHOR.

1912. *Type 14 surcharged.*
3 cents on 8c., dull purple and blue 3 6

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Catalogue correction.
222. Delete Price.

SALVADOR.

1911. *Type 76 overprinted "OFICIAL" and surcharged with new value.*

1195. "un colon" on 13 c., s. d.
brown 6 0

SEYCHELLES.

1912 *Head of King George.*

2 c., chestnut and green 0 1

VICTORIA.

1912. *Type 66. Wmk. Crown over A Perf. 12 x 12½. Surcharged "ONE PENNY" in red.*

1d. on 2d., bright violet 0 2

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XX.

AUGUST 31, 1912.

No. 236.

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 209.)

ON the 1st of January, 1869, in spite of the definite and somewhat abrupt dismissal of the lamented Queen Isabella, the stamps still retained her effigy, and suffered no change but in the date, there being as usual no time for the preparation of a fresh design.

Issue of January 1st, 1869.

Similar to the stamps of 1868, with effigy of Queen Isabella, the date being changed to "1869," and a few slight alterations being made in the labels at top and bottom.

White paper. Perf. 14.

(a) *Without overprint.*

- 5 c., rose (pale to bright), carmine.
- 10 c., yellow-bistre (pale to deep), bistre-brown.
- 20 c., orange-yellow (pale to deep).
- 40 c., violet (pale to bright, and very deep).

The 10 c. existed in the Breitfuss collection with an obliteration dated May 20, 1869.

Varieties.—Divided diagonally and used for half their value.

- Half of the 10 c., yellow-bistre.
- " " 20 c., orange-yellow.

(b) *Overprinted in black* "HABILITADO POR LA NACION."

- 5 c., rose.
- 10 c., yellow-bistre.
- 20 c., orange-yellow.
- 40 c., violet.

These stamps were issued simultaneously with and without the overprint, the majority without. This is explained by the fact that the work was considered too troublesome, too fatiguing! After March no more of it seems to have been done.

Essays.—Proofs were printed on thick, white, wove, highly-surfaced paper.

- 20 c., black.
- 40 c. "

Forgeries that passed through the Post.—It was not until July, 1869, that the Post Office Department appears to have discovered the existence of forged stamps. Notice was at once given to the various offices in the following terms:—

"Central Section of Taxes and Statistics.

"This Department having learned that forged stamps are in circulation, intended for the franking of correspondence, thinks it necessary to warn the public that in order to provide themselves with genuine stamps they should procure them at the offices authorized for the sale of stamps.

"For the information of the Public.

"Havana, the 28th July, 1869.

(Signed) "P. S. DANIEL DEL MASO."

Four months later the Post Office Department decided to speak, and issued the notice given below:—

"Post Office Department.

"Pending the termination of the various proceedings commenced more than six months ago,* on account of forgeries of the postage stamps at 20 centimos d'escudo, this Department thinks it necessary to make known to the public, and especially to the senders of letters, what are the differences to be found between the genuine stamps and the forged, in order to avoid the injury which may arise from the use of forged stamps:—

"1. In the forgeries the words 'ULTRAMAR' and 'CENTAVOS' † are less even and symmetrical than in the genuine.

"2. The figure '2' of '20' is higher than the '0' in the forgeries, and the figures are level in the genuine.

"3. The ornament in the upper part of the Crown appears to be full-face in the forgeries, it is shown in profile in the genuine.

"4. The nose of the portrait is larger and wider in the forgeries, as is also the neck, which is too wide.

"5. In the lines which form the background of the inner circle much irregularity is noticeable.

"6. Finally, the perforation is rougher, and the colour is deeper than in the genuine.

"Havana, the 24th November, 1869.

(Signed) "RAMON L. DE AYALA,
"Director-General."

This notice was issued, in our opinion, rather late, since the stamps were on the point of being replaced by a fresh issue.

* Proceedings then had been taken before the forged stamps were known, as they were only notified on the 28th July.

[But there was nothing in the Notice of that date to show that the authorities had not known of these forgeries some months previously. The first steps taken would be to try to discover the forgers, not to warn them and the public that their works had been recognized.]

—Ed. M.J.]

† The word "centavos" does not exist on the stamps, but "cent."

The forgers not having perceived at first that the stamps of 1869 showed a slight modification of the original design in the upper and lower labels, and that the white lines had been completed at each side of the inscriptions at top and bottom, contented themselves with substituting a figure "9" for the figure "8," and this not very skilfully, leaving a white frame to the figure.

As early as March, 1869, however, we find improved imitations, agreeing with the official type. They are perf. 14½.

January, 1869. 20 c., yellow, pale orange.
March " 20 c., pale and bright yellow, orange, deep orange; *corrected type.*

These imitations originated at Havana. We have been told that 5 c. and 10 c. exist in a collection in Paris.

* * *

In November, 1869, the stamps which should have appeared in Cuba in the following January were not yet printed at Madrid; hence a delay in their despatch, and the issue was put off till the 1st of February.

Issue of February 1st, 1870.



Emblem of Spain, represented by a female head full face, in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame with "CORREOS" at top, in white letters, and the value, followed by the date "1870," below.

Engraved by E. Julia, whose initials appear below the head, and whose whole name (though not always visible) is arranged between the letters of the word "CORREOS." Surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on white, wove, unwatermarked paper. Perf. 14.

5 c., blue (pale, bright, deep).
10 c., green (pale, bright, deep), yellow-green (pale to bright).
20 c., yellow-bistre (pale to bright).
40 c., carmine (pale to bright).

Varieties.—Divided diagonally, and used for half their value.

Half of the 10 c., green.
" " 20 c., bistre.

These stamps were withdrawn on the 31st of January, 1871, but reappeared on two subsequent occasions, to fill wants:—The 10 c. on the 21st November, 1873; and the 10 c. and 20 c. on the 27th June, 1874, according to Postal Notices of those two dates, which will be quoted later.

In reference to the fractions of stamps, which we noted above, the Director of Posts issued the following circular, with a view to forbidding their employment:—

"Post Office Department.

"Having noticed that there are very frequently deposited in the Post Offices printed matter and commercial circulars bearing half-stamps for postage, as equivalent to the amount of the rate; since there exist at the post offices stamps as low as 5 milesimas,

which not only obviate the necessity for dividing the stamps, but have been created by the Government for that very purpose, notice is given to the general public and to the sub-offices of the district that, in future, no nature of divided stamp will be admitted for use, unless previously authorized by the law.

"Havana, the 5th May, 1870.

(Signed) "ANTONIO F. DURO,
"Acting Director-General."

This circular seems to be a complete mystery, the use of divided stamps is forbidden, and people are recommended to employ stamps of the value of 5 milesimas, or less, which stamps had no existence. This Acting Director-General probably had come straight from Madrid, where he thought himself still to be, when he suggested the employment of stamps which had never been on sale in Cuba. The subordinate officers might well have prevented this mistake on the part of their chief, but they were only too pleased to see him thus exhibit his incapacity, and preferred to hold their tongues; the public must have been filled with astonishment, understanding nothing of this circular.

[It seems simpler to suppose that *milesimas* was a mere slip of the pen for *centimos*, more especially as there does not appear to have been any 5 milesimas stamp in use at Madrid at this period, or any rate of postage in Cuba less than 5 centimos. —ED. M. J.]

Essays (or Proofs). We know the following:—

5 c., pale blue on *greyish white laid.*
20 c. " " "
40 c. " " "
40 c. " on *thick white wove.*

In 1870 a lithographed essay was chronicled, which had been proposed, together with other designs intended for Spain. We do not know who was the author of them. It shows a representation, in an oval, of two globes, between the Pillars of Hercules. The latter bearing the inscription "PLUS ULTRA": within a rectangular frame, with a Greek-pattern border at each side, the word "ULTRAMAR" at top, and the value "100 CTS" below; and a cross in each corner.

100 c., vermillion on *white.*

The Pillars of Hercules form part of the Arms of Spain. According to ancient fable, Hercules, having penetrated as far as Cadiz and believing that he had reached the end of the earth, set up two pillars there, with the inscription "Non plus ultra" (*There is nothing beyond this*). Charles V, successor of Ferdinand and Isabella, in whose reign America was discovered, thought it necessary to correct this famous inscription, and erased the word "non," leaving only "plus ultra" (*there is something beyond*), which he took for his motto.

* * *

The annual issue for 1871 suffered the same delay as that for 1870, with the result that the new stamps did not make their appearance until February, but, as in 1868 and 1869, great efforts were made for the benefit of the West Indies, which were provided with a specially engraved design.

Issue of February 1st, 1871.



Allegorical figure of Spain, represented by a woman seated, facing to the left, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and her left arm resting on a shield with the Coat of Arms of Spain. Within a rectangular frame, bearing in the upper part "ULTRAMAR 1871" on a scroll; at each side "CORREOS;" and at foot the value in *centimos* of a *peseta*. The background is lined horizontally.

Engraved by Eugenio Julia, whose initials "E. J." are in the right lower corner, and surface-printed in colour on white wove paper; perf. 14.

12 c. de p., grey-lilac, pale grey-lilac, rosy lilac.
 25 ,, ultramarine (pale, bright, deep), pale milky blue.
 50 ,, green (pale, bright, deep), yellow-green (deep, bright).
 1 peseta, yellow-bistre (pale, bright).

Varieties, imperforate.

12 c., lilac.
 25 c., ultramarine.
 50 c., bright green.
 1 p., yellow-bistre.

Cut in half and used for half the value.

Half of 25 c., ultramarine.

For want of postage stamps, or perhaps without such excuse, we find the following fiscal stamps used for postage:—

"Recibos," 1871, 1 p. 25 c., mauve.
 ,, ,, half of 1 p. 25 c., mauve.
 ,, 1872 ,, 1 p. 25 c., bistre.
 "Libros" ,, 50 c., green.

Forged stamps that passed the Post.—There should be in a collection in Paris imitations of the three lower values that were put in use:—

12 c., lilac.
 25 c., ultramarine.
 50 c., green.

Essays.—There had been some question at first of adapting the design of 1870 for use in the year 1871, but, no doubt on account of the change in the Government (King Amadeus having mounted the throne of Spain on the 4th December, 1870), this idea was abandoned in favour of the design which appeared on the 1st February, 1871.

The design of 1870, however, exists as follows:—

12 c. de peseta, carmine on *white*.

Of the adopted design we have the following proofs:—

1. Printed from the original dies. On thick, white wove paper.

12 c., blue, bright blue, black, green.
 25 c. ,, ,, ,, grey-black, green, lilac, bistre.
 50 c., bright blue, black.
 1 p., blue, grey-black.

2. Printed from the plate.

12 c., blue, mauve, bright mauve, red.
 25 c., pale blue, green, mauve, grey, salmon, red-bistre, yellow-bistre, bright yellow-bistre.
 50 c., bright green.
 1 p., bistre.

Many of these are gummed.

Groups of three stamps, printed in various colours.

12 c., green, blue, black.
 25 c., black, green, black.
 25 c., blue, green, black.

Printers' trial impressions.

1. With a second impression in *red*, inverted.

12 c., blue and red.

2. With a second impression in the same colour as the first.

25 c., ultramarine on *white*.
 50 c., green
 1 p., yellow-bistre "

At the same time that there were submitted, (?) in January, 1871, at Madrid, some designs in relief, the author, an Italian, whose name we regret to say we do not know, sent also some essays showing the effigy in relief of King Amadeus to left, intended for the West Indian Islands; they were inscribed at the top "ULTRAMAR," and had the value in words at foot:—

25 mils. de eo., black on *rose*.
 50 ,, ,, ,, *blue*.
 100 ,, ,, ,, *yellow*.
 200 ,, ,, ,, *green*.
 400 ,, ,, ,, *bright rose*.
 1 esc. 60 mils. ,, *lilac-blue*.
 2 escudos ,, *salmon, mauve*.

* * *

(To be continued.)



Argentine Republic

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

Translated from the Spanish by A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 213.)

VII.

THE STAMPS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE have stated that, on the 4th of August, 1867, Señor Posadas received notice that a portion of the stamps ordered from the American Bank Note Company was coming by the steamer *Habana*. On the arrival of the steamer, he wrote to the Minister of the Treasury on the 13th of that month, requesting him to order the free despatch of the case containing the stamps, which was consigned to the firm of Samuel B. Hale and Co. On the 16th he received the case, and it was opened in the presence of the Director-General and principal officials of the Post Office Department, who drew up the necessary report; from it were taken:—

500,000	5 centavos stamps.
100,000	10 " " "
200,000	15 " " "

Which Señor Posadas hastened to report to the Minister of the Interior, and to the firm by which they were printed.

On the first of the next month, September, he addressed to all the postmasters in the Republic the following:—

"CIRCULAR.

"Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1867.

"To the Postmaster of . . .

"There have been put in circulation from this date at the Central Post Office and its branches, as will also be done subsequently at the other offices of the Department in the Republic, the new postage stamps, the colours and values of which are as follows:—

"5 centavos, colour lake, with effigy of Señor Rivadavia.
 "10 " " green, with effigy of General Belgrano.
 "15 " " blue, with effigy of General San Martin.

"Such being the case, when those that you have are coming to an end, whether 5, 10, or 15 centavos, and you make requisition for a further supply a suitable time beforehand, the new ones will be sent to you.

"etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "G. A. DE POSADAS."

And on the 7th of the same month he despatched another circular to the Directors of Posts abroad, in the following terms:—

"I have the honour to offer to Your Excellencies the accompanying five specimens of each of the new postage stamps, which have recently been put in use for the franking of correspondence in the offices of my Department, and which replace the previous ones, issued on the 17th of April, 1864.

"I take advantage of this opportunity for renewing the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.
 "etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "GERVASIO A. DE POSADAS."

This last circular was sent to the Directors or Administrators of the Posts in Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Peru, Prussia, and Uruguay.

In spite of what is said in these circulars, only the 5 centavos stamps were brought into use on the date mentioned, and, nevertheless, there is nothing whatever in the archives of the Post Office to show how it was that the arrangement mentioned in that of the 1st of September was not carried out. According to what Señor Posadas states distinctly in his *Annual*, the new 10 c. and 15 c. stamps were not issued until the 1st of January, 1868. We have not been able to find any explanation of the delay; but we suppose that the object was to allow of the exhaustion of the stock of stamps of those values of the previous issue. It is not impossible, nevertheless, that copies of these 10 c. and 15 c. stamps might be found used upon letters during the year 1867, because, five copies of each having been sent to the foreign post offices mentioned above, a few copies of them might have been returned to the country, and been used for franking letters; but, although it is possible, it is very improbable that it happened.

At last Señor Posadas had obtained stamps engraved upon steel, for which he had asked so persistently; but how inferior they were to the artistic and beautiful stamps which now disappeared! In spite of all this, Señor Posadas received them gladly, since they realized an economy, and freed him from the difficulties that were always occurring, and the constant annoyance caused by the printing and perforation being done in his office by incompetent workmen and defective machinery.

The 5 c. stamps were ordered in *carmine*, and the American Bank Note Company, without giving any reason, sent them printed in *vermillion*, which Señor Posadas, as usual, termed *lake*.

The remainder of what was ordered on the 12th of March arrived by the English steamer *Arno*, on the 12th of September, and in reporting this to the Minister, Señor Posadas forwarded also the account, amounting to £265 2s., made up as follows:—

Engraving 3 plates with 100 stamps each, at £40 . . .	£120
15,000 impressions* of 5 c.	£105
3,000 " " 10 c.	£21
2,000 " " 15 c.	£14

* The word "impressions" no doubt means entire sheets of 100 stamps.—Ed. M.J.

The Company also sent the three dies, engraved on wood, which were used for the reproduction of the designs in the *Post Office Annual*, and charged £4 for them.*

The case in which this second consignment arrived was opened on the 8th of January, 1868, with the same formalities as before, and the necessary report was drawn up.

The description of the stamps is as follows :—



FIVE CENTAVOS. Portrait of Rivadavia, three-quarter face to right, enclosed in a circular band inscribed "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA," with a figure "5" at each side; a background of horizontal lines; figures "5" in the upper corners; the inscription "CINCO CENTAVOS" on a ribbon below; dimensions, $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ mm.

Colour *vermilion, pale vermilion, bright vermilion.*



TEN CENTAVOS. Portrait of General Manuel Belgrano, in civil dress, three-quarter face to right, within an oval band containing the inscription "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, DIEZ CENTAVOS"; figures "10" in the four corners; at the sides, interrupting the oval band, shields bearing the Argentine arms; background of crossed lines, horizontal and oblique; dimensions, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.

Colour *green, yellowish green, bluish green.*



FIFTEEN CENTAVOS. Portrait in civil dress of General José de San Martín, three-quarter face to left, within a lozenge-shaped frame which contains the inscription "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA QUINCE CENTAVOS"; figures "15" in the four corners; background of crossed lines, horizontal and oblique; dimensions, $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Colour *dark blue, indigo.*

The sheets of all contained 100 stamps each, in ten rows of ten; white, smooth paper, close-grained, and rather thick; gum yellowish white, and later quite white; perf. 12.

* There is a discrepancy between the various amounts and the total given above, of £1 2s. od., which I suppose was charged for cases and packing.—TRANS.

The description of the 5 c. stamps is that of the first supply received; but there is another which is generally distinguished from this by being termed the stamp with ground of crossed lines, because it shows oblique lines in addition to the horizontal ones.

Besides the varieties of colour mentioned under the earlier type, we find in the later one various shades of *dull red*. We also have several copies of both types in a *grey* colour, almost *black* in some of them, due merely to oxidation, certainly produced after their manufacture.

We have not seen an entire sheet of the 5 c. stamp of the first type; the sheets of the second type and of the two other values bear the imprint of the manufacturers in English and in Spanish, the latter eight times, twice in each margin, and the former four times, in the centre of each margin.

M. Moens, whose opinion with very good reason carries great weight in philatelic matters, maintains, somewhat capriciously, that the 5 c. stamps with ground of horizontal lines were printed from a worn plate, and consequently he considers those with the ground formed of crossed lines as the first type. This opinion, maintained for many years, in spite of the arguments brought forward against it, has led to doubt amongst European, though certainly not amongst Argentine Philatelists, who have well-grounded reasons for holding the contrary opinion.

At the present day this question is only of historical interest, since all are now agreed, so that there is no object in our spending time in demonstrating the mistake made by Moens, Scott, and those who have followed them. Señor Coni has done this in the article previously alluded to; we will content ourselves, therefore, with stating that we have in our collection a number of letters dated in October and November, 1867, which we collected for this very purpose, all of them franked with 5 c. stamps with ground of horizontal lines only, and that the earliest that we have been able to obtain franked with the stamps with ground of crossed lines are dated February, 1868.

As is well known, the second type differs from the first not only in the lines of the background of the medallion; all the details are different, because, for some unknown reason, the producers re-engraved the whole medallion.



The two portraits present many points of difference, as may be seen from the accompanying illustrations; but the most conspicuous, which may be seen at a glance, is that of the shape of the collar of the overcoat, which is curved in the first type and straight in the second. Nevertheless, in describing the two types, we always say, stamps with ground of horizontal lines, and stamps with ground of crossed lines, and this because that was the first difference

that was noted, and a classification having once been adopted it is very difficult to change it, so great is the power of custom.

The stamps of the second type must undoubtedly have come with the second portion of the first supply ordered; they must have come as early as this, because, as we have stated, they began to come into use in the first months of the year 1868, and, as we shall see later, the second supply ordered was not received until the following year. We do not believe that they came in the first consignment, mixed with those of the other type, because none have been seen used in 1867, and because there was a considerable interval between the two consignments, which justifies us in supposing that some difficulty arose, which rendered it necessary to prepare a new plate. It may be that stamps of both types came in that first consignment, but we do not think it probable, and we shall never now be able to ascertain whether it was so.

By the contract* 30,000 good impressions were guaranteed from each plate, that is to say, 3,000,000 stamps, and, the total quantity ordered amounting to 17,500,000, it would have been necessary to prepare six plates; by retouching them, however, it was to be possible to obtain another 25,000 impressions, or 2,500,000 stamps, and thus 22,000,000 could be printed from four plates. We have in our collection a sheet, purchased at the post office in this city (Buenos Ayres), not long before these stamps were withdrawn from circulation, which has in the upper margin "No. 4" printed upside down [or on the back?]; and various others, surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$," also in our collection, all have the numbers 3 or 4. These facts lead us to suppose that only four printing plates were prepared.

The word "retouch," used in the contract, is not altogether appropriate, because by this is generally understood the deepening, by means of the graving tool, of the lines of an engraving that have become weakened by use, and in this case the graving tool was not brought into use at all. The method that is employed consists in applying afresh to the printing plate, after it has been softened, the matrix, or we should rather say the roller, by which it was first produced; in this way, with much less labour, the whole of the engraving is strengthened throughout, and impressions are obtained identical with the earlier ones, which would not be the case if it had been retouched with the graving tool.

There is only one type of the 10 c. stamps; there are copies, naturally from the last printing, which show the plate to have been somewhat worn, and there are others which indicate bad printing. The stamps of the first supply ordered were printed on thick paper, with *yellowish white* gum; in the later supplies the thickness of the paper varies considerably, and the gum is quite white.

This stamp may be found cut in half diagonally, to make it serve for 5 c. stamps, but copies are very rare, as the constant prohibitions of Señor Posadas at last produced the desired effect.

* See p. 95.

Señor Coni had good reason for criticizing, in the article previously alluded to, the two little Coats of Arms which are found at the sides of the portrait of General Belgrano. Artists, as a rule, when drawing or carving the Argentine Coat of Arms, appear either to know nothing about the science of heraldry, or to allow themselves, with the utmost freedom, to give full rein to their imagination.

The fault is not entirely theirs; it lies to a large extent with the authorities, who attach no importance to the matter, and accept without remark any fancy design that may be put before them. Without going further than the stamps, we could quote many instances to support what we have stated, but as the enumeration of them would be lengthy and of no particular use, we will only mention some of the most conspicuous. The shield upon the stamps of the Argentine Confederation is simply absurd, and yet it was printed at Paraná, the seat of the Government of the Confederation. The one which adorns the fiscal stamps of the country, issued in 1887, is equally ridiculous, though produced by the burin of the celebrated engraver M. Mouchon; and, although it is not quite so bad, the one which has appeared, year after year from 1895, on those same national stamps, engraved likewise by M. Mouchon and all printed at our own Mint, is also quite incorrect!

But this is nothing compared with the shield engraved by the artist of New York; this constitutes a veritable *record* in false heraldry. Everything is changed: he has omitted the Sun and the laurel branches; he has altered the shape, has clothed the arms, and, to make the confusion complete, he has drawn vertical lines in the lower part of the shield, thus converting the ground into *gules* (red), instead of silver!

Perhaps Señor Posadas failed to notice this, as the shield is not the principal part of the design, but merely a small and simple ornament, a fact which renders the mistakes of much less importance.

In the case of the 15 c. stamp something happened that was similar to that which for so many years occurred with the 5 c. Like the latter, stamps exist with a background of horizontal lines only. Argentine collectors have stated and repeated, in letters and in magazines, that the stamp issued on the 1st of January, 1868, was the one with a background of crossed lines, and yet foreign philatelists still dispute the accuracy of this statement. The last person who wrote about these stamps, M. Jacquier, believes, in agreement with Scott, that there were two plates, the first with ground of horizontal lines, and the second with ground of crossed lines.

Up to a certain point, the doubts that existed regarding the 5 c. stamps might be admissible, because both varieties made their appearance within a few months only; but such doubt is incomprehensible when we are considering the 15 c. stamps, because those without the oblique lines did not begin to come into use until six or seven years after the others, and at a date which is not so very remote. The proof of this fact, moreover, presents no difficulty whatever, because it is quite easy to obtain letters of the time at

which the stamps were issued, franked with stamps with the ground of crossed lines, whilst the earliest letter that we have been able to get, bearing stamps with ground of horizontal lines, is dated the 24th July, 1874.* Besides, down to the year 1888, these latter stamps were on sale at the post office in this capital; we bought some ourselves in that year.

Also, there is no doubt that there was only one plate of this value. It would appear that the engraver of the printing company, or one should rather say, the workman who tempered this one plate, did the work badly, with the result that, although only 15,000 impressions were taken from it, the ground became worn to such an extent that the oblique lines, which were less deeply cut than the others, disappeared altogether. As was natural, this wearing of the plate took place gradually, and it is owing to this fact that stamps may be found in many different states. In the earliest, all the lines of the background, both horizontal and oblique, are seen to be clearly defined; in others, the oblique lines are less visible, or have partially disappeared; in those printed last, no trace can be found of these lines, and some of the horizontal lines are also worn.

In a block of twenty-five stamps that we have in our collection, some may be seen to have horizontal lines only, others show slight traces of the oblique lines, while in others again, these lines, though somewhat weakened, are quite visible. The sheet, of which

* M. Ch. Roussin, in *L'Ami des Timbres* for June 20, 1874, says: "*Argentine Republic*. M. Sch. has just sent us some of the current 15 c. stamps in very pale blue; the lines of the background are hardly visible."

(To be continued.)



The "Congo Belge" Overprints

By MESSRS. GELLI and TANI

(Continued from page 217.)

B. HANDSTAMPS USED IN THE CONGO.

THE overprints are less carefully struck than those of Brussels; the ink is *greasy black* or *violet-black*. All the types exist on all the values in both varieties of the ink, with the exception of Type 3, which, as stated below, we have only seen in *black*. The two inks are not always very easy to distinguish.

Of the seven handstamps described below, three, Nos. 1, 2, and 6, had frames, as described under No. 6 of Brussels.



Congo, Type 1.

The second "O" of "CONGO," and the "B" of "BELGE" are defective, and can be seen to be broken at the right-hand side.

this block formed a part, was certainly not one of the last that were printed, for in those the oblique lines had completely disappeared. We cannot understand how an important firm could have sent out sheets of stamps in this condition, since it was so easy to prepare a new plate, or at least to retouch the existing one.

We had intended, as the best proof of what we have stated, to give with this article some illustrations showing the various states of the plate; but unfortunately the *blue* colour of the stamps prevents us from doing this effectively.

M. Moens, in the book we have referred to upon the stamps of the Argentine Republic, mentions the following Essays:—

5	centavos,	vermilion.
10	"	green.
10	"	brown.
15	"	dark blue.
15	"	vermilion.

These essays, or rather trials of colour, were not sent to Buenos Ayres, as is proved by the letter of Señor Posadas, dated August 16, 1867, which we have given in full on pages 121, 122,* and in which he says that the company had not sent any specimen copies; for which reason the Post Office Department purchased, out of the funds allowed for office expenses, the copies that he sent to the Minister and to the Directors of foreign Post Offices.

* The date of this letter should have been given, on page 121, as "Buenos Ayres, August 16th, 1867."—Ed. *N.J.*



Congo, Type 2.

The letter "G" of "BELGE" seems to be a "C"; this peculiarity is only found in this type.



Congo, Type 3.

The letter "N" of "CONGO" is very thin; the letters "LG" of "BELGE" are very close together, and the last "E" is crushed. We have only seen this type in *black*.



Congo, Type 4.

The lower ends of the two letters "G" come up rather high, and this characteristic, though not very conspicuous at first sight, distinguishes this overprint from all the other types.



Congo, Type 5.

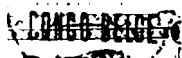
This overprint, which is very clear and regular on the first stamps that appeared, as shown in the illustration, is more generally found blotchy; the final letter "E" is then sometimes a mere blot, and the "C" of "CONGO" is broken. The clear impressions may be confused with Type 6; it is well therefore to gauge them.



Congo, Type 6.

The second "O" of "CONGO" and the "B" of "BELGE" are thin; the upper loop of the "B" is slightly smaller than the lower; the horizontal strokes of the final "E" sometimes appear to be prolonged to right.

This overprint is clear and regular, and might be confused with Type 5 if the gauge were not different.



Congo, Type 7.

This is termed the "tall type," because it is formed of thin, elongated letters. This overprint, which is easily distinguished, is usually badly printed.

The stock of stamps at the post offices in the Congo being very considerable, the overprints finally struck upon them are far from sharp; account must be taken of this peculiarity when gauging them by our scale.

The 10 francs stamps overprinted in the Congo exist with two varieties of perforation, 12 and 14; those with the latter are somewhat rare.

There are two varieties of this stamp [due to misplacement of the central design.—ED. M.J.] :—(1) With the wheel of the steamer touching the frame. (2) With the design printed too low, the bottom of the boat almost touching the frame.

C. THE TYPOGRAPHED OVERPRINT.

As we have stated above, it was Type 5 of the Brussels handstamps which served as a pattern for the typographed overprint. The latter may be identified by its sharpness, by the absence of defects, and by the impression showing in relief on the back of unused copies. The ink is black and brilliant.

There are two varieties of type :—



Type 1. Small overprint, 26½ mm.* long.



Type 2. Large overprint, 16½ mm.* long.

Each sheet contains forty-six copies of Type 1 and four of Type 2.

Although the difference in the length of the overprints is but small (only ¼ mm.), it is of interest because it explains the method employed in making up the plate of fifty clichés.

Here we have an interesting problem, which has been the subject of some controversy: It being admitted that Type 5 of the Brussels handstamps was the pattern for this overprint, how is it that both the types of the latter are smaller than the pattern?

Upon this point we have consulted people of practical experience in these matters, and have come to the following conclusion: From the pattern, Type 5, several impressions were taken in papier-mâché; from these moulds casts were taken in type-metal. The first casts taken produced the clichés of the overprint measuring 16½ mm., which we term the large type, although it is smaller than the pattern on account of the shrinking of the paper moulds in drying. But the metal of these first casts having completely dried the moulds, and thus having caused them to shrink still more, the subsequent castings produced clichés smaller than the first. Thus we are able to affirm, without hesitation, that it was really Type 5 which served as a pattern.

In the sheets of 15 c. and 5 fr. stamps, the large type of the overprint occurs thus :—

On Nos. 9 and 10 in the fourth horizontal row.
 " 5 and 7 " fifth " "

And in the other values of the series :—

On No. 4 in the first horizontal row.
 " 5 " second " "
 On Nos. 1 and 2 in the third horizontal row.

The remaining stamps all have the small overprint.

The 10 francs stamps are perf. 12, but a few of the old 10 fr., perf. 14, were also overprinted in the press. These are very rare.

These old 10 fr. stamps, perf. 14, may be confused with those of the special printing termed "Countess of Flanders impressions" which we mention later, which have the same perforation, but which are larger than the earlier stamps. The three varieties may be distinguished as follows :—

1. 10 francs, perf. 14, 33½ mm. wide.
2. 10 " " 12, 34 " "
3. 10 " " 14, 34 " "

the "Countess of Flanders impression."

The printed overprints may be found misplaced, to right or left, high or low, especially on the 5 c. Sometimes the overprint is even across the perforations, partly on one stamp and partly on the other.

It may also be found on the two varieties of the 10 francs stamp, with the centre misplaced.

* These measurements do not include the horizontal strokes of the final letter "E," that is to say, they are limited to the vertical lines of the overprints (see the Note as to the use of the gauge).

THE STAMPS TERMED "IMPRESSION OF THE COUNTESS OF FLANDERS," OR "OF THE PRINCES."

These are from a final printing of 5000 sets of stamps with the inscription "Etat Independant du Congo," done in March, 1909.

Certain people claim that these 5000 sets were printed in consequence of a wish expressed by the Countess of Flanders to obtain for her children, the Princes Leopold and Charles, stamps with the hand-stamped overprint of Brussels, after the Ministry had despatched the whole of the remaining stock of the Congo stamps to the printing office of *La Cote Libre*, to be overprinted typographically, and thus had no more on hand. Others maintain, on the contrary, that these 5000 sets of stamps were still at the Ministry when the Countess of Flanders asked for them.

This is not a very important detail, the fact remains that this last printing was made on the same paper and in the same colours as the stamps of 1909, with the inscription "Congo Belge" (instead of "Etat Independant du Congo"), and these latter therefore will serve for purposes of comparison. The 3 fr. 50 c. and the 10 franc stamps, however, are printed upon a thinner paper. The stamps of the so-called "Countess of Flanders" printing can be recognized by their brighter colours, and especially by the colour of the centre, which is *brownish black*, whilst the centres of the earlier stamps are in a bright *grey-black*.

To comply with the wishes of the Countess of Flanders, a few sheets only of these stamps were overprinted with the Brussels handstamp Type 2; these stamps therefore are scarce—we have not been able to ascertain the exact number thus handstamped, but it was a very limited one.

Copies of these stamps without any overprint are rarer still.

The rest of the stamps of this final printing was sent to the printing office of *La Cote Libre*, where they were overprinted typographically, like the stamps that had been sent there previously, and they were mixed with the latter when sent out to the colony. The fact that this typographed overprint had been applied to this last edition in brighter colours was not discovered until some months after the stamps had been despatched to Africa; this accounts for their not having been mentioned in any of the contemporary periodicals. At the present day they are very difficult to obtain, for the stock of stamps with this overprint is practically exhausted, and they are greatly sought after, especially in unused condition.

These "Countess of Flanders" stamps exist, of course, with both the small and the large typographed overprint.

The 3 fr. 50 c. stamp of this printing, with the typographed overprint, is known *imperforate*.

The variety of the 10 francs, with the wheel of the boat touching the frame, is more frequently to be met with among these stamps than among the ordinary stamps with the same overprint.

* * *

List of errors and varieties of the handstamped overprints that we have met with, some of which are in our own possession:—

(a) Varieties with the Brussels handstamps.

5 c.,	with Type 3 inverted.
5 c.	" " 3 double.
5 c.	" " Types 6 and 4.
5 c.	" " Type 6 inverted.
10 c.	" " 6 at bottom instead of at top.
10 c.	" " 6 inverted.
15 c.	" " 3 "
15 c.	" " 3 double.
15 c.	" " 6 slightly double.
15 c.	" " 6 inverted.
25 c.	" " 2 in the middle (corner of a sheet).
25 c.	" " 6 inverted.
25 c.	" " 6 at top instead of at bottom.
40 c.	" " 6 inverted.
50 c.	" " 1 at top instead of at bottom.
50 c.	" " 6 "
50 c.	" " 6 inverted at top.
1 fr.	" " 6 inverted.
3 fr. 50 c.	" " 6 "
5 fr.	" " 6 "
10 fr.	" " 6 "

(b) Varieties with the Congo handstamps.

5 c.,	with Type 4, in <i>black</i> , inverted.
5 c.	" " 4, in <i>violet</i> , double.
5 c.	" " 1, imperf. at foot.
10 c.	" " 1, in <i>violet</i> , and Type 4, in <i>black</i> .
10 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , inverted.
10 c.	" " 4, in <i>violet</i> "
10 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , diagonal.
10 c.	" " 4, in <i>violet</i> "
10 c.	" " 4 " double.
15 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , diagonal.
15 c.	" " 4, in <i>violet</i> "
15 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , inverted.
15 c.	" " 4, in <i>violet</i> "
15 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , at bottom instead of at top.
15 c.	" " 6 double.
25 c.	" " 2, in <i>violet</i> , diagonally in the middle.
25 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , at top instead of at bottom.
25 c.	" " 4 " inverted at top.
25 c.	" " 4, in <i>bright violet</i> , inverted.
25 c.	" " (?) double.
40 c.	" " 2, diagonally in the middle.
40 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , inverted.
40 c.	" " 4, in <i>violet</i> "
40 c.	" " 4 " inverted and double.
50 c.	" " 1 double, in <i>black</i> and in <i>violet</i> .
50 c.	" " 2, in <i>violet</i> , diagonally in the middle.
50 c.	" " 4 " in the middle.
50 c.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , at top instead of at bottom.
50 c.	" " 4 " inverted at top.
50 c.	" " 5 " at top instead of at bottom.
50 c.,	pair, one stamp with Type 6 and the other without overprint.
1 fr.,	with Type 2, in <i>violet</i> , diagonally in the middle.
1 fr.	" " 4, in <i>black</i> , inverted.
1 fr.	" " (?) double.
3 fr. 50 c.,	with Type 1, in <i>black</i> , inverted.
3 fr. 50 c.	" " (?) double.
5 fr.	" " (?) inverted.
5 fr.	" " (?) double.
10 fr.	" " (?) inverted.
10 fr.	" " 4, double, in <i>black</i> and in <i>violet</i> .



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE "Chiesa" Collections of Argentine Republic and Uruguay were recently purchased by our publishers, but I have omitted to mention them in these notes.

Dr. Achilleto Chiesa resided for some time in Rosario and in Buenos Ayres, and has for many years past had a great liking for these stamps. His collections were among the finest known in those countries, and both were highly specialized.

In the collection of *The Argentine Republic* there were many full sheets of rare stamps, such as:—

- 1858, 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c.
 1862, with accent, 5 c., deep rose.
 " " 5 c., dull brown-red.
 1863, no accent, 5 c., rose.
 " " 5 c., lilac-rose (unique).

Among the other scarce stamps the following were noteworthy:—

1864. "Rivadavia," with wmk. Imperf.
 10 c., green, unused, 3 copies.
 15 c., blue " 2 "
 10 c., green, used, a superb pair.
 1867. Smooth paper, no wmk. Imperf.
 10 c., green, mint horizontal pair.
 15 c., blue " " pair.
 " 5 c., thick paper, rose-red, mint pair.

(I think each of these three pairs is unique.)

A very interesting thing in this collection is a set of die proofs, in deep blue, of the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. Rivadavia, apparently printed from the dies in England before the plates were made; this is absolutely unique.

Uruguay.

This collection contained a vast number of the stamps of the early issues in singles, pairs, and blocks, mostly unused and in mint condition. I can only briefly note a few of the finer things:—

1856. "Diligencia," 46 stamps in all, including one on a letter.
 1857. "Diligencia," 2nd type, 2 unused.
 1858. Type 3.
 120 c., blue, 13 unused, 7 used.
 180 c., green, 29 " 9 "
 240 c., red, 37 " 3 "
 240 c., red, a large block with the middle space vacant.

Of the issues of 1859 and 1860 there were many pages of shades, with numerous blocks, and a number of stamps on letters.

The issue of 1866 contained the finest lot of errors of the surcharges that I have ever seen.

The later issues were equally fine.

We had to remove a few stamps from these collections for clients, but the great bulk were sent to our house in Buenos Ayres, where the demand is naturally much greater than in Europe.

We paid a higher proportion of catalogue price for these fine collections than has, I think, ever been paid for a specialized collection before, the total cost being just under five thousand pounds.

Foreign Countries being Boomed.—Under this heading America's famous student collector, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, publishes a letter in *The Australian Stamp Journal* of June 10th last, which contains a great deal of sound common sense. From this letter I take the following extract:—

"You know very well that the stamps of some countries have been fully studied and developed; for instance, take New South Wales. What opportunity is there for a philatelist to add much to what is already known? Some of the South American countries until recently have not been really studied, and some of their stamps still present a truly wonderful, as well as interesting, field for study. The student is rewarded by making discoveries not heretofore known."

With Mr. Pack's remarks I am in full accord, and I think I can claim to be one of those who have, during the past two years, drawn constant attention to the scope for research presented by the stamps of South and Central America. The merits of these stamps only came home to me during an extended trip that I took through South America, but other and wiser philatelists started much earlier, notably my friend Mr. T. W. Hall, who has one of the finest—if not the finest—of the general collections of South and Central American stamps in the world. Later on that advanced student Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg began to dispose of his Australian stamps, and is now busy collecting and plating the stamps of many South and Central American countries.

I am very pleased to see the interest that has arisen amongst collectors in these fine old stamps. British Colonials are always "debenture stock," and are deservedly strong favourites, but the really keen student desires something more than "debentures" at 4 per cent, he wants a speculation in foreign lands, which is likely to increase his knowledge by 50 per cent and his investment by—let us be moderate and say—10 per cent.

What country is there in our vast Colonial Empire that offers any field for new work? Australians have been "worried" almost to pieces for the last ten years: the issues of the Fiji Islands are now pretty well understood; Mr. M. P. Castle has said almost the last word on Trinidad and British Guiana; Major Evans and Sir D. Masson have cleared up all the mysteries of the native Indian States, and so on; and I can only pick out two Colonies that, in my opinion, present still some scope for the student—these are Natal and Prince Edward Island, and in the case of the former it is practically impossible to get the necessary material.

How different it is when we look to Foreign Countries. Let us start near home, in Europe—here are many, many countries about the issues of which by no means the last word has been said: e.g., Finland, Turkey, Spain, Oldenburg, Denmark, Parma, Roman States, Bosnia; in Africa we can still study with advantage Egypt, Liberia (early issues), some of the Portuguese Colonies, etc.; in Asia there are Siam,

Persia (early issues, not the modern trash), Corea, etc.; and almost every country in Central and South America still requires study.

Mr. J. H. Smyth, the able editor of *The Australian Stamp Journal*, need, however, have no fear that Australian stamps will be neglected; when he finds that he cannot sell fine copies "down under," let him send them *up* to our publishers, and he will be likely to find a market for many years to come.

Auction of Old Danish Stamps.—I have not seen any mention in the philatelic Press of the Government auction of unused old Danish stamps, which took place on April 23rd last.

The lot consisted of the following varieties:—

1853.	2 and 8 sk.
1863.	4 sk.
1864.	2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 sk., both perf. and imperf.
1870.	2, 3, 4, 8, 16, and 48 sk. (The 4 sk. perf. both 12½ and 14.)
1875.	8, 16, and 20 öre.
1879.	5 öre.
1871.	Official. 2, 4 and 16 sk. (16 sk. perf. 12½ and 14).

The numbers of the different stamps varied from about one hundred to eighteen thousand, the latter quantity being that of the common 5 öre of 1879.

Most of the small lots sold at good prices, from half to full catalogue, but some stamps, of which there were large numbers, fetched very low prices; e.g.:—

1864.	Imperf.	2 sk., blue,	653	sold for about	9/6	each
"	"	3 ,, mauve,	156	"	10/-	"
"	"	4 ,, red,	773	"	3/6	"
"	"	8 ,, bistre,	59	"	6s/-	"
"	"	16 ,, olive-green,	10	"	32/-	"
"	Perf.	2 ,, blue,	800	"	-/6	"
"	"	3 ,, mauve,	1430	"	-/7	"
"	"	8 ,, bistre,	364	"	3/3	"

And so on.

Honour for Philatelists.—An esteemed correspondent in Vienna kindly informs me that H.M. the Emperor of Austria has bestowed "The Golden Cross of Merit with the Crown" upon Hermann von Rénotière and Adolph Passer, the President and Hon. Sec. of the Vienna Philatelic Exhibition. Our contemporary *The Philatelic Circular* confuses Herr von Rénotière of Vienna, with Monsieur Philipp la Rénotière of Paris; they are quite different people and not even related. The collection of Herr Hermann von Rénotière of Vienna is a small and unimportant one, which cannot be said of that of my good friend in Paris.



Chili, Postage Due Stamps.—In *G.S.W.*, February 19, 1910, I drew attention to a set of these stamps printed in *rose* on white paper, and stated that some collectors in Santiago look upon them as having been issued, while others consider them to be proofs. My friend Baron Welczek has kindly shown me an en-

velope from his collection which was sent from "Linares 26 Dic. 99," and which bears a 4c. rose on white, cancelled with the word "MULTADA" in an oblong frame.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in the "M.J."

New South Wales.

Two fairly good books are now ready, they contain about 120 Sydney Views, including eight or ten *unused*. I have noticed a curious fact lately, that, at recent auctions, "Sydneys" have sold for considerably more than I have priced equally good copies in our stock books. "Laureated" heads seem to be getting scarce in fine condition; we have been offered hardly anything of this kind during the past twelve months.

South Australia.

Two fair average books, with a good number of rarities in the early issues, including copies of early stamps unused, both rouletted and perf. × roulette. The later issues also include some rare varieties, and are fairly complete. There is a fine lot of the interesting Departmental stamps, and a very good lot of the early "O. S." issues.

Chili.

Two exceptionally fine books of the stamps of this interesting country have just been made up. They contain a fine lot of the locally printed stamps of Type 1 from the "Latour" collection, with a number of pairs, strips, and blocks. The 5c. *lithographed* stamp is represented by about thirty copies in several shades, and the early issues make up one of the best books of this country that we have arranged for a long time. The later issues, Unpaid, and Official stamps are also a really good lot.

Modena, Naples, Parma, and Romagna.

Our stock of the old Italian States is very fine and complete, and is especially strong in the rare old stamps and in copies with scarce obliterations, divided stamps, and pairs and blocks.

The *Modena* include over fifty of the errors.

The *Naples* are an extremely grand lot. I draw attention to the *blue* "Arms" and "Cross," of which there are as follows:—

½ r.,	blue, "Arms,"	1 unused and 5 used.
½ r.,	blue, "Cross,"	6 ,, 7 ,,

Roman States, San Marino, Sardinia.

Many prices have been advanced in this book, the stamps of the old Italian States having, during the past year, been in greater demand than for some years past, chiefly, I am sorry to say, by numerous clients in Italy, who are all keen on their own interesting stamps. Our British philatelists still seem to neglect this really interesting and under-studied group of stamps.

In *Sardinia* a speciality is made of stamps used in Austrian Italy, which, of course, can only be distinguished by the postmarks, the varieties of which are numerous and interesting.

Sicily and Tuscany.

This is a *very* fine book and of considerable value. The *Sicilians* are a grand lot, and include some valuable recent purchases, over fifty stamps showing retouches and some partially reconstructed sheets.

The *Tuscany* are also a fine lot of these grand old stamps, strong in *really* unused copies, many with original gum, not the washed stamps that are so often offered at 50 per cent under catalogue. Among the rarer stamps here I note :—

2 soldi, 2 unused.
60 crazie, 3 ,, and 2 used.
3 lire, fine used.

Mexico.

This is one of the finest and most complete sets of stock books of any one country that we have made up for some years; there are no less than *seven* volumes, containing a grand lot of varieties of the early issues. These stock books contain the bulk of several specialized Mexican collections that we have bought during the past two years, such as those of Messrs. Breiffuss, Krapp, Schroeder, and Hollick.

We have had to arrange the contents of these books, both in Catalogue order and also for the advanced collector, and I have adopted the following system :—

In each issue I give first of all an assortment of shades, in the order of the Catalogue, and following this, a grand lot of stamps arranged under the district names and numbers.

These books show the first attempt I have made to properly price these varieties of name and number according to their relative rarity. To give a somewhat clearer idea of what I mean, I quote a few names, quantities in stock, and the prices that I have fixed for the 2 reales stamps of the first issue (1856) :—

	No. in Stock.	Price. s. d.
Acapulco	4 ...	50 0
Campeche	2 ...	80 0
Chihuahua	11 ...	12 6
Cordova	33 ...	3 6
Cuernavaca	12 ...	12 0
Guadalajara	149 ...	1 0
Guanajuato	78 ...	1 6
Hermosillo	7 ...	40 0
Huejutla	4 ...	50 0
Jalapa	35 ...	3 6
Lagos	27 ...	4 0
Mazatlan	42 ...	2 6
Mexico	67 ...	1 6
Morelia	54 ...	1 6
Oajaca	27 ...	3 0
Puebla	55 ...	1 6
Veracruz	131 ...	1 0

These books, with the necessary lists and calculations, represent over three months' close work, and I feel sure that collectors will find that the prices placed on these rare and little-studied stamps indicate very closely their relative rarity.

At the moment of writing, the stock on hand of Mexico 1856 issue is as follows :—

$\frac{1}{2}$ real	424
1 ,,	736
2 reales	925
4 ,,	127
8 ,,	46

It is only with stocks like this that one is able to form a true idea of the relative values of the different stamps.

Angra, Angola, and Azores.

In rearranging our stock of the Portuguese Colonial stamps I am surprised to find how it has decreased during the past year. We have had many important orders for these stamps from Portugal, and also from Germany and elsewhere on the Continent, and some varieties are sold right out.

In this book the *Azores* are quite a good lot, especially the first and second issues, in which we have a number of very fine mint copies.

Azores and Cape Verd.

A fair average book with some rare stamps, such as three copies of the Azores, small surcharge, 150 r. blue, but with the stock of the commoner stamps much reduced.

Funchal, Guinea, Horta, Inhambane, and Lourenco Marquez.

Another book of Portuguese Colonies, with the whole stock *very* much reduced. The Rebellion in Portugal seems to have created a great demand for these stamps.

Macau and Madeira.

This is a much better book, the early issues of *Madeira*, both imperf. and perf., are a very fine lot, including many scarce varieties of type and perforation. In *Macau* there is a fine lot of the older issues and many of the scarcer modern stamps.

Salvador.

Four good books of the stamps of this country have just been finished; they are very complete, and contain many uncatalogued varieties, a large number of proofs and essays, and many items that are uncommon and scarce.

Spain.

Three good stock books are now arranged, but the issues of 1850 to 1854 are rather poor, as these stamps have been in great demand during the last season, and Continental collectors have almost cleared out these old issues. From 1855 onwards the books are very fine indeed, and are specially rich in choice *unused* stamps, in beautiful shades, as we recently bought a special collection from a French collector who had gone in very largely for fine varieties of this nature.

Another feature is the large number of choice essay-die proofs, and colour trials, many of them from the Earl of Crawford's collection.



The Provisional Issues of Nicaragua, 1908-11

By H. M. AHRENS and N. THORNTON

(Continued from page 190.)

ISSUES FOR THE DISTRICTS OF ZELAYA (Bluefields and Cabo Gracias).

OUR chronicle here commences with the overprinting in 1909, both for Bluefields and for Cabo, of the American Bank Note Company's stamps reissued in that year. The overprinting was done in panes of twenty-five as usual, with the types here shown:—



B

C

Dpto. Zelaya

Dpto. Zelaya

There is a complete set for each of the above-named districts.

- 1 c., bright green.
- 2 c., vermilion.
- 3 c., reddish orange.
- 4 c., violet.
- 5 c., deep steel-blue.
- 6 c., sepia.
- 10 c., deep brownish lake.
- 15 c., slate.
- 20 c., olive-brown.
- 50 c., myrtle.
- 1 p., orange-yellow.
- 2 p., rose-carmine.

The Bluefields set bears the "B" overprint, whilst that for Cabo has the "C" overprint.

There are some minor varieties in both sets, as in the stamps issued in 1907, viz. :—

- (1) "o" in "Dpto" slightly raised and sideways
- (2) stop after "Dpto" missing

In the Bluefields set we have found a distinct variety on the 6 c., with the first "a" omitted from "Zelaya." There is no blank space, the word reading "Zelya." We have also a complete setting of the Bluefields 1 c. before us which has the overprint inverted. It is highly probable that other values exist with inverted overprint, but so far no copies have come our way.

In the same year another provisional was produced for Cabo. This was the 50 c. on 6 c., black (Nos. 320-323 in the 1912 Catalogue), with the word "CABO" applied in black, reading downwards, as shown in the illustration:—

CABO

As before, the setting is in panes of twenty-five.

The varieties of the surcharge having been fully described by Mr. Leavy (*G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, Feb., 1910), we confine ourselves here to the "CABO" overprint, which varies slightly:—

- (1) A narrower "B" on the 4th, 6th, 19th, and 21st stamps.
- (2) "O" on the 2nd, 23rd, and 25th "

During 1910 a revolutionary movement was responsible for some fresh provisionals of Bluefields. It is impossible to give the exact date of issue of each, and we must content ourselves with giving the information we have collected and the description of the various values. It seems that the stock of the 5 c. and 10 c. stamps became exhausted and, as there was no chance of getting fresh supplies from the capital, remainders of telegraph stamps, postal stamps, and even cut envelopes, were used to bridge over the gap. This search for material resulted in the discovery of a small parcel (about 500) of 50 c. stamps (Catalogue No. 322) which had been sent to Bluefields in 1907; they had the Bluefields overprint of that period on them, but as it was in blue, instead of in black, they were no doubt put aside as being useless. Now, however, they were used up, and we have some used copies before us. The postmark is dated 1st March, 1910. This stamp is No. 643 in the Catalogue, but should actually be entered at a much later date.

However, this little parcel did not help much, as 5 c. and 10 c. stamps were needed. In August, Bluefields envelopes of the 5 c. denomination were cut up, the impressed stamp being sold and used in the place of the ordinary postage stamp. This envelope stamp resembles the 5 c., blue, No. 623 in the Catalogue, and only differs from it in being imperforate and lithographed. Copies also have wider margins, and consequently could not be mistaken for clipped copies of the ordinary adhesive stamps.

In the same month we get another 5 c. provisional, but this time the 10 c. telegraph stamp was pressed into service. It is really amusing to trace the history of this stamp, the 10 c., deep brownish lake, American Bank Note Company's reissue. Originally intended for postal use, it was next turned into a telegraph stamp by the application of the word "TELEGRAFOS," in small block capitals in black, reading diagonally upwards from left to right; finally it reverts to postal use and becomes a 5 c. Bluefields stamp, by the addition of a surcharge in green, in five rows: "Dpto. Zelaya—B—5—Centavos" and a figure "5" in each of the lower corners, replacing the figures "10", which are blotted out. The figures "5" of the third and fifth rows of the surcharge do not show in the illustrations, as it was impossible to reproduce them.

Dpto. Zelaya.
B
TELEGRAFOS
Centavos.

Dpto. Zelaya
B
TELEGRAFOS
Centavos

Dpto. Zelaya
B
TELEGRAFOS
Centavos.

As will be seen, there are three types of the surcharge, and with the pane of 25 (5×5) in our possession, we can place:

- Type I in the two top rows.
 ,, II in the third and fourth rows.
 ,, III in the fifth row.

In conjunction with these types there are also the following varieties:—

- No. 6. "o" raised in "Centavos."
 ,, 12. } "c" for "e" in ,,
 ,, 23. }
 ,, 15. "Z" omitted in Zelaya.
 ,, 16. "B" broken at top.
 ,, 20. Short, thick "Z" in Zelaya.

We understand that about five to six thousand of this provisional were printed in all. We have seen used copies with the postmark of 28th Dec., 1910.

We have also to record two 10 c. telegraph stamps which were postally used at about this period. The *first* is the 2 c. stamp of 1900 (No. 155) bearing the surcharge, horizontally in two lines in black, "Telegrafos—Vale 10¢"; and the *second* is the 1 c. stamp of 1909 (No. 417) bearing the same surcharge for telegraphic use as above, reading vertically downwards, but having in addition the 1907 "B—Dpto Zelaya" overprint in *yellow-brown*.

We have both these provisionals on entire covers and properly postmarked.

For the next provisionals that we have to record we can give no exact date, but they must have appeared about the end of 1910. The overprint is still "B—Dpto. Zelaya.", but in a smaller type than before and not so widely spaced.

B

Dpto Zelaya

American Bank Note Co.'s reissue, overprinted.

3 c., reddish orange.
 15 c., slate.

It is impossible for us to say what varieties exist in the overprint, as we have only seen single used copies.

Late in January, 1911, three further Bluefields provisionals, 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., saw the light of day, the 5 c. being issued on the 23rd of the month and the other two values at about the same period. Of the 5 c., 9000 copies are said to have been issued, but we cannot find any information about the other two values. They were all produced from the 1 p., *yellow*, of the American Bank Note Co.'s reissue, with the surcharge here given.

B
Vale
5 cts

5 c. on 1 p., yellow.
 10 c. on 1 p. ,,
 15 c. on 1 p. ,,

It will be noticed that the word "Zelaya" is now omitted, and it has not since appeared on any provisional; nor have there been further separate

issues for Cabo. Probably the intention was to bring the whole of the Costa Atlantica district under one postal administration.

We have only been afforded an opportunity of studying a block of twenty-two out of the complete setting of twenty-five of these stamps. We find that the following varieties appear in *all three* values:—

- No. 14. "a" in "Vale" broken in the curve.
 No. 21. The "B" is directly over the "a" of "Vale," instead of over the space between the "j" and the "a."
 No. 24. The stop after "cts." is broken and raised above the line.

Another variety, which is only to be found in the 5 c. value, is on the sixth stamp, where the "5" is spaced $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from "cts." instead of 4 mm. as in all the others of the setting.

About July, 1911, two further provisionals, 5 c. and 10 c., were made by overprinting the small fiscals 25 c., lilac, and 1 p., yellow-brown, Type 52, with the type employed at the same time for the 5 c. on 2 p., grey, of the general issue, and furthermore with a "B" at the top:—

B

CORREOS

05 cts.

1911

05 c. on 25 c., lilac.
 10 c. on 1 p., yellow-brown.

The varieties are placed as follows:—

- No. 1. No stop after "cts."
 ,, 3. The "11" in the date spaced 2 mm. instead of 3 mm.
 ,, 7. No stop after "cts."
 ,, 16. Thick upright "c" in "cts."
 ,, 24. Large, square stop after "cts."

In the 5 c. value only—

- No. 25 has the second "o" in "CORREOS" broken diagonally.

In the 10 c. value—

No. 5 reads "01 cts." instead of "10 cts."

We may mention that faulty printing may be responsible for additional "no stop" varieties, but they are not constant except where stated above.

We have already quoted the Decree of 12th June, 1911 (p. 125, April, 1912), ordering the production of 15,000 each of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps "Postal B de 1911" from various values of the small fiscal series, Type 52. The surcharge is in the same setting as that for the general issue, but with the word "POSTAL" moved to the left to allow of the insertion of the letter "B," which for this reason varies slightly in position throughout the setting.

Five different values were used for these provisionals.

VALE

10 cts.

POSTAL B

de 1911

05 c. on 1 p., yellow-brown.
 05 c. on 10 p., pink.
 10 c. on 1 p., yellow-brown.
 10 c. on 2 p., grey (shade *drab*).
 10 c. on 25 p., deep green.
 10 c. on 50 p., vermilion.

As before stated, the setting and printing of this series were extremely unsatisfactory, and missing and broken letters and stops are to be found in almost any position, but these are in the majority of cases not constant. The important and constant varieties and errors are as follows :—

No. 10. "50 cts" for "05 cts."
 No. 16. Thick upright "c" in "cts."
 Nos. 21 and 22. No stop after "cts." (These are the only constant positions of this variety, though on many sheets it is to be found elsewhere.)
 No. 24. Square stop after "cts."

It is curious that on the thirteenth stamp the figure "0" almost fails to print, and this is the case in both values; evidently it was a very defective type, and must have been retained in the same position when the value was changed.

On the 2 p. and 50 p. fiscals the date "1904" had already been overprinted, to make them available, as fiscals, in that year; this is not part of the present overprint, which on many stamps covers the "1904."

In January, 1912, were issued the six lower values and the 35 c. of the new Waterlow set for the whole of the Costa Atlantica (i.e. Bluefields and Cabo). The remaining values appeared on March 11th.



Engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. Perf. 14-14½.

1 c., green.
 2 c., red.
 3 c., brown.
 4 c., lake.
 5 c., blue.
 10 c., green.
 15 c., dull lilac.
 20 c., deep blue.
 25 c., black and green.
 35 c., black and chestnut.
 50 c., olive.
 1 p., orange.
 2 p., red-brown.
 5 p., green.

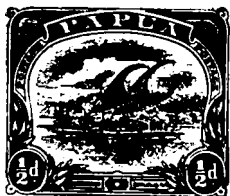
The stamps are line-engraved in Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' best style, and are in sheets of one hundred (ten rows of ten). The perforation is somewhat irregular, varying between 14 and 14½. The locomotive was chosen as the design because of the railway about to be constructed from the coast to the interior; this undertaking is said to be in the nature of a reward for the support accorded to the Government by the province during the revolution.



Notes on the 2d. Papua

S.G. TYPE 7, PERF. 12½

By W. T. ELLIOT, B.A. Cantab.



OF all the stamps of Papua which have been issued in sheets of thirty from 1907 to 1910, no value of those already fully described by me either in *G. S. W.* or the *M. J.* has shown so few variations as this value

low under consideration. To reconstruct this sheet with used stamps would prove a herculean task; for no fewer than ten stamps present such slight variations from each other that they must be classed together as normal. Yet this is not really the case. For if these stamps are placed side by side and carefully examined, it will be seen that variations arise in the

shading of the background, not only of the "framework" stone, but also of the "vignette" stone. But these differences only admit (when they can be described at all) of a description which would be accomplished with the utmost difficulty, and would necessarily be of such a length as to become more than tedious. So I put before the reader a plan which would be far more to his taste than to be bored by such a description. Having obtained and placed in position all the stamps in the sheet that admit of easy description, he could then obtain the help of an expert in order to correctly fix the position of any other stamps he might have that showed variations which differed from those on the stamps he himself had placed.

It must not be forgotten, however, that when the full margin is attached to the stamp the positions of Nos. 1, 3, 5, 11, 15, 16, 20, 26, 28, and 30 can at once be fixed. To these must be added Nos. 10 and 25; for whereas the margin of the former always has a large *black* blotch upon it, the margin of the latter is quite plain.

Being unable to find a suitable description for as many as ten stamps, it is all the more curious that one stamp (No. 18) should stand out so pre-eminently as to be worthy of a special number in the Catalogue. However, that is for the publishers to decide. I can only hope they will take the hint.

Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 14, 22, 24, 25, 27, and 28 on the sheet (when without margin) being normal varieties, the rest show variations as follow:—

No. 1. The left upper corner is not only rounded instead of pointed, but it gives the appearance of having been broken and badly pieced together again.

No. 2. The tablet on which the word "PAPUA" is placed is very slightly bulged on the top, just over the commencement of the first "P."

No. 5. The right lower corner is rounded instead of being pointed. The outline of the leaf nearest to the value-oval on the right does not show clearly, the frame of the oval being much thicker where the outline of the leaf should be.

No. 7. The coloured part of the left value-oval has lost its oval shape, having receded slightly from the frame of the oval on its left and lower side.

No. 8. A very small dot occurs on the outer frame on the left side, opposite the base of the top group of leaves.

No. 9. The line which passes from the centre of the lower leaves on the left to those on the right is bent upwards at the left side instead of being straight, while the line directly underneath, which forms the upper frame of the match-box shading (see *M.J.* for January, 1912, page 19), is similarly bent.

No. 11. The left lower corner has a very small break in its upper side near the point.

No. 12. The right lower corner has a coloured dot at its extreme point, while a very small hair-line passes from the centre of the lower group of leaves on the right to the outer frame at the base. There is also a dot after the "P" of "POSTAGE" on the left.

No. 13. The centre of the top of the "E" of "POSTAGE" on the left is joined to the frame of the same; there is also a *black* dot showing above and between the "S" and the "T" of "POSTAGE" on the same side.

No. 15. The frame of "POSTAGE" on the right has a thick dot on it below the "E."

No. 16. This stamp shows the lower limb of the right sail cut into from below, almost cutting off that part of the sail which shows above the distant hills, while the left corner of the outer frame is elongated and the point rounded.

No. 17. In the shading, and resting on the lower frame which goes to a point above the first "A" of "PAPUA," is a coloured dot, placed directly over the centre of the first "P." A similar dot occurs over the centre of the match-box shading on the left side.

No. 18. This stamp has a number of peculiarities. It has a broken "O" in "POSTAGE" on the right, the "O" being formed into a very distinct "C." There is

a coloured dot under the match-box shading on the left, and a small vignette dot at the base of the "d" of "2d" on the right. The lower line of the frame of "POSTAGE" on the right is continued until it joins the shading which bears the upper leaves.

No. 19. The tablet containing the word "PAPUA" is much thickened at the beginning on the under side, so that there is a very small space between it and the frame of the vignette. Outside the design, towards the top of the left-hand side, is a vignette dot.

No. 20. The "E" of "POSTAGE" on the left looks as if two letters "E" had been joined together, while the lower limb rests on the frame. The upper leaves on the right show up very white, as the shading is almost absent. The match-box shading on the right is very irregular.

No. 21. The left lower corner is elongated and the point is rounded. The tip of the highest leaf in the lower group on the left is very indistinct.

No. 23. In the upper group of leaves on the right, the leaf that protrudes beyond the frame of the vignette is cut into by the corner of the frame, which, if produced upwards, would pass outside the rest of the frame instead of meeting it as it should do. The frame of the right value-oval has a dot of colour in the centre of the left upper side, while the highest leaf of the lower group on the right side has its end thickly coloured.

No. 26. The left lower corner is elongated and the point is rounded; but to distinguish it from No. 21, the tip of the highest leaf in the lower group on the left shows clearly, while just below it is one mass of deep colour.

No. 29. The large bunch of leaves which springs from the frame of the oval on the left shows the white tip of an extra leaf between the outer and middle leaves of the three whose tips are almost on a level. The centre leaf of the similar group on the right has a white patch at its base. There is also a coloured dot above the match-box shading on the left, about 1 mm. from the lower leaves.

No. 30. In the group of leaves which springs from the frame of the oval on the left, the dividing line, between the central and inner leaves of the three whose tips are almost on a level, is broken near the top.

I have seen many shades of this stamp, not only in the colour of the framework, but also in the intensity of blackness of the vignette. A special price has already been quoted for No. 18 by a London dealer, and it is selling readily in the Exchange Clubs at more than twenty times face value. But great care should be exercised when purchasing this variety, as ordinary copies with a portion of the letter "O" erased are being offered as the *error*. It is necessary therefore to see that the other characteristics of this variety are also present, as described above.

In common with the rest of the values of the set, this 2d. can be found with the watermark either in an upright position or upright inverted.



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 Morocco.*—The King George ½d. has been surcharged 5 centimos.

Offices in Turkish Empire.—The 1 piastre on 2½d. Harrison has come to our notice perf. 14 all round. The surcharge is of the earlier type, and the variety must come into the Catalogue above L. 40.

Barbados.—We have seen two values of the King George series. The design is similar to the Britannia type, with the introduction of the King's head in an oval at left and a vegetable growth; we should guess it a sugar-cane.

½d., brown.
¾d., green.

Gambia.—The King George set is due for September 1st, and will be a full series of sixteen values up to 3s.

Gibraltar.—The King George set is now in use.



10

11

JULY, 1912. Types 10 and 11 (2s. to 1s.). Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d., green, O.
1d., carmine, O.
2d., grey, O.
2½d., ultramarine, O.
6d., dull purple and mauve, C.
1s., black on green, C.
2s., dull purple and blue on blue, C.
4s., black and red, C.
8s., dull purple and green, C.
1s. " " on red, C.

India.—The 6 a. has been overprinted "Service."

New Zealand.—*Aitutaki.*—We have seen the overprinted 2½d. with the perforation 14, instead of 11 as hitherto.

Papua.—The 1s. value has been added to the new single-coloured set.

1s., yellow.

St. Lucia.—Last month we listed the 6d. King George; the whole set up to the present is as follows:—



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

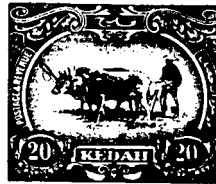
½d., green, O.
1d., carmine, O.
2½d., ultramarine, O.
3d., dull purple on yellow, C.
6d., " and mauve, C.
1s., black on green, C.
5s., red and green on yellow, C.

Seychelles.—The King George 3d., green, and 15 c., blue, have appeared.

Straits Settlements.—*Kedah.*—We are now able to illustrate the new issue mentioned in our last number. The three designs are very pleasing. It appears that the mysterious shock of Padi is merely the local description for a shock of rice in the ear. In the absence of contrary information, we attribute their production to Messrs. De La Rue and Co.



1



2



3

JULY, 1912. Types 1, 2, and 3. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

Type 1.

1 c., black and green.
3 c., " carmine.
4 c., carmine and grey.
5 c., green and chestnut.
8 c., black and ultramarine.

Type 2.

10 c., blue and sepia.
20 c., black and green.
30 c., " carmine.
40 c., " purple.
50 c., brown and blue.

Type 3.

1s., black and red on yellow.
2s., green and brown.
5s., black and carmine.

Victoria.—We much regret that a provisional 1d. stamp should be necessary, or possible, at this late date. It shows great want of foresight to let so essential a value run out of stock. The current 2d., violet, perf. 12 x 12½, has been surcharged "ONE PENNY," in red.

Western Australia.—We have to add the 8d., yellow-green, to the two values, with wmk. Crown and single-lined A, recorded last month. *Evening's Weekly Stamp News* records the perforation of this latter as 12½ x 12.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bolivia.—Two further provisionals of the converted fiscal kind have reached us. Both are of a similar type to the 10 c. on 1 c., with the figure of Justice in an oval, but the frame differs in each case. The values remain unaltered, the stamps merely being overprinted "Correos 1912."

CORREOS 1912.

Fiscal stamps overprinted as above, in black (Bk.) or in red (R.).

2 c., green (Bk.).
5 c., orange (R.).

Chili.—We have been shown two very distinct shades of the current 10 c. ; the first issued in October, 1911, is black and grey, whilst in the later printing, 1912, the frame is in a pale greyish green. We are told that the latter is much the commoner variety.

China.—We have to record a set of provisionals overprinted locally by the Postal Authorities at Hwang-tlo, a town about three miles from Hwang-tu.

The overprints were made in two colours, red and black ; the latter of which are extremely rare, as they were only done in very small quantities, said to be not more than five per cent of the total issue.

The Chinese characters are much larger than the ordinary issue, and the overprint is diagonal.

The following quantities are given by Mr. W. S. Lincoln, of the complete set, which is only $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7 c. as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ c.	1,570 stamps.
1 c.	1,750 "
2 c.	1,520 "
3 c.	1,725 "
4 c.	1,510 "
5 c.	1,200 "
7 c.	320 "

Denmark.—Mr. L. T. Wilson has shown us the 20 öre in the numeral type of which we reported the 5 öre last month. He also tells us that the 10 öre will shortly be issued in this form.

French Colonies.—Certain stamps have been surcharged provisionally, apparently with the idea of using up the old stocks. The list, according to Messrs. H. Champion and Co., is as follows:—

Surcharged with new value in large sans-serif numerals, in black or in red (R.).

French Guinea stamps of 1892.

05 on 2 c., brown on buff.
05 on 4 c., purple-brown on grey (R.).
05 on 15 c., blue.
05 on 20 c., red on green.
05 on 30 c., cinnamon on drab (R.).
10 on 40 c., red on yellow.
10 on 75 c., brown on yellow.

Stamps of 1904.

05 on 2 c., purple-brown on straw.
05 on 4 c., carmine on azure.
05 on 15 c., bright lilac on rose.
05 on 20 c., carmine on green.
05 on 25 c., blue (R.).
05 on 30 c., pale brown on toned (R.).
10 on 40 c., red on straw.
10 on 50 c., pale brown on pale green.

Martinique stamps of 1892-1906.

05 on 15 c., grey (R.).
05 on 25 c., black on rose (R.).
10 on 40 c., red on yellow.
10 on 5 fr., mauve on pale lilac.

New Caledonia stamps of 1892-1901.

05 on 15 c., grey (R.).
05 on 20 c., red on green.
05 on 30 c., brown (R.).
10 on 40 c., red on yellow.
10 on 50 c., brown on azure.

Reunion stamps of 1892-1900

05 on 2 c., brown on buff.
05 on 15 c., grey (R.).
05 on 20 c., red on green.
05 on 25 c., black on rose (R.).
05 on 30 c., cinnamon on drab (R.).
10 on 40 c., red on yellow.
10 on 50 c., brown on azure (R.).
10 on 75 c. " orange.

German South-West Africa.—The 1 m. has appeared on watermarked paper.

Haiti.—*L'Echo de Timbrologie* lists the following:—

Portrait of President Licombe.

5 c. on 1 piast., blue.

Holland.—*Suriname.*—Three type-set provisionals have been issued here.



15

JULY, 1912. Type 15. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., green.
5 c., red.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue.

Nicaragua.—The Bluefields set has now been completed by the appearance of the 6 c. value ; the colour is deep brown.

United States.—*Philippine Islands.*—The 2 p., brown, has been issued on the single-lined wmk. paper.



Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

89 FARKINGTON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

DEAR SIR,—An important meeting of Stamp Exchange Club Secretaries will take place in London, on Saturday, September 7th, at a time and place which will be notified to those who say they are willing to attend.

All Secretaries and others who have not already done so are asked to immediately send their views on the possibilities of such a Protection Society as will keep Exchange Clubs clear of undesirable members.

Suggestions as to subscription and methods of working such a Society will be much appreciated. Membership of the Society should place the hall-mark of respectability on those Clubs which co-operate, and thereby guarantee the straightforwardness of their members and render doubtful the status of those who do not join.

The proposed Society will represent Exchange Clubs at the next Congress, provided there is a good support.

There are some excellent schemes now in hand, and these and all others shall be thoroughly examined at the meeting which I have been asked to convene as Hon. Secretary *pro tem*.

Yours faithfully,

F. HUGH VALLANCEY.

Answers to Correspondents

H. S. L.—Half-stamps, the use of which has not been officially authorized, are usually regarded as curiosities only, of no very great philatelic interest or value ; they must also be on the entire cover to prove that they were really thus used and paid postage.

Philatelic Societies

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, OCTOBER 14-19, 1912.

THE MODEL STAMP FACTORY.

THE complete scheme of this interesting side-show will enable visitors to study the processes involved in stamp manufacture on a scale unprecedented at philatelic exhibitions. The display naturally divides itself up into four important sections:—

1. *Paper-making by Hand.*—The first exhibit will be the practical manufacture of hand-made paper. Visitors will see the hand-mould dipped by the vatman or "dipper" into vats of semi-liquid pulp and turned and handed to the "coucher" as a sheet of pulpy paper to be dried and pressed between felts. So completely practical will this exhibition be that philatelists will be so instructed as to be capable of doing it themselves. In fact, so far as possible, visitors will be given opportunities of making sheets of hand-made paper, suitably watermarked, as souvenirs of their visit to the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

2. *Paper-making by Machinery.*—The Executive have secured an exhibit of a most elaborate working model, the parts of which are all to scale, and which will actually produce many miles of paper in continuous rolls throughout the week of the Exhibition. The machine is so conveniently compact that visitors can walk all round it, and have a perfect view of the whole process. Starting at the "wet" end, they will see the pulp in the vat, where it is kept in motion by an "agitator," and lifted into a strainer before it is evenly flowed on to the endless band of wire gauze which is constantly moving towards the dry end of the machine. At the sides of the moving gauze, and moving with it, are the deckle straps, which decide the width of the paper roll. Then the gradually forming paper passes under the dandy-roll, which impresses the watermark. A special dandy-roll with the watermark of the Junior Philatelic Society will be used on this occasion. Then the paper passes under and over a group of eight gas-heated drying cylinders, and we doubt not the privilege will be eagerly sought by visitors of possessing strips of the completed paper as it comes off the machine. At intervals a short explanatory lecture will be given, and skilled operators will be in attendance to explain the working of the machine to visitors.

This most interesting and important display is being arranged by Messrs. T. J. Marshall and Co., of Campbell Works, Stoke Newington, which firm has a world-wide reputation for the construction of dandy-rolls, the first dandy-roll having been invented many years ago by the founder of the firm. On the walls around the paper-making display will be exhibits of various moulds, dandy-rolls, etc., for making all varieties of paper, extraordinary watermark designs, and items of rare and curious interest relating to the manufacture of paper.

3. *Stamp-printing.*—The philatelic public has had several opportunities of seeing in a small way the process of recess-plate printing for postage stamps. But they never have had the privilege of seeing the work of typographical stamp-printing as carried on at the several establishments under contract with the British Government, or at Somerset House itself. Here, at one of the stamp-presses installed and operated by the celebrated firm of Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Limited, of Birchin Lane and Broken Wharf, London, visitors will see manufactured the model stamp, the design of which has been obtained by open competition amongst the artists of the world. Except for the difference (and it is hoped improvement) of the design, the plate will resemble those used for printing the English postage stamps. It will be a 240 set, divided into two panes of 120. The size and the arrangement of the narrow gutters for the perforation will be identical with those of the English stamps. But with the improved design, with a good ink, and with the skilled printing for which Messrs. Waterlow Brothers are renowned, the sheets which will be printed at the Stamp Exhibition will, it is expected, represent the best class of typographical stamp-printing ever produced in this or any other country.

Messrs. Waterlow Brothers are also arranging to show many items of curious and rare interest relating to stamp manufacture, and as during their firm's long record they have produced stamps by lithography, recess-plate printing, and typography, their display is certain to be of the greatest interest to every stamp collector.

4. *Perforating the Stamps.*—Having seen the paper made and the stamps printed, visitors will next see how the stamps are perforated, and to cope with the output from Messrs. Waterlow's press, two perforating machines are being installed by Messrs. Grover and Co., of the Britannia Engineering Works, Wharf Road, N. The larger of the two machines is exactly the same as those in use at the Somerset House, Hayes, and Broken Wharf stamp factories, and it will be provided with a George V punch-box, perforating 15 x 14 in a comb corresponding with the long way of the sheet of 240 stamps.

The machine was designed for the British Government and its contractors, for the perforation of Postage and Insurance stamps and Customs Duty labels, etc., and a number of the machines have been supplied and are giving every satisfaction to the users. It is necessarily of very massive construction, as the work is of such a nature that little or no allowance for error is tolerable owing to the narrow limits of the British stamp margins. It will perforate seven sheets at a time, and at the rate of about 2000 sheets per hour; this speed being the limit of the average operator's capacity. The machine as shown at the Exhibition perforates sheets of a maximum width of 24 inches and with a maximum of about 1000 pins in the "comb." The length of the sheet or roll to be perforated is unlimited.

As a stamp-perforating machine this large one, which is to be used at the Exhibition, has no equal for accuracy of work and speed of output, a moderate average output being half a million stamps per hour.

A smaller machine will also be exhibited in operation.

It will be seen, from the foregoing description of the arrangements for the Model Stamp Factory, that the Executive Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition have prepared and completed a really wonderful working display of stamp-printing on a scale never before attempted, and it is in harmony with the constantly maintained objects of the Junior Philatelic Society that the Exhibition shall be of the greatest possible educational value both to stamp collectors and to the public.

Lest there be any misapprehension on the subject we may add that every visitor may see this wonderful display without charge; there are no side-shows of the Exhibition to be paid for. Every visitor will be the guest of the Junior Philatelic Society, and if disposed to be generous, may concentrate his generosity by supporting the members of the stamp trade who, by taking stall spaces at the Exhibition, have contributed largely to the cost of the elaborate arrangements.

In addition to the Model Stamp Factory there will be exhibits extending over three-quarters of a mile of interesting and valuable stamp collections sent in by collectors in Great Britain, the United States, and many European and other foreign countries and colonies.

Admission cards may be had free, on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

To the Editor "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—The heavy amount of correspondence involved in the preparations for the forthcoming Exhibition leads me to court your assistance in notifying the public of the exact state of our printed matter, so that applicants will know what to ask for.

We have ready for posting:—

The General Prospectus.

Tickets.

Books of tickets (for colleges, societies, etc.).

Entry forms for Exhibitors.

The Prospectus in German.

The Prospectus in Swedish.

Conditions of the Art Contest.

The J.P.S., Past, Present, and Future.

Circular to the Trade (*re* Stalls).
Lithographed Plan (for dealers).
Model Stamp Factory Posters.
General Posters.

There will be issued in September a new edition of the General Prospectus, and notice of Advertisement Rates in the Exhibition Catalogue.

Any of the above may be had free of charge on application to me at this office.

Thanking you for your kindness in giving publicity to our arrangements,

I am,
Yours faithfully,
H. F. JOHNSON,

Hon. Exhibition Secretary,
44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

SEASON 1912-13.

Meetings will be held at 7.30 p.m. in the St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street, Liverpool, on the dates given herein.

OFFICERS:

President: DR. HUBERT ARMSTRONG.
Vice-Presidents: W. McMILLAN, W. WOODTHORPE.

Committee:

A. S. ALLENDER. W. J. ROBSON.
E. LEONARD. R. H. WEBSTER.
W. E. WHITNALL.

Hon. Treasurer: R. JAMES,
North and South Wales Bank, Ltd., Castle Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: E. L. KENYON,
46 Stanley Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Legal Adviser: P. W. MARTIN,
Fylde Chambers, Thomas Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Librarian: W. SHANLEY,
4 Fontenoy Street, Dale Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Secretary: J. H. M. SAVAGE,
"Tarbock Lodge," Bebbington Road, Rock Ferry.

SYLLABUS.

1912.
Sept. 23. Presidential Address. "Notes on Early Issues of N.S.W." By Dr. H. Armstrong. Display: N.S.W. prior to 1862 and Chile.
Oct. 7. Notes on Fourth Philatelic Congress. By W. Oxley. Display: "Nevis" with Notes. By A. Oxley (*Leeds Philatelic Society*).
" 21. Debate: "Points to be considered in choosing a Country for Specializing." Opener: W. E. Whitnall. Display: Nova Scotia and Belgium.
Nov. 4. " 'Rivadavia' Issues of Argentine " with Lantern and Notes. By W. J. Cochrane (*President North of England Philatelic Society*).
" 18. Notes on "Early British Issues." By W. Woodthorpe. Display: Great Britain.
Dec. 2. Notes and Display: "Falkland Islands." By J. S. Gee (*Manchester Philatelic Society*).
" 16. General Display with Notes. By the Members.
1913.
Jan. 6. Notes and Display: "Great Britain." By J. S. Higgins, jun. (*Manchester Philatelic Society*).
" 20. "Exchange Packets." By W. McMillan. Display: Western Australia and Liberia.
Feb. 3. Notes on "Egypt." By A. S. Allender. Display: Egypt and Gambia.
" 17. "Simplified Collecting." By Rev. W. C. Hudson, M.A. Display: Natal and Hanover.
Mar. 3. "The British Postal Service." By A. Studley. Display: New Zealand and Russia.
" 17. "Natural History in Philately." By W. Shanley. Display: Bavaria and Grenada.
" 31. Display: "Italian States on Original Envelopes and Covers" with Notes. By A. P. Walker (*Birmingham Philatelic Society*).
Apr. 14. Debate: "Should Great Men's Portraits appear on Postage Stamps?" Opener: E. Leonard. Display for Special Prizes.
" 28. Annual Meeting.

COMPETITIONS.

Class I.—Those with collections of 7500 and over.

Class II.—Those with collections of less than 7500.

The Committee offer the following prizes:—

Class II.—The member gaining the highest aggregate of marks for his various exhibits and the most regular exhibitor, other than the above, both have their subscriptions paid to the Society for one year.

Classes I and II.—A certificate or medal will be awarded to the owner of the best British or Colonial, and one for the best foreign exhibit, shown on the special night.

The winning collections to have been previously shown during the season in accordance with the programme, and to have been one of at least four exhibits by the same owner during the season.

General Prize for Class I is for the time being suspended.

Prahran Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: G. W. V. MINTY, 24 Fulton Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia.

A LARGE gathering assembled at the Society's Rooms, Dispensary Buildings, Cecil Place, Prahran, for the purpose of transacting the regular monthly business for June.

Mr. H. W. Johnston, whose term as President is rapidly drawing to a close, presided at the meeting.

During the course of the evening Mr. Thomas Pugh showed several very interesting and ancient exhibits in the philatelic line, amongst which special mention might be made of two unused "OS" stamped envelopes of New South Wales, the first issue of officially stamped envelopes by that State, also a splendidly preserved copy of the N.S.W. envelope wrapper of 1838. The copy exhibited bore the postmark of 1st January, 1841. Accompanying this last exhibit was a copy of the reprint of the same made some twenty years or so later.

The same gentleman also showed a copy of the constitution of "The Philatelic Society of Sydney." So far as he was aware, this was the first Society of its kind formed in Australia, and as this exhibit is no doubt of great interest to philatelists in general we give a copy of the original, so that those who were not able to be present at our last meeting may have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with its contents. The circular was printed in gold with the Australian Coat of Arms at the top. The President of the Society was Andrew Houston, Esq., M.B.; Vice-President, A. G. Taylor, M.L.A.; Executive Committee, T. Harpur, J. M. Wiltshire, and T. Pugh; Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, James E. A. Paterson.

"The principal objects of the Society are: (1) the encouragement of the collection and preservation of postage stamps of all nations; (2) the procurement and dissemination of knowledge relating thereto; (3) the inculcation of the best principles of classification and arrangement; (4) the consideration of stamps in their relation to Geography, History, and Chronology, Politics, Language, and the Fine Arts, and also to enable collectors to exchange their duplicate stamps with one and another and to enrich their collections.

"The members have been pleased to appoint Mr. Geo. Campbell, Treasurer of the Philatelic Society, 16 Rue de Bellroy, Paris, to receive subscriptions on behalf of the Society. By order of the Executive Committee.

"(Sgd.) JAMES E. A. PATERSON,
"Hony. Secretary."

Other business transacted during the evening was the nomination of office-bearers for the ensuing twelve months. The following gentlemen were nominated for the various offices: President, F. Zeigler; Vice-Presidents, R. F. Scholl and H. Best; Honorary Secretary, G. W. V. Minty; Treasurer, H. W. Maynard; Exchange Superintendent, H. W. Johnston; Librarian, H. G. McDonald; Committee (five required), D. F. Stevenson, G. Reindall, A. Flavell, F. C. Bosher, S. Hewett, J. Cathie, W. Stuart, E. Beyer, T. Pugh, and R. Oveson; Auditors, A. Flavell and A. Thewlis.

The election and installation of officers to take place at the next meeting, on July 20th, which will be the seventh annual meeting of the Society, and an especially large attendance is hoped for.

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.

		NOW READY.		£	s.	d.
Section 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
		IN PREPARATION.				
" J.	1000 Stamps, all different, not duplicated above			14	0	0

COMBINATIONS.

		NOW READY.		£	s.	d.
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
		IN PREPARATION.				
" 221.	7000 Stamps, all different, formed of Sections 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.

A bonus of 2% of the number of stamps contained in each section is given gratis, i.e. each 500 packet contains 510, and each 1000 packet 1020 stamps.

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.

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.

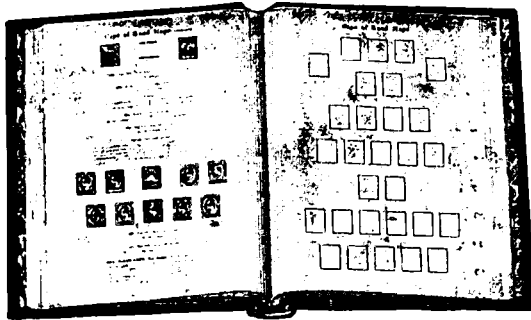
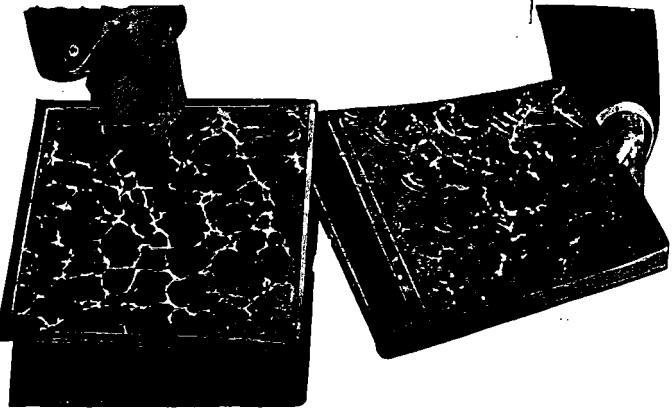
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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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.

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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ALTHOUGH the number printed of the last edition of the Catalogue was greatly increased, the edition was sold out by May, and a new edition has had to be prepared.

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We specially draw attention to the new list of British stamps of King Edward VII. This list has been very carefully drawn up, and the prices are based upon the relative rarity, and collectors will, in a very short time, be surprised to learn how very scarce some of these modern stamps will become.

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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 40 Oriel Albums.

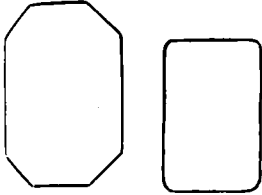
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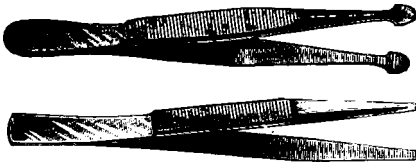
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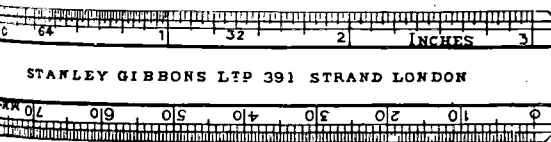


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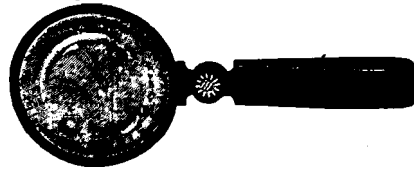
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- 20 c. " lake.
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- 2 " " carmine.
- 5 " " brown.
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- 4 c., black.
- 5 c., orange-buff.

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BARBADOS.

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 - ½d., green 0 1

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- Cat. 1905. *De La Rue printings No. overprinted "LEVANT."*
- L 15. ½d., pale green 0 1
 - L 16. 1d., scarlet 0 2
 - L 17. 1½d., purple and green 2 6
 - L 18. 2d., green and carmine 0 6
 - L 19. 2½d., bright blue 5 0
 - L 20. 3d., purple on yellow 4 6
 - L 21. 4d., green and brown 3 6
 - L 22. 5d., purple and blue 4 0
 - L 23. 6d., dull purple 4 0
 - L 24. 1s., green and carmine 5 0

**EAST AFRICA
AND UGANDA.**

1912. *New type. King George.*
- 3 c., green 0 1
 - 6 c., scarlet 0 2

FRENCH GUINEA.

1912. *Provisionals. Stamps of 1892 surcharged.*
- 05 on 2 c., brown on buff 0 3
 - 05 on 4 c., purple-brown on grey 0 2
 - 05 on 15 c., blue 0 2
 - 10 on 40 c., red on yellow 0 4

- Stamps of 1904 surcharged.*
- 05 on 2 c., brown on straw 0 2
 - 05 on 4 c., carmine on azure 0 2
 - 05 on 15 c., lilac on rose 0 2
 - 05 on 20 c., carmine on green 0 2
 - 05 on 25 c., blue 0 3
 - 05 on 30 c., pale brown on toned 0 3
 - 10 on 40 c., red on straw 0 3

GIBRALTAR.

1912. *New issue. King George.*
- ½d., green 0 1
 - 1d., carmine 0 2
 - 2d., grey 0 3
 - 2½d., ultramarine 0 4

GREAT BRITAIN.

1912. *King George. New value.*
- 2d., orange 0 3

MARTINIQUE.

1912. *Provisionals. Tablet type surcharged.*
- 05 on 15 c., grey 0 2
 - 05 on 25 c., black on rose 0 2

NEW CALEDONIA.

1912. *Provisionals. Tablet type surcharged.*
- 05 on 15 c., grey 0 3
 - 05 on 20 c., red on green 0 3
 - 05 on 30 c., brown 0 4

PORTUGAL.

1912. *New issue. List to date.*
- ½ c., olive 0 1
 - ½ c., black 0 1
 - 1 c., deep green 0 1
 - 1½ c., pale brown 0 2
 - 2 c., carmine 0 2
 - 2½ c., violet 0 2
 - 5 c., blue 0 4
 - 7½ c., yellow-brown 0 6
 - 8 c., grey 0 6
 - 10 c., orange 0 7
 - 15 c., magenta 0 10
 - 20 c., brown on green 1 2
 - 30 c., olive on pink 1 6
 - 50 c., orange on pink 2 8
 - 1 R., green on blue 5 6

REUNION.

1912. *Provisionals. Tablet type surcharged.*
- 05 on 2 c., brown on buff 0 2
 - 05 on 15 c., grey 0 2
 - 05 on 25 c., black on rose 0 4
 - 05 on 30 c., cinnamon on drab 0 3
 - 10 on 40 c., red on yellow 0 3

ST. LUCIA.

1912. *King George. New issue.*
- 6d., dull purple and mauve 0 8

SIERRA LEONE.

1912. *King George. New issue.*
- 1d., carmine 0 2

URUGUAY.

1912. *New issue. Type 102 lithographed.*
- 2 c., orange-red 0 2

**Glossary of
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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XX.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

No. 237.

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

OUR readers will hardly need to be reminded of the fact that in a couple of weeks' time, to be exact, on the 14th of October, a Philatelic Exhibition will be opened at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of our enthusiastic friends of the Junior Philatelic Society. The Jubilee to be thus celebrated is that of Philately itself, and the year 1862, selected as that in which our humble Science first actually came into being, is no doubt a fairly accurate date. It was in the year 1862 that Stamp Literature commenced to make some headway, and thus we Philatelists and scribblers on Philately may take 1912 as our Jubilee Year, and celebrate it accordingly.

The Programme of the Exhibition is a very comprehensive one; it includes Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery of every country, and collections of all classes; and we are also to be shown the manufacture of stamps in the fullest detail, from the making of the paper to the perforation of the completed sheets. The study of the various processes employed in the production of stamps is as important to the philatelist as the study of the stamps themselves, because he must be intimately acquainted with the results of those processes if he would understand the real nature of the variations which he finds in his stamps, and if he would recognize the possibility or impossibility of the variations that he thinks he sees. For these things—like so many others—are not always what they seem; and some little knowledge and careful consideration of the method of production of a stamp will not infrequently enable us to decide whether what we think we see can really be there, or whether, if it

is really there, it points to something seriously wrong with the stamp, in the direction of forgery or fraud.

But this is a digression. We do not wish to inflict upon our readers a discourse upon the study of Philately and kindred subjects, but rather to draw their attention to the important fact that from October 14th to 19th, inclusive, the Royal Horticultural Hall, St. Vincent Square, Westminster, will be filled with stamps and other objects of interest to philatelists, who also, we are sure, will be there in large numbers.

We are further asked to make it known that, in connection with this Exhibition, an attempt is to be made to ascertain the extent of the demand for a Central Philatelic Rendezvous in London, as advocated at the last Congress, by providing a temporary meeting place:—

“A well appointed club room is being fitted up on the first floor of the Royal Horticultural Hall, where facilities for reading, writing, interviews, etc., will be provided, and light refreshments served at special charges. Members of the Philatelic Club will also have the privilege of having their correspondence addressed to them *Poste Restante c/o the Club*, and various other concessions. Membership is entirely honorary, at the discretion of the Club Officials, the founding members comprising the various Exhibition Committees and sub-Committees, the Committee of Honour, the Jubilee Committee, Stall Holders, and Donors of 10s. 6d. and upwards to the Exhibition Funds.

“Baron Leijonhufvud is acting as Captain of the Philatelic Club, and the general arrangements are in the hands of the Comptroller, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, of ‘Llanadern,’ Broadstairs, to whom all communications respecting the Club should be made.”

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCAIU

(Continued from page 235.)

THE circulation of the stamps of 1871 was prolonged, first until the 21st of February, 1872, then until the 28th of the same month, afterwards until the 30th of June, and finally till the 1st of February, 1873, when they were withdrawn from use. In July, 1873, Spain adopted the West Indian type of 1871 for her own use, passing it back to the West Indies in February, 1874.

It was on the 1st February, 1873, that the stamps with the effigy of King Amadeus were put in circulation in Cuba and Porto Rico, and eleven days later he resigned his authority!

Issue of February 1st, 1873.



Three-quarter face portrait to right of King Amadeus I in an oval, on a ground of horizontal lines. Above, on an arched label, "ULTRAMAR AÑO 1873"; below is the value, on the three lower expressed in figures in the corners with "C. DE PESETA" between them; on the highest the value is in words, "UNA PESETA," in a curve.

Engraved by E. Julia, whose initials and name appear under the collar of the effigy. Surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on white wove paper; perf. 14.

- 12½ c., grey-green (pale to bright).
- 25 c., lilac (pale to bright), mauve.
- 50 c., brown-bistre (pale to deep), bistre.
- 1 p., yellow-bistre (pale to deep), brown-bistre.

Varieties; imperforate.

50 c., brown-bistre.

Cut in half and used for half the value.

Half of 25 c., lilac.
 ,, 1 p., yellow-bistre.

The 25 c. cut in half has been reported obliterated 28th January, 1873, before the stamps were put in use! [Presumably the Post Office clerk had not found time to alter his date from "1873" to "1874."—ED. M.J.]

In spite of all instructions to the contrary by the Post Office, we have every year fiscal stamps employed postally. This time we have the following:—

- "Libros Comercios," 1873, 25 c., lilac.
- "Recibos" ,, 50 c., deep green.
- ,, ,, half of 1 p. 25 c., brown.

Essays (or Proofs).—Of the adopted type, printed from the original dies, on thick, white wove paper, we know of the following:—

- 12 c., blue, deep blue, green.
- 12½ c., blue, green.
- 25 c., bistre, deep blue, brown, green, deep green, black, violet.
- 50 c., blue, deep blue, green.
- 1 p. ,, ,, ,,

The authorities were undecided whether to issue a 12 c. de peseta stamp, as in 1872, but on further consideration thought it better to issue a 12½ c.; it was this uncertainty that caused the existence of a 12 c. Essay of the adopted type, and also of one engraved by D. N. Alàgre, which shows a portrait of King Amadeus three-quarter face to *left*, in an oval surrounded by a single white frame line; this is enclosed in a rectangular frame with a letter "c" (for Cuba*) in a circle in each corner, and at foot a label inscribed "12 CENTS. DE PESETA."

(a) Imperforate.

- 12 c., green, carmine, lilac, violet, indigo, milky blue, ultramarine, black, brown, red-brown, black-brown, red, gooseberry on *white wove paper*.
- 12 c., black on *yellowish white*.
- 12 c., black, grey, lilac, violet, slate, violet-carmine, bright violet, blue, milky blue, bistre, brown, yellowish brown on *white card*.
- 12 c., black on *rose card*.

(b) Perf. 14.

- 12 c., black, blue, deep blue, brown, carmine, green on *white wove paper*.
- 12 c., black on *buff*.
- 12 c., black, brown on *white card*.

An Essay, engraved and submitted by D. N. Servia, shows a portrait of King Amadeus three-quarter face to right in a double-lined oval frame with the inscriptions "ULTRAMAR" at top, "CORREOS" at each side, and value, "25 CENT. DE PESETA," at foot, with numerals at each corner [of a rectangular frame]. Engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed in colour on *white card*.

.25 c., dull red-brown.

From Señor Henri Fernandez we have an Essay in the design adopted for the Philippines in 1872, showing a portrait of King Amadeus, three-quarter face to right, in a rectangular frame inscribed "ULTRAMAR" at foot, "CORREOS" at top, and with the value at each side, on *thick white paper*.

- 12 c., green.
- 50 c., mauve.
- 1 p., rose.

Forgeries that have passed for Postage.

In September, 1873, the Post Office Department warned the public and the Post Offices that a forgery of the 50 c. stamp was in existence, and the following notice on this subject was published:—

* We would suggest "CORREOS." None of the stamps had yet been inscribed "CUBA."—ED. M.J.

"Post Office Department.

"At the departure of the National Mail, which was despatched from this Port for that of Santander, some letters were noticed franked by means of forged stamps of the value of 50 centimos de peseta. Notice was at once given to the proper authority, which immediately took note of the differences which render it possible to make sure that the stamps are forged.*

"These forgeries can be easily distinguished from the genuine by a great number of details, of which the following are those that enable them to be recognized at first sight:—

"1st. The forged stamps are in a much paler colour than the genuine;

"2nd. The engraving is greatly wanting in sharpness;

"3rd. In the forged stamps the eyes of the portrait are drawn in so unskilful a manner that this detail alone is sufficient to distinguish them from the genuine. The pupils are invisible; the eyes are too small, especially that at the left side, they are completely circular, composed of a black dot surrounded by a white circle, without reference to the shape of the eye-lids.

"4th and last. The oval frame which surrounds the portrait has the lower part, which is that which is shaded, formed of fine lines, whilst in the forgery the outline follows the shape of the oval.†

"This is published in the *Official Gazette* in order to warn the general public, as from and after the publication of this Notice, letters franked by means of the forged stamps will be retained.

"Havana, September 1, 1873.

(Signed) "CARLOS SANCHO,
"Acting Director-General."

These details do not appear to us sufficient for the purpose of distinguishing these forgeries; we therefore supplement them as follows:—

The letters and figures of the inscription "ULTRAMAR AÑO 1873" are too tall, and the bars of the letters "A" are in the middle as in the word "PESETA," instead of low down;

The "C" in "C. DE PESETA" is more open;

The outline of the oval is formed of a single curved line in place of little horizontal lines;

The eyes squint;

The moustache is a solid mass, a heavy band running from each side and ending in a thick line at left;

The lip is too full;

* Our translation of this sentence is a somewhat free one, but we believe that this is the meaning of it.—E.D. M.J.

† This seems to be what is intended, meaning that the frame in the forgeries is a solid line, whereas in the genuine it is formed of fine horizontal lines.—E.D. M.J.

The ear flattened on the top;

The lines of the background too close;

The inner lines of the frame at each side are conspicuous by their absence;

The design is not signed "E. J.";

Finally, the stamp is lithographed, instead of typographed, and the perforation gauges 14½, instead of 14.

July 2, 1873. 50 c., brown.

* * *

On the 15th of July, 1873, the *Porto Rico Gazette* published a Notice announcing that in future the stamps in circulation there would be issued with the control mark of the Head of the Treasury, whose name we do not know, for the purpose of preventing the action of speculators, who made a profit out of the difference in value of the currency in the two colonies, Cuba and Porto Rico, by buying stamps in one place and selling them in the other. This measure was put in force at once.

Issue of July 15th, 1873.

(For Porto Rico only).



The stamps issued in February, 1873, overprinted with the "paraph" or flourish of the Head of the Treasury, placed vertically (as in the above illustration), its natural position being horizontal. This device was reproduced (in a reduced size) on zinc, and printed typographically, by means of clichés, on the sheets of a hundred stamps. These are the first special stamps for Porto Rico.

With vertical overprint in *black*.

25 c., lilac (pale to bright), mauve.

50 c., bistre-brown (pale to deep), bistre.

1 p., yellow-bistre (pale to deep), bistre-brown, brown.

Variety.

With double overprint, due to slipping of the sheet in course of printing.

25 c., lilac.

This series did not include a 12½ c., that value being only used in Cuba; the same was the case in the later issues.

(To be continued.)



Argentine Republic

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "*The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society*"

Translated from the Spanish by A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 239.)

On the 11th of August, 1868, Señor Posadas ordered the Keeper of Stamps to report upon the quantities received from the United States, and the Accountant, and Secretary to take an account of the stock on hand. From this it was found that there were in the safe stamps to the amount of \$17,440, and in store to the amount of \$64,500.

On the same day, Señor Posadas forwarded to the Minister of the Interior the reports of these proceedings and their result, and pointed out that, as the stamps were manufactured in New York, it was necessary to send on requisitions in advance, so as not to run any risk of a want of 5 c. stamps, the monthly consumption of which amounted to some \$5,000, so that, if the Government saw no objection, he would order, in accordance with the contract in force:—

2,000,000	5 c. stamps,	representing	\$100,000.
200,000	10 c.	"	\$20,000.
100,000	15 c.	"	\$15,000.

The authority asked for was granted on the 22nd of August, and on the 9th of September he forwarded the order to the printing company, recommending the utmost speed in carrying it out, and saying that "I should like the colours which you use to be fugitive, like those which Mr. Goodall told me of for stamps for stamped paper, since that system is a further guarantee and real obstacle to any attempt at making use of stamps that have already been used."

In reply to this request the president of the company informed Señor Posadas that it was not possible to comply with it, because the process he mentioned was only applicable to surface-printing, which would necessitate the manufacture of new plates and cause expense, besides which time would be lost, and it would become impossible to carry out the work so quickly as he desired.

On the 23rd of December the company despatched the first consignment, consisting of one million 5 c. stamps, two hundred thousand 10 c., and a hundred thousand 15 c., which the Post Office received on the 5th of February, 1869, through Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co. The remaining million 5 c. stamps arrived on the 11th of March, by the English steamer *Arno*, and were received by the Post Office on the 3rd of April following.

For the printing of the 5 c. stamps the plate was retouched, at least the company said so, in the account of December 23, in which they charged £20 for this work "after making, say, 15,000 impressions of this stamp." In point of fact, adding the 20,000

impressions of this requisition to the 15,000 of the first, the number exceeded by 5000 the 30,000 provided for in the contract, so that whether any retouching was done or not, the company had a right to charge for it.

This retouching, if indeed it took place, was not the cause of the delay in the despatch of the second million of 5 c. stamps, as might have been supposed, since in the letter which the Argentine Consul forwarded on the 23rd of December, as stated above, giving an account of his action in the matter of the printing, he states that the plates were already returned to his charge and sealed with the seal of the Consulate, and that all the stamps ordered had already been shipped. In this last particular the Consul was mistaken.

The account taken at the end of the year showed a stock of

1,000,000	5 centavos stamps.
300,000	10 " "
178,233	15 " "

So that Señor Posadas, making all proper provision for the future, applied to the Minister on the 8th of February, 1870, for the necessary authority to order a fresh supply of

2,000,000	5 centavos stamps.
300,000	10 " "
200,000	15 " "

a requisition which was forwarded to the company on the same date, although it was not until the 10th of the month that the Under-Secretary of the Ministry informed him that the authority had been granted.

In writing to the American Company, Señor Posadas expressed a wish that a thinner paper should be employed, as he believed that owing to its being unnecessarily thick the stamps frequently became detached from the letters.

A portion of the supply ordered arrived on the 3rd of June, 1870, by the packet *City of Limerick*, and the rest was received the following month; the whole was enclosed in five cases, consigned, as usual, to Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co., and accompanied by an account to the amount of £187 15s. 6d.

Señor Posadas, who was very careful, always applied to Government in good time for authority to send requisitions, so as to avoid any danger of being left without postage stamps; nevertheless, he allowed this supply to become almost exhausted, without ordering a fresh one, which was a very uncommon event, and does not appear to be due simply to want of thought. Seeking for the cause of this, we think it will be found in the contract which Señor Posadas made with the National Bank Note Company of

New York, in April, 1870, which was confirmed by the Government on the 17th of June of that year. Señor Posadas accepted the proposals made to him by the representative of that company, Don Simon Bolivar Camacho, considering the terms of it were, from the point of view both of security and economy, more advantageous than those conceded by the American Bank Note Company; in regard to security, because the former company manufactured the stamps for the Post Office of the United States, which implied a guarantee of the excellence of the work; and economically, because the company offered to ship the stamps at its own cost.

The contract was drawn up in the following terms:—

“The Director-General of Posts of the Argentine Republic on the one part, and Don Simon B. Camacho, as agent of the National Bank Note Company, of New York, on the other part, have agreed to the following contract:—

“Art. 1. The National Company will engrave three plates of steel with postage stamps for the Argentine Republic, according to the instructions that shall be given, each plate containing a *hundred* stamps, and the company guaranteeing that each plate gives twenty thousand impressions, and, after being retouched, twenty-five thousand more, all of a hundred stamps each.

“Art. 2. The charges for these operations are as follows: For the engraving of a plate with a hundred stamps, £40; for retouching the plate, £20; for each thousand impressions of a hundred stamps each, on the best paper on which the company executes printing of this nature for the Government of the United States, gummed, perfect, and perforated, £7.

“Art. 3. The company will keep the plates in their possession, and will have them sealed with the seals of the Argentine Consulate in New York, after the termination of each printing. The number of sheets printed, and the opening of the seals mentioned above (which must always be done in the presence of the Consul, and in virtue of an order received from the Director-General of Posts), will be certified by a legal certificate, the original of which document must be forwarded to the Post Office Department.

“Art. 4. On the receipt of an order to proceed with the printing of an issue, the company undertakes to have it completed within six weeks.

“Art. 5. The company undertakes to pack the stamps, at its own expense, in hermetically sealed cases, and to put them on board the steamer for Buenos Ayres; the insurance and freight of the packages to be at the cost of the Post Office Department.

“Art. 6. The charge for the said plates, and for the impressions printed by the company, in accordance with the conditions of the preceding article, will be paid by the Argentine Government to the agent of the company in this city, in cash.

“And in order that our respective undertakings may be confirmed, we sign this in duplicate, at Buenos Ayres, on the 2nd of April, 1870.

(Signed) “G. A. DE POSADAS,
“SIMON B. CAMACHO.”

Putting on one side the question of security, we do not see that any material advantage was gained by the new contract; because, although the National Bank Note Company undertook the expense of packing, the American Company, on the other hand,

guaranteed thirty thousand impressions from each plate, whilst the former limited its guarantee to twenty thousand impressions only,* a difference which more than made up for the small economy in the expenses of packing.

It seems, nevertheless, that this contract was entered into with the idea of entrusting the National Company with the printing of the values then in use, for its basis was the engraving of three plates, exactly the number of those values. Probably it was noticed later that the economy was only an apparent one, and that the changing of the printers involved changing the plates, which as a necessary consequence would lead to an increase of expense. These circumstances were probably the cause of a delay in ordering stamps, and when Señor Posadas thought of it he found that the stock of 5 c. stamps was almost exhausted.

In great haste he wrote to the Minister of the Interior, on the 24th of February, 1872, informing him that there only remained in store

200,000	5 c. stamps,
300,000	10 c. ”
200,000	15 c. ”

and those quantities being very insufficient, he requested the necessary authority for ordering from the American Bank Note Company 1,200,000 5 c. stamps and 300,000 10 c.

On the same day he sent the requisition to that company, with a request for the greatest despatch, and he communicated with the Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, requesting him to hasten as much as possible the execution of the order. The Government granted the authority on the 27th of the month, when the requisition was already on the way.

Acceding to the request of Señor de Posadas, the company acted with great expedition, so much so that there was shipped on the steamer *Merrimack*, which left for Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd of April, a supply of 300,000 5 c. stamps and 300,000 10 c., although the order could only have been received early in the same month.

The day before the steamer started, that is to say on the 22nd of April, the company addressed two letters to Señor Posadas, in one of which they acknowledged the receipt of the order, and in the other they announced the despatch of part of the stamps, and in neither the one nor the other was a single word said about the plates having become worn or not. If that of the 5 c. was worn, they must have had another prepared beforehand, and this would account for their having been able to print, gum, perforate, and pack up the stamps in so short a time.

The following are the letters addressed to Señor de Posadas by the American Bank Note Company:—

I.
“Per *Merrimack*.
“April 22nd, 1872.

“Director-General of Posts,
“Buenos Ayres, R.A.

“SIR,
“We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 24th February, directing the

* Is it possible that there can be a mistake in the wording of the contract, as quoted? It seems unlikely that such a difference would have been overlooked by Señor Posadas, and still more unlikely that a retouched plate would produce 25 per cent more impressions than the original.—Ed. M.J.

preparation of one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) postage stamps of five centavos and three hundred thousand (300,000) of ten centavos.

"The enclosed invoice will advise you of the shipment by present steamer of all the ten cent. stamps and an equal amount of those of five centavos.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obed. servant,

"C. L. VAN ZANDT."

2.

"Per *Merrimack*."

"New York,

"April 22nd, 1872.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to advise you that per steamer *Merrimack* hence 23rd instant for Rio de Janeiro, we have shipped to Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co., Buenos Ayres, one case of postage stamps, viz. :

"3000 imp. 5 centavos.

"3000 ,, 10 ,,

for the Argentine Republic.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obed. servant,

"C. L. VAN ZANDT."

"Director General of

"Posts of Buenos Ayres."

Señor Coni, in the work to which we have referred before, in dealing with this consignment, makes some mistake, caused no doubt by the note which Señor Posadas forwarded to the Minister later, on the 17th of May. The facts which we have detailed prove quite clearly that there was no delay on the part of the company, that nothing was said as to whether the plates were worn or not, and that this was not the cause of the provisional issue which had to be made here in May in that same year 1872, about which we shall speak later.

The printing company despatched the remainder of the order on the 23rd of May.

The provisional issue mentioned above having made its appearance, the wants of the Post Office were provided for, so that it was not until the 18th of July that the case was opened which contained the consignment of the 22nd of April, and not until the 11th of September the one containing the 900,000 5 c. stamps despatched on the 23rd of May.

Besides those mentioned above, the American Bank Note Company sent various other supplies later; we give a summary of them in the following table:—

	5 c.	10 c.	15 c.
1st Requisition.			
March 12, 1867	1,500,000	300,000	200,000
2nd Requisition, Sept. 9, 1868	2,000,000	200,000	100,000
3rd Requisition, Feb. 8, 1870	2,000,000	300,000	200,000
4th Requisition, Feb. 24, 1872	1,200,000	300,000	—
5th Requisition, Jan. 17, 1873	1,800,000	—	—
6th Requisition, March 21, 1873	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
7th Requisition, July 11, 1874	2,500,000	—	—
8th Requisition Oct. 28, 1875	5,000,000	—	—
	<u>17,500,000</u>	<u>2,100,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>

In September, 1876, some *rouletted* sheets of 5 c. stamps were employed; collectors only heard of this after their use had ceased; but in 1888 they appeared again, and this time they did not pass unnoticed. It appears that earlier still, in 1875, some had been issued, for we have seen two copies used in that year, one of them in November; but it is not possible to be quite certain about this, because there might be a mistake in the date stamp.

As is well known, there are 10 c. stamps printed on *laid* paper. All that we have seen cancelled with a legible postmark were used in the year 1876; but they had been chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* of February, 1874, so that their first appearance was much earlier. The first portion of the last supply of the stamps of this value arrived at the end of November, 1873; probably the first sheets of that supply which were put in circulation were on this nature of paper, as were some of those issued in 1876.

The last lot of 15 c. stamps arrived in three consignments, in September and October, 1873, and January, 1874; the last that arrived would almost certainly be those printed from the plate in its most worn condition. We have already stated that it was on a letter of July, 1874, that stamps printed from a plate in this state were first met with.

The quantities shown in the table given above are not those that were *used* of each of the three values, because some of all three were surcharged to convert them into lower values:—

The 5 centavos, in 1877, to convert them into 1 c. and 2 c.; and in 1882 and 1884, to reduce their value to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 4 c.

The 10 centavos, in 1877, to reduce it to 8 c.

The 15 centavos, in 1884, to convert it into $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1 c.

Also a few sheets of the 10 centavos were over-printed with the word "OFICIAL."

(To be continued.)



The Provisional Issues of Nicaragua, 1908-12

By H. M. AHRENS and N. THORNTON

(Continued from page 247.)

OFFICIAL STAMPS (1908-12).



10 cts.
CORREOS
1907
OFICIAL
10 CTS

THE 1907 provisionals of the above type were dealt with by Mr. Leavy, who, however, condemns them in no uncertain terms as "the rankest kind of frauds."

It is, however, quite certain that, whatever their origin, they *did* pay postage on letters, and our publishers have felt constrained to retain them in their Catalogue.

A second set appeared with the date changed to "1908," of which the following is a list with the colour of the surcharge on each stamp:—

- 10 c. on 1 c., indigo (black).
- 35 c. on 1 c. " "
- 50 c. on 1 c. " (red).
- 1 p. on 1 c. " (olive-brown).
- 2 p. on 1 c. " (green).
- 10 c. on 2 c., orange (black).
- 35 c. on 2 c. " (red).
- 50 c. on 2 c. " (black).
- 70 c. on 2 c. " (blue).
- 1 p. on 2 c. " (green).
- 2 p. on 2 c. " (olive-brown).

The setting was not that of twenty-five used by the Government. Mr. Leavy says that the "1907" set "was in blocks of ten, two horizontal rows of five, for the 10 c., 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 pesos, and in blocks of six, two vertical rows of three, for the 35 c. and 70 c." In the present case we have before us a sheet of each of the 50 c. and the 2 p. The setting is in three lines of five stamps each. The "o" in the date varies in type and in size on the fourth and fifth stamps of the second row, being much larger and quite round; in the case of the 10 c. and 50 c. the fifth and tenth stamps also show a narrow, tall "o" in the value at foot; a variety of "5", upright instead of sloping, occurs three times on the 50 c., on the first, tenth, and eleventh stamps. On the 1 c. indigo stamps the date is in smaller numerals than on the other values, and in the 1 p. on 2 c., orange, and 2 p. on 2 c., orange, the value at the bottom is in quite different type, approximately thus:—

"1 peso" and "2 PESOS."

Of further varieties we have only seen one, namely:—

35 cts. on 2 c., orange, surcharge double.

In the same year there also appeared provisionals of five different values, formed by overprinting, in *yellow*, the 3 c., violet, of the American Bank Note Co. The overprint of the type shown reads vertically upwards; we do not know of any varieties, and the stamps are, in our experience, extremely difficult to obtain.



OFICIAL
VALE 10 C

- 10 c. on 3 c., violet.
- 15 c. on 3 c. " "
- 20 c. on 3 c. " "
- 35 c. on 3 c. " "
- 50 c. on 3 c. " "

In 1907 an official overprint without any new value was applied to six values of the American Bank Note Co.'s reissue; the overprint measures 21 mm. in length, and the letters are $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high. No varieties are known to us.

OFICIAL

- 10 c., deep brownish lake.
- 15 c., slate.
- 20 c., olive-brown.
- 50 c., myrtle.
- 1 p., orange-yellow.
- 2 p., carmine.

Early in 1901 a similar overprint, in smaller letters, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in height, was employed, the word "OFICIAL," measuring $17\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in length.

OFICIAL

- 15 c., slate.
- 20 c., olive-brown.
- 50 c., myrtle.
- 1 p., orange-yellow.
- 2 p., carmine.

We have seen only the above four values with this overprint, but it is possible that the 3 c. and 4 c. were also issued in this condition, as they are known with this overprint in conjunction with the following surcharge:—

Vale 5 cts

There were two values, 5 c. and 10 c., on the 3 c. and 4 c. of the American Bank Note Co.'s reissue.

- 5 c. on 3 c., reddish orange.
- 10 c. on 4 c., violet.

These seem to have been in use during the latter part of 1911 and early in 1912. We have seen copies bearing postmarks dated in October and December, 1911, and February, 1912.

Somewhere about November, 1911, a set of provisional Official stamps appeared, which bear a striking resemblance to the postage stamps described in the *M.J.* for June, 1912, page 190. All the variations of lettering and figures given there occur again in this set, but as we only have single copies to hand, we cannot say if they are to be found in the same positions.



Correo Oficial
 Vale 10 cts.
 Timbre Fiscal

The values printed in *blue* on the Railway Coupon stamps are as follows:—

10 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	vermilion.
15 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
20 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
50 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
\$1 on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
\$2 on 10 c. on 1 c.	„

An interesting variety occurs in the 20 c. value, where the words “Correo oficial” have been entirely omitted. This would at first sight lead one to believe that it is an ordinary postage stamp, but this is not the case, as the latter always have the date “1911” at the foot of the surcharge.

In addition to this set and at about the same time, four provisional values were surcharged in a different style, the words this time reading

CORREO OFICIAL
 Vale 10 cts.
 Timbre Fiscal
 20 centavos

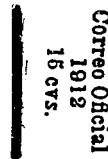
The words “CORREO” and “OFICIAL” measure about 13½ mm. in length, and the lines are spaced about 5 mm. from each other, the height of the whole surcharge being 16½ mm. The colour of the surcharge is *black*.

10 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	vermilion.
15 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
20 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
50 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„

Another setting, which we believe to be one of the scarcest of these Official surcharges, is that from which the word “OFICIAL” was barred out to furnish the 10 c. postage stamp (see p. 190). The original surcharge seems to have been set for two values, 5 c.

and 10 c. The former we have seen applied to the front of the stamp which had already received the 15 c. surcharge on the back, this latter now being deleted by means of thick horizontal bars of black. The 10 c. we know only from a chronicle in the *London Philatelist*.

Unlike those for ordinary postage, the Official provisionals did not come to an end at the new year. A fresh setting of six values has only recently reached Europe, and this is even more complicated than any we have previously seen. The original is, of course, the 1 c. Railway Coupon stamp, plus the fiscal overprint, and surcharged 15 c. on the *back*, which has already been fully described under the postage stamps; the new treatment consists of neat *black* bars ruling out the surcharge on the back, and the application to the front of the type here shown. The surcharge is sideways, reading downwards, but we have seen it reading in the case of the 15 c. :—



5 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	vermilion.
10 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
15 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
20 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
35 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
50 c. on 10 c. on 1 c.	„
\$1 on 10 c. on 1 c.	„

The bar shown in the surcharge cancels the fiscal value 10 cts. On the 5 c. the type of “5” shown in the illustration occurs on the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 20th stamps, the remainder having the larger type used frequently in the earlier provisionals of this form. The other values have no notable type variations, the only matter to note being a missing stop after “cvs” on the 13th stamp. A point worthy of note is the consistent inconsistency in the abbreviation of the word “centavos.” In the fiscal surcharge it appears as “cvs,” on the back as “cts,” and finally in the new surcharge as “cvs.” We may hope to see this point finally settled at some future date. For the present we must be content to leave these interesting if somewhat complicated issues, having brought their record right up to date, until some further postal necessity arises; the news as we write is of new revolutions, and should a new batch of high postal authorities follow in consequence of any unfortunate Government casualties, doubtless they will show that their ingenuity in coping with all emergencies is at least as great as that of their predecessors in office.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Burning of the Stocks of Obsolete Stamps of Colombia and her States.

IN the *Diario Oficial* of July 25, 1911, published at Bogotá, a Decree (No. 663 of 1911) is published authorizing the burning of the stamps withdrawn from circulation, not only of Colombia itself, but also of all the States composing the Republic. It apparently took some considerable time to gather together the old supplies from the far-separated States, as I find nothing reported in the *Diario Oficial* until January 25, 1912, under which date full details are given of the stamps which had been destroyed.

The Superintendent of Posts, etc., announced that he had collected together and burnt 10,670,236 stamps of the nominal value of \$229,964.92, consisting of the issues of 1886, 1888, 1892, 1902, 1903, and 1904. These included Postage and Telegraph stamps of Panama, Cundinamarca, Bolivar, Santander, Boyaca, Antioquia, and Tolima. The number of each value that was burnt is given in full, but I do not think the list is worth publishing as it would occupy a great amount of space.

In addition to the stamps there were also burnt :—

174,408 Cubiertas.
22,323 Post cards.

The Government kept in hand generally 200, but in some cases 400 to 500, of each kind of stamp, and I am informed by my correspondent in Colombia that these stamps will be firmly held for official purposes, such as exchanging with foreign Governments.

Attempts were made by various dealers to purchase this stock, but no offers were considered, the Government taking up a strong and very correct position.

Honour for a Well-known Philatelist.—I have great pleasure in announcing that a great honour has been conferred on Mr. Harry L. Hayman, upon whom H.M. the King of the Belgians has personally bestowed the "Order of the Crown."

Mr. Hayman has, I believe, for many years been Hon. Consul for Belgium, and has previously received various honours. The Order of the Crown is the highest Order in Belgium, and I understand that it has been conferred upon Mr. Hayman in recognition of his efforts to increase trade between Belgium and our own country.

Mexico: Eagles and Maximilians.—The attention of collectors is drawn to the circular recently issued by our publishers inviting subscriptions to the above work, which will probably be one of the scarcest of philatelic publications, as no copies are being supplied to the trade and the number of copies printed will be the exact number applied for. The subscription list closes in London November 30th, and applications should be addressed to Messrs. Stanley

Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, accompanied by a remittance of £1 15s.

(NOTE.—The de Luxe copies referred to in the circular were over-applied for within twenty-four hours.)

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in the "M.J."

Canada.

TWO really fine volumes are now ready; they are the best books of the stamps of Canada that we have made up for a considerable time, and include recent large purchases, as well as some good middle-class stamps from our "reserve" stock.

I note some of the better things, as follows :—

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1851. | 12d., black, used. |
| 1852-57. | 6d., purple-black, two unused, and a fine lot used. |
| " | 7½d., green, three unused, two with o.g., and a number used, including one on letter. |
| " | 10d., blue, two unused and fine used specimens, including one on original letter. |
| 1858. | 6d., perf., unused, o.g., and two used. |
| 1859. | A fine lot of unused, in all shades, including 10d., black-brown, <i>mint</i> . |
| 1868-80. | The large-sized issue, a very fine lot, both unused and used. |
| 1888-97. | A very strong lot, especially good in fine shades of the 8 c. and 10 c. in <i>mint</i> condition. |

Fiji Islands, Cook Islands, etc.

A fine new stock book, containing a good lot of rarities; among them I note :—

Fiji Times Express :—On *quadrillé* paper, six copies, and some fine specimens on the common *laud bâtonné* paper.

1874 provisionals, overprinted "V.R." in Gothic and Roman type, forty stamps, including some *very rare* varieties unused, in fine condition.

The later issues are very complete. The *Cook Islands* stamps are a poor lot, as our stock has been much reduced since we last made up a book.

A fine lot of stamps of the *Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate*, and the *New Hebrides Condominium*, are also included in this volume.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

A very strong book, including some recent important purchases. The *Gambia* stamps are a remarkably strong lot with a superb stock of the imperforate stamps in singles, pairs, and blocks.

Lagos, Sierra Leone, and St. Helena.

Another good book, and a very popular one, as the last volume was only arranged a few months ago and it has been almost cleared out in many lines.

New South Wales.

Two very fine and valuable books are now ready. The "Sydneys" are a fine lot, about 120 in all, including *ten unused*, several pairs and some copies on letters. The lot of "Laureated Heads" is also good

and includes the rare error 3d., green, wmk. "Q." There is quite a good show of the later issues, including many rare varieties, scarce perforations, and a fine lot of Registered and "O. S." stamps.

Tonga and Sarawak.

A good book of two popular and easy little groups of stamps, which are in constant demand, and which sell very freely. This book contains quite a large number of errors and minor varieties that are not catalogued, and a few of the stamps are priced considerably below current Catalogue figures, as we have picked up some varieties at very low rates.

Zanzibar.

It is only a very short time since we remade this book, but it has been so cleared out that we have been obliged to make it up again. The present is a very fine book, strong right through and containing quite a number of first-class rarities.

I note the following:—

1895.—With *blue* overprint, three unused and two used.

Errors.

- „ "Zanzidar," a number of these, including the *very* rare 12 a., mint, and the 6 a., used.
 - „ "Zanzibar," the exceedingly rare 3 annas, of which only three or four others are known.
 - „ "Zanibar," five fine pairs as well as singles.
 - „ "2½," in *red*, on 1½ a., *sepia*.
- Error* — "Zanzibar," used.
- „ "Zanzidar," unused and two used.

The later issues of the provisionals are very complete in almost all the varieties.

Danish West Indies and Iceland.

A fair book containing a good many errors and scarce varieties among the Iceland "1. GILDI" stamps.

Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein.

A fine and valuable book. The *Oldenburg* stamps are the special feature of this volume, and they are a grand lot, the best we have had since the "Mann" collection. The issues of 1855, 1859, and 1861 are exceptionally good, and include unused copies with fine margins, in mint condition, also fine used, and especially a fine lot of RARE stamps on entire letters, in superb condition.

In *Saxony* there are three copies of the rare 1850 3 pf., *unused*; and in *Schleswig-Holstein* a fine lot of all the issues.

The stamps in this volume are priced at the prices quoted in our new Catalogue for 1913, which show a considerable advance on those of the current year, as almost all stocks of old German stamps in fine condition appear to be exhausted.

Madeira, Mozambique, Mozambique Co., and Nyassa.

A fair average book with a rather good lot of the older issues, and some scarce and uncatalogued errors. Many prices have been reduced in cases where stocks have recently come into the market.

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This is a much-improved book of the stamps of these Colonies, and the early issues of the Portuguese Indies are a fine lot, very interesting to the real philatelist, as we have still to look for a good book on those curious early stamps.

Portuguese India, and St. Thomas and Prince Islands.

Another good book of the Portuguese Colonies, the stamps of the Portuguese Indies being a fine lot, strong in the older provisionals, which are getting so scarce now in genuine condition. Practically all our stock of these old issues was imported about thirty years ago by Mr. Stanley Gibbons, a small portion only coming from the well-known collection of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison.

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The last stock book of the Portuguese Colonies, a fair average book, containing some scarce provisionals and errors.

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Include in the list the Metropolitan stamps used regularly in the Colonies.

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Formation of Italy.

Garibaldi's campaign.—Suppression of the Duchies and of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

Provisional stamps of the two Sicilies, States of the Church, Romagna, Modena, Parma, Tuscany.

Genuine Commemorative stamps.

Revolutionary stamps:—Habilitados of Spain, Philippines, etc.

War stamps:—Brazil and Paraguay, 1865-70.

Detention of French troops in Switzerland, 1870.

Cession of territories:—Canada, Louisiana, Mauritius, Heligoland.

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COMPETITION I.

What is it necessary for a collector to know?

Silver Medal—Bronze Medal.



Santander and Cucuta

THE PROVISIONALS OF 1906

By STANLEY PHILLIPS

WHATEVER the status of the 1906 provisional issues of Santander and Cucuta may be—and information on this point is rather vague—they have, at all events, been admitted to the charmed circle of “Gibbons,” and, as catalogued varieties, are of interest to collectors. Having recently had an opportunity of inspecting complete sheets of most of the values of these issues, I am taking this opportunity of placing on record the various settings of the surcharges while the material for doing so is at hand, as, judging by the Catalogue quotations for these stamps, they are not likely to be met with frequently in sheets in the future.

These provisionals were formed by surcharging the 1905 stamps of Santander (both the authorized series and those printed clandestinely) and Cucuta with new values, ½ c., 1 c., and 2 c., and quite a number of errors and varieties of surcharge are to be found, many of which are catalogued.

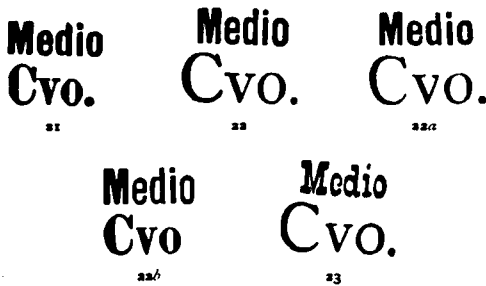
The sheets consist of twenty-eight stamps arranged in four horizontal rows of seven, with the exception of the oblong fiscal stamps, Type 51, which are in sheets of twenty stamps, five horizontal rows of four.

The sheets of twenty-eight stamps are arranged as under:—

22b	22b	22b	22b	21	22a	23
22b	22b	22b	21	21	22	23
22b	22b	22b	21	21	23	23
22b	22b	22b	21	21	23	23

This gives thirteen of Type 22b, seven of Type 21, six of Type 23, and one each of Types 22 and 22a in each sheet. A minor variety, which occurs in all the sheets I have seen, is shown in Nos. 5 and 22 in the sheet, which have the back of the “C” cut straight down, as in the illustration of Type 21 above, instead of being curved. This goes to prove that the setting of the word “Cvo.” remained the same for all the values of this provisional issue, as this minor variety occurs in the same positions on sheets of the ½ c., 1 c., and 2 c., and the arrangement of the large and the small “Cvo.” is also the same throughout.

The above setting applies to Nos. 55–60 of Santander, and Nos. 32–37 of Cucuta.



Taking the stamps in the order in which they appear in the Catalogue, the first provisional is formed by overprinting the 50 c., in its various colours, with the words “Medio Cvo.” in two lines. There are five types of this surcharge, illustrated above, which may be described as follows:—

- Type 21. Small “Cvo.”, short “Medio”.
- „ 22. Large „ tall „
- „ 22a. „ „ short „
- „ 22b. Small „ tall „
- „ 23. Large „ small „ with serifs.

The next value is the one centavo, formed by overprinting the 1 peso and 1 centavo with the words “Un Cvo.”, which occur in the three types illustrated above, and are arranged so that the first five vertical rows of four in the sheet have surcharge Type 24, the sixth row Type 25, and the seventh Type 26.

This setting applies to Nos. 61 to 66 of Santander, and Nos. 38 to 49 of Cucuta, with the exception that, on sheets of the 1 c. on 1 p., blue, of Santander, and of the 1 c. on 1 c., black, 1 p., yellow, and 1 p., mauve, of Cucuta, No. 18 in the sheet has the error “NU” for “UN.”

2
Centavos
27

The 2 c. stamps formed by the addition of the above surcharge are comparatively straightforward, the type of surcharge for Nos. 67 to 73 of Santander and 50 to 55 of Cucuta being constant, the only variation being that No. 9 in the sheet has the error "Cantavos" and No. 20 "Centavas", for "Centavos", giving rise to Nos. 85 to 98 Santander, and 68 to 77 Cucuta.



The last overprint, "2 Cvs.", Types 28 to 31, is rather more complicated, the four types being arranged as follows :-

28	28	28	28	28	31	31
28	28	28	28	28	29	30
28	28	28	28	28	29	30
28	28	28	28	28	29	30

The above applies to Santander Nos. 74 to 77*d* and 81 to 84, and Cucuta 59 to 66, but in No. 62, the right-hand top corner stamp in the sheets I have seen has the "s" of "Cvs." omitted.

In Santander Nos. 78 to 80 and Cucuta 56 to 58*c* the setting does not contain the two surcharges Type 31 shown in the above diagram, two additional surcharges Type 29 (*with* a ball to the figure "2") taking their place.



Notes and Queries

Confederate States.

IN our number for July (page 220) we mentioned the discovery of a sheet of the 10 c., lithographed stamp, of the Confederate States, bearing in the lower margin the imprint of a firm not hitherto known to have produced any stamps for the Confederate Government, and we expressed some doubt (not we think altogether unjustifiable) as to the authenticity of the sheet in question or of the imprint that it bears. We have since received, through the courtesy of the Nassau Stamp Co., of New York, to which we wish to express our acknowledgments, a full-sized photograph of this

sheet or portion of a sheet, and it certainly appears to us to be a very interesting thing. It is manifestly either a complete sheet or pane, or the lower portion of one, containing fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows of ten, with a margin at each side and at bottom, but cut close at top. In the lower margin, under the fifth and sixth stamps in the row, is the imprint "J. T. Paterson & Co. Augusta G^a," in ordinary type. The spacing of the stamps is not quite regular, and is much the same as that of pairs and blocks in our own possession, but the sheet is not printed from the stone that produced the stamps with the imprint of Hoyer and Ludwig, and we cannot trace in it any of the flaws

Provisional.

Correos de Santander. Medio-centavo

32

One other setting must be added to complete the description of this issue, that of the 50 c. fiscal stamp of Colombia, overprinted with Type 32 (Nos. 105 to 110).

The sheets are arranged as below :-

- (a) being the normal surcharge as illustrated.
- (b) as (a), but with long curved right-hand stroke to "n" in "Provisional."
- (c) as (a), but with long curved right-hand stroke to first "n" in "Santander."
- (d) "Provisional" in different type, measuring 24½ mm. in length.
(This only exists with long stroke to second "n" in "Santander.")
- (e) "Cocreos" for "Correos", otherwise as (a).
- (f) "Corceos" for "Correos", otherwise as (b).

a	a	a	a
e	a	a	d
a	a	a	c
a	a	a	b
a	a	a	f

On the sheets I have seen, there is no stop after "Provisional" in Nos. 12 to 16 in the sheet.

This completes the description of this little-known issue. Its origin is shrouded in mystery, and beyond the brief note in the Catalogue stating that the surcharges were necessary for the conversion of the stamps to the gold basis, nothing appears to be known. Possibly these few notes may lead some one who knows the true facts to come forward and give us the history of this interesting provisional issue.

that exist in most of our own specimens. The probability is that if any of the stamps of this Augusta edition were issued at all they were in use but a short time before the war was over. We gather that Messrs. J. T. Paterson and Co. are known to have done printing work for the Confederate Government, so it is possible that they were employed to print stamps also, and if we knew more about the details of the final movements of the authorities, we might be able to say at what date this was likely to have taken place. We know that when it was impossible any longer to print the stamps at Richmond, the plates first used there by Archer and Daly were transferred to Columbia. We must suppose that the original dies of the lithographed stamps were preserved by the authorities, and that this 10 c. die was handed over to the printers at Augusta, perhaps when it became unsafe to continue printing at Columbia—or in preparation for that contingency. It is not unlikely that Messrs. Paterson and Co. were unable to print the stamps by the copper-plate process, and that therefore lithography was again resorted to. Whether there is any possibility of distinguishing single copies of the Augusta edition from those of the Richmond printings is another question. We know that, besides the first printing in *blue* and the one in *red* (both from the Hoyer and Ludwig stone), there was a second printing in *blue*; but the varieties recognized by Mr. Corwin twenty years ago were probably all printed at Richmond, as he found a specimen of his second impression in *blue* used as early as August, 1862, and the differences he described seemed to indicate impressions from a new and from a worn stone, rather than from two different stones as he suggested. The Augusta sheet is, as we have stated, not printed from the Richmond stone, and it does not show any of the signs of deterioration described by Mr. Corwin. We should much like to hear the result of a comparison of this sheet with some of the collections of Confederate stamps in the United States, as there appear to be flaws in some of the stamps by which they could be identified, and the discovery of genuinely used copies of impressions from this stone would settle the question of the actual issue of an edition of this stamp printed by Messrs. Paterson and Co., at Augusta.

* * *

The Postage Stamps of Holland and Colonies.—We have received from the author and publisher, Mr. J. C. auf der Heide, an elaborate and fully illustrated work upon the stamps of his own country and its colonies, which our unfortunate ignorance of the language in which it is written, and our limited knowledge of the details of the very complicated issues of which it treats, alike prevent us from reviewing as we would wish. The illustrations of the varieties of type seem to us to be very clear and distinct, and we doubt not that the lists of varieties of perforation are equally complete and accurate, but there are two little points connected with the latter which have attracted our attention—in the list of the Postage Due stamps of 1881 the $1\frac{3}{4}$ perforation is given last, whereas we have always supposed it to be the

earliest, and in the following issue, "1894-1904" we can find no mention of the perforation at all. It is probably unnecessary to say that we are looking at the matter from the point of view of the ignorant.

* * *

The Stamps of Cook Islands.—Of the making of Handbooks there is no end, and the number even of separate series of handbooks must by this time be a respectable one. The latest that has reached us is No. 1 of the "Mekeel Philatelic Handbooks" published by the Mekeel-Sévern-Wylie Co., of Boston, Mass., and this opening number is by our friend Mr. B. W. H. Poole, who is doing good philatelic work somewhere San Francisco way, we believe. The Cook Islands stamps are not a very extensive or complicated series at present, indeed we might recommend them to any collector desiring a not too difficult subject for specialization; there are, however, some little points to be studied in the make-up of the sheets of the first issue, and there are flaws and peculiarities in the plates of the later issues, which serve to distinguish some of the stamps and impart interest to their collection and study.

* * *

The Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index.—We are indebted to Mr. W. R. Ricketts for the second instalment of this Index, the commencement of which we referred to in our number for April last (page 132), and we would express our thanks and those of all Philatelists to Mr. Ricketts for the very valuable work that he is doing. The compiling of an Index is no holiday task; it may from time to time, no doubt, bring to the notice of the worker some interesting article that has long been forgotten, but he dare not linger over it and enjoy it or his work will never be finished; on the other hand he must wade through an enormous amount of matter of little or no permanent value, all of which must be indexed or his work will not be complete. It is indeed well for the rest of us that there are some who have the requisite patience and perseverance, even in these hustling times.

* * *

Stamp Exchange Protection Society.—We learn from *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that the meeting of Exchange Club Secretaries, announced in our correspondence column last month, was a very successful and satisfactory one, and that it resulted in the formation of a Society under the title given above, to which, we gather, the Secretaries of all Exchange Clubs are to be invited to belong, with a view to protection from undesirable members. For it must unfortunately be confessed that even amongst Philatelists (or supposed Philatelists) there are dishonest persons who will not hesitate to rob their fellows if they get the chance, and to rob them in a particularly mean and despicable manner. The most dangerous and difficult to detect of these contemptible creatures is the "Substituter," who interprets the proverb that "Exchange is no robbery," as meaning that he is at liberty to take stamps that he wants from other people's exchange sheets and replace them by stamps that he is willing to part with, without consulting the

other party to this *exchange*. By combination and frequent communication between Club Secretaries, it is hoped that these and other pernicious practices may be made too dangerous to be profitable, and when

undesirables who have been compelled to leave one Club find it impossible to obtain admission into any other, they may perhaps be induced either to reform or to abandon stamp collecting altogether.



An Uruguay Forgery

By H. M. AHRENS

A VERY dangerous forgery, which was first described in Mr. Griebert's brilliant work, *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*,* is often met with. This is the 15 centesimos, yellow, imperforate, of the 1865-66 issue. The colour of this stamp lends itself admirably to the forger's art, and consequently a résumé of the points given by Mr. Griebert, with a description of the stamp itself in addition, will be of the greatest

(2) In length it is nearly 1 mm. longer than the genuine stamp. In width just a trifle wider.

(3) The type does *not* exist amongst the 35 types of the genuine stamp. One will notice the "T" in "CENTECIMOS" in the curve of the numeral "5." The ox in the right lower portion of the shield has no horns, a long, *slanting* dash instead of an eye, and a nose which looks like a bird's beak. The Sun's head over the



FORGERY.



GENUINE (Type No. 35).

help to collectors. The enlarged illustrations of a forgery and a genuine stamp will help to make matters easy.

There are *three* main points to be considered:—

- (1) Paper.
- (2) Size of stamp.
- (3) Type of stamp.

Of the three, the first two are the easiest, but the third is, from a philatelic point of view, the most interesting, as it shows the advantage derived from plating and typing stamps. I will now give a detailed description of the *forgery*.

(1) The paper is thin, practically pelure, but when the gum has been washed off it is inclined to be rather soft and woolly.

shield has a large white spot in the hair over the left eye. The word "CENTECIMOS" immediately under "REPUBLICA" reads "CENTECIMOS." I have found these peculiarities in all the copies that I have been able to examine, and there is no doubt that this particular forgery exists only in one type.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that the forgery has a distinctly blurred appearance as compared with the genuine, in which the lettering is more clearly defined. The colour of the forgery, *yellow* or *orange-yellow*, is no guide, as the genuine stamps are known in a variety of shades of *yellow*. Another feature by which the forgeries can be distinguished is the possession of beautiful margins. The birthplace of this imitation is said to be Paris.

* Published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C., price 15s.



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.—The 2d. stamp of the new King George set has made its appearance, and by the time these lines are in print will no doubt be familiar to most of our readers. The design, and especially the portrait, are a very distinct improvement upon the much-abused ½d. and 1d., and the printing in this case is also quite the best that can result from the surface-printing process. It must be somewhat confusing to postal clerks to have to deal with these stamps alongside of the 4d. King Edward, the colours being very similar, but no doubt when the new 4d. stamp is issued this inconvenience will disappear. As regards the new wmk., it is quite a neat affair, consisting of the royal monogram G R in script, surmounted by a very simple crown. The wmk. is semi-multiple, that is to say, the horizontal rows correspond with the number of stamps on the sheet, but vertically there are more rows of wmk. than of stamps, so that each stamp shows parts of two or more wmk. The latter extend into the top or bottom margins, but the side margins still show the word "POSTAGE."



102

(Printed by Messrs. Harrison and Son.)

Aug., 1912. Type 102. Wmk. *GR* and Crown. Perf. 15 × 14.
2d., orange.

The 7d. has been printed at Somerset House. It varies slightly in shade from the De La Rue printing, the colour being rather more intense.

Bahamas.—We have to record a number of values of the King George set.



½d., green.
2½d., blue.
4d., yellow.
6d., brown.
1s., black and red.
5s., dull purple and blue.
£1, green and black.

Barbados.—We have seen further values of the new set. The 1d., 2d., and 2½d. are in the type of the ½d. and 1½d. already recorded, and are in grey and ultramarine respectively; the 3d., 4d., and 6d. are of a slightly different type, having the value tablet in the top right corner and the vegetable growth absent; the 1s., 2s., and 3s., are in the larger type.



11



12



13

1912. Types 11, 12, and 13. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.
1d., carmine.
2d., grey.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., purple on yellow.
4d., red and black on yellow.
6d., purple and dull purple.
1s., black on green.
2s., blue and dull purple on blue.
3s., violet and green.

Ceylon.—Advice from Colombo states that the King George stamps will come into use on October 1st, at which date the use of the present Revenue stamps will be discontinued, the new stamps doing combined duty. The values will be: 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 rupees.

Up to what value collectors are going to regard these as postage stamps is a matter for themselves to decide, but evidently the higher values are intended rather for fiscal than for postal purposes.

Cyprus.—The following have made their appearance:—



12

30 paras, green and violet.
½ piast., green and carmine.
4 " olive green and purple.
6 " sepia and green.

Falkland Islands.—In the types illustrated we have seen the following. The stamps are line-engraved as before.



½d., green.
1d., red.
2d., lilac.
2½d., deep blue.
6d., yellow.
1s., brown.
3s., green.
5s., rose.

Gambia.—It was intended to issue the King George set on September 1st. A fresh value, 1½d., olive and green, is to be included.

India.—The *London Philatelist* records two more values of the King George set. We have not yet seen the stamps.

8 annas, bright mauve.
12 " purple.

Jamaica.—The 2d. and 1s. King George have been issued.

North Borneo.—Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co. have shown us the \$5 and \$10 with the "British Protectorate" overprint in a new type, printed locally.

BRITISH

PROTECTORATE

1912. Overprinted with Type 65, in red.
\$5, bright purple.
\$10, brown.

St. Lucia.—We have seen the following King George stamps:—



12



13

1912. Types 12 (1d. to 2½d.) and 13. *Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.*

- ½d., green, O.
- 1d., carmine, O.
- 2½d., blue, O.
- 3d., purple on yellow, C.
- 6d., dull and bright purple, C.
- 1s., black on green, C.
- 5s., red and green on yellow, C.

Western Australia.—We find that the 8d., with wmk. Crown and single-lined A, recorded last month, is perf. 12½, and not 12½ × 12, as then stated.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Belgium.—Further values of the King Albert issue.

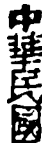
- 20 c., olive.
- 25 c., blue.
- 35 c., pale brown.
- 1 fr., orange.

Bulgaria.—Just too late for inclusion last month we received supplies of the new issue of three values commemorating the 25th anniversary of King Ferdinand's reign.



AUG. 15, 1912. Perf. 12½.
5 st., greenish grey.
10 st., lake.
25 st., slate-blue.

China.—Mr. H. M. Ahrens has shown us two further lots of locally overprinted stamps emanating from Hochow An and Tchangtsien.



44



43

Overprinted at Hochow An with Type 42, in black.

- ½ c., brown.
- 1 c., brownish ochre.
- 2 c., green.
- 3 c., bluish green.
- 4 c., scarlet.
- 5 c., deep lilac.

Overprinted at Tchangtsien with Type 43, in black.

- 1 c., brownish ochre.
- 2 c., green.
- 3 c., bluish green.
- 4 c., scarlet.
- 5 c., deep lilac.

Of the latter set both copies of the 1 c. that we have seen have the overprint sideways instead of vertical.

At the moment of going to press we have been shown the ½ c., 1 c., and ½ c. Postage Due, with an overprint by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, the full description of which we must reserve until next month.

Cuba.—Some months ago we saw a statement that all values of the 1910 issue had been printed with inverted centres; this statement was subsequently denied vigorously by the printers, who stated that only a small quantity (one or at most two sheets) of the 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c. have been issued in this condition. As, however, we have had two other values (5 c. and 10 c. Special Delivery) brought to our notice, we must consider that there are still some grounds for giving credence to the original statement.

Hayti.—A new 5 c. stamp has been issued bearing the portrait of the late unfortunate President Le Comte, who so tragically lost his life in the recent fire at the Presidential Palace. We have not as yet seen the stamp itself, and the illustrations we have before us would not reproduce in a manner satisfactory for inserting in the *M.J.* The stamp is line-engraved by the American Bank Note Co., and perf. 12.

New type.

- 5 c. de bias, deep blue.

Holland.—**Surinam.**—To the three provisionals listed last month we have to add a fourth.

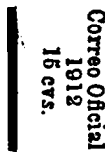
- ½ c., pale lilac.

Morocco.—We have received a set of stamps which are presumably to do duty here. The essential Postal Union colours have been adopted, but the inscriptions are all in Arabic. The stamps are lithographed, perf. 11, and are said to emanate from the French Government Printing Office.



- 1 c., grey.
- 2 c., pale claret.
- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., red.
- 25 c., blue.
- 50 c., slate-violet.

Nicaragua.—A further set of Official provisionals has appeared. These are on the converted Fiscal Railway Coupon stamp. The value on the back, 15 c., has been ruled out and a fresh surcharge applied sideways reading downwards on the front.



- 5 c. on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion.
- a. Larger figure "5."
- 10 c. on 10 c. on 1 c., vermilion.
- 15 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. "
- 20 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. "
- 35 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. "
- 30 c. on 10 c. on 1 c. "
- \$1 on 10 c. on 1 c. "

Portugal.—We have received three further values of the new set.

- 15 c., claret.
- 5 c., orange on salmon.
- 1 esc., deep green on aswre.

Portuguese Colonies.—**Azores.**—In reference to our inquiry for further information regarding the 50 r. in colour of 20 r. mentioned in July, Mr. J. N. Marsden writes us as follows:—

I notice that in the July number of the *Monthly Journal* mention is made of a 50 r., Azores, Don Manoel; in the

colour of the 20 r., asking for information as to its authenticity.

This stamp has been known in Lisbon for two years, and several other so-called errors of colour of the same series. I have the 5 r., Azores, in green and in red, the 10 r. in black and in red, the 20 r. in black and in green, the 25 r. in black, the 50 reis in red and in green and in black. I am only speaking from memory, and there may be others.

Most of them were offered to me very shortly before the Revolution, and I took them to the Director of the Lisbon Mint. He assured me most positively that the stamps were proofs, and had been undoubtedly stolen. An inquiry about them was going on when the Revolution came, so nothing further was done.

The information I obtained, however, was as follows:—

Before the Don Manoel stamps were printed, trials of them were made in all the colours, for submission to the King, and it is these trials which have come on the market.

Colour trials were also made of some of the Portuguese stamps, but as far as I know only the 20 r. in the colour of the 25 r. ever got into public hands.

Another stamp it is as well to notice, to avoid its being looked upon in future years as a great rarity, viz. the 1000 r. (perhaps also the 500 r.) Don Manoel, with centre inverted. These are printer's waste and stolen.

Portuguese India.—A crop of further provisionals of the bisected series has been received. The stamps are in sheets of 28, each stamp bisected by a vertical line of perforation and surcharged on each half with a new value; the 1 real on half of 2 reis has already been catalogued, the whole list as far as we have them being as follows:—

With "Republica" overprint in red.

1 real on half of 1 real, grey.
1 " " " 2 reis, orange.
6 reis " " " 9 " " deep blue.
a. Smaller figure "6."

Without "Republica" overprint.

1 real on half of 2 reis, orange. }
1½ reis " " " 2½ " chestnut,
2 " " " 2½ " "
3 " " " 2½ " "
6 " " " 9 " " deep lilac.
a. Smaller figure "6."

The variety with smaller "6" occurs three times on the sheet, twice on the right-hand side, and once on the left-hand side of the divided stamp.

United States.—Canal Zone.—We have seen the provisional of 1911, 10 c. on 13 c., grey, with the provisional value omitted in error.

Uruguay.—Mr. H. A. Davis has shown us a new 2c. stamp of the General Artigan type. This is lithographed locally, and is to be followed by further low values produced by the same process.



Perf. 11½.
2 c., red-brown.



Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—As I do not often trespass on your space, may I be permitted to refer to page 242 of the *Journal*, where Mr. Pack's letter to the *Australian Stamp Journal* is favourably commented on? I should like to go one step further and to point out that Mr. Pack might have kept much nearer home, and have referred to a country in North America whose stamps offer an immense field for investigation.

In referring to Mexico I may perhaps be looked upon as somewhat biased in consequence of my residence there for some years. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction I read in a letter which reached me last mail from the distinguished collector of Argentina, Don José Marcó del Pont, "I believe that the collection of Mexico is the most interesting that exists; it is also one of the most complicated and difficult."

With this expression of opinion before me I should like to make a few suggestions in regard to the stamps of this country.

1. On account of the system of overprinting district names a collection aiming at completeness should only be undertaken by those who have both time and money.

2. Any one of the earlier issues 1856 to 1868 would afford a considerable amount of work and study for a collector desirous of specializing. Some indications of prices are given on page 244 of the *Journal*, and I can here say that for actual rarity, as apart from popularity, the Post Office Mauritius is relatively common in comparison with specimens of some of the invoice numbers of the Eagles and Maximilians.

3. For those who do not wish to lock up too much capital it would be well to select 1868 or one of the later issues. For 1868 I should suggest for the moderate collector a specimen of each Catalogue number 115 to 138 (keeping a look-out for varieties), and in addition one common district, e.g. Veracruz, completing this for each year 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872; also subdividing each year into the three varieties of overprint 13½, 14½, and

15 mm. respectively. The fascination of hunting for these would probably lead to taking on other districts similarly.

4. The 1872 series could be similarly collected, except that as regards laid paper most collectors would have to be content with a specimen of 170 or 171.

5. For those who wish to limit their expenditure there is much of interest in the issues 1874 to 1883, if collected on similar lines to those suggested for 1868 and 1872, and in the 1874 issue there are possibilities of finding other values on "thick horizontally wide laid paper" to follow 184, and also of finding "thick horizontally narrow laid paper" with figures "wide apart" and "close together." There are numerous errors in consignment numbers and dates well worth hunting for.

6. The 1884-1885 series is cheap, except for the two high values, and affords great scope for the collection of many beautiful shades of colour, some of which are rare, but can be purchased at the price of the normal. There are also opportunities of discovering additions to the list of compound perforations.

7. Although the overprinting of district names officially ceased at the end of 1883, various names may be found overprinted even as late as the 1895 issue (on which I have found Maravatio), and these are well worth hunting for. In the figure series the plate number was usually printed in the centre of the sheet, and specimens of the 10 c. may be found with a double-lined 1 or 3. In the 1895 series the plate numbers extend up to No. 9.

Some values 1886-1898 are becoming scarce, and I advise collectors to complete their sets before prices rise.

I must apologize for the length of this letter, but I have endeavoured to point out very briefly that there are considerable possibilities in the collection of the later issues of Mexico, 1868-1898, apart from the fascination attaching to the earlier period 1856-1868, which has up to now only been thoroughly appreciated by a limited number of specialists.

Yours faithfully,

J. CHAPMAN.

Philatelic Societies

Bath Philatelic Society.

President: B. D. POPE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. C. ELWOOD,
43 Milson Street.

THE first meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on September 18th, when Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there were present Dr. Fenton, Messrs. G. B. Caple, E. R. Cook, H. J. Norman, Norman Horley, W. G. Olds, J. S. Parker, F. Robinson, F. G. Warwick, W. C. Elwood (Hon. Secretary), and others.

The President gave a short inaugural address detailing the work of the coming session. Two new members were elected, Messrs. V. B. Johnstone, M.A. and A. E. Meyer. The special business of the meeting was a display of the stamps of Great Britain. Several members showed their collections and almost every variety was represented. Good business was also done by members in exchanging and disposing of their duplicates.

An innovation this session is the formation of a ladies' branch of the Society, which meets in the afternoon previous to the gentlemen's meeting.

There was a small attendance at the first meeting, as many of the lady members have not yet returned to Bath.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSA.

Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, F.R.P.S.

A MEETING was held at the residence of Mr. A. D. Ferguson on Wednesday * night under the presidency of Archdeacon Josa. There were also present Mrs. Barnes, Messrs. G. H. Sheppard, A. B. Anderson, G. Hughes, G. R. Drinkwater, G. I. Manly, W. A. Abraham, A. D. Ferguson (Secretary), and M. McTurk, jun. (visitor).

On a ballot being taken, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society: Chief Justice R. S. Johnstone (Grenada), proposed by Hon. B. Howell Jones and seconded by Mr. A. D. Ferguson; Mr. S. P. Jones, proposed by Mr. G. R. Drinkwater and seconded by Mr. J. H. Field; M. McTurk, jun., proposed by Archdeacon Josa and seconded by Mrs. Barnes; and Dr. Percy Rendall, proposed by Mr. A. D. Ferguson and seconded by Archdeacon Josa.

A large amount of correspondence was read from different parts of the world. A letter was also read from Mr. C. H. Legge tendering his resignation. This was accepted with much regret.

Mr. A. D. Ferguson gave a short description of some new issues, with a display of three complete sheets of the Surinam provisionals, 2½ cts., 5 cts., and 12½ cts., which had recently been issued. The 2½ cts. and 5 cts. were printed in sheets of 50 stamps and the 12½ in sheets of 100, roughly printed and roughly perforated, but without gum.

Some discussion ensued on the suggestion that had been put forward from various sources that No. 1 of the *Journal*, which had been sold out on its appearance six years ago, should be reprinted in order to supply the various demands. It was finally resolved that it would not be wise to reprint the first number unless orders were booked for a few hundred copies. Mr. G. Hughes next showed his collection of British Colonials, mounted in one of S. Gibbons' Imperial albums. The chief sections of interest were the British West Indies, well represented in all issues.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Hughes.

A novel exhibit was suggested for the next meeting, viz. all members were asked to bring a small exhibit of twelve or more interesting stamps, these to include unchronicled varieties, historical and novel issues, rarities to be excluded if possible.

* August 28 (?).—ED. M. J.

City of London Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1912-13.

Hon. Presidents:

J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A. W. B. EDWARDS, B.SC.

J. R. BURTON, F.R.P.S.L.

President: H. W. WESTCOTT.

Vice-Presidents:

W. H. EASTWOOD, G. A. HIGLETT, J. A. LEON, B.A.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent:

A. G. KERRISON, 143 Culverley Road, Catford, S.E.

Hon. Librarian and Counterfeit Detector:

H. V. BRAND, 8 Broad Street Station, E.C.

Hon. Secretary:

DUNCAN PRINGLE, 38 Grasmere Road, Muswell Hill, N.

Hon. Treasurer:

J. L. GREEN, "Springhaven," Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, N.

Committee:

The Officers of the Society and G. F. M. CAMROUX, A. C. CONSTANTINIDES, E. GOWER, and E. R. WOODWARD.

Publication Committee:

F. F. LAMB, J. A. LEON, and H. W. WESTCOTT.

Honorary Trustees: W. H. EASTWOOD and J. L. GREEN.

Official Organ:

"The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

Headquarters for Meetings:

14 Broad Street Place, Liverpool Street, E.C.
(Adjoining Finsbury Circus).

PROGRAMME.—Season 1912-13.

1912.

- Oct. 9. President's Opening Address. Display by Members of Recent Acquisitions and Novelties.
Nov. 13. Display with Notes: "British Americans." T. G. Arnold. Competition: "Ten-minute papers." Any subject. (A Silver Medal will be awarded.)
Dec. 11. Display with Notes: "France." G. A. Higlett. Display: To be arranged.

1913.

- Jan. 8. To be arranged.
Feb. 12. Display with Notes: "British Africans." T. G. Arnold. Display: Georgian Issues to date. J. A. Leon, B.A.
Mar. 12. Display with Notes: "English, medium to later issues, with Officials." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Display: Forgeries and Reprints. A. J. Sefi.
Apr. 9. Display with Notes: "Siam." C. M. C. Symes. Competitive Display: "Any single issue specialized." (A Silver Medal will be awarded.)
May 14. Annual General Meeting.

Hull Philatelic Society.

Headquarters: Pryme House, Pryme Street, Hull.

REPORT FOR SEASON 1911-12.

IN presenting my report for last season I can congratulate members on one if not the most successful season in the history of the Society.

Membership.—We commenced the season with thirty-one members and finished with fifty-three, an increase of twenty-two.

Meetings.—We had a record attendance of twenty-three at the Annual Meeting. There was a total attendance of 192 at sixteen meetings, or an average of twelve per meeting.

Exchange Packets.—Seven packets were sent out, of a total net value of £530 1s. 5½d., and the total sales amounted to £82 18s. 2d. or 15½%. All accounts have been sent out and collected (with one or two exceptions).

I have to record the death of Mr. Walker, who had been connected with the Society since its inauguration.

Syllabus.—To enable me to get this out at an early date, will members notify me of their intention to make a display of any particular country or countries in the coming season?

Will members also notify me of any change in their addresses?

Annual Meeting.—This will be held on 23rd September at 8 p.m., and I hope there will be a big attendance of members. Will members who have suggestions as to alterations, amendments, and additions of the rules to make, please notify me at an early date?

I believe there is some dissatisfaction with the exchange packet rotation, and it has been suggested that all country or out-of-town members should be grouped together, the rotation being changed automatically, but this will have to be decided at the annual meeting.

I shall be glad to receive notification of any new members who wish to join the Society.

Sheets for October to be sent or handed in at the first meeting of October.

CHARLES H. WOOLF,
Hon. Secretary Hull Philatelic Society.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1912-13.

OFFICERS:

President: J. H. M. SAVAGE.
Vice-Presidents: J. BATH, P. A. FLETCHER.
Hon. Treasurer: E. J. OLDHAM, 20 Southdale Road, Rock Ferry.
Hon. Exchange Secretary:
W. SHANLEY, 4 Fontenoy Street, Liverpool.
Librarian: A. STUDLEY.

Committee:

A. S. ALLENDER, F. S. CHILCOTT.
R. S. ARCHER, JUN., T. PRICHARD.
Hon. Secretary: NEWMAN CLISSOLD, 18 Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Meetings will be held on the dates given at 7-30 in Ridgway's Café, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.

Visitors (including Ladies) are welcome.

SYLLABUS.

- 1912.
- Sept. 30. Presidential Address. "Notes on Fourth Philatelic Congress." By an Absentee. Display: Bavaria.
- Oct. 14. Paper: "Do Dealers promote Philately?" By John G. Cuthbertson. Display: Guatemala.
- " 28. Paper: "What is the ideal form of Stamp Collecting?" By Ferris S. Chilcott. Display: Austrian and Italian Levant.
- * Nov. 4. Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes, with lantern slides, on the "Rivadavia issues of the Argentine." By W. J. Cochrane (*President North of England Philatelic Society*).
- " 11. Paper and Display: "Antigua and Montserrat." By Jno. J. Darlow.
- " 28. Paper: "The Impressions of a Freelance regarding some Philatelic Points." By F. L. Goodman. Display: New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.
- * Dec. 2. Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: "Falkland Islands." By J. S. Gee (*Manchester Philatelic Society*).
- " 9. Stray Notes on "German States." By G. Burrow. Display: Prussia, Saxony.
- " 30. "My Ten Favourite Stamps." By all the Members.
- 1913.
- Jan. 13. Paper: "What the P. S. said." By R. S. Archer, Jun. Display: Ivory Coast, Senegal.
- " 27. Paper: "Some Early Philatelic Reminiscences." By P. A. Fletcher. Display: Straits Settlements.
- Feb. 10. Paper and Display: "Norway." By T. Prichard.
- " 24. Notes and Display: "Colonial Issues" of 1912. By the *Secretary*.
- Mar. 10. Paper and Display: "Sweden." By J. Bate
- " 26. (Wednesday.) Paper and Display: "Uruguay." By E. J. Oldham.

* Mar. 30. Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: "Italian States on original entries." By A. P. Walker (*Birmingham Philatelic Society*).

Apr. 7. A Friendly Chat on some Postage Stamps. By W. Shanley. Display: Transvaal.

" 21. Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution.

* These meetings are held at St. George's Restaurant, Redcross Street, Liverpool, at 8 p.m.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

SESSION 1912-13.

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The meetings are held in the Rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings, at 7-30.

SYLLABUS.

- 1912.
- Oct. 4. Paper: "Fiji." The President.
- " 11. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 18. "New Zealand," with Notes. B. Goodfellow.
- " 25. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- Nov. 1. Paper: "Mythology and Postage Stamp Designs." R. S. Archer, Jun. (*Liverpool Philatelic Society*).
- " 8. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 15. "Nevis," with Notes. Walter Oxley (*Leeds Philatelic Society*).
- " 22. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 29. "Malta," with Notes. J. E. Williams.
- Dec. 6. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 13. "France," with Notes. W. G. Hamersley.
- " 20. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- 1913.
- Jan. 3. "St. Vincent," with Notes. J. J. Darlow.
- " 10. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 17. "India," with Notes. John C. North.
- " 24. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 31. Paper: "Prussia." John H. Taylor.
- Feb. 7. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 14. Paper: "Prince Edward Island." P. L. Pemberton.
- " 21. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 28. "The 1840 Issues of Great Britain," with Notes. R. B. Sparrow.
- Mar. 7. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 14. "Japan," with Notes. F. J. Peplow.
- " 28. "Egypt," with Notes. 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.

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.

NOW READY.						£	s.	d.
Section 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
IN PREPARATION.								
" J.	1000	Stamps, all different, not duplicated above				14	0	0

COMBINATIONS.

NOW READY.						£	s.	d.
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
IN PREPARATION.								
" 221.	7000	Stamps, all different, formed of Sections 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.

A bonus of 2% of the number of stamps contained in each section is given gratis, i.e. each 500 packet contains 510, and each 1000 packet 1020 stamps.

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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.

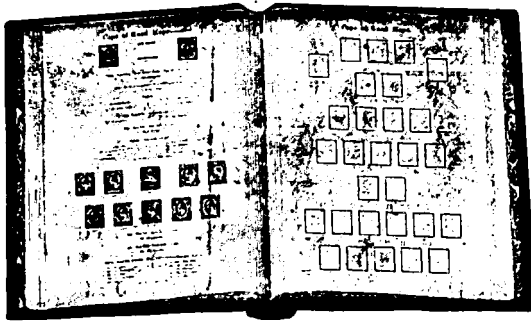
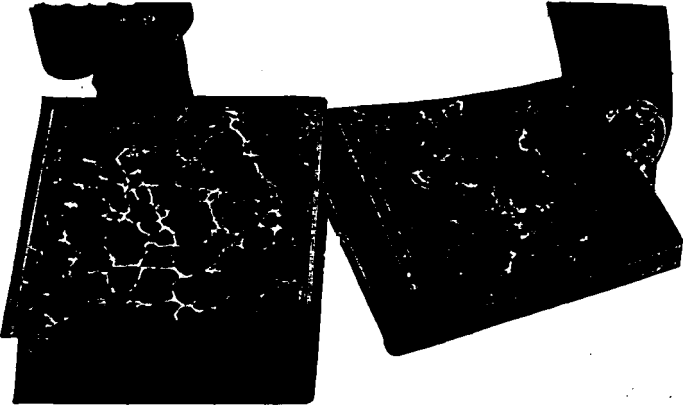
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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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.

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 figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section.	Price. Pages. s. d.	Section.	Price. Pages. s. d.	Section.	Price. Pages. s. d.	
1. Great Britain (10.11)	90..3 10	9b. Austria (3.12)	50..2 2	198. Tunis (6.10)	14..0 4	
WEST INDIES.			9c. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0 6	194. Upper Senegal & Niger (6.10)	8..0 8
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0 4	9d. Austr. P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0 10	196. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0 3	
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0 4	9e. Hungary (9.09)	26..1 2	198. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
4. Barbados (1.12)	14..0 8	9f. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1 4	197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0 4	
5. Bermuda (1.12)	6..0 4	100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1 2	198. New Guinea (6.10)	4..0 3	
6. British Islands (2.09)	6..0 4	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1 2	199. S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0 3	
7. Dominica (8.09)	10..0 6	102. Crete (10.09)	32..1 4	200. Kiautschou (6.10)	6..0 4	
8. Grenada (8.09)	14..0 8	103. Denmark (11.09)	30..0 10	201. Mariann Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16..0 8	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1 0	202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0 3	
10. Leeward Islands (8.09)	6..0 4	105. France (1.12)	34..1 6	203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0 3	
11. Montserrat (8.09)	6..0 4	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4 10	204. Togo (6.10)	4..0 3	
12. Nevis (8.09)	10..0 6	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0 6	205. Curaçao (7.10)	14..0 8	
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10..0 6	108. Baden (12.09)	6..0 4	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1 0	
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (8.09)	4..0 3	109. Bavaria (12.09)	30..1 0	207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0 8	
15. St. Lucia (8.09)	12..0 6	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0 3	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	11..0 8	
16. St. Vincent (8.09)	8..0 4	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0 3	208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0 4	
17. Tobago (8.09)	6..0 4	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0 4	209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4..0 3	
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22..1 0	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0 4	210. Angola (9.10)	22..1 0	
19. Turks Islands (8.09)	8..0 4	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0 4	211. Angra (9.10)	6..0 4	
20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4..0 3	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..0 3	212. Azores (9.10)	32..1 2	
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	4..0 3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0 3	213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20..0 10	
AMERICAN COLONIES.			117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0 3	214. Funchal (10.10)	6..0 4
22. British Columbia (6.08)	4..0 3	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0 4	215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20..0 10	
23. Canada (7.12)	22..1 0	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0 4	216. Horta (10.10)	6..0 4	
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0 3	120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0 4	217. Inhambane (10.10)	4..0 3	
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0 6	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0 4	218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14..0 8	
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0 3	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0 4	219. Macao (10.10)	26..1 2	
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0 3	123. Wurttemberg (1.10)	20..0 10	220. Madeira (10.10)	16..0 8	
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1 0	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0 4	221. Mozambique (10.10)	20..0 10	
29. Honduras (9.10)	10..0 6	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0 3	222. Mozambique Co. (11.10)	18..0 10	
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0 4	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0 8	223. Nyassa (1.10)	8..0 4	
AFRICAN COLONIES.			127. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0 10	224. Po ta Delgada (11.10)	6..0 4
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0 4	128. Greece (2.10)	42..1 10	225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	10..0 6	
32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)	10..0 6	129. Holland (2.10)	34..1 4	226. Portuguese India (10.10)	34..1 6	
33. Brit. East Africa and Somaliland Protect. (6.08)	10..0 6	130. Modona (2.10)	10..0 6	227. St. Thos. & Principe Is. (11.10)	20..0 10	
34. Br. S. Afr. & Rhodesia (8.10)	10..0 6	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0 4	228. Timor (12.10)	20..0 10	
35. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0 10	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	229. Zambesia (12.10)	10..0 6	
36. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	10..0 6	133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0 3	230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	20..0 10	
37. Gambia (9.10)	8..0 4	134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0 4	232. Elber. Ambohon, and Corisco (1.11)	8..0 4	
38. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0 4	135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0 6	233. Fer ardo Poo (1.11)	20..0 10	
39. Gr. Guianal West (7.08)	10..0 6	136. San Marino (2.10)	10..0 6	234. Philippine Is. (1.11)	28..1 2	
40. Lagos (10.10)	8..0 4	137. Sardinia (8.10)	10..0 6	235. Porto Rico (3.11)	18..0 10	
41. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1 0	137 Sicily (8.10)	4..0 3	236. Rio de Oro (3.11)	8..0 4	
42. Mauritius (9.10)	26..1 2	138. Tuscany (8.10)	10..0 6	237. Spanish Guinea (3.11)	8..0 4	
43. Natal (6.10)	26..1 2	139. Italy (Kingdom) (8.10)	28..1 2	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.		
44. New S. A. Repub. (7.08)	22..1 0	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1 2	238. Post-terms' Stamps (12.08)	6..0 4	
45. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0 4	141. Luxemburg (5.10)	32..1 4	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	64..2 8	
46. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0 3	142. Monaco (7.10)	10..0 6	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0 4	
47. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..1 2	143. Montenegro (7.10)	36..1 6	241. Newspaper Stamps (12.08)	22..1 0	
48. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0 4	144. Norway (9.10)	22..1 0	242. (Confed. States) (P. stamps' Stamps) (12.08)	14..0 8	
49. Seychelles (9.10)	8..0 4	145. Portugal (11.10)	42..1 10	243. (Confed. States) (General Issues) (12.08)	4..0 3	
50. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0 6	146. Roumania (12.10)	62..2 8	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0 8	
51. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6..0 4	147. Russia (1.11)	20..0 10	245. Guam (12.08)	4..0 3	
52. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0 3	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11)	16..0 8	245a. Panama Canal Zone (2.12)	12..0 6	
53. Sudap (9.08)	14..0 8	149. Finland (2.11)	14..0 8	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0 6	
54. Swaziland (9.08)	14..0 8	150. Russ. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18..0 10	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0 4	
55. Transvaal (11.10)	68..2 10	151. Servia (2.11)	20..0 10	248. Siam (12.08)	10..0 6	
56. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0 6	152. Spain (2.11)	62..2 8	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
57. Zanzibar (6.11)	18..0 10	152a. Span. P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	28..1 2	249. Argentine Republic (6.10)	2..2 2	
58. Zululand (10.08)	4..0 3	153. Sweden (3.11)	28..1 2	250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0 8	
59. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0 6	154. Switzerland (3.11)	28..1 2	251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2 6	
60. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0 8	155. Turkey (11.11)	64..2 8	252. Chili (6.10)	38..1 8	
61. Heligoland (10.10)	4..0 3	COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.			257. Colombia (7.11)	76..3 2
62. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0 3	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0 8	278. Antioquia (9.11)	26..1 2	
63. Malta (8.10)	6..0 4	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0 6	279. P. Oliver (9.11)	20..0 10	
ASIATIC COLONIES.			158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0 3	280. Boyaci (10.11)	6..0 4
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0 3	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0 3	281. Cauca (10.11)	20..0 10	
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..1 2	160. Bech (China)	10..0 6	282. Cundinamarca (10.11)	12..0 6	
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	28..0 10	161. Cochín (12.09)	4..0 3	282a. Magdalena (10.11)	4..0 3	
68. India (6.10)	24..1 0	162. Dabowey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0 6	283. Panama (10.11)	46..2 0	
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2 8	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0 6	284. Santander & Cucuta (11.11)	24..1 0	
70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0 10	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0 6	285. Tolima	14..0 8	
71. North Borneo (12.11)	26..1 2	165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0 4	255. Costa Rica (6.11)	40..1 8	
72. Sarawak (1.11)	8..0 4	166. " Guinea (1.10)	8..0 4	256. Dominican Rep. (7.11)	36..1 6	
73. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14..0 8	167. " Guineal Coast (1.10)	10..0 6	257. Ecuador (1.12)	82..3 6	
74. Johor (2.09)	8..0 4	168. " Somal Coast (1.10)	8..0 4	259. Guatemala (1.12)	28..1 2	
75a. Kelantan (10.11)	4..0 3	169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0 3	281. Haiti (1.12)	28..1 2	
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0 3	170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0 3	282. Honduras (5.12)	28..1 0	
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0 3	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0 3	285. Mexico (11.11)	72..3 0	
78. Perak (4.11)	12..0 6	172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..1 6	266. Nicaragua (5.12)	96..0 8	
79. Selangor (8.09)	8..0 4	173. Indian Settlements (8.10)	4..0 3	267. Paraguay (8.11)	44..1 10	
80. Snnrei Ujong (8.09)	6..0 4	174. Indo-China (8.10)	10..0 6	269. Peru (8.11)	62..2 8	
80a. Trengganu (10.11)	4..0 3	175. Ivory Coast (8.10)	16..0 8	270. Salvador (8.11)	98..4 2	
81. Fed. Malay States (8.09)	6..0 4	176. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2 4	
286. Alwar (5.12)	4..0 3	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0 8	275. Venezuela (9.11)	56..2 4	
287. P. amra (5.12)	8..0 4	178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0 10	REST OF THE WORLD.		
288. Bhopal (5.12)	28..1 2	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0 4	248. Arvstnia (5.11)	16..0 8	
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0 3	276. Afghanistan (12.11)	46..2 0
82. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11)	8..0 4	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0 3	250. China (4.11)	26..1 2	
83. Papua (8.11)	12..0 6	182. Niobe (4.10)	4..0 3	254. Congo (5.11)	10..0 6	
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (8.11)	4..0 3	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	4..0 3	258. Egypt (5.12)	18..0 10	
85. Brit. New Guinea (8.09)	6..0 4	184. Noei-Bé (4.10)	10..0 6	260. Hawaiian Is. (5.12)	22..1 0	
85a. Gilbert & Ellice Fro. (10.11)	4..0 3	185. Obok (4.10)	12..0 6	263a. Japan (1.12)	32..1 4	
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0 8	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0 3	282a. Japanese P.O.'s Abroad (1.12)	8..0 4	
86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..0 3	187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0 8	264. Liberia (2.12)	38..1 8	
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68..2 10	188. Ste. Marie de Mad. (5.10)	4..0 3	268. Persia (5.11)	68..2 10	
88. New Zealand (10.10)	72..3 0	189. St. Pierre & Miquelon (5.10)	10..0 6	271. Samoa (8.11)	8..0 4	
89. Queensland (11.10)	26..1 2	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0 3	272. Shanghai (8.11)	24..1 0	
90. South Australia (8.11)	44..1 10	192. Tahiti (4.10)	10..0 6	273. Siam (10.11)	22..1 0	
91. Tasmania (1.11)	30..1 4					
92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0 6					
93. Victoria (2.11)	44..1 10					
94. Western Australia (1.11)	22..1 0					

Philatelists ! Know One Another !

AS every day adds its quota to the great army of Stamp Collectors it becomes more and more desirable that the followers of the hobby should be able, at a glance, to recognize one another as such.

How much the tedium of many a long railway journey would have been beguiled if you had known that your fellow-traveller was a philatelist !

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EVERY COLLECTOR SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

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Edited by
Edward B. Evans.

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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."

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THESE are replete with interesting articles by the best writers of the past eighteen years, and a set should be in the library of every stamp collector; their cost will be returned tenfold by the useful information you will find contained in them.

Vol.	post-free	s. d.	Vol.	post-free	s. d.
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4	5	6	9	5	0
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6	6	6	18	4	0
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The *M.J.* was discontinued between June 30, 1908, and January 31, 1911.

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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
11.	Jan. to June, 1910	5	0
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 Oriel 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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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.

		NOW READY.		£	s.	d.
Section 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

COMBINATION PACKETS.

		NOW READY.		£	s.	d.
Packet No. 214.	1000 Stamps, all different, formed of Sections A and B			0	12	0
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" 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.

A bonus of 2% of the number of stamps contained in each section is given gratis, i.e. each 500 packet contains 510, and each 1000 packet 1020 stamps.

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**Special Bargains
For "M.J." Readers**

WAR!

**Montenegro.
1896.**

View of Monastery and Royal Mausoleum, near Cetinje, the Capital of Montenegro.

1 n., 2 n., 3 n., 5 n., and 10 n.
Set of Five values, unused, **9d.**

1 n. to 2 fl., complete.
Set of Twelve values, unused, **5/-**

We can also supply unused copies of the very rare 2 n. and 3 n. of this issue, with centre inverted, at **£8** each.

Bulgaria.

1911.

- 1 st., myrtle-green.
- 2 st., black and carmine.
- 3 st., lake.
- 5 st., green.
- 10 st., red.
- 25 st., ultramarine.
- 30 st., blue.

These stamps bear Portraits of King Ferdinand, or views of Bulgarian scenery, and are of special interest at the present time.

Special Bargain Price

for the set of Seven Stamps, used,

9d. Post-free.

Servia.

1911.

Portrait of King Peter in Military Dress.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 p., black	0 1	0 1
2 p., violet	0 1	0 1
5 p., green	—	0 1
10 p., carmine	—	0 1
20 p., yellow	—	0 2
25 p., blue	—	0 2
30 p., green	—	0 3

These are the latest Stamps with Portrait of the King of Servia.

BAHAMAS.

1912. King George.		s. d.
½d., green	—	0 1
2½d., ultramarine	—	0 4
4d., yellow	—	0 6
6d., brown	—	0 8
1s., grey-black and carmine	—	1 4

BARBADOS.

1912. King George.		s. d.
½d., brown	—	0 1
½d., green	—	0 1
2d., grey	—	0 3
2½d., ultramarine	—	0 4
3d., purple on yellow	—	0 5
4d., red and black on yellow	—	0 6

BOLIVIA.

1912. Type 23 surcharged with Type 40.
5 c. on 20 c., black and lilac . . . 22 6
We are informed that only about 300 of the above Provisional were printed, so that it is undoubtedly a very scarce stamp.

BOSNIA.

1912. New issue. Portrait of Emperor of Austria.
Inscribed "Austrian Military Post."

1 h., olive-green	0 1
2 h., turquoise-blue	0 1
3 h., lake	0 1
5 h., green	0 1
6 h., black	0 2
10 h., carmine	0 2
12 h., sage-green	0 2
20 h., bistre-brown	0 3
25 h., ultramarine	0 4
30 h., vermilion	0 5
35 h., blackish green	0 6
40 h., deep violet	0 7
45 h., olive-brown	0 7
50 h., Prussian blue	0 8
60 h., deep claret	0 9
72 h., deep blue	1 0
1 kr., lake-brown on cream	1 3
2 kr., indigo on blue	2 6
3 kr., carmine and green	3 6
5 kr., indigo-lilac on greyish	6 0

BULGARIA.

1912. Large stamp with Portrait of King Ferdinand, commemorative of the twenty-fifth year of his reign.

5 st., greenish grey	0 1
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CHILI.

1912. Type 50. Change of colour.

10 c., black and blue	0 2
-----------------------	-----

COCHIN.

Cat. No. 1911. Type 8. Large Portrait stamps.

26. 2 pies, brown	used 0 1
27. 3 " blue	" 0 1
28. 4 " green	" 0 1
30. 1 a., orange	" 0 3
31. 1½ a., mauve	" 0 4

CYPRUS.

1912. King George.

½ pias., green and carmine	0 1
30 paras, purple and green	0 2
4 pias., olive-green and purple	0 8
6 " sepia and green	1 0

DENMARK.

1912. Type 15. Numeral.

5 öre, green	0 1
10 " carmine	0 2
20 " blue	0 4

FRENCH P.O.'s IN MOROCCO.

1912. Stamps of 1902-10 surcharged as Type 7.

1 c., grey	0 1
2 c., claret	0 1
3 c., orange	0 1

GAMBIA.

1912. King George.		s. d.
½d., green	—	0 1
1d., scarlet	—	0 2
1½d., olive and green	—	0 3
2d., grey	—	0 3
2½d., blue	—	0 4
3d., purple on yellow	—	0 5
4d., black and red on yellow	—	0 6

GREAT BRITAIN.

October, 1912. New types. King George.
1d., scarlet 0 2
1½d., chocolate 0 2
3d., violet 0 4

MONTENEGRO.

Cat. No. 1910. Large Portrait stamps.

275. 5 paras, blue-green	used 0 1
276. 10 " carmine	" 0 2
278. 20 " olive	" 0 4
279. 25 " blue	" 0 6

PARAGUAY.

1912. Type 65 surcharged "Habilitado en VEINTE."

20 on 50 c., carmine	0 4
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PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1912. Type 25 perforated vertically, and surcharged on each half with new value.
(a) With "Republica" overprint.

1 real on 1 r., grey	0 6
1 " 2 r., orange	1 3
6 reis on 9 r., grey-lilac	1 6

(b) Without "Republica" overprint.

1 real on 2 r., orange	2 0
1 " 1 t., carmine	0 9
1½ reis on 2½ r., chestnut	1 6
1 " 9 r., grey-lilac	1 0
1½ " 4 t., blue on blue	1 3
2 " 2½ r., chestnut	1 6
2 " 4 t., blue on blue	1 0
3 " 2½ r., chestnut	1 0
3 " 2 t., brown	0 8
6 " 4½ r., green	1 0
6 " 9 r., grey-lilac	1 3

SALVADOR.

Cat. No. 1911. Type 102. Printed in one colour.

658. 1 c., red	used 0 1
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SPANISH GUINEA.

1912. New type, but issue is already withdrawn from use.
87 to 97. 1 c. to 1 p., set of eleven, unused 7 6
The above is the series described in the Supplement to the 1912 Catalogue.

TRAVANCORE.

Service 1911. Overprinted as Type 21.

101. 1 ch., indigo	used 0 1
102. 2 ch., bright carmine	" 0 2
103. 3 ch., violet	" 0 3
104. 4 ch., deep green	" 0 4

A BARGAIN.

We have a few copies of the **IDEAL ALBUM, No. 1012 (1911 Edition)**, which we must clear to make room for the New Edition. The usual price of the Album is 17/6, but we can offer them at the **Bargain price of 7/6, or post-free in U.K., 8/5.**



STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XX.

OCTOBER 31, 1912.

No. 238.

Death of Dr. A. Houison

WE greatly regret to learn, from the September number of *The Australian Philatelist*, that another of the great collectors and philatelic students of days gone by has been taken from us, in the person of Dr. Houison, whose name was well known some twenty years ago to philatelists in all parts of the world. We copy the following account from our contemporary:—

“By the death of Dr. Andrew Houison, on the 22nd of August, at his residence, 47 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales has lost one of its most valuable citizens, and Philately an equally valued pioneer, although he had given up collecting for many years past. Born in Parramatta in January, 1850, he made great progress in his scholastic career, and had obtained a M.A. degree at the Sydney University when only nineteen years of age. In order to qualify himself for a medical career, to which he was very partial, he went to Edinburgh University, and after three years' hard study, graduated M.B. and Ch.M. This was in 1873. The next year he returned to Sydney, and shortly afterwards was elected honorary physician to the Sydney Hospital. This was a great achievement for one of his age. For upwards of thirty-five years he acted as Secretary to the Medical Board, having been appointed in 1877. He was chairman of trustees of several institutions.

“It is, however, as an able historian, mainly of New South Wales, and old Sydney in particular, that the late doctor was recognized by the scientific men in Australia. The Australian Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and the first president, will certainly mourn his loss. He was also one of the editors of the Society's journal.

“To the older collectors of stamps in New South Wales, in fact all over the world, he is best known as one of the pioneers of Philately. Quoting from *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, which gives a philatelic history of the Doctor in its issue of February, 1888, we note that he started collecting as early as

1865, and amongst his treasures then was a ‘Sydney View.’ His collection increased slowly, and on leaving Newington College (of which he was captain) he parted with it in exchange for a pistol. In 1884, his son, who seems to have inherited the mania for collecting, brought the matter forcibly under his father's notice by showing him his assortment of stamps in an exercise book. This revived the old love of the Doctor for his early hobby, and little by little it grew until the collection numbered fully 12,000 varieties. On the 10th September, 1885, Dr. Houison took the chair at a meeting of collectors in Sydney, called for the purpose of forming a Philatelic Society. The outcome was the Philatelic Society of Sydney. The first meeting was held on the 21st September, and Dr. Houison was chosen as the first President. In course of time this Society became defunct. In June, 1887, Mr. Fred. Hagen brought under the notice of the Doctor the advisability of resuscitating the defunct Society. A meeting was called, and the Philatelic Society of Australia was formed in June, 1887. For some months previously he had been engaged upon the history of the early issues of New South Wales stamps, and succeeded in bringing to light many facts of great importance, and he embodied these in that interesting and valuable work, *The History of the Post Office, and of the Issue of Stamps in New South Wales*, published for him at the Government Printing Office, early in 1890. The edition was limited to a small number of copies, at 15s. each. The value of this work was quickly recognized by the leading philatelists of to-day, and the edition was soon exhausted. Copies now seldom come on the market, and when they do they bring a price far beyond that at which it was published.

“Of a cheerful and genial disposition, and kindly and courteous to all with whom he had any intercourse, he was recognized as a very lovable man by those who knew him. He was also a very attractive personality. He was a widower, and has left a family of two sons and a daughter, the eldest son being the Rev. S. Houison, of Adelaide.”

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition

Described by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I MUST say at once, and quite emphatically, that the members of The Junior Philatelic Society have achieved a great success from every point of view: they have given us a really good International Stamp Exhibition; the stamps well arranged and classified, plenty of room to move about, interesting side shows, good music, and last and not least, quite good catering in the refreshment department.

It is almost invidious to name any special person, where all have worked so well, but from all that I hear, I think special praise is due to Mr. F. J. Melville, President of the Society, Mr. H. F. Johnson, Hon. Sec. to the Exhibition, and Mr. H. H. Harland, who have all been untiring in the onerous work they have so kindly undertaken and so well carried out.

The Model Stamp Factory.

This department was a great success, and was crowded each day with collectors interested in the different processes of paper-making by hand and by machinery, making the plates, printing the stamps, and perforating the sheets. Four well-known firms most kindly undertook this work, viz. :—

Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Birchin Lane, London.

Messrs. Grover and Co., Ltd., Wharf Road, London, N.

Messrs. T. J. Marshall and Sons, Stoke Newington.

Messrs. Miller and Motley, 19 Cursitor Street, W.C

In paper-making by hand, visitors see the hand-mould dipped by the vatman into the semi-liquid pulp and passed to another man as a mass of pulpy paper and then dried and pressed between felts. Paper-making by machinery entails enormous machines, which could not be fixed in the space available, so the Committee secured a fine working model. At intervals short lectures were given explaining the processes.

Two different plates were shown of the "Ideal Stamp," which was printed at the Exhibition.

Messrs. Miller and Motley had prepared a small engraved plate of the model stamp, and a small copperplate press was shown printing from this plate.

Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton showed a large stamp-printing press in operation, upon which they printed the model stamp, by the typographic process, the plate used resembling those employed for printing the current British stamps.

Messrs. Grover and Co. installed two perforating machines, which perforated the ideal stamps with a comb perforation, gauging 15×14; one of these machines can turn out half a million stamps per hour.

Prizes for Stamp Designs.

The Junior Philatelic Society last January announced a competition for new designs of a 1d. stamp, and several hundred entries were received. A large selection of the designs sent in were on view, and some of them were of considerable artistic merit.

Dealers' Stalls.

The outer walls of the Horticultural Hall were fringed with dealers' stalls, and not only was the London trade represented, but dealers were also present from Birmingham and Liverpool. Our publishers did not take a stall, as they have discontinued this form of advertisement, having found by experience that it pays best to keep their stock books at their office, and there be able to show clients any country that may be wanted, rather than to take a small selection to an exhibition.

The Exhibition Post Office

was of great service and a large amount of business was done, all letters posted there bearing the special postmark of the Exhibition; the newest Georgian stamps were also on sale.

A Philatelic Club

was established in one of the Committee rooms and was in charge of Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, the well-known Swedish collector, who has now settled down in this country.

The club was a great convenience, and was much used by the visitors.

The Catalogue

is exceptionally good and contains the fullest details of all the arrangements in connection with the Exhibition: a plan of a portion of London showing the situation of the Hall; a capital plan of the Exhibition; full descriptions of the Model Stamp Factory, with copious illustrations of the machines; an interesting account of the Stamp Printers to the Exhibition, Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, with illustrations of different portions of their works; a number of photographs of the judges and of other collectors; pictures of the best designs sent in for the model stamp; and last and most important, a very copious descriptive list of the various collections exhibited.

Taken altogether this is one of the best exhibition catalogues I have seen.

The Opening Ceremony

took place at 4.30 p.m. from the raised balcony at one end of the Hall.

Mr. F. J. MELVILLE said that it was his pleasing duty to welcome all the visitors, especially those coming long distances from foreign countries; he would not say more now as he would have various opportunities during the week. He had much pleasure in introducing the Postmaster-General—

The Right Hon. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., who said that stamp collecting was one of the most delightful and one of the most interesting of hobbies. For many years it was a hobby in which he himself took a great interest. He was now a distributor of stamps on a very much larger scale than he used to be a collector. Every day he furnished the public of these islands with about eight millions of penny stamps and about nine million stamps of other varieties. It was

decided that the Mint should itself engrave the stamps instead of going to a contractor, and that the contract for the printing should be thrown open to competition instead of being renewed by the firm which had printed the stamps for many years. By that change they were able to effect a saving to the taxpayer of about £40,000 a year. In order to save that sum it was well worth while undertaking the difficulties attendant upon that new enterprise. He must admit the effect was in the early days to produce a stamp which was not in every respect as ideally satisfactory as they might all have desired. He thought that those difficulties, so far as the production of the stamps was concerned, had been overcome. As to the design of the stamp, his lion, which had not been treated with the kindness that could be desired, had gone back to his cage, and they had now a different and, he thought he might say, really satisfactory design for the penny stamp by the same distinguished artist.

Proceeding, Mr. Samuel said that he had seen the design which was the outcome of the competition organized by that Society, and it appeared to him to be a good stamp, but he did not know whether it was parental bias that made him think his stamp was even better. (Laughter.) During the time the Exhibition was open he hoped two more of the series of King George stamps would be in use—the three-halfpenny stamp, which would be in design the same as the present halfpenny stamp, but with the King's Head in profile instead of being three-quarter face. That stamp, he hoped, would be available on Wednesday. The new twopence-halfpenny stamp, which would be the same in design as the new penny stamp, would be available at the end of the week. Then as fast as the plates could be prepared and the printing done the remaining issue would be placed before the public.

Preventing Fraud.

Of course, Mr. Samuel went on to say, comparisons were frequently made, and to the disadvantage of our present-day stamps, with the early issues in the reign of Queen Victoria. And especially had it been said the present stamps did not compare very favourably if they were put side by side with the original red penny Queen Victoria Head. But that was particularly because those stamps were printed by the engraved process, which allowed a good deal more ink to be used, and gave the stamp a much stronger body of colour. That process, however, was open to one grave practical disadvantage. If it was used for revenue and cancelled with pen and ink a fraudulent person could obliterate the erasion and use the stamp over again for revenue purposes without damaging the ink. Well, those early Victorian stamps were only used for postage, and when the stamps were used both for revenue and postage, then it was no longer possible to use that process, and other processes had to be substituted in order to prevent fraud.

He should like to tell them, however, that when the Queen Victoria stamp was first produced it also was received with unenviable comment, and a few weeks ago a correspondent sent him a cutting from an old newspaper of seventy years ago indignantly denounc-

ing the Government of that day for producing those stamps instead of the Mulready envelope. That newspaper said: "Are we to be made to lick stamps for the Government? Why should we have this adhesive stamp forced upon us and be unable to send our letters through any other process?" (Laughter.) He might mention that he showed that cutting to Mr. Lloyd George, who was very much soothed on reading it. (Renewed laughter.) In conclusion, Mr. Samuel mentioned that there were 25,000 different kinds of stamps, of which the British Empire was responsible for 7000.

Sir JOHN HENNIKER HEATON, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Samuel, said that the British Post Office of to-day was the greatest and most trustworthy in the whole world. For many years he complained of a number of things wanted in the Post Office, but what he did emphasize was that that great business was the meanest in the world. Now all those petty meannesses were disappearing. Sir John also said that he could assure the Postmaster-General that there was less crime amongst stamp collectors than amongst any other class of men with which he came in contact.

He had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Postmaster-General.

Major E. B. EVANS said that he had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. In days gone by stamp collectors were not always in such good odour with high Post Office officials as they are now; their accumulating of stamps was regarded with no little suspicion, they were even supposed to be capable of endeavouring to clean stamps for the purpose of defrauding the revenue. Now, however, they were regarded as excellent customers, who bought large quantities of stamps and expected no postal service in return. Still, they did sometimes get a return of a very pleasant kind, such a return as they received that day, in the presence there of the Postmaster-General to open their Exhibition, and for that they returned him their very hearty thanks.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, in returning thanks, said that he was delighted that Sir John Henniker Heaton, his old friend and enemy, should have moved this vote. Sir John had for many years been a great and efficient critic of British Postmasters-General, and through his efforts many reforms had been adopted. He had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

This was carried with acclamation.

LIST OF MEDALS AWARDED.

		Judges.		
		E. D. BACON.	ALBERT COYETTE.	
		L. L. R. HAUSBURG.	NILS STRANDELJ.	
		BARON A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.	R. B. YARDLEY.	
Class A.				
SECTION I.				
1.	Baron A. de Worms	.	.	Great Gold
2.	S. Loder	.	.	" "
SECTION II.				
4.	A. J. Warren	.	.	Great Gold
3.	Dr. A. Chie-a	.	.	Gold
5.	V. Beaujeux	.	.	"

		Class B.				SECTION III.	
		SECTION I.		81.	H. M. Ahrens		Silver Gilt
6.	W. M. Gray		Gold	80.	J. D. Ragg		Silver
9.	L. A. B. Paine		Silver	Class F.			
7.	T. H. Hinton		Bronze	SECTION I.			
		SECTION II.		84a.	A. S. M. Low		Gold
		No exhibit.		83.	C. L. Harte-Lovelace		Silver Gilt
		SECTION III.		85.	R. W. H. Row		" "
11.	R. M. R. Milne		Silver Gilt	SECTION II.			
13.	J. C. Sidebotham		Silver	91.	W. Jacoby		Silver
10.	H. Clark		Bronze	90a.	C. A. Howes	Mr. Field's	Bronze
		SECTION IV.		88.	L. W. Crouch		Bronze
15.	Mendel and J. R. M. Albrecht		Silver Gilt	Class G.			
14.	J. R. M. Albrecht		Bronze	102.	C. L. Pack	Baron Leijonhufvud's	Great Gold
		Class C.		SECTION I.			
		SECTION I.		98.	H. Wade		Gold
17.	E. R. Ackerman		Gold	92.	W. J. Cochrane		Silver Gilt
18.	H. M. Hepworth		Silver	93.	C. L. Pack		" "
19.	O. K. Trechmann		Silver	94.	A. Ashby		Silver "
		SECTION II.		96.	E. W. Floyd		" "
20.	C. L. Bagnall		Silver	SECTION II.			
		SECTION III.		101.	C. L. Pack		Gold
30.	H. Grey		Gold	100.	J. N. Luff		Silver
25.	Major H. C. French		Silver Gilt	SECTION III.			
27.	W. M. Gray		" "	106.	C. L. Pack		Gold
22.	H. Grey		Silver "	104.	S. C. Buckley		Silver
		SECTION IV.		Class H.			
41.	H. H. Harland	Mr. Field's	Gold	SECTION I.			
39.	A. J. Séfi		Gold	No exhibit.			
37a.	H. P. Ereaud		Silver Gilt	SECTION II.			
34.	J. C. North		Silver	107.	C. L. Harte-Lovelace	Mr. Adutt's	Silver Gilt
36.	Miss F. Graham		Bronze	108.	E. Klein		Bronze
40.	J. E. Williams		" "	Class I.			
42.	A. S. M. Low		" "	SECTION I.			
		SECTION V.		110a.	A. Wehn		Gold
47.	E. M. Taylor		Silver Gilt	110.	J. C. Sidebotham		Silver
46.	M. H. Horsley		Silver	SECTION II.			
44.	L. A. Adutt		Bronze	111.	W. H. Fordham		Bronze
		Class D.		SECTION III.			
		SECTION I.		112.	C. F. Harriss		Bronze
55.	K. Gunther		Gold	SECTION IV.			
54a.	R. Wedmore		Silver Gilt	114.	Mrs. Field		Gold
48.	J. Schieb		Silver	113.	T. Allen		Silver
56.	K. Hiemann		" "	115.	P. Beaumont		Bronze
50.	H. J. Reckitt		Bronze	SECTION V.			
53.	E. Metzkes		" "	116.	J. Ireland		Bronze
		SECTION II.		Class J.			
57.	H. J. Reckitt		Silver	SECTION I.			
		SECTION III.		129.	V. A. Cazalet	Mr. Melville's	Cup
61.	R. Koehler		Gold	SECTION II.			
64.	Baron E. Leijonhufvud		" "	120.	D. A. West		Gold
62.	W. von Polansky	Mr. Field's	Silver Gilt	118.	W. B. Haworth	M. Coyette's	Silver
60.	P. Kohl		Bronze	118a.	H. Burnett-Bruce		Bronze
		SECTION IV.		SECTION III.			
68.	Commandant G. Aupele		Gold	125.	R. Schunck		Silver
67.	Mrs. A. H. Bridson		Bronze	127.	L. H. White		Bronze
		SECTION V.		SECTION IV.			
69.	T. W. Hall		Silver	128.	H. R. Holmes		Silver
70a.	E. Metzkes		Bronze	SECTION V.			
72.	J. Schmidt		" "	129b.	A. Pollitz		Silver
		Class E.		129a1.	F. S. Chilcott		Bronze
		SECTION I.					
73.	G. Brueckner		Silver Gilt				
74.	J. A. Steinmetz		Bronze				
		SECTION II.					
75.	Capt. G. S. F. Napier		Gold				
78.	A. H. Davis	Mr. Field's	Silver				
76.	G. H. Dannatt		Silver				
77.	W. B. Calvert		Bronze				

Class K.

SECTION I.

132.	Capt. G. S. F. Napier	Silver Gilt
134.	W. P. Costerus	Silver
131.	H. Rehlen	Bronze
133.	W. T. Wilson	"
135.	L. D. Raay	"

SECTION II.

136.	H. Rehlen	Silver
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Class L.

SECTION I.

137a.	H. J. Crocker	Gold
137.	Dr. A. Chiesa	"
139.	H. L. Hayman	Silver Gilt
142.	J. C. Sidebotham	Silver

SECTION II.

144.	M. K. Maier	Silver
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Class M.

SECTION I.

145a.	R. B. Sparrow	Silver
147.	G. B. Duerst	"

SECTION II.

154.	H. L. Hayman	Silver
150.	W. Corfield	Bronze
152.	M. Giwelb	"
153.	A. E. Glarewald	"

SECTION III.

156.	H. Clark	Silver
158.	E. Zumstein	Bronze

SECTION IV.

159.	H. Clark	Bronze
160.	G. H. Holland	"
160a.	W. Nake	"

Class N.

SECTION I.

162.	H. Griebert	Silver Gilt
163.	F. J. Melville	" "
161.	D. Field	Bronze

SECTION II.

164.	P. Kohl	Silver
164b.	The New England Stamp Co.	"
164c.	Capt. P. Ohrt	"
166.	C. Schmidt	"
167.	Sveriges Filatelist Forening	"

SECTION III.

173.	P. L. Pemberton and Co.	Silver Gilt
171a.	Junior Philatelic Society	Silver
169a.	British Guiana Philatelic Society	Bronze
170.	D. Field	"
171.	H. Griebert and Co.	"
172.	P. McCraw Mann	"

SECTION IV.

174a.	P. Kosack	Silver Gilt
176.	Philatelisten-Verein Bern	" "
174.	P. Kohl	Bronze
177.	L. Schneider	"
178.	Sveriges Filatelist Forening	"

SECTION V.

180a.	P. Kohl	Silver Gilt
180.	D. Field	Silver

SPECIAL GOLD MEDALS AWARDED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd.
Messrs. Grover and Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Miller and Motley.

CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITS.

Class A.

Championship.

Section 1. Great Britain and Colonies.

Ceylon. **BARON A. DE WORMS.**

This well-known collection has often been shown and described, but each time Baron Anthony has something new to show us, and he is also continually replacing stamps by choicer specimens.

The following are a few of the gems :—

Imperf.—4d., two mint unused, unique pair and several singles, used.
" 8d., two mint unused, and several fine used.
" 9d. " " pair " and several " singles, used.
" 2s. " " " pair " and several " singles, used.
" 10d., mint block of four.

Perf. wmk. Star.—Unused blocks of four of 4d., rose-red, 8d., yellow-brown, and 2s. in shades.

No wmk.—Unused blocks of four of 5d. and 1s.

Crown and CC.—Unused, three copies of the exceedingly rare 2d., yellow-green.

Great Britain. **MR. S. LODER.**

Mostly in fine condition and unused, many rare blocks, and the following special rarities (all *unused*, unless noted otherwise) :—

2d., blue, 1840, four blocks of six.
1d., 1841, imperf., plate 10, entire sheet of 240.
1854, 2d., large crown, perf. 16.
4d., small garter, on *blue*.
4d., medium garter, on *blue*, pair and single.
9d., yellow-brown, plate 5.
10s. and £1, wmk. anchor, *blue* paper.
£5 on *blue* paper.
1876. 8d., brown (not issued), pane of sixty.
Also a fine lot of Officials, Postal Fiscals, and used stamps, and one of the collections of the imperf. imprimatur proofs.

Section 2. Foreign Countries.

Buenos Ayres. **DR. A. CHIESA.**

This is beyond any doubt the finest and largest collection of these stamps in the world.

Dr. Chiesa is searching for all the varieties of type of the "Ship" stamps, with the idea of reconstructing the plates when he can find sufficient material.

The following is a résumé of the gems in this grand collection :—

2 p., 20 unused, 47 used, and 6 on letters.
3 p., 6 " 27 " " 4 "

Two of the 3 p. are on one letter, addressed to "Dn. Bartoleme Mitre."

4 p., 7 unused, 15 used, and 2 on letters.
5 p., 6 " 13 " " 1 "

The 5 p. is on a letter addressed to John M. Gowland, Montevideo, and one of the 4 p. is on a letter addressed to José Maria Champrean, Corrientes.

The 4 and 5 pesos stamps on letters are exceedingly rare.

4 rs., brown, 28 unused, 56 used.
" " " " 16 " 48 "
" " " " 23 " 112 "

The 1 p. are shown in the 48 types, but, of course, not arranged in correct order.

" 10 " p., blue, 15 unused, many used.

Some extremely rare essays of the head issue, including :—

- 4 rls., black on *white*.
- 1 and 4 rls., black on *blue*.
- 4 rls., green on *green* and green on *blue*.
- 1 p., blue on *yellow*.

Holland and Colonies. MR. A. J. WARREN.

This well known and well studied collection has been shown on several occasions, but Mr. Warren always contrives to show us new discoveries and new gems that he digs up somewhere in Epsom, perhaps on the classic racecourse?

Of Holland, first issue, there is a complete proof sheet of 100, in *black*, arranged in four panes of twenty-five. All the printings of the issued stamps are shown, with a special study of stamps with dated postmarks, to show the order in which the various shades appeared.

The "retouch" varieties have been carefully worked out; a recent discovery is a 10 c. of the first plate, retouched on the outer line and also in the background on both sides. Mr. Warren has found out that this retouch was done by Wiener himself, *before* the plate was put to press.

Of the 1864 issue there are blocks of fifteen of the 5 c. and thirty of the 15 c., both in mint condition.

In the 1872 issue I noticed "Die proofs," taken both before and after the figures were inserted.

- 1869. 10 c., perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, a block of fifteen.
- " Type I. 10 c. and 15 c., used, perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
- " " II. 15 c., three used, one being on a letter.
- 1874. Perf. 14, large holes, complete set.

In the Postage Due stamps, Mr. Warren has discovered, by the identification of six permanent minor varieties, that one lot of plates was used in 1870, a new lot for the stamps of 1881 to 1893 (none of which show the six minor varieties), but that the old plates were used over again in 1894, and the minor varieties thus reappear. Here is a striking example of the value of close observation of minor details leading to an interesting discovery.

In the *Dutch Indies* collection there is a fine series of letters prior to the introduction of postage stamps. Mr. Warren shows letters dating from 1789 to 1816, with postmarks indicating the amount to be paid on receipt. The earlier of these marks were used during the control by the East India Company; in 1811 there were other marks used, during the time that the French under Napoleon were in power; in 1811 to 1814 we have the postmarks of the British occupation; and lastly the Dutch took and kept the group.

The interesting and rare "adhesive labels" were used between 1845 and 1847, and the translation of the inscription on one of them reads: "Carried on by Land Mail and postage to be paid 2 g. 16 c., copper."

These labels, like the postmarks previously mentioned, indicated the postage to be paid when the letters reached the addressee in Java.

Switzerland.—V. BRAUJEUZ.

I described this collection somewhat fully when it was exhibited before. The chief addition seems to have been a reconstructed sheet of the 10 c. Rayon series, *all unused*.

The collection contains a fine lot of the old Cantonal stamps, including *Zurich* 4 rp. on letter, 6 rappen a strip of the five types unused; *Geneva* 5 + 5 c. on letter; *Winterthur* 2½ rp., pair on letter; and a good lot of all the later issues.

Class B. Great Britain.

Section 1.

M. W. GRAY.

A magnificent specialized collection, quite worthy of being entered in the Championship class, where I hope to see it in the next Exhibition.

After the collection of Lord Crawford this is, beyond doubt, *the* finest collection of our stamps in the world. I can only mention a few of the better things in this and other collections, as we now have great pressure on our space and must cut all description as short as possible.

A speciality has been made of blocks and entire panes of rare essays and colour trials, and to my mind one of the charms of this collection is the beautiful and interesting way in which it has been written up, a work that must have meant many months' hard labour by Mr. Gray.

- 2d., blue, 1840, block of fourteen.
- 4d., small garter on *white*, strip of three, *unique*.
- 4d., " on *blue*, four copies.
- 4d., medium garter on *blue*, two copies.
- 6d., 10d., and 1s., octagonal, fifty-nine grand specimens, including pairs and strips.
- 10s. and £1, wmk. anchor on *blue*.
- £5 on *blue*, two copies.

The Official stamps are very fine, and include that very rare set the 5s., 10s., and £1, King's Head, with "I. R. OFFICIAL"; the 1s. Govt. Parcels, with inverted overprint, etc. etc.

Hinton, J. H.—A collection of used and unused stamps, containing interesting varieties of plate numbers, control letters, and Circular Delivery Co. stamps, etc. etc.

Lindner, Miss A. J.—A small collection, with the plate numbers of the lower values fairly complete.

Paine, L. A. B.—A collection very strong in used copies, and remarkably so in strips and large blocks of the early issues; amongst these a block of eighteen 1d., black, on a letter would be a difficult thing to match; there is also a fine lot of British used abroad.

Section 3.

Clark, H.—A grand collection of the Circular Delivery stamps, from all the towns that used them, including some very rare varieties.

Milne, R. M. R.—Oxford and Cambridge College stamps.

Olt, C.—British used abroad, a good collection.

Sidebotham, J. C.—Another interesting collection.

Section 4. Postal Stationery.

Albrecht, J. R. M.—Two exhibits, one of British postal stationery generally, and one of Mulready covers, caricatures, etc., including sheets of Mulready 1d. and 2d., some rare varieties of the proofs on India paper, and other interesting items.

Hinton, T. H.—A general collection of postal stationery of the United Kingdom, from 1840–1912.

Class C. British Empire.**Section 1.***British Guiana.* THE HON. E. R. ACKERMAN.

A fine and well specialized collection, including many rarities and a grand lot of blocks of the early issues:—

1850. 8 c., *green*, cut to shape, on a letter.
 " 12 c., *blue*, cut square, on a letter.
 1852. 1 c., *magenta*, block of four, pair, and two singles.
 " 4 c., *blue*, three copies (one on a letter).
 1853. 1 c., various types, strip of three, pair, and eight singles.
 1856. 4 c., *magenta*, no less than three fine, cut square copies of this rarity are here shown.
 1862. Partly reconstructed sheets of the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., all extra fine specimens with roulette showing all round in most cases.
 1881. 1 c. on 12 c., overprinted "OFFICIAL," entire sheet with margins, forty stamps in four rows of ten.

British Guiana. H. M. HEPWORTH.

1850. 12 c., *blue*, and a fair lot of the later issues, in all shades and perforations.

Ceylon. O. K. TRECHMANN.

A nearly complete collection, almost all the varieties being shown, and many of them in unused as well as in used condition. The rare imperf. stamps are well represented:—

- 4d., three singles, one extra fine.
 8d., three singles, one of them used on a letter with a 1d., to make up the 9d. rate.
 9d., four singles, all fine.
 1s. 9d., four singles.
 2s three "

Section 2.*British New Guinea and Papua.* C. L. BAGNALL.

A remarkable collection, including a large number of Queensland stamps used in New Guinea; a rare set of four proofs without the figures of value; the issued stamps in all varieties, with many sheets, errors, varieties of postmarks, etc., altogether a wonderful lot.

New South Wales. H. R. G. CLARKE.

This wonderful collection has been often shown, and is well known to my readers. Nearly a hundred Sydney Views *unused*, and reconstructed sheets of used copies; and complete plates also of the Laureated and the Registered stamps. The later issues are most complete, even in the very rarest varieties.

Section 3.*Barbados.* H. GREY.

A fine specialized collection, very complete and containing many beautiful specimens of the stamps with the rare early perforation. Also:—

- 1s., *blue*, error of colour, three copies.
 1d. on half of 5s., a mint pair and two used pairs.

Good collections of *Barbados* are also shown by Messrs. C. A. Stephenson and W. H. Tarrant.

Canada. MAJOR H. C. FRENCH.

A superb collection of the highest rank, full of beautiful specimens of the stamps of this popular country:—

- 6d., on *laid* paper, four pairs.
 12d. " " fine used.
 4d., imperf., strips of five and six.
 7½d., six copies.
 10d., on thick paper, one unused, five used, and one on a letter.

10d., on thin paper, one on a letter, two pairs, and five singles.

6d., on thick wove paper, three on letters.

6d., perf., on letter.

The later issues throughout are equally fine.

Cape of Good Hope. WM. M. GRAY.

A grand specialized collection, with a wonderful lot of the popular triangular stamps, including eighty woodblocks, amongst them being a pair of 1d., red, and four singles unused, 4d., blue, two unused, 4d., deep blue, one unused, and fine copies of both the errors.

Nevis. H. J. RECKITT.

A nice collection, containing a few uncut and some reconstructed sheets; fine copies of the stamps of all the issues, among them being the 1s., green on *blue* paper and the scarce 1s., on *laid*. In the 1883 issue there is an unused pair of the ½d., with *black* surcharge.

Trinidad. H. GREY.

An excellent specialized collection, almost complete in both used and unused; an unused copy of the "Lady McLeod" local and two used on letters. There are over eighty of the scarce *blue* lithographed stamps, and most of the rarities in the varieties of perforation and watermark.

Section 4.*Cyprus.* J. C. NORTH.

This collection is well known as the finest one of Cyprus in existence. Of rarities I note:—

- 1d., plate 208, vertical pair, top stamp not surcharged.
 1d., plate 174, strip of three.

There are all the 1d. plate numbers complete, also complete sheets, etc. etc.

Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies. MISS F. GRAHAM.

British stamps used in Gibraltar and the regular issues complete. A scarce thing is a fine mint pair of the (10 c.) *error* without value.

Gibraltar. A. MATTANA.

Another fine specialized collection, very strong in British stamps used in Gibraltar, among them the error 2½d. lettered "F.H.F.L." All the regular stamps are shown unused and used, and there are two copies of the *error* (10 c.) without value.

Heligoland. H. P. EREAUT.

This is a really superb special collection, with a great many rarities among the used stamps, which show numerous scarce postmarks, such as Cuxhaven, Geestemunde, and Hamburg. All the printings of the reprints are also shown.

Kashmir. A. J. SEFI.

An interesting and large collection, including many sheets, but lacking some of the really rare stamps.

Malta. J. E. WILLIAMS.

A large and well specialized collection, including British stamps used in Malta, a fine lot of used stamps with early postmarks, and a good lot of blocks. The scarce 4d., imperf., is here, both unused and used.

St. Helena. H. H. HARLAND.

I think that this is one of the best studied and most carefully written-up collections in the Exhibition. Mr. Harland is already well known by his articles in the interesting publications of "The Philatelic

Students' Fellowship." I cannot do better justice to Mr. Harland's work than by quoting from the description in the catalogue :—

"The collection is introduced by an illustrated study of the plate from which the whole of the stamps of this Colony were printed between the years 1856 and 1890.

"The result of this study is claimed by the exhibitor to place the specializing of the stamps of this Colony on a hitherto unknown basis, as it brings with it the possibility of the reconstruction of the settings of the rarer surcharges."

Many rare proofs and essays are shown as well as the rarity of St. Helena, the 6d., *lake*, without surcharge.

Sudan. MR. A. S. MACKENZIE LOW.

A fine and well specialized collection, containing all the known varieties and errors, and many things not hitherto catalogued. Entire sheets are shown of all the values of the first issue, the 1 and 5 mils. with inverted overprint in all the types, and a strip of three of the 5 piás., one stamp having a *double* overprint.

Section 5.

Grenada. H. J. RECKITT.

A good collection, containing most of the rare errors, such as the "SHLLING" error; a mint, unsevered pair of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of 1883, with large diagonal overprint; and half a sheet (thirty stamps) of the 1d. on 2s. of 1891, with *inverted* surcharge, one stamp being the variety with wide space between "TWO" and "SHILLINGS."

St. Lucia. M. H. HORSLEY.

A collection famous for the large blocks it contains of the early issues; e.g. of the first issue :—

1d., two blocks of twenty-eight each.
4d., two " twelve "
6d., two blocks of twenty-four and of eight.

Amongst other rare items in this grand collection I must not omit to mention unique blocks of ten and six of the overprinted 1s., orange, of 1884.

Tonga. E. M. TAYLOR.

One of the finest, if not the finest, collections of these stamps in existence. Many stamps are shown in whole sheets, and all known errors are included, many of them in blocks. This collection contains several errors that are not known to exist in any other.

Class D. Europe and Colonies.

Section 1.

Alsace and Lorraine. J. SCHIEB.

A specialized collection showing the postmarks used before, during, and after the war, arranged in alphabetical order. I described this fine collection when shown at the Berne Exhibition; it has taken the owner nearly thirty-five years to make, and contains some four thousand stamps.

Baden. A. E. GLASEWALD.

A specialized collection; remarkably strong in used stamps, with all varieties of postmark.

Bosnia. H. J. RECKITT.

A remarkable and interesting collection very strong in blocks of four, with the varieties of perforation practically complete. There are also some very interesting and rare essays, proofs, and colour trials.

German States. F. KLARBACH.

A fine lot of used rarities, many on letters, including :—

Baden, 12 kr. "Rural Post."

Brunswick, 1864, *roul.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. and 1 sgr.

" " *percé en arc*, 3 sgr.

Bremen, 1867, 7 gr., black on *yellow*, pair on letter.

Hamburg, 1864, 9 sch., pair on letter.

Oldenburg, a truly grand lot.

German States. L. M. KOENIG.

Baden, 9 kr., brown, printed on both sides.

Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black, block of four trebly printed.

Prussia. R. WEDMORE.

A pretty collection with the stamps in choice condition, including many blocks and some copies with scarce postmarks.

Saxony. K. GUNTHER.

I described this gem of a collection after the Berne Exhibition. It is magnificent in proofs and essays, some of them of the greatest rarity.

Saxony. K. HIEMANN.

An enormous collection of Saxony stamps, highly specialized, and including sheets, blocks, stamps on letters, etc. etc.

Of the first issue, 3 pf., red, there are twelve copies, including a pair used on a letter.

A number of postal decrees are also shown, and a grand series of stamps showing varieties of postmark.

Section 2.

Greece. H. J. RECKITT.

A very choice collection, almost complete in unused stamps in perfect condition, and including a remarkable lot of blocks of four, and a few entire sheets.

Section 3.

Roumania. R. KÖHLER.

An exceedingly interesting, complete, and valuable collection, among the best in the Exhibition. The used and unused stamps are kept separate, and are in fifteen large volumes. There are about 1300 proofs and essays, many of great rarity, and I may remark here that I am very pleased to see that so many of the larger exhibits contain such items as these, which are of great historical interest.

All students who want to really understand their stamps, and to know how they were designed, and the various stages through which they passed, should include all that they can get, while yet attainable, in the way of essays, proofs, and colour trials.

Mr. Köhler has grand copies of the circular stamps, the superb unused copy of the 81 para from the "Mann" collection, and fine specimens of the 27, 54, and 108 para, the latter on a letter.

In Issue II there are *originals* of the rare 5 par. *black*, on both *white* and *blue* paper.

There are also many interesting and uncatalogued varieties in this grand collection.

Russia and Poland. W. VON POLANSKY.

A very fine and almost complete collection, which I rather fully described after the Amsterdam Exhibition. It is strong in errors, such as stamps with inverted centres, also in stamps with varieties of postmark.

Sweden. BARON E. LEIJONHUFVUD.

A grand collection, perfect in stamps, proofs, essays, writing up, and arrangement, and one of the best collections in the Exhibition. I can only mention a few things to show the strength of this exhibit.

- 3 sk. bco., fifteen unused, twenty used.
 4 " a unique unused block of twenty-five, a block of four, and three copies of the very rare *grey-blue* stamp, unused.
 6 " ten unused.
 8 " thirteen unused.
 24 " nine "
 17 öre, grey, blocks of four and eight.
 12 öre, printed on both sides, two used.
 20 öre, error "TRETIO," no less than four unused and five used copies.
 1891 issue, five öre, *brown*, error of colour.

And many other rare and valuable stamps.

Section 4.*Portugal.* MRS. A. H. BRIDSON.

This well-known collection has been shown on several occasions, and I have described it in the *Monthly Journal*. The stamps are all in superb condition, and unused and used are arranged separately.

A few of the rarer things I noted were:—

1870. Perf. 11. 25 reis.
 " " 14. 5, 10, 25, 80, and 100 reis.

Spain. COMMANDANT G. AUPECLE.

A good specialized collection, exceptionally strong in blocks of used stamps. e.g. :—

1850. 12 c., blocks of six, six, four, three, two, two, two.
 1851. 2 rls., unused, and pair and single used.
 1852. 2 rls. " and pair and two singles used.
 1854. 2 c. on *white*, a superb block of six unused.
 1855. 1 rl., *blue*, error, in a block of twelve.

This exhibitor shows a fine lot of stamps of the early issues with rare varieties of postmark.

Section 5.*Danish West Indies.* T. W. HALL.

A superb collection, well studied and written up. Of the 3 cents of 1867, on *white paper*, there is a full sheet of hundred, with full margins. The varieties of paper and printings are all shown, also errors of perforation, etc.; proofs and essays complete the exhibit.

German Colonies. CARL OTT.

A large collection, very strong in used, including an immense number of German stamps used in the Colonies before the overprinted stamps were available.

Levant. J. SCHMIDT.

A collection strong in the Russian Levant stamps, and containing some interesting blocks.

Class E. America.—Section 1.*United States.* G. BRÜCKNER.

An interesting and valuable collection in eight volumes. I note the following:—

1851. 1 c., Type 1, two fine used copies.
 1875. Reissues. 7, 10, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents.
 1880. Reissues. 2, 7, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents.

United States. J. A. STEINMETZ.

Another good collection very strong in colour trials, essays, etc., and containing many stamps on original covers.

Section 2.*Brazil.* CAPTAIN G. S. F. NAPIER.

One of the great attractions of the Exhibition, and a collection that shows an immense amount of original study throughout, from the issues of 1843 to those of the present day.

The 1843 issue is wonderful, and Captain Napier is continuing on a large scale the work so ably commenced by Mr. Stanley Mann, the arrangement of these stamps in their numerous plates. The following plates are commenced, and some of them are complete:—

- 30 reis, nine different plates.
 60 " six " " (including a block of twenty).
 90 " six " " (including a block of eighteen).

And there are large numbers of stamps not yet allotted to any plate.

The 1845 issue is also exceptionally strong, the gems being a block of six of the 180 reis and a block of eight of the 600 reis.

The recent reprints of the 10, 20, 30, 60, 180, 300, and 600 reis of 1850 are shown in entire sheets; only two sheets of each were made when I was in Rio de Janeiro three years ago, and the other set has been cut up, half being in our own collection and half in that of Mr. W. W. Mann.

In the 1890 issue an interesting vertical pair of 100 reis is shown, the upper stamp of which has no frame and the lower has the frame inverted. The pair has been used.

In the 1900 issue there is a fresh addition to the forgeries made and used to defraud the Government; the 200 reis, all *blue*, has to be added to the 300 reis and 500 reis that I have previously described.

In the 1905 issue there are the recently discovered stamps, printed on the Revenue paper with a different watermark; these are described elsewhere in this number.

There is also here a grand lot of very rare essays, die proofs, colour trials, etc., including some that are probably unique.

This is, to me, one of the most interesting of the exhibits, but space will not permit me to describe it more fully.

Chili. G. H. DANNATT.

After Mr. Hall's famous collection of Chili this is probably the best in Great Britain.

One of the most interesting things here is a trial impression from the first plate of Perkins Bacon and Co., consisting of two whole rows and a portion of the third row, from the top of the sheet, showing the whole of the inscription in the upper margin. It is printed in rich *red-brown*, and the paper is deeply *blued*.

The general issues are well represented in *used* stamps, but the unused are not much in evidence, showing how really *rare* these stamps are, as Mr. Dannatt has been looking for them for years.

There are thirteen of the lithographed 5 c., with some of the minor flaw varieties. The later issues are mostly in blocks of four, and there are some varieties imperforated between, etc.

Chili. W. B. CALVERT.

A general collection, with many interesting varieties of the Marine Officials, essays, proofs, etc.

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCAIU

(Continued from page 263.)

THE stock of stamps in Cuba beginning to run out, endeavours were made to supply these wants by taking, successively, the steps indicated in the following Notices:—

“Central Office of Revenues and Statistics.”

“The 25 cent. de peseta stamps being nearly exhausted, and there being no time to make a fresh requisition on the National Factory so as to obtain stamps at a sufficiently early date, the Intendant-General of the Treasury has decided, by a Decree of this date, that, in the places where the stamps in question are lacking, use shall be made of those inscribed ‘GIRO,’ of the value of 10 cent. de escudo, the equivalent of 25 cent. de peseta.

“Published for the information of the public.

“Havana, the 16th of October, 1873.

(Signed) “RAFAEL GONSALEZ JAUER.”

“Central Office of Revenues and Statistics.”

“The existing stock of the 50 c. de peseta postage stamps being very limited, and in order that it may be made to last as long as possible, the time being insufficient for sending an order to the National Factory, use will be made, in place of them, of the ‘GIRO’ stamps of the value of 1 escudo, equal to 2 pesetas 50 c., for the franking of packets, the amount of which equals that sum, and also of stamps of other values of the same nature for the franking purposes for which they may be required.

“This Notification, in virtue of a Decree of the Intendant-General of the Treasury, to be published for general information.

“Havana, November 3, 1873.

(Signed) “RAFAEL GONSALEZ JAUER.”

“Central Office of Revenues and Statistics.”

“The existing stock of the 25 c. de peseta * ‘GIRO’ stamps being greatly reduced and being at the present time employed in place of the postage stamps of the same value, and there being no other values on hand that can be substituted for the latter, His Excellency the Illustrious Intendant-General of the Treasury has decided, by a Decree of this date, that the postage stamps of the year 1870, of the value of 10 cent. de escudo, equal to 25 cent. de peseta, shall be employed for the franking of private correspondence, until the new kinds of stamps which should be sent out by the National Factory shall have been received.

“To be published for general information.

“Havana, November 21, 1873.

(Signed) “M. CRESPO QUINTANA.”

Issue of October and November, 1873.

(Provisional Stamps for Cuba only.)

1. Fiscal stamps of 1868, with the Arms of Spain in an oval band, enclosed in a tall rectangular frame lettered “GIRO” at top and with the value below. Perf. 14. Used as 25 c. de peseta postage stamps (Oct. 16, 1873).

10 centimos de escudo, yellow-bistre.

* Should be 10 cent. de escudo.

2. Fiscal stamps of the same design and date, used as 2 pesetas 50 centimos postage stamps (Nov. 3, 1873).

1 escudo, yellow-bistre.

3. Postage stamps of 1870, of the type with emblematical head representing Spain. Used in the place of 25 c. de peseta postage stamps (Nov. 21, 1873).

10 c. de escudo, green.

Variety.

Cut in half and used for half the value.

Half of 10 c., green (used for 12½ c. de p.).

We have seen or heard of other fiscal stamps that have been similarly employed at this period, and this is in no way surprising in view of the great lack of postage stamps. The Post Office Department, although the use was not officially authorized,* must have nevertheless passed as postage stamps the following:—

1. Fiscal stamps with the Arms of Spain, inscription “POLICIA” and date “1873.”

31 c. de peseta, blue.

50 „ „ black.

62 „ „ brown.

The 31 and 62 c. de peseta do not correspond with any postal rate, and we wonder what they were used for.

2. Fiscal stamps with the Arms of Spain, inscription “LIBROS DE COMERCIO,” and date 1873.

50 c. de peseta, green.

* * *

If there was a stamp famine in Cuba, there was, on the other hand, an abundance in Porto Rico, that colony having extraordinary supplies from Cuba on account of the difference in the currency; it was for this reason that, when the supply of stamps for February arrived from the mother country, Porto Rico continued to use the overprinted stamps which it had only recently thus adapted.

In Cuba the new postage stamps made their appearance on the 1st of February, 1874, as shown by the following document; the provisionals were suppressed at the same time.

“Central Office of Revenues and Statistics.”

“The Intendant-General has decided, by a Decree of this date, that the stamped paper of the current year shall continue to be made use of until the end of January next.

“To be published for general information.

“Havana, December 3, 1873.

(Signed) M. CRESPO QUINTANA,

“Director-General.”

* The Notice dated November 3 authorized the use of other values of the “Giro” series, besides the 1 escudo and the 10 c. authorized in the previous month. M. Hanciau does not appear to have met with any others possibly used, but perhaps that notice was taken as covering fiscal stamps of other natures.—Ed. M.J.

Issue of February 1st, 1874.

(For Cuba only.)

Design of 1871, showing a seated figure holding an olive-branch; date 1874. White paper; perf. 14. The gum is usually *white*, but that of the 25 c. de p. is sometimes *brown*.

- 12½ c. de p., brown-bistre, pale brown-bistre.
- 25 " " ultramarine (pale to bright), violet-ultramarine.
- 50 " " lilac, bright violet, mauve, slate, deep slate.
- 1 peseta, carmine, bright carmine.

Varieties.

1 peseta, carmine; *imperfurate*.

Cut in half and used for half their value.

- Half of 12½ c., brown-bistre.*
- " 25 c., ultramarine.
- " 50 c., lilac.

A fiscal stamp of 1874, inscribed "LIBROS DE COMERCIO," has also been seen used for postage.

25 c. de p., deep violet.

We must suppose that the stock of stamps received was not a very large one, since they were only put in use in February, and were exhausted in June, on which account stamps that had long been withdrawn from circulation were issued afresh. This circumstance would also account for the use of the fiscal stamp mentioned above.

The following Notice was published:—

Central Office of Revenues and Statistics.

"His Excellency the Director-General of the Treasury has decided that, as the postage stamps of the current year are almost exhausted, that is to say, those of the value of 25 and 50 c. de peseta, there shall be employed in their place the stamps of the year 1870,† pending the receipt of stamps from the National Factory.

Havana, June 27, 1874.

(Signed) "ANTONIO MATOS,
"Head of Department."

Issue of June 27th, 1874.

(For Cuba only.)

Reissue of the postage stamps of 1870, with emblematical head representing Spain.

- 10 c. de escudo, green.
- 20 " " yellow-bistre.

We have also heard of fiscal stamps employed for postal use at this period:—

Fiscal stamp of Cuba and Porto Rico, with the Arms of Spain, inscription "POLICIA," and date "1874."

50 c. de p., brown.

Stamp of the same class cut in half diagonally and used for half its value.

Half of 2 p. 50 c., violet.

Forged Stamp that passed for Postage.

1 peseta, carmine.

* * *

Porto Rico, having exhausted its supply of 25 c. de peseta postage stamps of 1873, brought into use the stamps of 1874, which had been received there but had been hitherto kept in reserve. These did not appear until the latter part of 1874.

* What rate, we wonder, did this represent?—Ed. M.J.

† These are the 10 and 20 c. de escudo, the equivalents of the 25 and 50 c. de peseta.

Issue of September (?), 1874.



Design of 1871, dated 1874 (the stamps of Cuba of the same year), but overprinted, as a preventive of speculation, with two paraphs this time—that of the Governor and Captain-General, Señor Lauranzo Sanz, and that of the head of the Treasury, Señor Antonio Belmonte—again in reduced size and placed vertically. We have had an opportunity of seeing the Belmonte paraph upon an official document; that upon the postage stamps is but a bad imitation. The paraphs are typographed in *black*, somewhat better than in the previous issue; the clichés are of lead, and the two paraphs are separate, so that they are not always placed in the same alignment.

(a) White gum.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.

(b) Brown gum; rendering the paper brownish.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.

Variety, with the paraphs upside down.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.

This is the only value that received this overprint, the stamps of 1875 having arrived in time to be put in use on the 1st of January of that year.

The paraphs sometimes show little differences, which we find repeated on blocks of stamps. We think that these are due to the fact that the clichés, being of lead, were easily damaged. The differences are as follows:—

1st Paraph. The upper end at right is sometimes shortened, and the balls [or loops] at left altered in shape; the curved lines at left are also altered.

2nd Paraph. The upper part has four short lines of unequal length, sometimes of different form; they are also nearer together, and their length varies; the upper part of the kind of figure "8" that comes lower down has a hollow [or dent] varying in size and shape; the last line spreads out to left more or less in certain cases.

These variations are of no great importance, we acknowledge; but we have thought it best to point them out so that the varieties may not be taken for imitations.

* * *

The oversea colonies received stamps of a new design, with the Arms of Spain, for the New Year.

Issue of January 1st, 1875.

(1. For Cuba only.)



The design of the 10 c. de p. stamp of Spain, 1874, was altered for use in the West Indies, the inscription at top being replaced by the word "ULTRAMAR" and the date, and the value at foot by those required for use in the colonies. Engraved by D. Luis Planol and surface-printed at Madrid in colour on white paper; perf. 14.

12½ c. de p., violet (pale to bright), mauve.
25 " " ultramarine (pale, bright, deep).
50 " " green (pale to bright), yellow-green (pale to bright).
1 peseta, bistre (pale to bright).

Varieties, cut in half, diagonally, for use as half their value.

Half of 25 c. de p., ultramarine.
" 50 " " green.

Imperforate.

12½ c. de p., violet,
25 " " ultramarine.
50 " " green.

We have the following fiscals, Arms of Spain, and date 1875, with postal obliterations:—

(a) Inscribed "LIBROS DE COMERCIO," with postmark "HOLGUIN 6 FNE" (January) "ISLA DE CUBA."

25 c. de p., black.
50 " " green.

(b) Inscribed "POLICIA," with postmark "HOLGUIN 22 MAI ISLA DE CUBA."

50 c. de p., rose.

(c) Inscribed "RECIBOS."

Half of 1 p. 25 c., lilac.

Essay.—We have seen on ordinary white paper, gummed, type of the postage stamp,

12½ c. de p., violet.

(2. For Porto Rico only.)

The same stamps; overprinted in *black* with the paraps employed on the stamps of 1874, printed in the same manner and showing the same peculiarities.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.
50 " " green.
1 peseta, bistre.

Varieties.

(a) With the overprints inverted.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.
50 " " green.
1 peseta, bistre.

(b) With the right-hand paraph only.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.

(c) With the left-hand paraph only.

50 c. de p., green.
1 peseta, bistre.

* * *

The above stamps were replaced on the 1st of January, 1876, by postage stamps with the head of Alfonso XII, who had been King since the 30th of December, 1874.

Issue of January 1st, 1876.



Profile to right of King Alfonso XII in an oval, similar to the design of the stamps of Spain, 1875, enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed "ULTRAMAR, 1876," at top, value at foot, and "CORREOS" in the centre of a Greek-pattern border at each side. In the corners are a Castle (for Castile) and a Lion (for Leon), respectively, and in each spandrel a fleur-de-lis. Engraved by Eugenio Julia y Gover (whose initials "J.G." on the base of the neck are not always visible), and surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on white paper; perf. 14.

(1. For Cuba only.)

12½ c. de p., yellow-green (pale to bright), bluish green.
25 " " lilac, pale lilac, mauve, violet.
50 " " ultramarine (pale, bright, deep).
1 peseta, grey-black, black.

Varieties.

(a) Paper turned quite *brown* by the *brown* gum.
1 peseta, grey-black.

(b) Imperforate.

50 c. de p., ultramarine.
1 peseta, black.

(c) Cut in half diagonally and used for half their value.

Half of 25 c. de p., lilac.
" 50 " " ultramarine.

A copy of the 25 c. cut diagonally has been seen obliterated on the 25th December, 1875, which seems to show that this value was employed prematurely, on account, no doubt, of the exhaustion of the stock of 1875.

In spite of the prohibition of 1870, cut stamps continued to be used; indeed the editor of *L'É Postillon* tells us that the majority of the covers in his possession with these fragments of stamps came from official correspondence of Havana and Cardenas.

Essays.—The following are known printed on *dark green* paper:—

12½ c. de p., green.
25 " " lilac, black.
50 " " blue.
1 peseta, black.

(To be continued.)





PAPER OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS.



PAPER OF THE FISCAL STAMPS.

Brazil

SOME UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES

By CAPTAIN G. S. F. NAPIER

MUST a year ago I announced, in my articles in *The London Philatelist*, two very important discoveries which I had made. The first was that there were three distinct types of the engraved 100 reis of the Southern Cross type; the second being my discovery of the five types of the 100 reis of 1894. It is with great pleasure that I take up the pen to describe a discovery of almost equal importance.



Some months ago Mr. E. B. S. Benest wrote to me from Rio de Janeiro to say that he had heard a rumour that the watermarked stamps of 1905 had been found on fiscal paper. Inquiries made at the Mint elicited the information that at the end of the order they ran out of the proper paper, and that some sheets of various values were printed on fiscal paper.

Mr. Benest very kindly secured for me sheets of various fiscals, illustrating the different watermarks in existence, and we found therefrom that the letters were in all cases about the same size as those on the true postal paper, i.e. 14 mm. high. The first thing, therefore, was to hunt for stamps bearing a letter, or letters, which do not occur in "CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL." The first to turn up was a stamp with the letters "IM," and to cut a long story short we eventually found that the paper actually used was that watermarked "REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO." All the values have turned up on this paper, except the 1000 reis, i.e. 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis. In the accompanying illustrations the letters of the normal watermark appear to be thicker than those of the fiscal, but this is due to the fact that the letters had to be traced over in order to reproduce them.

Issue of 1884-88.

I find that there are two varieties of type of the 20 reis of this issue. The original die had a faint coloured dot in the centre of the large letter "R."

This dot was reproduced in the first plates made, and generally shows distinctly on the *olive-green* stamps,



but not on the 20 reis, *myrtle-green*. The 20 reis, *olive-green*, may be found *without* this dot, but copies are distinctly scarce. Probably the change was made in plates manufactured just before the substitution of *myrtle-green* for *olive-green* ink.

**

Unchronicled Varieties.

The following are a few new varieties, which I showed at the Exhibition:—

100
1898
100

- 1898. *Newspaper stamp surcharged as Type 56.*
- 200, in *black*, on 100 reis, violet, surcharge inverted.
- 200 " " 100 reis " surcharge double.
- 1000, in *red*, on 700 reis, ultramarine, surcharge inverted.
- 300, in *blue*, on 200 reis, black.

1898

50 RÉIS 50

Newspaper stamp surcharged as Type 58.

100, in *blue*, on 50 reis, yellow-green; perf. 11½.

1899 (?). 10 reis, Type 49, perf. 11 compound with 5½-7.

Postage Due Stamp.



1895-1901. 300 reis, dull blue, perf. 12½-14.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

A Sack of Stamps from Africa, but, alas, not Triangular Capes!!

THE Strand, London, is, I consider, the centre of the world for buying stamps, and many a visitor brings in curious parcels, generally of but little value, but occasionally the other way about.

This month an Arab of the educated class, called, and sold us a small sack full of used stamps, many on portions of the original covers and all collected from merchants in Abyssinia, Djibouti, etc. The French Colonial stamps were a nice lot, being chiefly Somali Coast, Djibouti, Alexandria, Suez, and French Levant, but *the find* was a grand lot of used Abyssinians, some in blocks of 10, 20, etc., and mostly provisionals of the past six years. Amongst these we have found over a dozen varieties that are not given in our new Catalogue, and which it is too late to include now, as the early portion is already printed off. The pick of these stamps will be included in a new stock book of Abyssinia.

A **British North American Collection** has recently been acquired, and will be priced up for sale next month, if not disposed of in the meantime. The collection consists, chiefly, of stamps in mint condition, but when the owner could not get unused stamps, he took fine used and sometimes kept both.

Amongst the rarities I note a few things:—

Newfoundland.

Scarlet-vermilion 2d., 4d., and 1s., unused.
 " " " 1s., three used.
 Orange-vermilion 4d. " unused.
 6d., two "

New Brunswick.

3d., red, a fine pageful.
 6d., yellow, two unused and two used.
 1s., purple, used only.

Nova Scotia.

1d., red-brown, a fine pageful, including several pairs and strips.
 6d., green, in shades, four unused, six used.
 1s., purple, superb unused.
 1s., mauve " "

In the other stamps the collection is exceedingly strong in blocks, sometimes in blocks of nine to twenty, but more especially in blocks of four. The collection of these blocks would be almost impossible to duplicate.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in the "M.J."

Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles.

AN exceedingly fine and valuable book containing a lot of valuable stamps from recent purchases.

The Bahamas are a choice lot, there being over fifty of the *no watermark* stamps, and a fine lot of the later issues, with scarce blocks, colour trials, etc.

The Nevis stamps are a valuable lot, strong in the stamps of the first type, as we have recently added considerably to our stock of these.

The stamps of the Seychelles—that ever-popular little country—are exceptionally fine and very complete in all the issues, including many errors, with double and inverted surcharges and some uncatalogued varieties.

British East Africa.

A remarkably fine lot of these stamps, including the balance of the collection formed by Lord Crawford and recently purchased by our publishers. This book contains a grand lot of errors, some of them not catalogued; imperf. varieties in blocks of four and in pairs; stamps imperf. between in pairs and blocks; and, in fact, is very complete in every variety and in the rarities.

Cyprus and Uganda.

A fair average book only; both the scarce plate numbers of Cyprus and the rarer early issues of Uganda have sold very well, and the stock is considerably reduced, but there are still some nice things left in both countries, and purchases this winter will, no doubt, fill in many gaps.

Falkland Isles, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria.

A very good book, strong in all the issues of these popular and quick-selling stamps. A number of rare provisionals will be found among the Niger Coast, and many fine blocks and varieties in the other countries.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

The stamps of these two countries, along with the other West African Colonies, are always in great demand, and it is difficult to keep up a fine stock, but this new book contains some superb recent purchases, and in Gambia I note that there are no less than fifty-nine copies of the scarce 4d. and 6d., imperf., including pairs and blocks of four.

The Gold Coast stamps are equally good and include a fine lot of the stamps perf. 12½, fine mint copies of the 1d., blue, wmk. CA, two mint copies of the rare 20s., carmine and green, and many other fine things.

Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, and Malta.

A fair average book, strong in the older issues and containing some interesting errors and varieties.

Grenada and St. Christopher.

The Grenada stamps are a good lot, with some fine unused early 6d., in singles and pairs. The provisionals include a number of rare varieties, such as 4d. on 2s., orange, upright "d," several singles, and in a pair with the ordinary stamp; 1d. on 2s., no stop after "d"; 1d. on 8d., brown, unused pair with in-

verted surcharge, etc. etc. The St. Christopher stamps are also a good lot, specially strong in unused.

Jamaica, Leeward Isles, Montserrat, Virgin Isles.

A very popular and good-selling group of West Indian stamps. The Jamaica are a fine lot, very strong in "pine-apples," both unused and used, and there are a good many of the rarer errors in the 2½d. on 4d. and in the Official stamps. The other colonies are well represented in all issues, and in the Leeward Isles stamps I have to record two varieties not hitherto catalogued:—

1897. *Jubilee Issue.* The ½d. and 2½d., both with double overprints. The 2½d. is in a pair, one stamp with double and the other with normal overprint.

Natal.

A fair book only; the middle issues and early provisionals of this country have sold very well during the past year, and we have not been able to replace them. Among the scarce embossed stamps of the first issue there are about ten of the 1d., several rows of the 3d., half a dozen of the 6d., and a 9d., blue, a rare stamp with fair margin. The later issues are fairly well represented.

Papua and British Solomon Islands.

We have recently purchased a large specialized collection of Papua, and have amalgamated part of it with this new book, which is by far the finest stock book of Papua stamps that we have ever made up. There are large numbers of entire sheets, stamps on letters, copies with scarce postmarks, and specimens showing the interesting flaws and varieties are carefully noted. Even advanced collectors should find much to interest them in this fine new book.

St. Lucia and Tobago.

The St. Lucia stamps are a very fine lot, especially in the old issues, and most of the modern issues are well represented, but the "Fiscal Postals" are rather poor. The Tobago are a fair lot, and include the scarce £1, CC, mint, and other good stamps.

St. Vincent.

A really fine book, with a grand lot of rare stamps in the early issues, and many of the rarer provisionals, such as 4d. on 1s., vermilion, etc., but rather short in the more modern stamps.

Sudan.

A remarkably fine stock book very strong in both unused and used stamps of all the issues. The first issue includes a number of panes of sixty stamps,

showing the arrangement of the types, etc. The later issues include some rare provisionals, postmarks, etc. The balance of the collection of Lord Crawford is now included in this fine book.

Trinidad.

A really fine stock book, strong in the old issues and very complete in all the modern stamps. The lithographed stamps are a good lot with some fine specimens in bright colours. The pin-perf. stamps are strong and include a fine 4d. pin-perf. 12½, with a really good lot of the issues with clean-cut and rough perforations. There is also a fine copy of the famous Local, the "Lady Macleod," but penstroked as usual.

Abyssinia.

A fine new stock book is now ready, and it contains a wonderful lot of used stamps from a large quantity of correspondence from this country that we recently acquired. A number of rare errors and uncatalogued varieties are also included in this new book.

Austria.

Two large and very good volumes strong in mint copies of the early issues, and with the later varieties of paper and perforation all well represented. These books also contain a good many uncatalogued and scarce varieties, such as pairs imperf. between, stamps with the figures in the four corners omitted, with the figures on the back, etc. etc.

(Colombia) Panama, Santander, Cucuta and Tolima.

Two good books of this group of stamps have just been made up. There are many rare and uncatalogued errors amongst the provisionals of Panama, and the provisional stamps of Santander and Cucuta are a grand lot, including almost all the rare types and errors, many of them *se tenant* with the normal variety.

Denmark.

A very fine stock book containing a wonderful lot of blocks of four in the early issues, all in mint condition. The 1864-8 issues are exceptionally fine, and many rare shades are shown in blocks, including some of the rare *imperf.* stamps. Among the used there are about twenty copies of the 1851 2 R.B.S., blue, several on letters, a stamp that is rapidly becoming scarce.

Liberia.

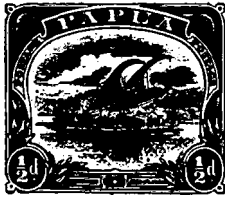
A good book with almost all issues well represented; there are also many uncatalogued errors, such as pairs imperf., pairs imperf. between, stamps with inverted centres, errors of colour, stamps with surcharges on the back, etc. etc. Specialists will find much to interest them in this new volume.



Papua

THE 2½d., S.G. TYPE 7, PERF. 12½

By W. T. ELLIOT, B.A. Cantab.



THE 2½d. of this type was received in England at the end of November, 1910. I have endeavoured to point out that the modern tendency was to produce the stamps of this colony in deep bright colours. This time the printers excelled themselves, as the colour is no longer a Postal-Union *blue*, but is more of a *violet-blue*. To show how striking is the change, a perfect sheet was offered to me as a possible "error of colour." We now know that this was not an error, but the correct colour. However, it is possible to find several shades, not only in the colour of the framework, but also in the intensity of blackness of the vignette.

The printers evidently decided at last that more care must be taken with the work. The stone for the frame of this value appears to have been corrected, and so very minute are the points of difference (if any at all as far as some of the stamps are concerned) that twelve of the thirty stamps on the sheet must be classified as normal. An attempt was at last made to eradicate the space which occurred in the match-box shading on the right of the Maltese cross on No. 20 of the sheet, but only a slight improvement was made in this direction.

The varieties are as follow :—

No. 1. The first "p" of "PAPUA" is low down on the tablet, while the last "A" is high. There is a very faint break in the frame of the vignette under the second limb of the first "A."

No. 2. The "PAPUA" tablet is very slightly thickened over the first "A" and under the second "A." There is a dot after "POSTAGE" on the left, and the "T" of "POSTAGE" on the right is broken thus : "T."

No. 3. The "PAPUA" tablet is dotted under and between the limbs of the first "A," and very slightly thickened under the second "A." A coloured dot occurs on the frame of "POSTAGE" on the right under the "P."

No. 4. The first "p" and the left limb of the first "A" of "PAPUA" are very low down on the tablet ; the second "p" and the second "A" are very high, making the tablet appear to be thickened under the first "p" and above the last "A."

Nos. 5, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 are normal.

No. 6. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened at the base between the "p" and "U" and under the first limb of the second "A" ; the serif at the base of the first limb of the second "A" begins with a dot.

No. 7. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened under the first "p" under the middle of the first "A," and under the second limb of the second "A." The top line of the Maltese cross is dented on the left.

No. 8. The serif of the second "p" of "PAPUA" is very long and very thick on the right side, while the second "A" is low down on the tablet.

No. 9. The "U" of "PAPUA" has a break in the centre of the base, while the first limb of the second "A" is broken just below the cross-bar ; there is a dot attached to the extreme end of the "PAPUA" tablet.

No. 10. The first limb of the second "A" of "PAPUA" is shorter than the second limb, which nearly touches the base of the tablet. The top of the "G" of "POSTAGE" on the left touches the frame ; the "O" of "POSTAGE" on the right touches the frame beneath. When the margin is attached to this stamp, a large dot will be found upon it.

No. 11. The "PAPUA" tablet is very slightly thickened under the beginning of the first "p." The frame of "POSTAGE" on the left is broken at the top between "G" and "E."

No. 12. The base of the second "p" of "PAPUA" is out of the curve made by the base of the rest of the letters, and is low down on the tablet ; the colouring above the cross-bar of the second "A" is represented by a dot.

No. 15. The "PAPUA" tablet is very slightly thickened over "UA" ; each letter of "PAP" has a coloured dot. The "p" of "POSTAGE" on the left has a dot after it, while the base of the "E" rests on the frame.

No. 16. The lower arm of the sail on the right is cut into, almost severing it into two parts.

No. 17. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened over "U," while the letters "UA" are placed low down on the tablet.

No. 18. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under the first "p," which is low down on the tablet ; the first limb of the "U" is very thick, while the last "A" appears to be narrower than usual.

No. 19. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under the first "p" and under the second limb of the first "A" ; the "U" is placed very high up on the tablet. There is a small dot outside the frame of the design on the upper left.

No. 20. The space appearing on the match-box shading is not so large as in the 1d. of this type, showing that an attempt has been made to correct this irregularity; there is, however, still a small space. The upper leaves on the right are blotched as well as shaded.

No. 26. The first limb of the first "A" of "PAPUA" nearly touches the base of the tablet, and is lower than the second limb.

With regard to the normal stamps, I do not wish it

to be believed that they are absolutely identical, although several may be. But the points of difference are so extremely minute that it is quite impossible to describe them with such clearness as can make them of use for identification purposes. If, therefore, any reader interested in these Papua stamps (S.G. Types 5 and 7) has any difficulty in fixing the positions of any stamps on a sheet, I should be very pleased to assist him, if he will forward the stamps to me and enclose stamp for return postage.



Despotic Ways of Liberian Post Office Officials

By E. C. HENDERY

IN January of this year I happened to have the fortune (!) to spend a day in Monrovia, the capital of the Liberian Republic. Our boat, one of Elder, Dempster's comfortable steamers, the s.s. *Benue*, arrived in the early morning, and the doctor informed me, when partaking of our matutinal coffee, that if I cared to take a view of the pride of all Liberians I could do so by proceeding on deck, and at the same time have an idea of the extent of the Liberian Navy, lying a few cable-lengths from us. We saluted with flag and shot, and after some delay our salute was returned. The navy consisted of one small sloop or glorified gun-boat, looking very much the worse for wear and very much in need of paint. The town is built on the slope of a hill, making quite a picturesque landscape, as viewed from the deck of a steamer, lying a mile or so from shore; but, alas! what a spectacle meets the eye of the unfortunate traveller on landing at the rickety Custom House. Confusion, dirt, and an aroma which some of the back streets of Canton would envy, meet one at every step. I made my way first to the Post Office, having, as usual, my pet hobby uppermost in my thoughts when travelling. I found the Post Office, after some difficulty, wedged in among a lot of other wretched hovels, and by mounting a shaky, wooden structure, dignified by the name of "staircase," I finally arrived at the counter where the sale of stamps was being effected; at least, so I read on a placard. All the "guichets" were shut—it was 11 a.m.—and three or four gorgeous

officials were in commune behind the wire grating. I politely tapped on the counter, then coughed loudly to attract attention, and finally in despair asked very humbly whether I could be supplied with a set of the very picturesque stamps of their country. One gentleman of ebony hue bawled out that the mail had come in and that they were too busy to attend to me; I could come back in the morning of the next day if I required stamps! I explained that I had to leave by steamer the same evening. This seemed to exasperate my "friend," and he promptly informed me that he had nothing to do with my private arrangements. In despair, I called on the chief collector of Customs, an English gentleman, for whom I carried a letter of introduction. I put my case before him, and he sympathized but did not show any surprise, as he has lived among the Liberians for some years and is well versed in their peculiarities. He advised me to call again in the course of the afternoon, when perhaps the officials had no mails to sort out, or look into, as he rather facetiously added. I went again at 4 p.m., and this time was informed that the sale of stamps had ceased for the day! My friend, the collector of Customs, also told me in confidence not to post anything of value in the actual Post Office, but rather on board steamer, as the chances of the contents of the letter ever getting through the Post Office were slight, to put it mildly.

This incident will give one an idea of the despotic behaviour of the Post Office officials in Monrovia.



Notes and Queries

Death of Mr. H. L. Ewen.

WE much regret to have to record the death of Mr. Herbert L'Estrange Ewen, of Norwood, which took place at Reading on the 13th inst., at the early age of thirty-six. Mr. Ewen, who was the son of the late Rev. H. L. Ewen, of Offord d'Arcy, started trading in stamps nearly four-and-twenty years ago, when he was a boy of twelve or thirteen, and was in business as a stamp dealer at Swanage in the early nineties. He seems to have turned his attention at first principally to the stamps of Great Britain, and published priced catalogues of British postal adhesives in 1893-5, adding in the latter and subsequent years "Telegraph stamps, postmarks, and obliterations." Later on he made a study of the "Railway Letter Stamps," and published a very comprehensive work upon that subject, one that is somewhat beyond the limits of ordinary stamp collecting, as is also the study of "Railway Newspaper and Parcel Stamps," on which Mr. Ewen published a book in 1906. He appears, in fact, from a philatelic point of view, to have taken most interest in what may be called "side lines," keeping to labels that denote payment of charges for the conveyance of letters and parcels, but which could not, strictly speaking, be termed postage stamps.

As a stamp dealer Mr. Ewen was best known as the exponent of the system of supplying current stamps at a small percentage over face value—small profits and quick returns—which has certainly enabled collectors to make collections of modern stamps at comparatively small cost, and has done a good deal to promote present-day stamp collecting.

We have reason to believe that the death of Mr. Ewen, who had been unwell for nearly twelve months past, was largely caused by overwork in the business which he had founded.

* * *

Newspaper Tax Stamps of Great Britain.—Mr. Walter Morley sends us a catalogue of an interesting series of impressed stamps, which have the special peculiarity of having been in the first instance (they are said to have been introduced in 1712) purely fiscal, though with a postal privilege attached to the papers on which they were impressed; and finally, from 1855, purely postal, the Newspaper Tax having then been done away with, but the postal privilege remaining in force in a very anomalous form. These stamps, therefore, have an interest not only for fiscal stamp collectors, but for the collectors of postage stamps also, though the latter have, perhaps naturally, confined their attention for the most part to those that denoted postage only.

Mr. Morley has gone back to the beginning, and very appropriately brings his catalogue out just two hundred years after the first of these stamps made their appearance. In a very modest introduction he tells us "that there is room for considerable improvement" in the lists that he is at present able to give; how far this may be the case we are quite unable to

judge, but we are sure that the book before us must form a very substantial foundation for the further study which may be devoted to the subject.

One point mentioned by Mr. Morley is quite new to us, though probably not to Fiscalists. The early Newspaper Stamps have usually been described as handstamped, but it appears that this was not the case; we gather that the dies, each separately numbered (like those of the Mulready covers and envelopes), were arranged in plates of 25, and the sheets of paper were accordingly arranged overlapping, in such a fashion that one stamp might be printed on the corner of each; there is thus not merely the collection of impressions of a huge number of different dies to be accomplished, but there is also the interesting task of plating those impressions. It is unnecessary to add that the entire newspaper should always be obtained when possible.

* * *

Illustrated Music Titles.—From Mr. Imeson, whom we all know as a philatelic poet, we have received a little book treating of another hobby to which he is addicted, and although it must be acknowledged to be non-philatelic and is not for once written in verse, our sympathy for general collecting will not allow us to refuse it a brief notice. The collection of the pictures on the covers of songs and music is, we fancy, a novel pursuit, and if it should become to any extent fashionable the rarity of some of these neglected prints will soon be recognized. We do not gather that any of them have adorned music that had a direct connection with Philately, but *The Postman's Knock*, the *Rat-Tat Galop* (and *Polka*), the *Postman*, the *Handsome Postman*, and *The Parcels Post*, all bore pictures which those interested in postal matters might like to look out for, while in the list of artists and lithographers who produced these works of art we find the name of Madeley, who drew some of the caricatures of the Mulready design, published by Southgate in June, 1840. We are not at present abandoning stamps in favour of music titles, but it is evident that the latter have some title to consideration, and we congratulate Mr. Imeson upon his book.

* * *

New British Stamps.—We were indebted to Mr. F. J. Melville for our first sight of the new Penny and Three Pence stamps, which will be found duly chronicled in the proper place. About the 3d. we need only say that it is in the same design as the recently issued 2d., and in a much more effective colour; and about the 1d. it is hardly necessary to state that it is an improvement upon its immediate predecessors, for it could not well be otherwise. The meaningless accessories have been considerably simplified and reduced, thus leaving room for a larger Head; but there is also room left for further improvement, and if we are to have a new 1d. stamp every few months, it might be possible for our economical Post Office

Department to find some enterprising firm that would supply really well-engraved labels on the Seebeck principle, free of cost, or nearly so. We make them a free gift of this suggestion, a very valuable one if properly worked out.



The Ideal Stamp Design.

Unfortunately, Mr. Melville sent us, with the new stamps, a photograph of the "Ideal Stamp Design to be printed at the Model Stamp Factory" at the recent Exhibition (then about to be opened), and the contrast between what might be and what has been produced is somewhat painful. It is possible that the delicate details of the King's Head on the "ideal design" might be found unsuitable for reproduction upon actual postage stamps, but if this should be the case, that defect could no doubt be remedied. The placing of the Head upon a solid ground is a vast improvement upon the system of horizontal lines, which the official engravers seem to think necessary; and the accessories are also suitable. The poor Lion, which couched so humbly on the previous id., is omitted on the latest issue, but the background of the ideal design shows us not only the proper heraldic Lions of England, but also the Lion of Scotland and the Harp of Ireland—the latter being ingeniously placed so that we do not see whether it is with or without the Crown! It seems that Philately can give points to the Post Office in matters of diplomacy, as well as in matters of art.

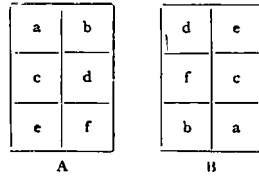
* * *

The Provisionals of Jaipur.—A recent article in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reminds us that we have a few words to say about these curious stamps, and that, as we should hope the printing of them has come to an end, it is time to say what we have to say. As early as September, 1911, the supply of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of 1906 must have run short, a provisional of that value and of the annexed design having been chronicled



in October by the late Mr. Ewen. Six central devices, showing six varieties of type, appear to have been engraved, and the rest of the design was set up in printer's type. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. seem to have run out later, or at all events there was a philatelic demand for those values, which was naturally supplied; the original setting, however, had been broken up, and the four values, as printed at the end of 1911 or early in 1912, show a different arrangement of the six varieties, so that we have first a setting of

the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. only showing the varieties as in diagram A, and then a setting of the four values, with the same varieties, but arranged as in B:—



So far there were no errors or prominent varieties in the type-set portions, and minor differences between sheets of different values were manifestly due to loosening the forme and replacing the figures and characters denoting the value.

Later on, when fresh supplies of the two lower values were required, a fresh setting was made up, and four fresh centre-pieces were produced, more badly engraved or worse printed than the six original ones, two of which were used to fill up the plate, thus:—



This printing probably took place in June, 1912, or earlier; we saw sheets in July. And here we have some errors: No. 2 of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. has the fraction in the right upper corner upside down, " $\frac{1}{2}$ "; the same stamp in the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. sheets has "JAIPUR," with a large capital initial; No. 5 in both values has no stop after the word "STATE" in the lower label.

We thus have ten varieties of type of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and six of the 1 a. and 2 a.; with three settings of $\frac{1}{4}$ a. sheets, two of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and one of the 1 a. and 2 a. We may add that there are numerous varieties of shade and colour of the highest and lowest values, which we do not attempt to give names to.

Dr. H. Voisin, in his article in *L'Echo*, adds a later printing of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., with the error in No. 2 corrected, but otherwise the same as our Plate C. Let us hope that this may be final; fresh supplies from London should have reached Jaipur long before now.

* * *

Stamps for Thibet.—In our number for July (page 220) we quoted an announcement of the possibility of an issue of stamps for this somewhat conservative country, and suggested the advisability



of a little further consideration before taking that step. The sight of an illustration of a sheet of the proposed stamps, sent us by Mr. F. J. Melville,

serves to strengthen our opinion, for anything more extraordinarily hideous and badly reproduced can hardly be conceived. The Jaipur provisionals described above are works of art in comparison. A fearful *black* monster in the centre of the design is said to be the *white* Lion of Thibet. We are told that it is a Lion, but it may be a Llama; it is certainly quite as alarming as the Dragon of China, which we believe would be equally appropriate.

* * *

Great Britain, Marginal Varieties.—Mr. Oswald Marsh sends us a copy of an interesting and attractive book, by Mr. S. C. Buckley, entitled *The Marginal Varieties of the Edwardian Stamps of Great Britain*, in which are described the varieties of marginal lines, and Control Letters and numbers, to be found on the sheets of stamps of the late King; and, although only covering a period of some ten years, the list is a somewhat lengthy one. These variations, it is true, are outside the stamps themselves, and therefore outside the range of the study of the majority of collectors of British stamps, but they have so evident a bearing upon the history of the stamps with which they are connected, tracing that history as it were from year to year (in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.) and marking periods in the history of the other values, that they should not be neglected by the specialist at any rate. One little point we would suggest should be altered in a future edition—after each variety of Control Letter, etc., we find “(issued 1.1.02),” etc. It is true that a note on page 1 says, “The term ‘issued’ is not literally correct, but should be taken to mean the earliest known date on which the particular control letter was first noticed.” The word “issued” may fairly be presumed to be *incorrect* in the great majority of cases and should be omitted, and a note should state that the dates given are those on which the particular varieties are known to have been first seen.

* * *

The Sectional Imperial Album.—More than one of our readers, the justice of whose remarks, from their own point of view, we fully admit, have pointed out a difficulty connected with this album—one that, in fact, must arise in the case of all printed albums—in regard to the provision to be made for New Issues as they appear. A proposal that supplementary pages should be issued from time to time is found by our publishers to be impracticable, partly owing to the enormous number of the different sections, and supplements to different editions, which would have to be separately stored, and partly on account of the confusion that would arise from the editions and supplements overlapping, and thus creating the inconvenience which finally led to the abandonment of supplements to the original Imperial Album. Much of the difficulty, we think, could be got over by the use of blank leaves, with descriptions

and lists of new issues taken from the Catalogue. Provided with a printed section that is up-to-date, or nearly so, at the time when the collection is started, it should not be impossible for the collector to keep it up-to-date in the manner suggested.

* * *

The Plate of the “Post Office” Mauritius.—One of the most interesting curiosities on view at the recent Exhibition was the little copper plate from which the two great rarities, the “POST OFFICE” stamps of Mauritius, were originally printed, and which was shown by Mr. D. Field at his stall. It appears that this little plate fell into the hands of some high official in Mauritius in early days, that it passed into the possession of his son, who kept it at his bankers’ for a number of years, and who finally sold it to Mr. Field, who has in turn sold it to Mr. Sydney Loder, a well-known philatelist. The history of the plate appears to be thoroughly well established; it is *perhaps* too late now to ask what right even a “high official” had to take possession of a piece of Government property that has since become of some value, but all philatelists will regret the fact that so dangerous a piece of property should have fallen into private hands at all. The enormous value that some people seem to assign to this plate appears to us to be out of all reason; it is a curiosity, nothing more, and its value is not a fraction of that of any one of the stamps that were printed from it. Of course, if it were to be used by some dishonest person for the purpose of producing fraudulent impressions that might be carefully put on the market as originals, at long prices, it might be of great value to such a person; fortunately it is in the hands of a gentleman who is a thorough philatelist, and who would never dream of permitting such use to be made of it. We sincerely hope that, for fear lest it should be stolen, or that it should ever pass into the possession of untrustworthy persons, Mr. Loder will follow the example set by His Majesty the King, when presenting the later plates to the Royal Philatelic Society, and will have a fine line cut across each of the engravings on this plate, and thus render it as innocuous as it is interesting.

* * *

Early Issues of Uruguay.—Our valued friend and correspondent M. Hanciau is seeking for certain information regarding these stamps, and has asked for our assistance, which we gladly afford him. He asks that any of our readers who possess obliterated specimens of the Diligencia stamps of 1856-7, or of the stamps of March, 1858, will kindly let him know, through the editor of the *Monthly Journal*, what are the dates (if any) of the obliterations of the stamps in their possession, and the names of the towns in which they were used. Do not send us the stamps, but we shall be very grateful for any of the information asked for.



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.—A number of surprises have been sprung on the collector of Great Britain stamps during the past month. First, we have the ½d. and 1d., first Georgian type, issued in booklet form with the new "Royal Cypher" wmk.; the shade of the 1d. is the *scarlet* of the recent booklets. Other surprises of the same nature were bound to follow, and we already hear that the ¾d. and 1d. second type have been printed on this paper. Next, we find that the latest printing of the 10d. (Somerset House) is coming with the frame in *carmine*, as in the case of the 1s., instead of in the original *scarlet*. Last, but by no means least, we have the new 1d., which has taken us all by surprise, and the new 3d. in *violet*, 1½d. *red-brown*, and 2½d. *ultramarine*.

The first, as shown here in our illustration, is a vast improvement on any Georgian stamp yet issued. It has been criticized as being an artist's as opposed to a printer's stamp, being composed of fine lines without any solid colour or white background; but personally we have no fault to find with it on that score, and consider that both this and its birthday companions will help to retrieve the credit of our country, so sadly damaged by years of in-artistic productions. The 2½d. is in the same type.



8 Oct., 1912. Types 102, 103, and 105. Wmk. Multiple Royal Cypher. Perf. 15x14.

- 1d., scarlet.
- 1½d., red-brown.
- 2½d., ultramarine.
- 3d., violet.

Morocco Agencies.—The 2½d. King Edward, Harrison print, has been surcharged 25 centimos for use here.

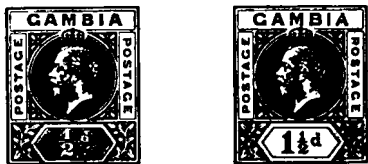
Bechuanaland.—A correspondent has sent us copies of the 1d. redrawn King George, with the overprint for this protectorate.

Canada.—We have received the 5 c. King George in a very markedly altered shade, *deep ultramarine* instead of the previous *deep indigo*.

Cyprus.—We have seen the Georgian 1 piastre, carmine and blue.

Fiji.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* records having received the £1 King Edward in the Colonial scheme colours, purple and black on *red*, chalky paper. We do not recollect ever having seen a previous record of this stamp, and conclude that it has only recently replaced the grey and ultramarine of 1903.

Gambia.—The Georgian set has come to hand during the past month, and includes a value new to this colony, 1½d. All are on unsurfaced paper.



1912. Types 7 and 8 (1½d., 5d., 7½d., 10d., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s.). Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14

- ½d., green.
- 1d., scarlet.

- 1½d., olive-green and blue-green.
- 2d., greyish slate.
- 2½d., ultramarine.
- 3d., purple on *yellow*.
- 4d., black and red on *yellow*.
- 5d., orange and purple.
- 6d., dull and bright purple.
- 7½d., brown and blue.
- 10d., pale sage-green and carmine.
- 1s., black on *green*.
- 1s. 6d., violet and green.
- 2s., purple and blue on *blue*.
- 3s., yellow and green.

India.—*Hyderabad.*—We have received the 1 a., carmine, with the small official overprint in native characters.

Nova Scotia.—Mr. W. E. Hidden tells us that he has in his collection a curiosity which he estimates as unique; this is the 1s. stamp of the Nova Scotia first issue, with one quarter of the stamp cut out, and the remainder used as a 9d. value. It has for some years been known that the 1s. stamp had been met with quartered and each quarter used as a provisional 3d., but we believe the discovery of such a provisional 9d. has not hitherto been noted.

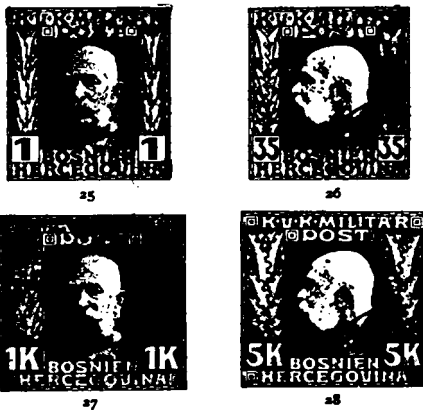
Sudan.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records the 10 p., black and carmine, wmk. Stars and Crescents, with the O.S.G.S. overprint.

Other British Colonies.—Several of our contemporaries, principally continental, are recording the issue of many further Georgian values, amongst others those for Ceylon, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Northern and Southern Nigeria, and Straits Settlements. We believe that most of these chronicles are made from "Specimen" copies, and we prefer in our own chronicle not to include any stamps until they are positively on sale. In some cases "Specimen" copies are distributed many months before the stamps are actually required for use.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—The Director of Posts and Telegraphs has decided that the current 5 c. and 12 c. will be printed, as in the case of the other values in use, at the Buenos Ayres Mint instead of in New York. The size of these two stamps will be reduced to correspond with that of the rest of the issue, and, of course, surface-printing will be substituted for the line-engraving process.

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—From a philatelic point of view, the incorporation of Bosnia into the Austrian Empire is now complete. Mr. W. T. Wilson afforded us the first sight of this handsome new set with engraved portrait of the Emperor, issued on October 14th; besides the words "Bosnien Hercegovina" (this time spelt with a "w"), the stamps bear the inscription "k. u. k. Militar Post," for the province was placed under the military occupation of Austria by the 1878 Treaty of Berlin, though the Emperor proclaimed his sovereignty in 1908.



27

28

14 Oct., 1912. Types 25, 26, 27 (1 kr. and 2 kr.) and 28 (1 kr. and 5 kr.). Perf. 12½.

- 362 1 h., olive-green.
- 363 2 h., turquoise-blue.
- 364 3 h., lake.
- 365 5 h., green.
- 366 6 h., black.
- 367 10 h., carmine.
- 368 12 h., sage-green.
- 369 20 h., bistre-brown.
- 370 25 h., ultramarine.
- 371 30 h., vermilion.
- 372 35 h., blackish green.
- 373 40 h., deep violet.
- 374 45 h., olive-brown.
- 375 50 h., Prussian blue.
- 376 60 h., deep claret.
- 377 72 h., deep blue.
- 378 1 kr., lake-brown on cream.
- 379 2 kr., indigo on blue.
- 380 3 kr., carmine on green.
- 381 5 kr., indigo-lilac on greyish.

Belgium.—The 2 c. of the new issue has appeared, the type being the same as that of the 5 c. We find that the 25 c. recorded last month varies somewhat in type from its brethren, the head being slightly larger and less of the bust included in the portrait. Other values that have just been issued with the smaller head are 20 c. and 2 fr. All the small heads are to be discontinued and new plates made with the larger portrait; the work is being rapidly carried through, and no further printings will be made from the small head plates. *La Revue Postal* is of the opinion that the change is an improvement, the portrait of King Albert being much more characteristic. We ourselves should have hesitated to make a suggestion so uncomplimentary to His Majesty.



NE PAS LIVRER NI BESTELLER
LE DIMANCHE (OP ZONDAGS)



NE PAS LIVRER NI BESTELLER
LE DIMANCHE (OP ZONDAGS)



NE PAS LIVRER NI BESTELLER
LE DIMANCHE (OP ZONDAGS)

- 2 c., brown.
- 20 c., olive.
- 25 c., ultramarine.
- 2 fr., violet.

Bolivia.—A further provisional 5 c. has appeared and is likely to be a considerable rarity, only 300 copies having been surcharged. It is the 20 c. of 1901 with the 5 c. 1911 surcharge diagonally, in black.



23

5 c. on 20 c., black and lilac.

5 Centavos
1911

40

China.—Mr. F. Pereira has shown us yet another local setting of the Republican overprint, emanating from Kienyang Fu, a town in the province of Fukien. The whole

set, from the ½ c. to 7 c., was overprinted in both red and black. Our correspondent tells us that their use was almost immediately discontinued as fresh supplies arrived from Shanghai. We have also seen two values of the set with the new overprint applied in London by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and hear that the whole of the values up to \$5 have been so overprinted; these will supersede all local and Shanghai prints. The Postage Dues have also been overprinted by the same firm, the overprint this time being applied in two rows on account of the small surface-space of the stamps.

中華民國
44

Overprinted at Kienyang Fu, in black or in red.

- ½ c., brown.
- 1 c., brownish ochre.
- 2 c., deep green.
- 3 c., blue-green.
- 4 c., scarlet.
- 5 c., deep lilac.
- 7 c., crimson-lake.

中華民國
45

Overprinted by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in blue (B), or in red (R).

- ½ c., brown (B).
- 1 c., brownish ochre (R).



52

Overprinted by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in black (?).

- ½ c., dull blue.
- 1 c., brown.
- 2 c., "
- 4 c., dull blue.
- 5 c., brown.
- 10 c., dull blue.
- 20 c., "
- 50 c., "

中華民國
53

Denmark.—On September 16th was issued a new 5 kroner stamp showing a picture of the Central Post Office, Copenhagen. We learn from the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* that in a few months new stamps of 5, 10, 20, 25, 35, 50, and 100 öre, with portrait of King Christian X. will be put into use.



16 SEPT., 1912. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13.

5 kr., deep carmine.

Guatemala.—This republic is becoming all too liberal with provisional surcharges; the three latest are all set in different style on three different high values of the 1902 issue.



45



46



47

1912 1912

1912 5

5

1 UN CENTAVO 1 2 CENTAVOS 2 CINCO CENTAVOS 1912
60 61 62

1912. Types 45, 46, and 47 surcharged with Types 60, 61, and 62, in black.

- 231 1 c. on 20 c., black and claret.
- 233 2 c. on 50 c., blue and brown.
- 234 5 c. on 75 c., black and lilac.

Hayti.—We are now able to illustrate the type of one of the recently issued Leconte stamps, and to record two further values, 1 and 2 centimes de goarde.



32

1912. Type 32. Perf. 12.

- 1 c. de g., crimson-lake.
- 2 c. de g., orange.

Italy.—We learn from *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* that the stamps overprinted "Tripoli di Barbiera" have by ministerial decree been made available for postage throughout Italy, and that they may be found with postmarks of San Remo, amongst other places. The idea occurs to us that the underlying intention in thus generalizing the stamps, is to suggest to the world that the correspondence from Tripoli is of considerable importance, or, alternatively, to stimulate the patriotism of the people by reminding them that there was still a war!

Paraguay.—We have received a new provisional, 20 c. surcharged on the 50 c. of the 1910 type.



20 (c.) on 50 c., carmine.

Habilitada
en
VEINTE

Portugal.—Azores.—The current issue of Portugal is to be used in the Azores with the addition of an overprint to that effect.

We illustrate the overprint, which is in black in all cases. As the values and colours are the same as for the Portugal set, the following list will serve to record both.

AÇORES

- 1/2 c., brown-olive.
- 1/2 c., black.
- 1 c., deep green.
- 1 1/2 c., chocolate.
- 2 c., carmine.
- 2 1/2 c., violet.
- 5 c., blue.
- 7 1/2 c., yellow-brown.
- 8 c., slate.
- 10 c., brown-red.
- 15 c., claret.
- 20 c., chocolate on green.
- 30 c., brown on rose.
- 50 c., orange on salmon.
- 1 esc., deep green on blue.

Portuguese India.—We have received some further bisected provisionals without the Republica overprint.

- 1 real on 1 tanga, carmine.
- 1 1/2 r. on 4 tangas, blue on blue.
- 2 r. on 4 " " "
- 3 r. on 2 " " brown. "
- 6 r. on 4 1/2 reis, pale green.

Russia.—Post Offices in the Levant.—Five new provisionals, with a fresh setting of the surcharges, have lately arrived. They bear no town-name, so that we presume they are for general use, and hope that the localized system of overprinting is to be discontinued.

1 1/2 PIASTRE

20 PARA

T 36

T 37

1912. Current stamps of Russia. Surcharged as Types T 36 or T 37, in black.

- 20 par. on 5 k., dull purple.
- 1 1/2 pi. on 15 k., ultramarine and purple.
- 2 pi. on 20 k., carmine and blue.
- 2 1/2 pi. on 25 k., mauve and grey-green.
- 3 1/2 pi. on 35k., green and purple.

Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—May I offer a suggestion? At the fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate the Glossary of Philatelic Terms, as formed by the Committee appointed for the purpose, was voted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for printing and publication, with the copyright: this Glossary is now published at 3d. In order to aid its general use and adoption in the British Empire I am ordering a supply to begin with, intending to send a copy to each member of this Society; the cost may very properly be borne by the Society's funds. I suggest that the secretary or treasurer in each philatelic society should proceed similarly, and enclose a written or printed note, "Please adopt these terms or meanings," with each copy. Members belonging to several societies and receiving more than one copy might send them on to personal friends who collect stamps, especially their younger friends. The most frequent misuses are the words mount for hinge, surcharge for overprint (in most cases), and in roulettes and perforations.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELLAMY,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer Oxford
Philatelic Society since 1890.

4 ST. JOHN'S RD.,
OXFORD,
Oct. 19th, 1912.



Philatelic Societies

Bath Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1912-13.

Meetings are held at the Church Institute; Ladies' Meetings at 4.30 p.m. Gentlemen's Meetings at 7.30 p.m.

OFFICERS:

President: B. D. POPE.

Vice-President: J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.

Deputy Chairman: F. G. WARWICK.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. C. ELWOOD,
43 Milsom Street.

Committee:

DR. LACE, MESSRS. G. B. CAPLE, H. A. EKINS, N. HOBLEY,
H. J. NORMAN, W. G. OLDS, F. G. WARWICK.

PROGRAMME.

1912.
Sept. 18. General Display: Great Britain.
Oct. 2. "English Surface Printed Postal Fiscals."
F. G. Warwick.
" 16. France. W. C. Elwood. Display: Transvaal
and Orange River Colony. B. D. Pope.
Nov. 6. Austria. G. B. Caple. Display: Canada.
H. A. Ekins.
" 20. British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa and
Nyasaland, British East Africa and Uganda,
British South Africa and Rhodesia. J. E.
Heginbottom, B.A.
Dec. 4. Paraguay from 1895. F. J. Nokes. Display:
Chili. F. LACE, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.E.
1913.
Jan. 1. Newfoundland. B. D. Pope. Display: United
States. W. C. Elwood.
" 15. British Somaliland, Gambia and Guinea Coast.
J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Feb. 5. Visit of the Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.
" Papers and Perforations." F. G. Warwick.
Display: British Africa. King Edward issues.
H. J. Norman.
" 19. Lagos, Mauritius, from 1854. Natal from 1859.
J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Mar. 5. Auction.
" 19. North and South Nigeria, Orange River Colony,
Sierra Leone and Zululand. J. E. Hegin-
bottom, B.A.
April 2. Annual Meeting.

THE second meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on October 2nd; Mr. B. D. Pope took the chair and there were present Dr. Fuller, Dr. LACE, Messrs. E. R. Cook, H. A. Ekins, G. B. Caple, H. J. Norman, W. G. Olds, F. J. Robinson, and W. C. Elwood, (Hon. Sec.).

Mr. W. T. Lacey was elected a member of the Society. Mr. F. G. Warwick read a paper on "English Surface Printed Fiscal Stamps Used Postally," illustrated by a very fine display of fiscal stamps, both mint and postally used. At the conclusion Mr. B. D. Pope moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Warwick for his able paper.

The Ladies' Branch met in the afternoon, when there was a fair attendance, and the same programme was carried out. Two new lady members were elected.

THE third meeting of the season was held on October 16th, at the Church Institute. Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there were ten members present.

Mr. W. C. Elwood read a paper on the stamps of France, illustrated by a display; and Mr. B. D. Pope gave a display of the stamps of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

The same programme was carried out at the ladies' meeting, which was held in the afternoon.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSA.

Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, F.R.P.S.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, August 21, 1912, at the residence of Mr. G. A. H. Goring. The meeting was presided over by the Venerable Archdeacon Josa. There were also present Messrs. W. A. Abraham, J. N. Drinkwater, M. McTurk, jun., G. A. H. Goring, Mrs. C. E. Barnes, Mrs. M. McTurk and Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Hon. Secretary, etc. The visitors were Mrs. Josa, Mrs. Goring, Miss Goring, and Mr. W. D. Cleary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President announced that Lady Egerton was a keen collector of stamps, and that she had expressed her desire to join the Society. He therefore formally moved the election of Lady Egerton as an honorary member. Mr. A. D. Ferguson seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Correspondence was read from Chief Justice Johnstone, of Grenada, enclosing subscription to the Society, also from Mr. G. Andl, asking for a specimen copy of the Journal.

The President then exhibited his British Colonials: Bermuda to Gold Coast.

Mr. W. A. Abraham showed a great rarity, the St. Vincent 5s. wmk. star, which he had quite recently purchased. Mr. A. D. Ferguson displayed two complete sheets of 50 each of the ½ c. and 2½ c. Surinam provisional recently issued, also some new series of Bermuda. Some discussion ensued on the subject of the annual meeting. It was finally decided that it should take the form of an "At Home" and "Exhibition" for members and their friends, and that each member be asked to show one country only. The fixing of the date, and further particulars, to be decided at the September meeting of the Society.

AT a meeting held at the residence of Archdeacon Josa on September 7th, when the Ven. Archdeacon presided, there were eighteen members present.

Correspondence was read from the Gibraltar Stamp Company stating that the complete new issue of stamps bearing King George's head had been put on sale on July 17.

The question of the Society sending an exhibit to the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition at London in October was discussed, and it was proposed by Rev. G. V. Salmon, and seconded by Mr. Abraham, and carried, that the Society be represented by an exhibit.

The fixing of the date for the annual gathering, which will take the form of an "At Home," was considered and Saturday, November 2nd, was decided upon, the arrangements being left in the hands of a small committee consisting of the Vice-President, the Hon. Secretary, and Rev. G. V. Salmon.

The invitation to members to display twelve or more interesting stamps was responded to by several of those present, and a very instructive display resulted.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

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, 2s. Annual Subscription, 5s. Life Membership, £2 2s. od.

PROGRAMME FOR 1912-13.

1912.
Oct. 15. Display of the Stamps of France with Notes.
By the President (Franz Reichenheim).
Nov. 19. Display of the Stamps of India with Notes. By
W. H. Tarrant.
Dec. 17. Display of the Triangular Stamps of Cape of
Good Hope. By G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.

1913.
Jan. 1. General Display (Particulars to be announced later). By Members.
Feb. 18. Display of the Stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, with Notes. By H. M. Hansen.
Mar. 18. Display of the Stamps of Levant with Paper. By the Vice-President (H. L. Hayman).
April 15. Display of the Stamps of Bosnia with Notes. By H. R. Oldfield.
May 20. 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.

President: Rev. G. C. B. MADDEN, M.A.
Vice-President: Dr. T. S. ADAIR.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. D. HAIGH,
13 Bentley Street, Lockwood.

SESSION 1912-13.

1912.
Oct. 17. President's Address and Display.
" 31. Visit to Halifax. General Display and Impressions of Exhibition.
Nov. 14. Halifax visits us. Mr. J. C. North. Display. Russia and Finland.
" 28. Mr W. D. Haigh. Display.
Dec. 12. Visit to Halifax. Display. Balkan States. Mr. A. Akroyd.
1913.
Jan. 9. Mr. Th. Whiteley. Display.
" 23. Halifax visits us. "The Sixpenny Values in British Stamps." Mr. W. Denison Roebuck.
Feb. 6. Mr. Hellawell. Display.
" 20. Visit to Halifax. Paper and Display. "The Virgin Islands."
Mar. 6. Mr. G. Mellor. Display.
" 27. Dr. Adair. Display.
April 10. Halifax visits us. Display. Old German and French. Dr. James.
" 24. Annual Meeting.
Meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings at 7.30 at the Lion Restaurant, opposite to the Railway Station.

Junior Philatelic Society.

OFFICERS: 1912-13.
President: FRED. J. MELVILLE.
Vice-President: —

COUNCIL:

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY AND

E. A. LEIGH, S. D. TIMMS,
E. ANGLETON, JOHN HALL HARRON,
A. R. MAISKY, C. W. CARR (Asst. Secy.).

Exchange Superintendent: D. S. DARKIN,
St. John's College, 303 Green Lanes, London, N.
Superintendent of Beginners' Exchange: F. C. GRAHAM,
1 Beechwood Avenue, Kew, Surrey.

Librarian: A. C. TATHAM,
19 Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.

Expert Committee: H. P. ERAUT, Secretary,
37 Norland Square, Holland Park, London, W.

Curator of Permanent and Forgery Collections: H. P. ERAUT,
37 Norland Square, Holland Park, W.

Hon. Auctioneer: E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, F.A.I.,
19 Trinity Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.

Auditor: C. B. PUNDOM, Letchworth, Herts.

Hon. Solicitors: A. R. JACKSON & SON,
Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Treasurer: H. F. JOHNSON, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

General Secretary: RALPH WEDMORE,
54 Park Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.

OFFICIAL ORGAN: *The Stamp Lover*, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

SEASON 1912-13.

(Subject to Revision.)

Meeting Place: Meetings, except where otherwise stated, are held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. (first floor).

1912.
Oct. 5. 6.0. Auction.
7.30. Fourteenth Annual Presidential Address.
8.0. Illustrated Paper. Stamps of the Steamship Companies. Fred. J. Melville.
[The Society's Forgery Collection will be on view at this meeting, after 8.30.]
Oct. 14-19. Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall.
Monday, 3.30 to 10 p.m.
Tuesday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
" 15. Exhibition Auction. 4 p.m.
" 16. Exhibition Banquet, International Hall, Café Monaco, Regent Street, W., 7.30 for 8.0. (Announcement of Awards.)
" 17. Second Exhibition Auction, 4 p.m. Exhibition Theatre Party. Evening.
" 18. Ball and Supper in honour of foreign guests, Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C. Reception, 9 p.m. Dancing, 9.30 p.m.—4 a.m. Supper, 11.30 p.m.
" 19. Closing Ceremony at the Royal Horticultural Hall, 9 p.m.
Nov. 2. Beginners' Night.
6.0. Auction.
7.30. Special Programme for the evening, arranged by Frank C. Graham.
[The Society's Permanent Collection, Foreign Sections, will be on view at this meeting.]
Nov. 16. 6.0. Bourse.
8.0. Display with notes. Switzerland Retouches since 1900. Victor Beaujeux.
9.0. Display with notes. The Stamps of Dom Pedro. H. H. Harland.
Dec. 7. 6.0. Auction.
8.0. Paper and Display. Jamaica. W. Buckland Edwards, B.Sc.
9.0. Display with notes. The Plating of Dutch Stamps. A. J. Warren.
" 21. 6.0. Bourse.
8.0. Display. Great Britain. Baron Anthony de Worms.
[The Society's Permanent Collection, Colonial Sections, will be on view at this meeting.]
1913.
Jan. 4. 6.0. Auction.
8.0. Paper and Display. Travancore. Major E. B. Evans.
9.0. Display. Ceylon: pence issues. Albert Ashby.
" 18. 6.0. Bourse.
8.0. Paper and Display. Roman States. L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.
9.0. Paper and Display. Tibet. C. L. Harte-Lovelace.
Feb. 1. 6.0. Auction.
8.0. Display. H. L. Hayman.
" 15. Ladies' Night.
6.0. Bourse.
8.0. Display. Mrs. D. Field.
9.0. Displays. Gold Coast, Lagos, and Southern Nigeria. D. S. Darkin.
Mar. 1. Brighton Branch Night.
6.0. Auction.
8.0. Display. Some European Stamps. J. Ireland.
8.30. Paper. J. B. Boulton.
9.0. Rare Philatelic Literature. Herbert Clark.
[The programme for the evening will be contributed entirely by visiting members from the Brighton Branch.]
Mar. 15. 6.0. Bourse.
8.0. Display with notes. Victoria. M. H. Horsley, J.P.
April 5. 6.0. Auction.
8.0. Paper and Display. Heligoland. H. P. Eraut.
8.45. Paper and Display. Argentine Confederation and Republic. W. G. Walder.
" 19. 6.0. Bourse.
8.0. Display. Brazil: later issues. Captain G. F. Napier.
9.0. Paper. Percy C. Bishop.

- May 3. 6.o. Auction.
8.o. Displays. Cape of Good Hope and Great Britain. W. H. Tarrant.
9.o. A General Collection with notes. Wilmot Corfield.
- " 17. 6.o. Auction.
8.o. Display. Early Issues of Sweden (1853-66). Baron Erik Leijonhufvud.

[The Society's collection of Sweden as recently strengthened by a valuable donation from Baron Leijonhufvud will be on view this evening.]

June — Garden Party at Hampstead by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. D. Field.

Additional Meetings may be called by the Council. Offers of special displays for the present or the following session should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

SESSION 1912-13.

President: FRED. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MEAD.

Vice-Chairman: THE REV. H. C. BOND, M.A.

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

Executive Committee: HERBERT CLARK, W. CYRIL OWEN,
C. J. SMITH.

Curator of the Forgery Collection: BERTIE MORLEY,
27 St. George's Road, Kemp Town.

Exchange Packet Superintendent: J. C. DALLIMORE,
27 Highdown Road, Hove.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

Meetings held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, from 7.30 to 10 p.m. Displays and papers at 8.

1912.

- Oct. 10. Single Country Display. By members. Country for study: India.
" 21. Display: Numbered Cancellations on British Stamps. J. H. Daniels. Country for study: Newfoundland.
Nov. 14. Display: Tasmania. R. B. Yardley.
" 28. Display: Siam. R. W. Harold Row, B.Sc., F.L.S.
Dec. 12. Display: Great Britain. Baron Anthony de Worms.
" 19. Display: Finland. W. Mead. Country for study: Sweden.

1913.

- Jan. 9. Display: Great Britain; Harrison Prints. B. Morley. Country for study: British South Africa and Rhodesia.
" 23. Display: Belgium. H. Wade.
Feb. 13. Paper and Display: Origin of Universal Postal Union. The Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A. Display: Some Curiosities. P. Dyson. Country for study: Straits Settlements.
" 27. Display: Heligoland. H. P. Ereaut. Country for study: Gold Coast.
Mar. 13. Display: Pence Issues of Ceylon. A. Ashby. Country for study: Brazil.
" 27. Display with notes: Stamps of Great Britain. Herbert Clark. Country for study: Barbados.
Apr. 10. Display: Some European Stamps. J. Ireland. Country for study: Egypt, China.
" 24. Display with notes: Penny Posts, 1800-50. S. R. Turner. Country for study: Jamaica.
May 8. Display: Some Modern Stamps. Lieut.-Colonel Iremonger. Country for study: Switzerland.
" 22. Ten-minute Papers. By members. Preparation of next season's programme.
Sept. 4. Annual General Meeting. Election of Officers.

THE first meeting of the season was held on October 10th, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Mead. There were eighteen members present.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected: J. J. Willoughby, C. E. Budd, and R. E. Schanck.

The programme for the evening consisted of displays of single countries by members. The intention was to conclude

with the special study of the stamps of India, but, owing to the number and size of the collections of single countries shown, time did not permit of the carrying out of the second part of the programme.

Displays were given as follows:—

Holland, by the Rev. H. C. Bond.

Egypt, by Mr. Cheesman.

Hong Kong, by Mr. J. C. Dallimore.

French Colonies (general issues), by Mr. W. Mead.

Persia, by Mr. J. Ireland.

Mauritius, by Mr. Lewis Mennich.

Italy, by Dr. W. Williams.

Mr. Ireland referred to the lamented death of Mr. H. L'Esrange Ewen, and moved a vote of condolence with his relatives.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Hon. President: SIR JOHN URE PRIMROSE, BART.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.,

J. L. THOMAS.

President: A. G. INRIG.

Vice-Presidents: D. SLOAN, C. S. MACKAY.

Committee:

JAS. R. DONALDSON,	G. MATHEWSON,
A. GARDINER, JR.,	J. MORRISON,
J. M. GRAHAM,	JOHN MUIR,
J. McDOUGALL,	J. REI.,
J. MCGOURAN,	W. SMITH.

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, EXCHANGE SECRETARY, and SECRETARY and TREASURER ex-officio.

Hon. Librarian: R. D. HARVEY.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: ALEX. MACKAY,
4 Cove Gardens, Cathcart, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: ROBT. BORLAND,
61 Airlie Gardens, Hyndland, Glasgow.

PROGRAMME, 1912-13.

The Meetings are held at the Alexandra Hotel, 148 Bath Street, Glasgow, at 8 p.m.

1912.

- Oct. 9. Presidential Address. Display: "Strips and Blocks." Members.
" 23. Display with Notes: "Canada." A. G. Inrig.
Nov. 6. Display with Notes: "Hongkong." J. Mc-Dougall.
" 20. Display: "Eastern Asia." M. T. Kerr.
" 27. Auction Lots on View.
Dec. 4. Auction Sale. Hon. Auctioneer, A. Davidson.
" 18. Display: "Later Issues of Great Britain." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

1913.

- Jan. 8. New Year Meeting.
" 22. Special Display of King's Heads. Members.
Feb. 5. Notes on the Stamps of Hayti. Robt. Borland.
Display: "Hayti and Siam." C. S. Mackay.
" 19. Display: "France, including a Type Collection of the Colonies." Alex. Mackay.
Mar. 5. Display with Notes: "Malta and Gibraltar." D. Sloan.
" 19. Display: "Cape of Good Hope." J. R. Donaldson.
Apr. 2. Annual General Meeting.

North London Philatelic Society.

President: Alexander J. SERRI.

Hon. Sec.: C. S. MURATORI, "Abbotsford," 31 Fletching Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.

Meetings are held twice monthly, on the first and third Thursdays from October to May. The usual Sale and Exchange precedes all meetings, from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., at which time the meeting proper starts.

The annual subscription is 2s. 6d. with an entrance fee of 1s. (Ladies and Juniors under eighteen not paying any entrance fee), or Life Membership £1 1s.

Applications for Membership or Rules should be addressed to the Hon. Sec., C. S. Muratori, Abbotsford, Fletching Road, Lower Clapton, N.E., or to the Asst. Hon. Sec., A. R. Maisey, 20 St. Philip's Road, Dalston, N.E.

PROGRAMME.

1912.
Oct. 10. President's Opening Meeting.
" 24. Display, United States of America, by T. C. Cartwright and Members.

- Nov. 7. Informal Meeting.
- " 21. Display, Guatemala, by Duncan Pringle and Members
- Dec. 5. Display by Alexander J. Séfi.
- " 19. Display, French Colonies, by D. Thompson and Members.
- 1913-
Jan. 2. Competitive Display. Philatelic Curiosities.
- " 23. Display, Nicaragua, by A. W. Merrington and Members.
- Feb. 6. Display with Notes, Queensland, by E. Heginbottom, B.A.; Canada, by T. C. Cartwright.
- " 20. Display, English stamps used abroad, by J. C. Sidebotham and Members.
- Mar. 6. Informal Meeting.
- " 20. Display by Mrs. Field.
- April 3. Display with Notes, S. Australia, by E. Heginbottom; King's Heads, by D. Thompson.
- " 17. Display, Line-engraved English, by J. L. Green.
- May 1. Informal Meeting.
- " 15. Display, Austria, by H. S. Wymer and Members.
- " 29. Annual General Meeting.

THE first meeting of the season took place on October 10th, in the famous Compton Oak Room, Canonbury Tower, N., with a fair number of members present.

The chair was taken by Mr. P. J. W. Deverell, in the unavoidable absence of our President, Mr. A. J. Séfi. On this account the usual Presidential address, as announced in the programme, was not delivered.

The business of the evening having been taken, the meeting was thrown open for friendly discussion. A few philatelic novelties were also passed round for inspection.

North of England Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1903.

SESSION 1912-13.

President: W. J. COCHRANE.

Vice-Presidents: M. H. HORSLEY, Lieut.-Col. W. H. R. RITSON, V.D., Col. H. CONYERS SURTEES, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., O. TRNCH, MANN, R. W. WILKINSON, L. ZOLLNER.

Committee: F. AITCHISON, Dr. R. F. CRAGGS, C. L. BAGNALL-MARK EASTON, J. COLTMAN, S. C. GRAHAM.

Hon. Librarian and Forgery Curator: R. W. WILKINSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: HUGH R. VIALI,
39 Lish Avenue, Whiteley Bay, Northumberland.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays in each month, October to April, in the Rooms of the Church Institute, Hood Street, Newcastle. The Rooms will be open at 7 p.m. and the meetings will commence at 7.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

- 1912.
Sept. 19. Annual General Meeting.
- Oct. 3. Display, "European Countries." R. W. Wilkinson.
- " 17. Display, and ten minutes' paper, "Twelve Stamps catalogued by Gibbons at One Penny." Members.
- Nov. 7. Display, "Great Britain." W. M. Gray, Vice-President Bradford Philatelic Society.
- " 21. Junior Night.
- Dec. 5. Display, "Cape Triangulars." G. B. Bainbridge.
- " 19. Debate: "Used v. Unused." Members.
- 1913.
Jan. 9. Display and Paper, "Mexico." R. W. Wilkinson.
- " 23. Display, "Canada." F. Aitchison and Members.
- Feb. 6. Display, "New Zealand." M. H. Horsley.
- " 20. Visit to Newcastle Chronicle Office, 3.30 p.m. Display (selected), 7.30 p.m. H. L. Hayman, Herts Philatelic Society.
- Mar. 6. Paper, "The Use of Exchange Clubs," and Display, "Great Britain." W. Woodthorpe, Vice-President Liverpool Philatelic Society.
- " 27. Display by Committee.

- April 10. Lantern Display and Paper, "British New Guinea," with special reference to its postal history. C. L. Bagnall.
- " 24. Display (selected). Percy C. Bishop, editor S.C.F.

A MEETING was held at the Church Institute, Hood Street, on October 3rd.

The President, Mr. W. J. Cochrane, took the chair, and presided over a muster of twenty-five members and one visitor. After electing a new member and dealing with some business preparatory to the 1915 Congress, Vice-President R. W. Wilkinson gave a display of the stamps of some European countries.

Northampton Philatelic Society.

SIXTH SEASON, 1912-13.

Meeting Place: The Divan Café. Annual Subscription—Local Members, 3s. Postal Members, 2s. 6d. Official Organ: *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*. Meetings are held monthly from October to May—usually on the first Wednesday. The actual Papers or Displays commence at 8.45 p.m. prompt, but the room is at the disposal of members from 8 p.m., the principal Philatelic Papers being provided for those interested.

OFFICERS:

President: H. E. ARCHER.

Vice-Presidents: H. BENNETT, F.R.P.S.L., J. JELLEYMAN.

Exchange Superintendent: E. T. PHILLIPS,
13 Turner Street, Northampton.

Auditor: R. L. THOMPSON.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: W. NICHOLS,
70 Stimpson Avenue, Northampton.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: B. A. SWIFT,
12 Abington Grove, Northampton.

Committee:

ALL THE ABOVE OFFICERS AND
MESSRS. G. H. PERCIAVAL, M.B., and W. B. SHOOSMITH.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

- 1912.
Oct. 2. Committee Meeting.
- " 14. Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, London.
- Nov. 6. Paper and Display, "Gold Coast." Talk on the Cistafle System for mounting collections. D. S. Darkin, of London.
- Dec. 4. Paper and Display, "English Fiscal Stamps." T. Edwards, of Leicester.
- 1913.
Jan. 8. Display, General Collection. N. F. Bostock. Paper, "The Ideal Exchange Club." J. Jelleyman.
- Feb. 5. Paper and Display, "Heligoland." H. P. Éreaut, of London.
- Mar. 5. Paper and Display, "Norway and Sweden." W. Nichols.
- April 2. Display, "Great Britain Official Stamps." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L. Paper: "Postage Stamp Designs" E. T. Phillips.
- May 7. Annual General Meeting.

JUNIOR SECTION.

A Junior Section, for the benefit of young stamp collectors of the age of 12-16, is now being formed and will shortly be in full working order.

Full particulars of this will be supplied to any one interested by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. B. A. Swift.

EXCHANGE SECTION.

A Monthly Exchange Packet is circulated amongst members and forms a means of disposing of duplicate stamps, or purchasing additional varieties at a comparatively small cost. Rules and full particulars can be obtained from the Exchange Superintendent, Mr. E. T. Phillips.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

Hon. Secretary: N. WELSPORD, P.O. Box 588, Durban.

A MEETING was held at the Y.M.C.A., Durban, on September 5th, 1912, the President, J. Chamberlain, Esq., in the chair.

There was a record attendance and a record number of exhibitors of "C" Countries.

Mr. W. M. Wright was declared duly elected a corresponding member, and the Secretary announced that the membership now stood at well over forty.

Mr. E. D. Lieberman was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. C. Riches.

Mr. Chamberlain presented on behalf of a prominent official of the British Antarctic Expedition two of the specially overprinted New Zealand stamps used by members of the expedition, on original covers. Mr. Chamberlain was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his efforts in obtaining the stamps, and the Secretary was asked to write to the donor thanking him for his gift.

Some discussion took place as to the classes in the competitive section of the Exhibition which the Society is organizing. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee. The Secretary announced that all the arrangements in connection with the Exhibition were progressing favourably. Labels advertising the affair have been printed and supplies sent to most of the philatelists in South Africa. Those who have not yet received a supply should write to the Hon. Secretary.

Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

Hon. President: G. H. EYRE.

Hon. Secretary: W. L. SIMON, Bulawayo.

(Extract from the Hon. Secretary's Annual Report.)

OUR Membership at the beginning of the year was 25, made up as follows:—

- 19 Town Members.
- 3 Country Members (Rhodesia).
- 3 Country Members (Union of South Africa).

During the year 3 Members were dropped and resigned and 1 Member died, while 19 new Members were elected, bringing the total Membership to date to 40, as follows:—

- 18 Town Members.
- 12 Country Members (Rhodesia).
- 7 Country Members (Union of South Africa).
- 3 Country Members (Overseas).

Meetings.

During the year 36 meetings were held, consisting of:—

- 1 Annual General Meeting.
- 6 Committee Meetings.
- 9 Monthly Business Meetings.
- 11 Exhibit Meetings.
- 9 Auction Sales.

The attendance at meetings has been fairly satisfactory, and it is hoped that more Members will attend the meetings this year, especially the Exhibit Meetings.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Society was held at 317 Flinders Lane on the 18th July.

The President, Mr. H. Glazbrook, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The retiring President read the customary address, which was listened to with interest. It gave a concise summary of the Society's progress during the year, also a résumé of Australian philatelic doings.

The annual report and balance sheet was received and adopted, after which the election of officers for the new year took place, the results being:—

President, Mr. W. R. Rundell; Vice-President, Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarian, Mr. J. Fenton; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. S. O. Smith; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. S. O. Smith; Committee, Rev. H. W. Lane, Messrs. C. Blogg, E. Toy, and W. T. Littlewood.

A letter was received from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., withdrawing their application *re* the official organ.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers concluded the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Our membership has been augmented by five during the last twelve months. Fourteen candidates for admission to the Society were elected, whereas seven resigned and two were dropped. There are now on the roll three honorary members, forty-five town members, and forty corresponding members, a total of eighty-eight.

Including £15 10s. 9d. owing to the Exchange Branch by members, the Society has a credit balance of £100 9s., from which must be deducted the sum of £55 2s. 8d. paid in advance by members who have purchased stamps from the exchange books.

Twelve meetings have been held during the year, most of which were well attended.

During the past twelve months, twelve exchange books were made up and put in circulation, the total value of these books being £1756 9s. 2d., an average of £146 7s. 5d. per book.

The thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. F. Hagen, Ltd., Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., of Sydney, and to Messrs. Pemberton and Co. and Messrs. Bright and Co., of London, for generously contributing their periodicals and catalogues to the library.

Your Committee have under consideration the desirability of holding a second Australian Congress, but in view of the fact that the balance sheet of the First Congress, held at Sydney in October last, has not yet been published, it has been decided to leave the matter in abeyance for a short period. Messrs. Edmonson and Rundell and the Rev. H. W. Lane attended the First Congress as delegates from the Society. Our President, Mr. Glazbrook, was awarded a medal for his collection of stamps of Victoria.

The new season promises to be an unusually busy one. There will doubtless be a flood of new issues, including the "Georgian" series; and perhaps the Commonwealth may at last have a distinctive issue of its own.

In conclusion, your Committee are confidently looking forward to another prosperous year, and trust that all members will take an enthusiastic interest in the Society.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held on the 18th July, at the close of the annual meeting, the same members being present.

A ballot was held for positions in Exchange Book No. 230, and Mr. T. Nicklin was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

It was decided to donate one guinea to the International Stamp Exhibition, to be held in New York in October, 1913.

The President, Mr. W. R. Rundell, kindly offered to show his collection of Australian stamps on originals at the August meeting. It was decided to make the October meeting a "Visitors" night, a special programme to be drawn up for this occasion, including, if possible, a lime-light lecture.

It being over two years since the Society last held a dinner, it was decided to arrange for a dinner to be held on the 5th September. The arrangements were left in the hands of the Secretary and of Mr. E. Toy, who kindly offered to supply a musical programme.

A sale of stamps by tender concluded the meeting.



Philatelists ! Know One Another !

AS every day adds its quota to the great army of Stamp Collectors it becomes more and more desirable that the followers of the hobby should be able, at a glance, to recognize one another as such.

How much the tedium of many a long railway journey would have been beguiled if you had known that your fellow-traveller was a philatelist !

How many friendships might have been formed if you could have distinguished the chance acquaintance as a fellow-collector !

To meet this need, we have put on Sale a neat and effective badge, to be worn on the watch-chain. Made in the shape of a "triangular Cape," it is instantly recognizable by Collectors, and it is hoped that this "EMBLEM OF PHILATELY" will be worn by all.



The Inscription is on a background of blue enamel.

PRICES—

No. 1865. In Gilt Metal, 1s. No. 1866. In Oxidized Sterling Silver, 3s. 6d.

No. 1867. In Gold (9 carat), £1 1s. post-free.

Postage (Nos. 1865 and 1866), Great Britain and Colonies, 1d.; Foreign, 3d.

NOW READY.

1912-13 CATALOGUE PART I.

ALL THE LATEST PRICES. NEW ISSUES UP TO DATE OF ISSUE.
SPECIAL LIST OF RECENT BRITISH STAMPS.

EVERY COLLECTOR SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

Price 2s. 9d., post-free; abroad, 3s.

PART II. is now in the press, and will be ready in a few weeks' time.

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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.

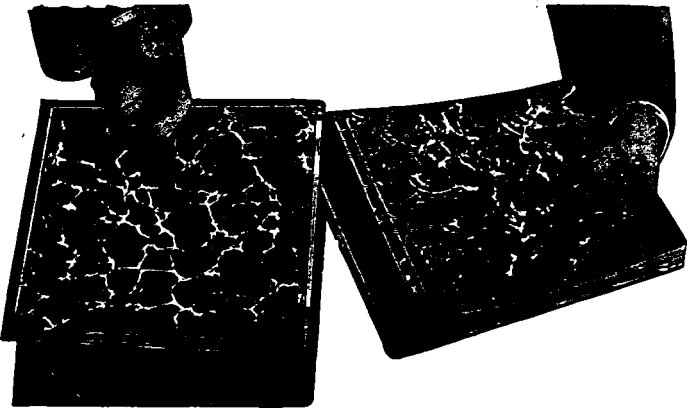
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.



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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 295 have been published. 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.

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2. Antigua (2.09)	6.. 0	4
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8. Grenada (3.09)	14.. 0	8
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16.. 0	8
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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.. 0	10
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20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4.. 0	3
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Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
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30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6.. 0	4

Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
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British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)		
32. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12.. 0	6
33. " Somaliland (6.08)	10.. 0	6
34. R. S. Afr. & Rhodesia (3.10)	20.. 0	10
35. 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 S.A. 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 (3.08)	8.. 0	4
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8.. 0	4
51. Sierra Leone (3.08)	10.. 0	6
52. Southern Africa (10.10)	6.. 0	4
53. Stellenbosch (3.08)	4.. 0	3
54. Sudan (9.08)	12.. 0	6
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

Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
EUROPEAN COLONIES.		
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10.. 0	6
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16.. 0	8
62. Hellgoland (10.10)	4.. 0	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4.. 0	3
64. Malta (3.10)	6.. 0	4

Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
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 Con. States (1.09)	54.. 2	8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18.. 0	10
71. Brunei (2.09)	6.. 0	4
72. North Borneo (12.11)	26.. 1	2
73. Sarawak (1.11)	8.. 0	4
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14.. 0	8
75. Johor (2.09)	8.. 0	4
75a. Kelantan (10.11)	4.. 0	3
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4.. 0	3
77. Pahang (2.09)	4.. 0	3
78. Perak (4.11)	12.. 0	6
79. Selangor (3.09)	8.. 0	4
80. Songed Ujong (3.09)	6.. 0	4
80a. Trengganu (10.11)	4.. 0	3
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6.. 0	4
286. Alwar (5.12)	4.. 0	3
287. Fauna (5.12)	8.. 0	4
288. Bhopal (5.12)	28.. 1	2

Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
82. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11)	8.. 0	4
83. Papua (3.11)	12.. 0	6
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.11)	4.. 0	3
85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6.. 0	4
85a. Gilbert & Ellice Pro. (10.11)	4.. 0	3
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16.. 0	8
86a. New Hebrides (3.09)	4.. 0	3
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68.. 2	10
88. New Zealand (10.10)	72.. 3	12
89. Queensland (1.10)	26.. 1	2
90. South Australia (3.11)	44.. 0	10
91. Tasmania (1.11)	12.. 0	6
92. Tonga (6.09)	12.. 0	6
93. Victoria (2.11)	44.. 0	10
94. Western Australia (1.11)	34.. 1	0

Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
EUROPE.		
96. Austria (3.12)	50.. 2	2
97. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10.. 0	6
97. Austr. P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20.. 0	10
98. Hungary (9.09)	26.. 1	2
99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)		
100. Belgium (10.09)	30.. 1	4
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	28.. 1	2
102. Cane (10.09)	32.. 1	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20.. 0	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22.. 1	4
105. France (1.12)	34.. 1	6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)		
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	116.. 4	10
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)		
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4.. 0	3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	4.. 0	3
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. 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 & 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)		
149. Finland (2.11)	16.. 0	8
150. Russ. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18.. 0	10
151. Servia (3.11)	20.. 0	10
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153. Sweden (3.11)	28.. 1	2
154. Switzerland (3.11)	28.. 1	2
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195. Cameroons (6.10)	4.. 0	3
196. Caroline Islands (8.10)	4.. 0	3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6.. 0	4
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4.. 0	3
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204. Togo (6.10)	4.. 0	3
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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
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214. Funchal (10.10)	6.. 0	4
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217. Inhambane (10.10)	4.. 0	3
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219. Macao (10.10)	26.. 1	2
220. Madeira (10.10)	16.. 0	8
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223. Nyassa (11.10)	8.. 0	4
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226. Portuguese I. de (11.10)	34.. 1	6
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Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
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Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
REST OF THE WORLD.		
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276. Afghanistan (12.11)	46.. 2	0
258. China (4.11)	26.. 1	2
264. Corea (5.11)	10.. 0	6
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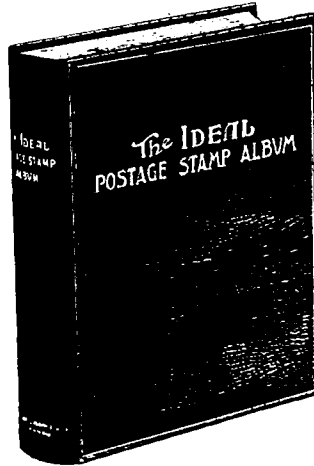
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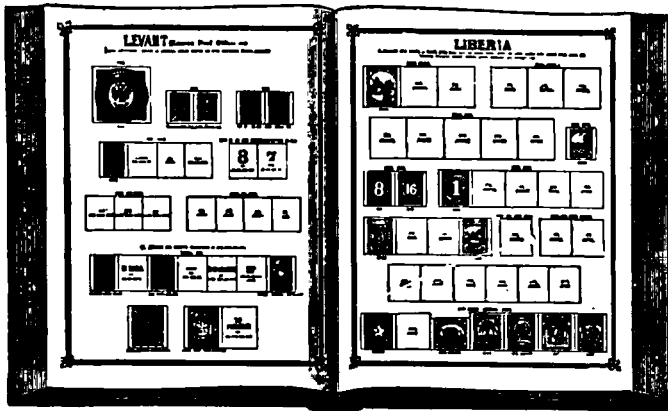


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AIRES

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1904. *Pictorial stamps (Pheasant, Crocodile, Boat, Arms, etc.) surcharged with small "4 cents" as above.*

4 c. on 5 c., 6 c., 8 c., 12 c., 18 c., 24 c., 25 c., 50 c., and \$1, Labuan and Borneo, and on \$2, \$5, and \$10, Borneo only. Set of 21 unused 9 0

ELOBEY, ANNOBON, AND CORISCO

1907. *Portrait of Boy King.*

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., and 5 c. Set of 5 unused 0 9

TUNIS

1906. *Long stamps, with view of Carthaginian galley.*

1, 2, and 5 francs. Set of 3 high values used 5 0

SPANISH GUINEA

1907. *Portrait of Boy King.*

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., and 5 c. Set of 5 unused 0 9

1912. *King Alfonso. Issue now unobtainable at P.O.'s.*

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Abroad extra.**For further Xmas Bargains
see previous page.**Labuan.**

1902-3. Type 42. Crown.

- 1 c., black and purple.
- 2 c. " green.
- 3 c. " sepia.
- 4 c. " carmine.
- 8 c. " vermilion.
- 10 c., brown and slate.
- 12 c., black and yellow.
- 16 c., green and brown.
- 18 c., black and pale brown.
- 25 c., green and greenish blue.
- 50 c., dull purple and lilac.
- \$1, claret and orange.

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BELGIUM.

1912. Redrawn portrait type. Larger head.
s. d.
25 c., blue 0 4

**BRITISH P.O.'S IN
MOROCCO.**

1912. King George. Redrawn type.
5 c. on ½d., green 0 1

CHILI.

1912. New values and change of colour
4 c., brown 0 1
8 c., grey 0 2
10 c., black and blue 0 2

CHINA.

1912. Republican overprint in Chinese characters.

½ c., brown	used	0 1
1 c., orange	"	0 1
2 c., deep green	"	0 2
3 c., blue-green	"	0 2
4 c., scarlet	"	0 3
10 c., blue	"	0 6
20 c., marone	"	1 0
\$1, red and flesh	"	2 6

CYPRUS.

1912. New issue. King George.
10 paras, orange and green 0 1
½ pias, green and carmine 0 1

JAMAICA.

1912. New issue. King George.
2d., pale grey 0 3
1s., black on green 1 4

KEDAH.

1912. Type 1. Shock of paddy.
1 c., black and green 0 1
3 c. " carmine 0 2
4 c., carmine and grey 0 2
5 c., green and chestnut 0 3
8 c., black and ultramarine 0 4

ST. LUCIA.

1912. New issue. King George.
½d., green 0 1
1d., scarlet 0 2
2½d., blue 0 4
3d., purple on yellow 0 5

SIERRA LEONE.

1912. King George.
½d., green 0 1

URUGUAY.

1912. Type 102. Lithographed.
5 mils., mauve 0 1
2 c., orange-red 0 2
5 c., blue 0 5

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will be found in our List of Sets and Packets of Stamps, which will be sent free on application.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XX.

NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

No. 239.

The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 300.)

AT the same time as these stamps were issued in Cuba, the same stamps were put on sale in Porto Rico, but again with the protection against the difference in currency in the form of an overprint.

(2. For Porto Rico only.)



A. With two paraps, as before, but not of the same forms; we now have, at left, that of the Governor and Captain-General, Señor Segundo de la Portilla, and at right that of the Head of the Finance branch, Señor Daubon. The overprint was printed as before, in *black*, on sheets of 100 stamps, from typographic clichés, probably of zinc; the overprints show no appreciable variations.

25 c. de p., lilac, grey-lilac.
50 „ „ ultramarine, bright ultramarine.
1 peseta, black, grey-black.

Varieties.

- (a) With overprint inverted.
25 c. de p., lilac.
50 „ „ ultramarine.
- (b) With double overprint, one over the other.
25 c. de p., lilac.
50 „ „ ultramarine.
1 peseta, black.
- (c) With the left-hand paraps only.
25 c. de p., lilac.

We cannot say under what circumstances this last variety can have come into existence, but we may state that we have seen two unsevered copies of the 25 c. de p. with only the first paraps on each. And as there could be no reason for making up an entire plate of only one paraps, these stamps can only have been produced by some accident. But what accident? It can certainly not have been the incorrect placing of a sheet in the press, because in that case the first paraps would inevitably have taken the position of

the second, and vice versa. The second paraps can hardly have been absent from the forme in certain places, for in that case the making up would have been impossible. Could some of the clichés have become detached from their bases? This seems improbable, in view of the fact that we have met with two copies *se tenant*.

What does seem probable is that certain of the clichés set in the forme were not so high as they should have been, and therefore may have failed to print, thus giving but one paraps.

(d) Two unsevered stamps, one with and one without the overprint.

1 peseta, black.

We record this pair without having seen it, on the strength of an account given in the *Monthly Journal* for April, 1901, of a variety which will be dealt with later, and the existence of which is the natural consequence of the pair mentioned here. Under what circumstances can a stamp have escaped the overprint, thus forming a pair of which one stamp belongs to Porto Rico (having the overprint), while the other belongs to Cuba (being without the overprint)? A faulty placing of the sheet in the press may have left a row of stamps outside the plate of paraps; one or more clichés may have become detached from the plate; or some of them may not have been so high as the others; or the forme may have been composed of nine rows of double paraps, instead of ten. However it may have happened, this unknown variety must certainly have existed.*

According to the Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie, the following varieties should be added:—

(e) With the right-hand vertical paraps only.

25 c. de p., lilac.
1 peseta, black.

The existence of these may be due either to a cliché having been detached from the plate, or to one of them not being high enough to print.

* From what appears later, it is possible that no such variety as that described above was ever issued; all the sheets which contained stamps that had escaped this overprint may have received the horizontal paraps as described below.—Ed. M.J.

B. *Issue of July, 1876.*

The stamps of January, 1876, with the overprint of two vertical paraphs, and with an additional impression of the left-hand paraph printed horizontally across the other two, in *black* as before.

25 c. de p., lilac.
1 peseta, black.

The 50 c. de p. did not receive this additional overprint, as may be seen from the document quoted below.

Varieties.

(a) In April, 1901, the *Monthly Journal* received from a correspondent the information that he had possessed a pair of 1 peseta stamps, one of which bore the three paraphs, while the other had only the horizontal one. To produce this variety there must have been one or more stamps which escaped the original overprint of the two paraphs, as we pointed out previously.

Pair, one with the three paraphs, and the other with the horizontal paraph only.

1 peseta, black.

We have seen several single copies with the horizontal paraph only.

(b) With four paraphs, two vertical and two horizontal, the latter being due to slipping of the sheet in the course of the printing of the additional paraph.

25 c. de p., lilac.
1 peseta, black.

The following notice explains the circumstances which rendered it necessary to add to the overprint which had been applied to the stamps of January, 1876. Unfortunately the notice is not complete, the text being replaced in certain parts by lines of dots :—*

“Department of the Treasury of the Island of Porto Rico.

“In taking charge again and for the third time of the immediate direction and conduct of the Financial Department of this island, my attention could not fail to be drawn to the considerable and unaccountable depreciation to be noted in the value of stamped papers, and the more so since there is no apparent reason or cause to explain it. The inquiry into its origin has engaged my close attention, and I have felt obliged to devote my whole time to a matter so important to myself, with the result of discovering a scandalous fraud that has been committed in connection with the stamped paper, Postage, and Telegraph stamps. It is necessary, since the Press and public opinion have denounced the abuses and the criminal traffic that have been going on, and since many private persons have knowledge of the fact that these papers, etc., are sold in considerable quantities at prices lower than those marked upon them, so much so that it was supposed that they came from Cuba, where they are sold at their price in paper money; it is necessary, I repeat, to give an explanation to the public so that it may be on its guard in the

* The notice is published thus in the work of Señor Duro, on the *Postage Stamps of Spain*, etc., 1881; he apparently did not consider that the portions omitted were of consequence, in connection with Postage Stamps, but it would certainly have been more satisfactory to have had the document complete.—*Ed. M. J.*

future and not take part unknowingly in the perpetration of such offences, with injury to Society, with grave prejudice to the legitimate revenues of the Treasury, and with detriment to good government which is so greatly desired by H.M. the King (whom God preserve), the Supreme Government, the General of this Island, and the other Authorities of the same, by publishing a full account of the origin, the discovery, and the result produced by this deplorable affair.

“The fraud was begun by taking on charge smaller amounts in the accounts of receipts of Stamped Papers for the use of the current year, and of the sheets and stamps of various natures and values as shown below :—

POSTAGE STAMPS.

	Of 25 cen- timos.	Of 1 peseta.	Number of Stamps.	Value in pesetas.
Deficiency through entering too small numbers in the account of the store-keeper . . .	500,000	50,000	550,000	175,000
Stock found by the Commission . . .	6,400	...	6,400	1,600
Remaining to be accounted for . . .	493,600	50,000	543,600	173,400
Deduct stamps voluntarily given up . . .	167,800	30,900	198,700	72,850
	325,800	19,100	344,900	100,550

“Having made a report to H.E. the Governor-General of the result shown above, and having determined to cut short these delinquencies, wherever they may be met with, most severely punishing the authors of them and their accomplices, he has agreed, at the suggestion of and in accordance with this Department, and in order to prevent the continuance of the criminal circulation of the Stamped Papers, etc., that have not yet been recovered, to take the following steps :—

“6. The Department will arrange with all speed that the paper, Postage, and Telegraph stamps remaining in the Government Stores, in which fraudulent disappearance of these papers, etc., took place, and which are referred to above, shall be marked :—the paper in the manner described, and the Postage and Telegraph Stamps with the paraph of H.E. the Governor-General, struck horizontally across the two which the former bear already, and upon the latter the paraph of the above-named authority alone.

“7. When this work is completed, the required instructions will be given for exchanging, within a short term, the Postage and Telegraph Stamps now on charge at the Head Offices, Revenue Collectors', Municipal, and issuing offices, for those counter-marked.

“Porto Rico, June 22, 1876.

(Signed) “ANTONIO BELMONTE.”

The theft in question took place [or was discovered?] in May, 1876.

On the 1st of January, 1877, the West Indian colonies at last received separate stamps, with different inscriptions, which enabled Porto Rico to protect itself against speculation, and which it had demanded in vain from the mother country for four years past. “All's well that ends well.”

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition

Described by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 297.)

Class E. America.—Section 2.

Uruguay. A. H. DAVIS.

A GOOD general collection, with a nice lot of the early issues. The later issues somewhat overdone, as there are pages of the same stamp without any distinction of shade, type, or postmark to make their inclusion necessary.

Uruguay. T. L. GRAY.

A good general collection, especially strong in blocks of four of the later stamps.

Section 3.

Guatemala. J. D. RAGG.

A nice collection, containing many pairs and blocks, and fairly complete in the general issues.

Nicaragua. H. M. AHRENS.

A remarkable study of the stamps of a somewhat difficult country, showing the various settings of the stamps and surcharges carefully worked out. The collection includes twenty-eight sheets and no less than 115 complete settings, proving the positions of all the errors in the surcharges. This is a fine piece of philatelic work, and shows what can be done by a keen and studious philatelist who takes in hand an unpopular and unstudied country.

Nicaragua. J. R. M. ALBRECHT.

Another careful study of these stamps, the settings being well arranged and classified.

Class F. Other Countries.—Section 1.

China. C. L. HARTE-LOVELACE.

My readers have read Mr. Harte-Lovelace's interesting article upon the early stamps of China, and will therefore know how thoroughly he does his work. Here we have all the early issues carefully plated, and the different settings clearly shown.

Egypt. ALBERT EID.

This famous collection was sent off from Cairo on September 15, but unfortunately did not arrive until after the close of the Exhibition.

Egypt. A. S. MACKENZIE LOW.

This is the finest collection of Egyptian stamps in Great Britain, the issues having been most carefully studied and arranged.

A very prominent feature is a magnificent lot of proofs and essays, some hundreds in number, some of them exceedingly rare. These are well arranged, and the name of the printer and designer (when known) is written above each set.

In the 1866 issue there are proofs of all but the 5 paras in half-sheets of 100 stamps. In the issued stamps of 1866 the different perforations are noted.

The issues of 1872 and 1874 are correctly arranged according to the printings by Penasson at Alexandria, and by the Government at Boulak, near Cairo.

In the 1874 issue there are six sheets and about sixty inverted stamps and *tête-bêche* pairs.

The later issues and the Postage Due stamps are wonderfully complete, showing all varieties.

Siam. R. W. H. ROW.

A remarkable collection, especially strong in the locally surcharged stamps, which are shown in uncut and partially reconstructed sheets. The collection is also well written up, and Mr. Row shows that he is a most capable and painstaking philatelist.

Siam and Bangkok. P. H. WARD, JUNR.

Another good collection of Siam, contained in three volumes, and including some sheets and many stamps on covers. The stamps of the Straits Settlements overprinted "B" are also included. I am not sure that the inverted overprints on the 2 c. and 8 c. are genuine, but it is very difficult to examine these under glass.

Crete. LT.-COL. R. G. IREMONGER.

A very nearly complete collection, including very many errors.

Hayti. L. W. CROUCH.

An interesting specialized collection, containing a good lot of proofs and essays; special attention has been paid to the 1891 issue, with a view to plating.

Hayti. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

Complete made-up panes of fifty of all the imperf. series, unused, including a block of seventeen of the 20 c., and nearly complete panes of all the various plates of the perforated series, including a block of twenty-five of the 5 c., re-engraved type with large figure 5. All the values, imperf. and perf., are shown in shades unused, in singles, pairs and blocks, including *tête-bêche* panes of the 1 c. imperf. and a *tête-bêche* pair of the 2 c. imperf.; pairs and blocks imperf. between; and most of the perforated series, and the forgeries used postally perf. 14 and 16, both unused and used, including two of the 7 c. on entire.

This is a wonderful collection and shows an immense amount of original work in the plating line, for which the exhibitor is so famous. Mr. Hausburg being on the jury, the exhibit was entered "Not for competition," otherwise it must have secured one of the highest awards.

Hayti. C. F. HEYERMANN.

An interesting small collection, well arranged and written up.

Shanghai. W. JACOBY.

A very nice collection of the stamps of the first type, including interesting strips and scarce varieties of

paper; also a fair lot of the later issues, but lacking practically all the rarities.

Class G. Single Issues Specialized.

Section 1. Stamps printed from recess plates.

Argentine Republic, 1864. W. J. COCHRANE.

A fine and well specialized collection of the popular stamps with portrait of the great Rivadavia. The different printings are well shown in the case of the 5 c., and the exhibitor claims to show stamps with "retouches," printed from plates 1 and 2, but I much doubt whether any of these plates were ever retouched.* I examined these so-called "retouches," as well as one could under glass, and utterly failed to find any signs of a retouch on any one of them.

Argentine Republic, 1864-72. C. L. PACK.

I know pretty well all the *great* collections of Argentine stamps in Europe, the United States, and South America, and I have no hesitation in saying that this is by far the *finest* collection of these stamps in existence; one *larger* collection may exist in Buenos Ayres, but it is not so strong as this in the great rarities. The stamps are, as far as possible, arranged by printings, and a vast number of dated copies are included.

The following list of a few of the rarer stamps will show the strength of this superb collection:—

1864. Wmk. "R.A." Imperf. 10 c., green, seven superb unused, two grand used pairs, and seven used singles. 15 c., blue, two superb unused, and eleven used.

Of the perforated stamps there are a block of twenty-eight of the 10 c., green, and a block of sixteen of the 15 c., blue, probably the largest blocks known.

The whole exhibit is beautifully written up, with full notes as to dates of issue, numbers of stamps printed, etc. etc.

Ceylon. A. ASHBY.

The issue of 1863-67, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 12½, contains a fine lot of stamps in pairs, strips, and blocks of twelve; and a number of the proofs in *black* struck off by Perkins Bacon and Co. There are also a good lot of varieties of shade in the used stamps, and these are separated under the two varieties of watermark.

Great Britain. E. W. FLOYD.

A collection of the One Penny, black, 1840, arranged to show the origin of the principal varieties occurring on the plates, which are also shown partly reconstructed. Unused copies are shown from all the eleven plates, including a mint block of six from Plate 5, showing a double-letter variety. There are several blocks, strips, and pairs of used stamps, and these include many interesting varieties of Maltese Cross, local dated, and railway postmarks.

The early printings of the 1d., red, of 1841, were printed from the plates that had been used for printing the 1d. black, and all these early printings from plates 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are shown.

This is a very fine and interesting exhibit, showing an immense amount of careful work, reflecting great credit on the exhibitor.

* According to Señor Marcó del Pont no retouching took place.—Ed. M.J.

Holland. G. A. HIGLETT.

A vast number of stamps of the first issue, studied and noted preparatory to plating.

Holland. H. WADE.

An exceedingly fine lot of the first issue, highly specialized and with special attention paid to the "retouched" varieties, of which several hundred are shown. The collection is fully written up and all the details are carefully noted.

The rarities unused include a mint strip of four of the scarce 5 c., milky blue, and a block of fifteen of the 5 c., pale blue.

Luxemburg. R. B. SPARROW.

A fine used collection of the first issue, showing stages of wear of the plates, varieties of shade and postmark, and a nice lot of pairs and strips, also block of 10 c.

Section 2. Stamps printed direct from lithographic stone or by other kindred planographic process.

Samoa. JOHN N. LUFF.

Mr. Luff has been working on the stamps of the first issue of Samoa for some years, and now shows uncut and reconstructed sheets of all the values, almost complete, as well as the stamps prepared for issue and the various reprints. This is a grand piece of philatelic work, and it is only a student of Mr. Luff's great ability who could carry it out so thoroughly.

Uruguay. C. L. PACK.

A magnificent specialized collection of the first issue, commonly called the "Diligencia" stamps. The following are shown:—

60 c., blue, forty-eight copies.

Following this we have a diagram showing the positions on the plate of the known and identified varieties of the 60 c., as appearing in this and in other collections.

80 c., green.

A unique block of fifteen from the right upper side of the sheet; also a unique block of four from the left upper corner, containing the famous and rare type 80 c. with small figures; a reconstructed plate of the thirty-five varieties complete; a second plate containing twenty varieties; and sixty-one additional copies, all plated; all most beautifully written up with full details of their positions on the plate and of the way to distinguish one type from the other.

1 real.

Reconstructed plate of the thirty-five varieties and a second plate containing thirty-one varieties. In addition to these there are eighty-four single specimens.

Section 3. Stamps printed by any other process.

Brazil. C. L. PACK.

A specialized collection of the 1894-1904 issue of Brazil, attention being called to the study of the 100 reis denomination. The exhibit includes several new discoveries of considerable interest, shown for the first time, including the "Secret Marks" and die varieties of the substituted heads from the higher

values found in some panes of the 100 reis of Type I. A diagram shows at a glance how these die marks may be recognized. The *Borrowed Head Collection* comprises:—

700 reis head in eight dies, in three positions, on ten kinds of paper with two perforations, a total of forty-eight varieties known in the various combinations, not including shades, etc.

200 reis head in five dies, in four positions, on seven kinds of paper with three perforations, a total of thirty-eight varieties, not including shades, etc.

500 reis head in five dies, in four positions, on ten kinds of paper with two perforations, a total of thirty-two varieties, not including shades, etc.

The several recently discovered pairs, etc., of 100 reis, Type I, with Grecian Head, and Type V, with the snub-nose, *se tenant* are fully written up, showing that the Type V head was substituted in some panes of Type I. The finding of the identical marks of Die III, Die V, and Die VII of the 700 reis on Type V *proves* that Type V was re-engraved from dies of the 700 reis head.

Great Britain, Edwardian Issues. S. C. BUCKLEY.

A specialized collection of the postage stamps of Great Britain, King Edward type. The collection is stated to contain every known variety of the marginal lines. A prominent feature is the series of "Miniature Sheets" designed with the idea of showing exactly the arrangement of a full Post Office sheet. The stamps printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons are fully represented, while those printed by the Stamping Department at Somerset House are exceptionally fine. The exhibit shows the very wide field that can be covered by a collection of the Edwardian stamps of our own country.

Queensland. C. L. PAGK.

This collection is a specialized one of the issue of 1879-80. It contains a fine lot of blocks, showing all the types, a large number of single specimens, all the minor varieties of the issue, and carefully worked out diagrams showing the difference between plates 1 and 2 and the position of the varieties in these plates. A most beautiful piece of work, thoroughly carried out, as usual, by this advanced student.

Class L. Rarities.

Section 1. Twenty-five to Fifty Rare Stamps.

Italian States. DR. A. CHIESA.

A truly magnificent lot of most valuable stamps, many of which cannot be found in any other collection. I can only mention a few of the gems:—

Tuscany, 3 lire, three copies with gum, and fitted together so that they seem to be a strip.

The history of these stamps is remarkable.

About 1860, M. Rondot, of Paris, imported a few stamps from various countries; amongst others he had

three of the 3 lire Tuscany. On his death most of his stamps passed into the possession of the late M. Mirabaud, at whose sale Dr. Chiesa secured the first of these stamps. A year or two later he bought another copy in Paris, and quite recently a third one in America, and to his great surprise these three stamps fitted together into a perfect mint strip.

Modena, strip of three of the 80 c. on a letter.

Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, Arms, pair on a letter.

" " Cross, unused pair, and used strip of four on a letter.

1,, 1861. $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, black, error, used pair. 1

Parma, 1852. 15 c., two *l'ete-bêche* pairs.

" 1859. 80 c., used on a letter, probably the rarest used European stamp.

Hawaiian Islands. The late HENRY J. CROCKER.

A selection from his wonderful collection of the rarities of the Hawaiian Isles. In the first issue I noted:—

2 c., fine used copy.

5 c., five used.

13 c., ten used, including the unique strip of three.

"Interisland." 2 c., pale blue, mint block of six, unique.

" " 2 c., black on *azure*, printed on both sides and used.

Mr. Crocker also sent two exhibits of rarities of other countries, amongst which I noted:—

St. Louis, 10 c. and 20 c.

Saxony, $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., error.

Canada, 12d.

India, 1854, 4 annas, with inverted head.

And many other fine things.

H. L. HAYMAN.

A collection of fifty rare stamps, amongst which are:—

Cape "woodblock," 1d., scarlet, 1853, and 1d., rose, both in mint condition. British Guiana, pair of 4 cents, very dark blue, one showing the white line. Two 3 pfennige, Saxony, 1850, on letters. Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, Arms, on letter. Malta, 4d., block of four imperf., mint. Mauritius 1d., Greek border, on letter; 2d., Greek border, indigo-blue. Tasmania, 1d., first issue, strip of four, on letter. Finland error 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ roubles in colour of 7 r. Bolivar 10 c., green, 1863 issue, strip of five, on letter, etc.

C. F. HEYERMAN.

U.S. 1869, 15 c. and 24 c. with inverted centres.

1901, Pan-American issue, 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., with inverted centres.

There were large numbers of other exhibits, of stamps in albums, local stamps, forgeries, philatelic literature, and miscellaneous objects of postal and philatelic interest, but as I had not time to properly examine these I will not attempt to describe them. I will only conclude by repeating what I said at the beginning, that this was an exceedingly fine Exhibition and reflected infinite credit upon all concerned.



Argentine Republic

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

Translated from the Spanish by A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 266.)

VIII.

THE ARGENTINE POST OFFICE IN PARAGUAY.

AS soon as war broke out with Paraguay the Postal Authorities took immediate steps for the establishment of postal services by land and by river, for the purpose of conveying correspondence to and from the army; they made contracts for this service, established two head offices, one at Concordia, on the Uruguay, and the other at Goya, on the Paraná; they made regulations for the new and extraordinary services, and took all the steps necessary to ensure this correspondence, which travelled free by post, being conveyed with the utmost frequency, rapidity, and safety.

This army, however, consisting of 40,000 to 50,000 men, with the multitude of followers, and the fleet, of considerable number also, consumed a huge quantity of stores, which, as a natural consequence, led to a very considerable amount of traffic. Whilst the army was still on Argentine territory, the merchants were able to make use of the various post offices established there for the conveyance of their letters and packages; but when the famous passage of the river Paraná had taken place, they could only send them by private means, which, for the requirements of this traffic, were continually being set in motion. The permanent establishment of the allied army on Paraguayan territory led to a still greater increase of this trade, because the country occupied consisted almost exclusively of salt marshes and pools, which produced nothing, and it was therefore necessary to bring everything from the Argentine Republic; another cause of this great increase of traffic was the fact that the progress of the army was, and had to be, extremely slow, owing to the great difficulty presented by the nature of the country.

The commerce was concentrated at the spot which afterwards became the Fort of Itapirú, which performed so brilliant a part in the days immediately preceding the passage of the Paraná, referred to above, and which fell into the hands of the allies on the 18th of April, 1866. It was situated on the Upper Paraná, a short distance from its junction with the river Paraguay, and less than forty kilometres from the city of Corrientes.*

The need of maintaining a regular service for the transmission of correspondence was making itself felt more and more, and as the Argentine Post Office took no steps to provide it, private enterprise undertook to

do so. A certain Señor Pedro Casartelli, a merchant of Itapirú and agent for the steamer *Pingo*, established a post for correspondence to and from Corrientes, which he advertised to the public by means of the following Notice published in the *Esperanza*, of Corrientes, of the 17th of October, 1867:—

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"With a view to filling a recognized want, the undersigned informs the business community in general and all persons interested, that he has established an agency specially undertaking the conveyance of all kinds of correspondence to Corrientes and back again.

"Those who require this service, must take their letters to the house of the undersigned, where there will be a flag with the inscription *Pingo*, as correspondence will arrive here every day by that steamer, and there will be despatched by the same correspondence for Corrientes.

"At the same agency stamps will be sold for the franking of letters addressed to other parts.

"For further particulars apply at the house of the Agent.

(Signed) "PEDRO CASARTELLI.

"Itapirú, October 11, 1867."

Through ignorance or forgetfulness, Señor Casartelli omitted to obtain the necessary authority for establishing his agency. Messrs. Allica and Cammelino, being more careful, applied for such authority to the Postmaster of Corrientes, offering to convey correspondence "with the sole object of rendering a gratuitous service to the commerce of both places, since the Department under Your Excellency's charge cannot receive [the correspondence] for want of a Post Office in Itapirú, a commercial place of the greatest importance at the present time."

The Postmaster at Corrientes, Don Manuel M. J. de Salas, forwarded the application of these gentlemen to the Director-General, informing him, at the same time, of the circumstances of the case. As a natural consequence, Señor Posadas granted authority immediately, and addressed the following letter to Señor Salas:—

"Buenos Ayres, October 30th, 1867.

"To the Postmaster of Corrientes.

"Taking note of the contents of your letter of the 25th inst. and of the accompanying documents referred to therein, and taking into consideration the fact that the district of Itapirú is in Paraguay, and that the jurisdiction exercised there by the allied army is temporary, and bearing in mind the convenience to commerce which should result from the establishment of a postal agency at that place, authority is granted to the petitioners, Messrs. Allica and Cammelino, to establish temporarily such an agency, under the indispensable condition that it shall

* See *The Campaign of Corrientes and Rio Grande*, and *The Campaign of Humayta*, by José Ignacio Garmendia.

be carried on in accordance with the regulations of the Post Office, which you will communicate to the petitioners, providing them with the national postage stamps and the tariff for the franking of business correspondence passing between Itapirú and Corrientes.

"In regard to the claim of Don Pedro Casartelli to establish a post office without authorization, you should make him understand that no one has power to create public offices without permission from the Government, and that it is only through gross ignorance that he can have thought himself empowered to do so, and to advertise it in the Press, warning him that if he persists in any way, he will render himself liable to be summoned before a court of justice by you, as representative of the Government.

"Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "GERVASIO A. DE POSADAS."

Before writing to the Director-General of Posts, Señor Salas had informed Señor Casartelli that he must discontinue his service, and as soon as he received the Director-General's reply he published a notice in the papers announcing that this service was entirely unauthorized. Messrs. Allica and Cammelino were able, therefore, to establish their postal agency, Señor Salas supplying them with postage stamps, copies of the tariff, and authority under the national law.

But the army advanced, though but slowly. By the end of July, 1868, the besieged Paraguayans found themselves obliged to evacuate their formidable stronghold, Humaitá, which was immediately occupied by the allies. The business people naturally followed closely on the army, since they lived upon the latter, so that when Humaitá was occupied they followed there also, and immediately required the establishment of a Post Office.

Señor Posadas, understanding that the existence of such a service was a matter of necessity, and believing that it was his duty to establish it officially, decided upon the creation of the office requested, and nominated as Postmaster Señor Guillermo Zanda. On the 9th of September he wrote to him to this effect, also to the Postmaster at Corrientes, under whom his office would be, to the Commander-in-Chief of the army, in order that he might be recognized by the military authorities, and to the Minister of the Interior.

The letter addressed to the last-named, almost identical with all the others, was in the following terms:—

"I have the honour to address myself to Your Excellency, informing you that the Department under my charge having received information of the increased number of merchants who have established themselves at Humaitá, and of the petition that they have made for the establishment at that place of a post office for the circulation of correspondence in a regular manner and for the convenience of the general public, Don Guillermo Zanda has this day been nominated to administer the office referred to, which will be regarded as a sub-office of the Post Office of the city of Corrientes, during the existence of the circumstances which have given occasion for the establishment of this office in Paraguayan territory.

"In the same sense, I have addressed myself to the Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine Army in Paraguay, in order that the said Señor Zanda may be recognized in the position to which he has been appointed."

It may be noticed that Señor Posadas acted in this matter without previously consulting the Government, and confined himself to reporting the appointment that he had made without even asking that it might be approved. The Government, apparently, wished him to understand that this was not quite regular, for the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior immediately sent him the following letter:—

"Buenos Ayres, September 10, 1868.

"To the Director-General of Posts.

"I beg to inform you that, under this date, the appointment has been approved which you have made of Don Guillermo Zanda as head of the Post Office to be established at Humaitá, and which you report in your letter of the 9th inst.

"Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "J. M. CANTILLO."

The office was opened on the 3rd of October, and on the 7th Señor Zanda requested the Director-General to send him a handstamp with which to cancel the postage stamps, which was despatched to him on the 12th of the same month.



This obliterating mark is reproduced here. As may be seen, it bears in the centre the letter "H" (for Humaitá), surrounded by thick horizontal lines.

On the same day as that on which the office was opened, Señor Zanda sent round to the business people the following:—

"NOTICE.

"General Post Office of Humaitá.

"I have to inform this business community that I have been placed in charge of the Post Office here by official authority, and that this office has been established at my house.

"October 3, 1868.

(Signed) "GUILLERMO ZANDA."

Señor Zanda, who was of Italian nationality, seems somewhat bombastically to have given the title of "General Post Office" to a very small temporary post.

A very few days later, on the 23rd of October, he pointed out to the Director-General the advisability of opening another office at Las Palmas, near Villeta, and proposed as postmaster Don Carlos Trombetta, who was in charge of the business house which Señor Zanda himself had established at that place. The reason for this was very simple—the commercial com-

munity followed its customer, the army, and the latter now was stationed at Las Palmas.

The proposition of Señor Zanda was therefore very reasonable, so Señor Posadas decided upon establishing this provisional office, and, in accordance with the suggestion of the former, he nominated Trombetta as postmaster of it, on the 29th of October, under the immediate control of Señor Zanda. Thus the latter began really to have a Head Post Office!

On the 19th of November the Post Office was duly established at Las Palmas, that at Humaitá also remaining open, though there was hardly any reason for it, as the army had advanced further. The existence of the office at Las Palmas could not have been of long duration, because, as soon as the difficulties in its way had been overcome, the army advanced rapidly, so that at the beginning of January, 1869, it took possession of the city of Asuncion.

As there was no Paraguayan Post Office in existence in that city, owing to its having been abandoned by all the authorities, who had compelled the whole of the population to quit the city previously *en masse*, Señor Posadas had in anticipation given authority to Señor Zanda to establish a Post Office there, and to remain at the head of it so long as the Argentine Army continued in the country, and until a Government had been formed to take over the administration.

Señor Zanda, who had migrated from Humaitá to Las Palmas, and had followed the army, entered Asuncion with it and established the office there, as he reported to Señor Posadas on the 20th of January.

The stamps that were used in that city, as well as in all the other places where Argentine post offices were established, were the three values printed in New York, which were in circulation at that time. Their use was very limited, because the correspondence of the army, which was the greater part [of that which passed through these offices], was carried free of charge, and because private persons, who went backwards and forwards, carried unfranked letters and packets, and the same was frequently done by the steamers, great numbers of which travelled up and down the river.

The cancelling stamp supplied to Humaitá was used also in Asuncion as soon as the Post Office was established there.

Soon after the capital had been occupied by the allies an attempt was made to set up a Provisional Paraguayan Government; it was thus that Señor Posadas gave orders to Señor Zanda that, when this Government was constituted and had organized a Post Office Department, the offices at Asuncion and Humaitá were to be closed, and the correspondence that there might be remaining in them handed over to the Paraguayan authorities, the archives and office accessories being sent to the [Argentine] Post Office Department.

There being some delay in constituting this Government, it was not until the 4th of November of that year, 1869, that a Director of Posts was appointed, and the appointment fell to this same

Señor Zanda, who reported the fact to Señor Posadas on the 8th of that month, as follows:—

“Provisional Post Office

“Department of the

“Republic of Paraguay.

“Asuncion, November 8, 1869.

“*To the Director-General of Posts of the Argentine Republic, at Buenos Ayres.*

“I have the honour to inform you that on the 4th inst. the Provisional Government of the Republic appointed me Director-General of Posts.

“The correspondence that is posted from this date at this Head Office and at the sub-offices will be despatched without postage stamps, marked only with the handstamp of this Department, until the Provisional Government makes arrangements for the printing of stamps, it having been thus decided with the object of avoiding any injury to commercial interests by delaying the mails. The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs is communicating with the Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic with a view to concluding an agreement for postal reciprocity, and I have no doubt that the correspondence forwarded to the General Post Office and its sub-offices will be duly received.

“Honoured by the Provisional Government with the appointment of which I now inform you, I will do all that is possible to draw together the connections that exist between the two Republics, and the more so since I have until now acted as Director of the provisional Argentine Post Office.

“Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) “GUILLERMO ZANDA.”

Here is another letter, written by him as an Argentine official:—

“Post Office Department
of the

Argentine Republic in Paraguay.

“Asuncion, November 8, 1869.

“*To the Director-General of Posts of the Argentine Republic, at Buenos Ayres.*

“The Provisional Government of this Republic has decided to put an end to the service of the Post Office Department of the Argentine Republic in this city, in order to replace it by the Post Office Department of Paraguay; in compliance therefore with the instructions received from the former Department, I forward thereto the archives and office accessories, and have handed over to the Paraguayan Post Office all the correspondence deposited at this office, of all of which I attach a detailed inventory, requesting that you will forward to me my current account with your Department, in order that it may be closed.

“The important office with which I have been honoured by your Department having now come to an end, I venture to point out to its honoured Head that I have always endeavoured to most strictly fulfil the duties entrusted to my charge, even in the difficult circumstances which necessarily arise in time of war; with a view to worthily carrying out my duties, I have always been guided by the instructions which you, Sir, have furnished to your subordinates, and the honour which might be given to me for the work that I have done, is entirely due to the Director-General, who with such skill and with general approval, conducts the Post Office Department of the Argentine Republic.

“Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) “GUILLERMO ZANDA.”

In accordance with the instructions referred to, the provisional post office at Asuncion handed over to the new Paraguayan Department the following items of correspondence :—

2092 free letters.
24 registered letters.
230 receipts for registered letters.

Nothing is said about the office at Humaitá, which leads me to suppose that there was nothing there; everything had probably been transferred to that at Asuncion.

The handstamp of the Department, which Señor Zanda spoke of [in the first letter quoted above], was this :—



When answering and congratulating Señor Zanda, Señor Posadas expressed the hope that the exchange of correspondence between the two countries might be arranged on the terms of free circulation of the letters once they had been franked at the despatching office, and he added that :—

“At the request of Señor Egusquiza and of Señor Bedoya, the present Minister of the Provisional Government, I drew up two drafts for decrees, one for regulating and creating a General Post Office Department for the Republic [of Paraguay], and the other for the creation of postage stamps and regulations for their use for the franking of correspondence. These documents I placed in the hands of Señor Bedoya on the 23rd of June last, and two days later Señor Bedoya acknowledged their receipt, informing me that in due course the Paraguayan Government would not only make use of these suggestions, but would also accept my offers for the manufacture of postage stamps, the supply of accessories, etc.”

The administration of Señor Zanda occasioned certain criticisms, which reached the newspapers at Buenos Ayres, and which he affirmed to be libels; and we have reason to believe that such was the case, since Señor Posadas put no faith in them, and this is further confirmed by the fact that Señor Zanda was afterward appointed Director of Posts by the Provisional Government. It may easily be supposed that, in the difficult circumstances under which the Post Office was carried on, some defects would be noted; its field of action was confined to an encampment, established by three armies of different nationalities, and another army formed by a little, constantly moving, commercial population; the whole forming a somewhat troublesome class of customers.

As a graphic illustration of this, we reproduce the

following letter, in which Señor Zanda narrates an attack upon his office :—

“ Post Office Department
of the
Argentine Republic in Paraguay.

“ Asuncion, September 25, 1869.

“ *To His Excellency Don Emilio Mitre, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Argentine Republic in Paraguay.*

“ Your Excellency,

“ A serious affair which has taken place in this Department obliges me, with reluctance, to draw the attention of Your Excellency.

“ Yesterday, the 24th of September, at 8 p.m., some officers of the Brazilian Army entered this office, one of them named . . . , asking if there was a letter for him by the last packet; the clerk charged with the delivery of letters searched in the pigeon-hole lettered A, upon which the officer expressed his surprise, saying that he had never seen the Post Office lists commencing with the initial of the addressee's name; my clerk replied that this was in accordance with instructions, and that such was the custom everywhere, which was corroborated by an English engineer who was present; the officer then made use of an expression which I will not offend Your Excellency by repeating; my clerk very courteously requesting him to show respect to the office in which he was, but the words were scarcely out of his mouth, when this officer gave him a severe blow in the face with the handle of his riding-whip, and at the same time the other officers who accompanied him threw themselves upon my employé, throwing a chair at his head and endeavouring to knock him down. He succeeded, however, in escaping into an adjoining room, resolved to defend himself against such an unprovoked attack; I then intervened, to speak to these officers and pacify them, but without being listened to I was wounded in the face and arm; soldiers who happened to be in the street attacked the house sword in hand, and maltreated and wounded another of my employés, and an employé of one of the business houses who came in to post a letter was attacked and beaten also. I will not take up time by describing the damage done to the books and furniture of the Department by the officers. I complained to Colonel Agüero, who told me to lay the matter before His Excellency General Polidoro, who listened to my complaint, and promised to do me justice; but I could not refrain, most Excellent Sir, from appealing to the well-known justice of Your Excellency, whom I regard in the present circumstances as the highest representative of the Argentine Republic in Paraguay, and therefore my immediate Chief, regretting exceedingly to have to trouble Y.E., when your attention is occupied with far more important matters.

“ Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) “ GUILLERMO ZANDA.”

We have not tried to ascertain what was the end of this affair, as we suppose that it was merely some sort of drunken riot, and for the same reason we have also omitted the name of the officer who was the principal actor in the matter, as it may be that he afterwards attained to some position in his country.

Señor Posadas showed his appreciation of the services rendered by Señor Zanda, not only in the letters which he addressed to him, but also in one which he sent to the Government giving an account of the closing of the Argentine Post Office; we reproduce this below, as a suitable termination to this chapter:—

*"To His Excellency the Minister of the Interior,
Doctor Don Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield.*

"Immediately before the establishment of the Provisional Government which at present administers the affairs of the Republic of Paraguay, I gave orders to the Director of the Argentine Post Office, which, in the character of a temporary office, had followed the allied army to Asuncion, that, as soon as that Government was constituted, he should hand over that office and the offices subordinate to it established on Paraguayan territory to the authorities appointed for that purpose.

"In accordance with these instructions, and the Provisional Government having appointed their Director-General of Posts by a Decree dated the 4th of this month, the Argentine Postmaster, Señor Guillermo Zanda, proceeded to hand over the Post

Office under his charge to the appointed Paraguayan Authority, which was carried out on the 9th inst., thus closing the offices that this Department had established with a view to the interests of the army and of the business community; and this Señor Zanda has well deserved from the Paraguayan Government the distinction of being appointed acting Director-General of Posts.

"It is a pleasure to me to be able to report to you that Señor Zanda has carried out the delicate task entrusted to him with activity, zeal, and disinterestedness, and I should add that in accordance with the instructions that were given him, he has forwarded to this Head Office the books and documents of the Post Office in question, consisting of a package of letters from this Department, another of correspondence with the Post Office at Corrientes, ten packets of receipts from offices under my Department, one of receipts for registered letters, and lastly a packet containing the correspondence with the Commissioner of Your Excellency in Paraguay, Doctor Don José Roque Perez, all of which I have the honour to report to Your Excellency.

"Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "GERVASIO A. DE POSADAS."

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Death of Mr. Henry J. Crocker.

IT is with deep regret that I have to announce the death of Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, which took place in October last, at the Adler Sanatorium, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Crocker had spent most of the summer at his country place on the McCloud River, and was taken ill there; at the beginning of October the illness took a serious turn, and it became necessary to remove him to San Francisco for treatment in a hospital. After the removal his condition rapidly became worse, and he passed away on October 11th.

Mr. Crocker was a member of one of the most famous families in San Francisco; he was President of the West Coast Life Assurance Company; Vice-President of the Italia-American Bank; Vice-President of the H. S. Crocker Company; Vice-President of the Refining and Producing Oil Company; Director of the American National Bank, and a Director in other important businesses. Mr. Crocker took a prominent part in the rescue work after the great earthquake; he had also been a candidate for the office of Mayor of San Francisco.

As a Philatelist Mr. Henry J. Crocker was universally known; he was always delighted to show his stamps, and on many occasions gained the highest awards at European exhibitions. Some portions of his treasures were unfortunately destroyed in the fire in San Francisco, but his marvellous collection of the stamps of the Hawaiian Islands was saved, it having been sent to London for the Exhibition of that year (1906).

His loss will be greatly felt in stamp circles on the Pacific Coast, as he was deeply interested in the International Stamp Exhibition, that is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. Only quite lately I have been in correspondence with Mr. Crocker on this subject, and have been getting him certain information that he required.

On my visit to San Francisco Mr. Crocker was the soul of hospitality; he organized excursions, gave dinners, etc., and in every way gave me one of the best times of my life; and this pleasant friendship was renewed on more than one occasion in London.

Mr. Crocker was only 52 years of age, and leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss.



Uruguay Stamps with Inverted Centres.—Our Buenos Ayres house informs us that the stamps of August, 1908, 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., with inverted centres, have been made lately in Montevideo by the original printers of that issue. They are stated to be made as required, and the printers have sold them at \$10 gold (£2 4s. 2d.) per set of three. I also hear that all the Buenos Ayres collectors condemn these things, and do not admit them into their collections. We shall not include them in our Catalogue.

"**Philatelic Opinion**" is the name of a new monthly stamp paper just issued by Mr. B. W. H. Poole. It is a bright, chatty, and well-written number, and it is quite time that America produced some new stamp magazines with original matter in them, as there are only two or three that are worth reading published in the whole of that great country.

Messrs. Glendining and Co. have scored a great success with their fine auction sales of Japanese works of art. They have now had placed in their hands for sale the superb collection formed by

Mr. H. Seymour Trower,

and a special édition de luxe of the catalogue of this collection is now being prepared. This catalogue will contain no less than *forty-four* collotype plates, size 12 x 10 in., showing reproductions of over six hundred selected items.

The catalogue is being edited by M. Henri L. Joly, the well-known expert, and it will contain an index to the names of the artists who produced the beautiful articles contained in this famous collection. I am told that this sale is expected to realize a sum approaching £10,000.

Only 100 copies of the catalogue will be printed, and they will be numbered and bound in cloth. The subscription price is 25s., post-free, and any one who is interested in fine quality art goods should secure a copy.

Orders should be sent direct to

Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd.,
7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus,
London, W.

Catalogue of Foreign Countries.—This is now in the hands of the binders, and we hope to supply all prepaid orders about the second week in December.

There are many important alterations in this Catalogue, and a vast number of increased prices, especially in the stamps of Europe and South and Central America.

Purchase of a Collection of Stamps of Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies.—We have recently bought, on the Continent, a useful collection of the above. The rarer stamps have been mounted in small approval books, so that they can more readily be sent

abroad, and all the ordinary stamps have been placed in our new stock-books of this popular group.

There were many rare stamps in this collection, such as a fine lot of the early issues of Portuguese India, a fine set of Guinea, with small overprint, etc. etc.

An interesting thing that I have just found in this collection is an entire sheet of the Cape Verd 40 reis, blue (Crown type), with the error "Moçambique," No. 10 in the sheet. The stamps are perf. 13½, and therefore the following note, that now appears after No. 32 in our Catalogue, must be cancelled:—

"The 40 r., blue, perf. 13½, is known in a sheet without the error 'Moçambique,' and no specimen of the error perf. 13½ is known, except overprinted 'GUINEE.'"

This sheet thus forms a new discovery, and proves that there were two printings of the 40 r., blue, perf. 13½, in one of which we find that the cliché lettered "Moçambique" was used, while in the other it was not.

In this collection there is also a sheet of the Cape Verd 40 reis, orange-yellow, with the error "Moçambique." In this case the error is No. 18 in the sheet, being a *third* arrangement of the clichés used in producing this value.

Purchase of Superb Old German Stamps.—We have also recently bought some of the *finest mint* copies of rare old German stamps that we have seen for years. These came from a very old German collection, out of which we were able to get first pick, but we had to pay fancy prices for such copies.

I note a few of the uncommon items:—

Baden.

Several of the 1851 and 1853 issues, superb copies, one from the corner of a sheet, with large margins on two sides.

Bavaria.

1849. 1 kr., mint block of four.

Brunswick.

Some superb copies and strips and blocks of four of the 1853 issue.

Hamburg.

1864. 1½ sch., blue, three mint copies, and fine shades of most of the imperforate stamps.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

1856. Imperf., 3 sch., yellow, 5 sch., blue, mint strips of three of each.

1864. Rouletted, ½ sch., red, mint, superb.

Oldenburg.

1852. 1½ th., deep rose, superb, full gum, never been mounted.

1859. ½ gr., green, large margins. And fine copies of later issues.

Saxony.

1850. 2 ngr., deep blue, a superb mint pair.

Wurtemberg.

1851. 3 kr., dark orange, superb, full gum, and margins.

9 kr., deep rose, as last.

1853. Without thread.

6 kr., green, superb original, with full gum, almost unique in this condition.

All these and many other stamps are what the Germans call "Cabinetstück," not the ordinary so-called "English copies."

New Stock-Books arranged since last list published in the "M.J."

Bermuda, British Honduras, Cayman Isles, Dominica, and Turks Islands.

A FAIR book of the stamps of these colonies, all of which are in good demand and have a steady sale. In each country there are some scarce and interesting varieties, such as Cayman Islands stamps with inverted surcharges, rare Turks Islands 2½d. and 4d. provisionals, and so on. A valuable book, well worth inspection.

British Central Africa and Rhodesia.

A rather poor book, as the earlier issues have been very largely sold out since we last made up a book. There are, however, some *very rare* stamps of these colonies in stock, among which I must note:—

B.C.A. 1895. No wmk. £25, blue-green.
 ,, February, 1896. Wmk. C and CC. £25, green.

Both mint copies of considerable rarity.

British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

An average book only, but containing some of the scarce stamps, such as Nova Scotia 1s., unused, and two used, etc.

Cape of Good Hope.

A fine new stock-book is now ready, and is specially strong in the triangular stamps:—

1d. on *blue* pp., three unused, and fine pairs and blocks of used.
 4d. on *blue* pp., two unused, scarce stamps on the really *blue* paper.

A fine lot of both Perkins Bacon and De La Rue printings, with some large unused blocks (these are scarce), and many fine used pairs.

1861. So-called "Woodblocks."
 1d., in shades, three unused.
 4d., blue, one unused.

And a good lot of used, including a pair of the 4d., blue.

4d., *red*, ERROR, a used copy of this rarity.
 4d., blue, with corner retouched.
 4d., *dark* blue, fine shades.

And a good lot of the later issues, including many minor varieties.

Chamba to Patiala.

Two average books have just been made up, containing a good lot of the older issues, with a number of scarce stamps, such as 2, 3, and 5 rupees, many errors, and a number of the smaller, uncatalogued varieties.

Jammu and Kashmir.

Two very fine volumes of the stamps of this interesting country have now been made up, and these (and all the books of the Native Indian States now being rearranged) are exceptionally strong, as they contain the balance of the superb specialized collection formed by Lieut.-Col. Tapp in India.

The Kashmir include a number of blocks of four, strips of five, and sheets of fifteen and twenty varieties, also a number of *rarities* in the earlier issues.

Newfoundland.

A fair average book of the stamps of this ever-popular country; there is a good lot of the carmine

and orange-vermilion stamps, including 1s., unused, and several used and unused 4d. and 6d., orange-vermilion, in shades. The later issues are all well represented, although some of the obsolete stamps are getting scarce, and certain of them will be really rare before very long.

North Borneo.

A very fine and complete stock-book, with a grand lot of errors and many uncatalogued varieties.

Straits Settlements.

An average book, not so strong as I could wish in the first issue and in the earlier provisionals. These stamps seem to have sold out much more quickly than they have come in, and our stock is considerably reduced. Of the middle and later issues there is a good lot, fairly complete, and with some of the rare errors.

Afghanistan.

Two really magnificent books have now been made up, containing a grand lot of the early issues from a collection recently purchased. There are numbers of uncut and reconstructed sheets, and most of the early stamps are plated, so that collectors will have no difficulty in finding varieties that are missing in their plates.

The old stocks of these stamps that existed in various quarters are practically exhausted, and the time is now approaching when the early issues must show an appreciable rise in value.

Austrian Italy.

A fine book, especially strong in mint unused copies of the early stamps, also copies with scarce obliterations; and a good lot of the later issues, with numerous rare varieties of perforation.

Russia.

An average book only; here again our stock is much reduced, and very little useful stuff is offered.

Finland, Levant, and Wenden.

A fine book of the stamps of these countries is now ready. The Finland stamps are a grand lot, including many rarities, and some fine blocks of four in the older issues.

Of the rare errors I note:—

5 pen., black on *buff*, one of the rarest European errors.
 10 pen., purple-brown on *ilac*, several copies.

The Levant stamps include several unused copies of the 1865 issue (2 k.), brown and blue, and (20 k.), blue and red, and among the Wenden I note the rare 1863 (2 kop.), black and rose, used postally.

Russian Post Offices Abroad.

A fine book has now been arranged of the stamps of these numerous offices, including those of China, Turkish Empire, Constantinople, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Dardanelles, etc., and including a number of rare errors.

Cuba (Spanish Colony).

A very fine and complete book of the stamps of this old Spanish possession. There are here also a number of errors and uncatalogued varieties, fine shades, and a grand lot of all the issues.

The Ideal Postage Stamp Design

By STANLEY PHILLIPS



THE recent efforts of the authorities to produce a suitable series of stamps for this country, and the Competition for the best design for a Postage Stamp held in connection with the International Stamp Exhibition, lead to the consideration of what is required of the ideal stamp design. When we think of the number of persons interested in the production of a stamp, and what each expects of the finished article, it seems impossible that all their requirements can be fulfilled in so small a space and that therefore the "ideal" stamp will never materialize.

The artist, who is the originator of the design, naturally wishes it to fulfil his conception of the artistic. He is, however, handicapped by the fact that he is working on a much larger scale than that of the finished product, and is tempted to forget that what is quite easy to draw on a large scale may be very difficult to engrave and print, when reduced to the size of a postage stamp. A frequent fault, caused by this lack of sympathy between artist and printer, is the introduction of numerous fine lines into the design. These are anathema to the printer, who knows that, with the large number of stamps which have to be printed from the plates, these fine lines are sure to wear and give a broken or blurred impression in later printings. The printer asks, therefore, for a reasonably simple design, and one in which he can obtain good contrast. This is secured by having solid blocks of white or colour in the background, which give definition to the main design and throw into relief the various inscriptions. Given a design which satisfies the printer, and a high standard of execution of the mechanical work, and the stamp is ready for issue. It is delivered to the post offices, and is criticized from the post-office point of view. If the printer has failed to win his battle with the artist and the design is complicated, it becomes almost impossible for the most lynx-eyed Post Office sorter to distinguish a forgery of the stamp, for, as stated above, the fine lines wear and the stamp is continually varying in appearance. This was very noticeably the case with the redrawn type of the Georgian 1d. stamp. It is a well-known fact in the banking world that a complicated signature, with many twirls and flourishes, is much easier to forge than a straightforward one, owing to the fact that the eye cannot, among a multiplicity of lines, detect the slight differences which, in a less elaborate signature, are plain to view, and the same holds good of a postage stamp design. As far as the Post Office clerks

are concerned, they will probably be satisfied with a design which shows the figures of value clearly, though they may not even ask for this if the colours of the various values are sufficiently distinct.

The public, in this, as in most things, are the final judges. The man in the street wants, above all, a stamp which will be a credit to this country. A recognizable portrait of his King is a *sine qua non*, though ideas will differ as to what constitutes this, the average man having only the vaguest notions of what his Sovereign really looks like. His ideas of the artistic merits of the design will be guided chiefly by the criticisms of his favourite newspaper, and here again there will be conflicting opinions, as, in these days of Post-Impressionism and Cubism, the highest art of one school may be considered a sign of incipient insanity by less advanced critics. The design must give no grounds for ridicule, or it is doomed, for the Englishman cannot have his Postage Stamps laughed at, even by his own Press. The first Georgian 1d. stamp might have survived the scathing criticism levelled at it, but when the papers began to poke fun at the "underfed" lion its fate was sealed.

Lastly, the harassed Postmaster-General will be content with any design which will please everybody else, and which will leave no peg upon which the hon. members on the Opposition benches can hang any criticism; and to please them is the hardest task of all, for Perfection herself, if ever she should chance to stray into the precincts of St. Stephen's, would most certainly be criticized by the party not responsible for her introduction.

Having noticed a few of the qualities looked for in the ideal stamp design, it will perhaps be of interest to consider two of the most recent attempts to attain perfection, the new 1d. stamp and the "Perfect" Jubilee Exhibition stamp. To take the latter first, one fault is apparent at the first glance. To allow enough of the Royal Arms in the background to be seen, the designer has so narrowed the oval frame that it is not wide enough for the head, thus giving a cramped appearance to the stamp. Critics of the "half-starved lion" will point out that here no less than seven specimens of the noble animal have been mutilated, while the lady from Ireland escapes with the loss of her chignon, possibly a symbol of Ulster! The effect of solid colour as a background for the head is admirably shown, and is the best feature of the design, but the portrait is not very satisfactory,

one lady being overheard to remark on first seeing it: "Is that meant for the King?" There is also a lack of definition of the border of the stamp, caused by the concentration of all the solid colour within the central oval. Taken as a whole, the design is a great improvement on the first and redrawn Georgian 1d. stamps, but the reformers had the wind taken out of their sails by the issue of the latest 1d. stamp. Though the authorities have yet to learn the lesson of introducing solid colour into their design, yet, with this exception, they have achieved a result which is both simple and dignified. The head is of the correct size for the stamp, the surrounding frame is in proportion, and the unfinished appearance of the Exhibition label is avoided by the darker shading outside the oval towards the upper part of the stamp.

As an experiment I have removed the shading from inside the central oval of the new stamp, and by placing the figures of value on a solid background, and using solid colour instead of shading at the sides, have produced the design illustrated on the previous page, which shows a much greater amount of contrast

than the original, and enables the prominent features of the stamp, the head and the denomination, to be seen at a glance.

Our search for the "ideal" portrait stamp takes us back to the early line-engraved stamps of Great Britain and some of her Colonies, before we get within measurable distance of our object, while among surface-printed stamps we find nothing of distinction. It seems impossible, by the latter process, to produce a perfect portrait stamp, though Portugal, in her current issue, has shown us the ideal non-portrait stamp. In view of the success which attended the production of the Edwardian series of Turks and Caicos Islands by line-engraving, even with a somewhat mediocre design, and the beautiful result attained by this method with the Union of South Africa 2½d., it is surprising that the authorities do not revert to it, even though the cost of production be slightly increased. Surely a great country such as ours can afford to be fitly represented by her postage stamps, which are the ambassadors of her commerce throughout the world.



Notes and Queries

A Stamp Scandal in Paraguay.

TWELVE months ago, in our number for October, 1911, Mr. Phillips published in his Topical Notes an account, under the above heading, of a supposed great forgery of stamps, in connection with which certain persons had been arrested, and millions of illegitimate stamps were reported to be in existence. Mr. Phillips stated at the time that he doubted whether any such wholesale forgery of stamps had taken place, and he added that Señor Ladouce, one of the persons arrested, as the supposed printer of these forgeries, was well known as a printer in Asuncion, and as a speculator in the provisional stamps of Paraguay, which, we may add, would afford sufficient scope for most people's enterprise, without taking the trouble and risk of manufacturing unofficial varieties.

We have now received from Señor Ladouce a pamphlet containing a full account of all that took place, and of the proceedings that were taken against himself and others—proceedings which, we may say at once, resulted in all the accused persons being completely acquitted, and their acquittal was accompanied by some very strong remarks by the judge upon the conduct of the police and of the magistrate before whom they were brought in the first instance, and who detained them in prison for some months, without there being any evidence of any crime having been committed at all.

It appears that on September 1, 1911, a packet reached the post office at Asuncion, addressed to a Señor Fidencio Perez, and containing three clichés of surcharges that had been used upon Paraguayan stamps. This packet was stated by the postal

officials to have arrived in bad condition, so that they saw the contents. A notice was sent to Señor Perez on the subject, and he and another person went to the post office and took delivery of the packet, with the result that his house was visited by the police a day or two later, and he and others connected with him were arrested, and the clichés in question seized as evidence of intended fraud. Señor Perez declared, when examined, that he had imported these clichés from Spain, for the purpose of illustrating a catalogue, and that statement was accepted by the judge, who nevertheless ordered the clichés to be retained by the authorities, as presumably their possession is contrary to law.

It does not appear that Señor Ladouce had any connection with Señor Perez and his business, and he seems to have been arrested solely because he happened to be a printer, and to be known to have dealt largely in Paraguayan stamps. Nevertheless, his house was visited by the police, great quantities of stamps seized, and himself and various members of his family arrested and detained in prison, without any justification whatever. The stamps were examined by experts, who declared that all of them were genuine, and Señor Ladouce appears to have given a perfectly satisfactory account of his possession of them.

Finally, on the 20th of May last, Dr. Vicente Brunetti, judge of the Supreme Court, delivered judgment at great length, in the terms to which we have referred above:—

1. Fully acquitting the accused, and declaring that what had taken place cast no reflection upon their name or honour.
2. Converting their release on bail into complete

and definite discharge, and cancelling the bonds that had been entered into on their account.

3. Withdrawing the order for the detention of their correspondence.

4. Ordering the return of all the objects seized by the police, with the exception of the clichés.

5. Drawing the attention of the magistrate, Señor Conrado Vera, to the mistake that he had made in dealing with this case, in order that he might avoid making such mistakes in the future.

In regard to the officer of the police, who was stated by the judge to have illegally seized the stamps of Señor Ladouce and arrested him and the other accused, Dr. Brunetti said that, as that officer had ceased to hold office, the Court would take no action against him.

"All's well that ends well!" We congratulate Señor Ladouce and his companions in misfortune upon the result of the case, while condoling with them on the great inconvenience and expense which it must have caused them.

* * *

King Edward VII Land.—Mr. D. Field sends us a very attractively got-up little book, by Mr. A. J. Séfi, containing an interesting account, in brief, of the Antarctic Expedition of 1907-9, and a description of the stamps overprinted with the name that had been given to some portion of those regions. Whether the place called "King Edward VII Land" really exists, and whether the Shackleton Expedition ever reached it, are, we believe, matters of some doubt; but we fear that there is no doubt at all that the supposed establishment of a Post Office in an uninhabited and uninhabitable portion of the globe was the purest farce, and the stamps provided for use there were intended to provide some amusement for the members of the expedition. The solemn swearing-in of Sir Ernest Shackleton as Postmaster at the South Pole was a solemn jest, and we should think that no one was more surprised at finding that some collectors have taken the joke seriously. The captain of every ship in "the King's Navee" might equally well be sworn in as a Postmaster and supplied with stamps overprinted "H.M.S. Philatelia," etc., for use on the letters written by the crew—we sincerely hope our suggestion will not be carried out! For the book before us, well printed and lavishly illustrated, we have nothing but praise; the only fault we could find would be the fact that its author seems to have entirely overlooked the humorous side of the case.

* * *

The Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1913, edited, like the previous issue, by Mr. D. B. Armstrong and published by Mr. H. F. Johnson, has reached us at an unusually early date, even before most of the Christmas Numbers and the Almanacs; and we gather from some of its contents that it was necessary to go to press some little time back. In addition to the usual features, we specially note a paper on what Mr. Armstrong entitles "British Contract Letters and Numbers," the word "Contract" being perhaps as correct in this case as the word "Control"; and a

very interesting illustrated article from *The Colonial Office Journal* on "British Colonial Key Plates." As usual we turn to "The Philatelic Literary Index," which, in this issue, covers portions of two volumes of many of the magazines, and would be more useful if we knew exactly what was the last number of each periodical covered by it. In our own case we gather that the compilers got as far as the middle of our August number, as an article on page 245 is included, while one on page 247 is not. In regard to the latter article we have to confess to a misprint in the table of contents on the front page of the cover, where "1d." should be "2d." Our friend Mr. Pack will not, we fear, be best pleased at finding that his articles on "Brazil, 100 reis of 1894-97," were not regarded as of "permanent reference value," or not in their English form—but we think this must have been an oversight. Accidents will happen.

* * *

Confederate States.—When we were writing our note in September last upon the subject of the 10 c. stamp, lithographed at Augusta, Ga., we had unfortunately mislaid a letter that we had received from Mr. D. F. Wheless, of New York, in which he very kindly gave us the following information:—

"I have a few Confederate Bank Notes and Bills, and upon looking through them I find that one bears the imprint of 'J. T. Paterson & Co., Columbia, S.C.,' and is dated August 1st, 1862, and another 'J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga.,' dated January 1st, 1863. They being the printers of some of the Confederate States currency it is possible that the Government also gave them part of the stamps to print. As the war progressed everything moved in a southerly direction, which I think is borne out by the fact that the first stamps were printed in Richmond, and later on they were printed in Columbia; this, too, probably accounts for the moving of J. T. Paterson & Co. from Columbia, S.C., to Augusta, Ga."

We have also received some notes from Mr. L. W. Crouch, another student of Confederate States stamps and of the history of the Civil War, who suggests that the work may have been handed over to Messrs. Paterson and Co. in the spring of 1862, when the position of the Confederate authorities was a very precarious one, and it was expected that Richmond might be evacuated at any time. But it is evident that at that period Paterson and Co. were at Columbia, unless they had an establishment all the time at Augusta also, and we are still inclined to think that the Augusta printing took place later.

* * *

Dutch Indies, Postage Due Stamps.—Messrs. Nissen and Co. have kindly sent us a table showing the arrangement of the four varieties on some sheets of the 75 (c.) of 1882, which we gather have recently been found. The arrangement is that of Plate A, as given in the article on the stamps of Holland in *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, 1899, which shows 44 of Var. I, 43 of II, 99 of III, and 14 of IV. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, with the variation in the first two vertical rows to $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. With this scarce perforation we find on these sheets 6 copies of I, 20 of II, 10 of III, and 4 of IV.

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.*—Mr. James Malings tells us that the 2 pias. on 5d., Somerset House printing, has been in issue for about three months. We have not seen this recorded elsewhere.

Cyprus—We have seen another value of the King George set.
10 par., orange and green.

East Africa and Uganda.—*The London Philatelist* records the 3 a., green, King George, on *chalk-surfaced* paper, as well as on the ordinary variety. The 75 c., grey and pale blue, has also appeared on this paper.

Honduras.—Mr. Power tells us that he has come across the 6 c. and 20 c. of 1911, Type 25, with the official overprint in *black* instead of in *red* as hitherto. Whether this is an error or a new printing we have no knowledge at present.

Leeward Islands.—We have seen the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. of the King George issue.



10



11

1912. Types 10 and 11. *Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.*

- ½d., brown.
- 1d., scarlet.
- 2½d., bright blue.

New Zealand.—Mr. Eric Paterson writes us from Invercargill, N.Z., that he has in his possession a pair of the current 1d., Dominion Type, imperf. These are from one of three sheets which were found to have escaped perforation on the bottom row, and we believe the variety to be one not previously recorded, at any rate in this country.

Sierra Leone.—Some further values of the George set are to hand, but the 3d. and 1s. are still lacking.



11



12



13

- Type.
- 11 ½d., green.
 - 11 1½d., orange.
 - 11 2d., greyish slate.
 - 11 2½d., ultramarine.
 - 11 3d., black and red on *yellow*.
 - 11 5d., purple and olive-green, O.
 - 11 6d., dull and bright purple, C.
 - 11 7d., purple and orange, C.
 - 11 9d., black, C.
 - 11 10d., " " scarlet, C.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bolivia.—To the set of fiscals with provisional overprint

CORREOS 1912.

we have to add :—

10 c., vermilion.

Chili—Certain changes of type and one colour change have been made amongst the values of the current set. The new arrangement gives us the following novelties :—



46



48



50



49

- Type.
- 46 2 c., scarlet.
 - 48 4 c., sepia.
 - 50 8 c., grey.
 - 49 10 c., black and blue.

China.—The 2 c. and \$5 have appeared with the Waterlow overprint. Mr. Harte-Lovelace tells us that he has seen the Shanghai overprint inverted on the ½ c.

French Colonies.—A large number of further French Colonial stamps have received the "05" and "10" surcharge already recorded for Guinea, Martinique, New Caledonia, and Réunion. The surcharges are all on the Allegorical Group type, except in the cases of Indo-China and Madagascar, and are in black throughout, except in the following values: 4 c., 15 c., blue, 15 c., grey, 25 c., black on *rose*, 25 c., blue, 30 c., 45 c., 50 c., brown on *azure*; in these cases the surcharge is in *red*. The list of values is :—

Anjouan.—05 on 2 c., 05 on 4 c., 05 on 15 c., blue, 05 on 20 c., 05 on 25 c., black on *rose*, 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., carmine, 10 on 75 c., 10 on 1 fr.

Dahomey.—05 on 2 c., 05 on 4 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., brown on *azure*, 10 on 75 c.

Gaboon.—05 on 2 c., 05 on 4 c., 05 on 15 c., 05 on 20 c., 05 on 25 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c., 10 on 50 c., brown on *azure*, 10 on 75 c.

Grand Comoro.—05 on 2 c., 05 on 4 c., 05 on 15 c., blue, 05 on 20 c., 05 on 25 c., black on *rose*, 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., carmine, 10 on 75 c.

Guadeloupe.—05 on 4 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c.

Guiana.—05 on 2 c., 05 on 4 c., 05 on 20 c., 05 on 25 c., black on *rose*, 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., carmine.

Ivory Coast.—05 on 15 c., grey, 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., brown on *azure*, 10 on 75 c.

Indo-China.—Grasset Type: 05 on 4 c., 05 (R) on 15 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 (R) on 40 c., 10 (R) on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

Madagascar.—Type 1: 05 on 15 c., grey, 05 on 20 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 on 75 c. Type 6: 05 (R) on 2 c., 05 on 20 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 (R) on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

Mayotte.—05 on 2 c., 05 on 4 c., 05 on 15 c., blue, 05 on 20 c., 05 on 25 c., black on *rose*, 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., carmine, 10 on 75 c., 10 on 1 fr.

Moheli.—05 on 4 c., 05 on 20 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—05 on 2 c., 05 on 4 c., 05 on 15 c., blue, 05 on 20 c., 05 on 25 c., black on *rose*, 05 on 30 c., 05 on 35 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., carmine, 10 on 75 c., 10 on 1 fr.

Senegal.—05 on 15 c., blue, 05 on 20 c., 05 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

Islands in the Ægean Sea.—It was not to be expected that the events of the past six weeks, and, what seems probable at the moment, the total disappearance of Turkey from the European map, would be allowed to go unmarked in philatelic history, but appalling possibilities are opened up by the rumours we hear of wholesale surcharging and overprinting of various stamps, supposedly for use in the innumerable islets and rocklets of the Ægean. With one or two more important exceptions we believe that these doubtless delectable spots are inhabited chiefly by goats, but this fact does not prevent the contemplation by the Italian authorities of a full set of Italian stamps overprinted "Isole dell' Egeo" for use "until such time as overprinted sets can be supplied for each island"! This, however, is only the Italian side of the game; there are also the Greek point of view and the Independent Republic point of view! An extract from a despatch from Athens, in *La Patrie* of November 1st, reads: "In addition to the Greek stamp commemorative of the war, the National Printing Office is preparing stamps for the island of Lemnos; these will be Greek stamps overprinted with the word 'Lemnos.'" If Lemnos, why not also Thasos, Imbros, Samothrace, and all or any other islets to which it may seem good to a commander of a Greek gunboat to pay a morning call? Even on the surface this seems as bad as can be, but bearing in

mind the Cretan "Hellas" jobbery, what may underlie these proceedings in the way of errors, omissions, and redundancy to the overprints, defies imagination.

Touching the possibility of Independent Republics, we are persuaded that one island, Icaria, has already constituted itself as such, and that not only has a set of stamps of suitably classical appearance been printed in Athens (?), but that some of these stamps have veritably franked letters to countries under the Postal Union without the addition of any impost. What we should like to know is, in the first place, whether specimens of these "stamps" were submitted to the Postal Union; if, and if so on what grounds, the Postal Union have recognized them; and if not, why letters franked therewith have been admitted to and delivered in Postal Union countries without supertax. No arrangement for the partition of any part of the Turkish Empire has at this time been entered upon, and until some scheme is agreed to by the parties concerned, issues such as this latter have a very dubious authority. No doubt some such issues will eventually be unavoidable, but with the claims both of Italy and the Balkan allies still unformulated they seem at best to be previous.

Uruguay.—Two further values of the General Artigas set are issued.

5 mils., mauve.
5 c., blue.

Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you to be good enough to make it known that the Committee of the Fiscal Philatelic Society have decided to include the study of Local Postage Stamps in the sphere of their activities? They feel that these interesting issues have too long been neglected, at all events so far as English collectors are concerned. It is intended to devote alternate monthly meetings entirely to the study of Locals and the compilation of as complete a list of them as the material at hand affords.

The next meeting to be so devoted will be held at 6.30 p.m. on Friday, December 6th next, at 71 Fleet Street, E.C., when the subject for study will be the Local Issues of the Chinese Treaty Ports.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society will be happy to hear from any philatelists interested in the subject and willing to assist with material or information, or who would be likely to join the Society for the furtherance of the object in question.

Any further details respecting this section of the Society, copies of the Rules, etc., will gladly be furnished to inquirers by

Yours faithfully,
P. J. EVANS,
(Hon. Secretary Locals section).

124 BROWN HILL ROAD,
CATFORD,
LONDON, S.E.



Philatelic Societies

Permanent Congress Committee

ACCORDING to Rule No. 5, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Fourth Philatelic Congress to serve on this Committee for 1912-13: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. A. Leon Adutt, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips, and Franz Reichenheim.

Rule No. 7 was altered by the Delegates to the Fourth Philatelist Congress and reads now as follows:—

"That every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress must pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale:—

Societies under 100 Members . . .	5s. per annum.
Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members, but not more than 200 Members . . .	10s. per annum.
Societies of over 200 Members . . .	15s. per annum.

The first meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee for 1912-13 was held, by kind permission of Mr. A. Leon Adutt, at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on Thursday, May 2nd, 1912, at 5 p.m. Present: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. Richd. Hollick, Jno. J. Barlow, A. Leon Adutt, and Franz Reichenheim. The following representatives of the Scottish Philatelic Societies under whose auspices the Fifth Congress will be held, were invited to join the

meeting, to express their wishes as regards the forthcoming arrangements: Messrs. Dav. Dickys (Hon. President, Dundee), A. Wallace McGregor (Vice-President Scottish Philatelic Society), E. Philpot-Crowther (Dundee Philatelic Society).

Mr. Reichenheim proposed, and Mr. Darlow seconded, that Major Evans be elected Chairman for 1912-13, and Major Evans proposed, and Mr. Hollick seconded, that Mr. Reichenheim be Hon. Secretary, which was carried unanimously, and both these gentlemen signified their willingness to accept office.

On the proposition of Mr. Darlow, seconded by Major Evans, the following paragraph was added to the rules and regulations governing the Congress:—

No paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public Press prior to the Congress.

On the proposition of Mr. Hollick, seconded by Major Evans, the following recommendation to the Executive Committee of the next Congress was passed, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to communicate the same to the Hon. Secretary of the Fifth Congress:—

No Auction shall be held under the auspices of or recognized by the Congress except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress.

It was proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. Adutt, and resolved, that the Permanent Congress Committee recommend to the Scottish Philatelic Societies the appointment of representatives from each Society, who shall constitute the Congress Committee, and who shall from their own body elect a Chairman and Hon. Secretary, who shall ex-officio become Members of the Permanent Congress Committee for the year 1912-13.

It was further resolved that the rules and regulations of the Permanent Congress Committee, to be reconsidered at the next meeting, be printed and circulated to all Societies and to the Philatelic Press.

The Hon. Secretary informed the meeting that the accounts for 1911-12 were duly audited by the Hon. Auditors (Messrs. Darlow and Cool), appointed at the Fourth Congress, and he was instructed to print or type the same, as well as his first Annual Report, and to circulate it to the Societies, the Members of the Permanent Congress Committee, and the Philatelic Press. It was decided to hold the next meeting during September next.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Adutt for placing the room at our disposal closed the meeting.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,

Hon. Secretary.

29 Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—A Philatelic Congress shall be held once in each succeeding year under the auspices of one or more British Philatelic Societies.

2.—Each Society under 100 Members may be represented by two Delegates, each Society from 100 to 200 Members by three Delegates, each Society over and above 200 Members, by four Delegates. In addition to the above, the Members of the Local Executive and of the Permanent Congress Committees are also entitled to speak and to vote at the Congress. Each Delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.

3.—The arrangement of the Congress shall be left in the hands of the inviting Society or Societies, subject to anything in these Rules which may apply to or govern particular matters.

The expenses incident to each Congress must be defrayed by the inviting Society or Societies, inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees.

4.—The inviting Society or Societies shall appoint the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Congress. The Chairman has a right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society.

5.—Every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress must pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses

of the Permanent Congress Committee under the following scale:—

Societies under 100 Members	5s. per annum.
Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members, but not more than 200 Members	10s. per annum.
Societies of over 200 Members	15s. per annum.

6.—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 the original motion shall have the right to reply, but not for introducing new matter, (b) a Delegate may speak to a point of order.

No paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public Press prior to the Congress.

7.—No Auction shall be held under the auspices of or recognized by the Congress except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress.

8.—A Committee of Seven shall be appointed to act as a Permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Four Members to form a quorum.

The Members of this Committee shall be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND COUNCIL

FOR THE
SEASON 1912-13.

Patron:—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President: MARCELLUS PURNELL CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary: JOHN ALEXANDER TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Treasurer: CHARLES EDWARD MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Assistant Secretary: HERBERT ROOKE OLDFIELD.
Hon. Librarian: LIONEL WILLIAM FULCHER.
Other Members of Council:
EDWARD DENNY BACON.
WILMOT W. CORFIELD.
DONALD CHRISTOPHER GRAY.
THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.
LESLIE LEOPOLD RUDOLPH HAUSBURG.
FRANK JUKES PEPLow.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON PENCE DE WORMS.
ROBERT BLAKE VARDLEY.
Registered Office: 2 Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
General Offices and Library: 4 Southampton Row, W.C.
Telephone—2590 CITY.

PROGRAMME.

1912.
Thursdays.
Oct. 24. Display of a Collection of the 1895 Plate Impressions of United States stamps on cardboard, with a Paper thereon by Mr. E. D. Bacon. The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (President).
Nov. 7. Paper on the Stamps of Brazil, with Display. Mr. C. Lathrop Pack.
„ 21. Paper on The Application of the Microscope in Philately, illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S.
Dec. 5. Paper on the Stamps of the Roman States, with Display. Mr. L. W. Fulcher.
„ 19. Notes on the arrangement of the Pence Issues of Ceylon, with Display. Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. (Vice-President).
1913.
Jan. 2. Paper on the Stamps of Japan, with Display. Mr. F. J. Peplow.
„ 16. Display of A General Collection, with Notes. Mr. W. Corfield.
Feb. 6. Paper on Surface-Printing from Steel Plates, with Display. Mr. J. Dunbar Heath.

- Feb. 20. Display by members of one or more specimens on Entires or of pairs or blocks. Members are requested to limit the Display to twelve exhibits and to give a succinct description of each specimen.
- * Mar. 6. Display. Mr. J. A. Lillaard, M.V.O.
- April 3. Display of the Stamps of Brazil. Capt. G. F. Napier.
- „ 17. Display of the Stamps of New South Wales. Mr. H. J. Duveen.
- May 1. Paper on the Stamps of South Australia, with Display. Mr. R. B. Yardley.
- „ 15. Display by members of one Issue 'of any country.
- June 5. Annual General Meeting.

* The nature of the Display will be announced at a later date.

ALL the Meetings will be held at 4 Southampton Row. Meetings will commence punctually at 5.45 p.m.

Owing to Easter Holidays, no meeting will be held on March 20th.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.

Vice-Presidents: W. PIMM. B. B. TILLEY.

Committee:

H. BARNWELL. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
F. T. COLLIER. C. A. STEPHENSON.

H. GRINDALL. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Auditors: T. J. BIRTWELL. A. P. WALKER.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 3. Annual General Business Meeting.

The Report for the past session was presented, and showed a membership of 208, a net cash balance in hand of £86 4s. 10½d., besides considerable additions to the Permanent Collection and the Library. The meetings, both indoor and outdoor, had been very successful.

The officers and committee were elected as above, and a resolution was ordered to be placed on the minutes recording the special services of Mr. C. A. Stephenson, and expressing the hope that he will soon be restored to good health.

A guinea was voted as a donation to the Congress Forgery Committee.

The Permanent Collection now contains 7351 Great Britain and Colonies, 14,639 Foreign, and 6635 Miscellaneous, such as Fiscals, Locals, Entires, etc., making a total of 28,625, an increase of 830 for the session, for which the following were thanked: Sir D. P. Masson, Humphrey Bennett, F. C. Henderson, R. B. Yardley, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabey, C. Wells, Mrs. Lake, H. B. Billrough, Major G. S. Strode, Dr. E. F. Marx, and Dr. H. Brice.

Messrs. Bright and Son were thanked for *Edwardian Stamps*, Part I, P. Kohl for *Normal Catalogue*, C. T. Reed for periodicals, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for *Monthly Journal*, H. L. Ewen for *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

The following were unanimously elected members: Lieut.-Col. W. H. Starr, Mr. F. S. Durrant, Miss Muriel Silk.

The following programme was approved:—

1912.
Oct. 3. Annual Meeting.
„ 31. Ten minutes with interesting stamps. By members.
- Nov. 14. Display: Great Britain. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
„ 28. Open night. Visitors invited. Paper on "Perforations." Mr. T. W. Peck.
- Dec. 5. Auction (lots to reach Hon. Sec. by November 7th).
„ 19. Display with Notes: "Persia." Mr. H. Ford.
1913.
Jan. 9. Open night. Visitors invited. Meeting at the Medical Institute, Edmund Street. Philatelic display by the Epidiascope. Mr. T. W. Peck.
„ 23. Paper: "Trinidad." Mr. F. H. Mere.

- Feb. 13. Paper: "U.S.A." Mr. W. Oakley.
„ 27. Paper: "Philatelic Generalia." Mr. Wilmot Corfield.
- Mar. 6. Auction (lots to reach Hon. Sec. by February 5th).
April 12. Display: "Levant and Foreign Post Offices." Mr. H. L. Hayman. Address by Mr. Percy Ashley.
- April 26. Outdoor meeting at Mr. Pimm's.
May 1. Annual Dinner.

The Packets during the past session had amounted to £20,617 14s. 3d., and the sales from them to £2043 2s. 7d.

Croydon Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1912-13.

OFFICERS.

President: F. G. BING.

Vice-Presidents: A. ASHBY, H. P. WALKER.

Committee:

D. H. HEWITT. W. G. WALDER.
G. W. SHAW. G. C. WARDEN.

Librarian: W. B. HARDING,
82B South End, Croydon.

Exchange Superintendent: ROBERT LINES,
2 Ashling Road, Addiscombe.

Hon. Secretary: G. F. SCHULZ,
9 Whitehall Road, Thornton Heath.

PROGRAMME.

1912.
Sept. 17. Annual General Meeting.
Oct. 8. 7.0 p.m. The Society's Collection (Foreign Countries).
8.0 p.m. General Collection Display by Members.
„ 22. 7.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "Spain." D. H. Hewitt.
8.0 p.m. Display and Notes: "Sudan." F. G. Bing.
- Nov. 12. 7.0 p.m. General Collection Display by Juniors.
8.0 p.m. Display: "Siam." R. W. Harold Row, B.Sc., F.L.S.
„ 26. 7.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "Recent Cubans." Harold Bing.
8.0 p.m. Display: "Heligoland." H. P. Ereaud.
- Dec. 11. Social Gathering.
1913.
Jan. 14. 7.0 p.m. To be arranged.
8.0 p.m. Display: S. R. Turner.
„ 28. 7.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "Niger Coast Protectorate." H. H. Harland.
8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "Nicaragua." H. H. Harland.
- Feb. 11. 7.0 p.m. Notes and Display: "Papua." A. Ashby.
8.0 p.m. Notes and Display: "Monaco." A. Ashby.
- „ 25. 7.0 p.m. Special Exhibits by Juniors.
8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "French Colonials and Obliterations." W. J. Holmes.
- Mar. 11. 7.0 p.m. Odds and Ends. F. G. Bing.
8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "Argentina." W. G. Walder.
„ 25. 7.0 p.m. Display: H. G. Knight and H. C. Simmons.
8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "Some European Stamps." J. Ireland.
- April 8. 7.0 p.m. Society's Collection (British Empire).
8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "Tibet." C. L. Harte-Lovelace.

MEETINGS.

The Meetings of the Society are held at the Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon. The room engaged is available from 7.0 to 10 p.m. From 7.0 to 8.0 p.m. is devoted to Displays and Papers for Junior Members; at 8.0 p.m. formal business is taken, followed by Displays, etc., as shown in the foregoing programme.

Derby Philatelic Society.

President: F. H. FRERE.

Vice-Presidents: W. H. MILNES-MARSDEN, W. OAKLEY,
F. BULLOCK.

Committee:

J. H. DODSWORTH. E. MARTIN.
H. S. WADDAMS. A. EATON.
G. N. HEYCOCK (*Hon. Auditor*).

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. G. HODGKINSON,
Spondon, Derby.

PROGRAMME.

1912.
Sept. 24. General Meeting: To receive Report and Accounts; Election of Officers, etc.
Display (with Notes): "Trinidad." Mr. H. F. Frere.
Oct. 12. At 3.0 p.m. Special Daylight Meeting at Mile Ash (by the kind invitation of Mr. W. H. Milnes-Marsden). Comparison and discussion: "Newfoundland," 1866-97 issues.
" 31. Ten-minute Papers by Members. Bourse.
Nov. 28. Paper and Display: "Roumania." Mr. W. H. Milnes-Marsden.
1913.
Jan. 2. At 7.0 p.m. Paper and Display: "The Official Issues of Great Britain." Mr. L. A. Burd.
" 30. Paper and Display: "The General Issues for the French Colonies." Mr. W. Oakley.
Feb. 27. Study of all Issues of the Cape of Good Hope, by Members.
Mar. 13. Annual Dinner and Smoker (provisional date).
" 27. Paper and Display: "Ceylon." Mr. G. B. Barrington.
April 3. Ten-minute Papers by Members. Bourse.
May 29. Paper and Display: "Seychelles." Mr. H. Harrop.

All meetings, unless otherwise stated, will be held at 7.30 p.m., in the Midland Railway Institute, Derby.

Bull Philatelic Society.

Headquarters: Pryme House, Pryme Street.

President: W. T. TAYLOR.

Vice-Presidents: R. W. DEWING, E. A. SPIKINS.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: W. L. PENNY,
68 Freehold Street.

Hon. Exchange Club Secretary: A. R. HEBBLETHWAITE,
14 Cliff Terrace, Hornsea.

Meetings: First and third Mondays of the Month.

PROGRAMME, SEASON 1912-13

1912.
Sept. 23. Annual Meeting.
*Oct. 7. Display of France and Colonies, by H. Cook.
" 21. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
Nov. 4. General Display by Members. Twenty of the rarest Stamps in their collections, used or unused.
" 18. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
*Dec. 2. Display of Alsace and Lorraine, with Paper, by H. Immencamp.
" 16. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
1913.
*Jan. 6. Display of New Zealand and Victoria, by C. H. Woolf.
" 20. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
Feb. 3. Display of Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus, by Members.
" 17. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
*Mar. 3. Display of Sudan, by G. I. Marshall.
" 17. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.

- April 7. Display of Portugal and its Colonies, by Members.
" 21. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
*May 5. Display of British North American Colonies, by A. R. Hebblethwaite.
" 19. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.

* Members are invited to bring their own collections of these countries for comparison.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Society was held on September 23rd, 1912, at the Society's headquarters. Mr. W. T. Taylor presided over an attendance of fourteen members.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and confirmed. The report showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition, both with regard to membership and finance.

The election of officers resulted as given above, and the following were elected as a committee: Messrs. Cook, Henry, Immencamp, Marshall, Teesdale, and Woolf.

International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED 1881.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

1912-13.

Hon. President: H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: W. DORNING BECKTON, H. L. HAYMAN,
MAJOR J. DE C. LAFFAN, DR. E. F. MARX, M.A.

President: J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.

Vice-Presidents: W. SCHWABACHER, L. W. FULCHER, W. SCHWARTE.

Committee:

A. B. KAY.	GUY SEMPLE.
F. F. LAMB.	E. W. WETHERELL.
W. E. LINCOLN.	WILMOT CORFIELD.
P. L. PEMBERTON.	J. B. SEYMOUR.

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.

1912.
Thursday, October 10th, 7.30 p.m.—
Display: Great Britain Abroad, and 50 Rare Stamps J. C. Sidebotham.
Thursday, November 14th, 7.30 p.m.—
Display: Essays A. Coyette.
Monday, November 25th, 7.30 p.m.—
Annual Smoking Concert, at the Holborn Restaurant.
Thursday, December 12th, 7.30 p.m.—
Display: Kerela (Travancore and Cochin) E. W. Wetherell.
1913.
Thursday, January 9th, 7.30 p.m.—
Display: Nicaragua. H. Ahrens.
Thursday, February 13th, 7.30 p.m.—
Display: Roman States L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.
Thursday, March 13th, 7.30 p.m.—
Display: Generalia Wilmot Corfield.
Thursday, April 10th, 7.30 pm.—
Display: Argentine Republic to 1867.
Postage T. W. Hall.
Fiscals W. Schwabacher.
Thursday, May 8th, 7.30 p.m.—
Annual General Meeting and Displays of interesting Stamps by Members present.



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.

NOW READY.						£	s.	d.
Section 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

COMBINATION PACKETS.

NOW READY.						£	s.	d.
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.

A bonus of 2% of the number of stamps contained in each section is given gratis, i.e. each 500 packet contains 510, and each 1000 packet 1020 stamps.

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.

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.

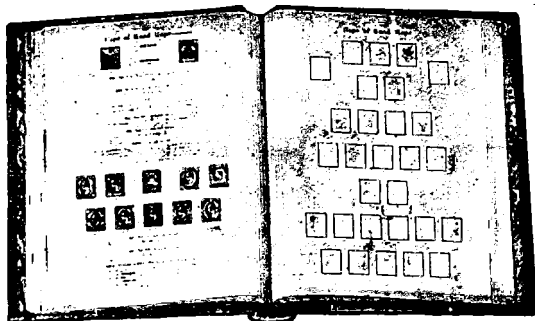
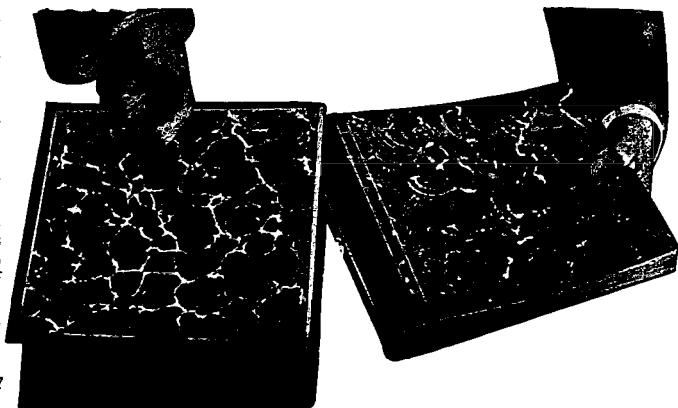
We are providing for all requirements by means of THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM. As its name implies, the Album will be in Sections, and each Section will be sold separately.

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.

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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.

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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).

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For mounting Blocks, Envelopes, New Issues, etc.

Plain—(No. 1371). 4d. per doz.; 2/6 per 100. *Quadrillé*—(No. 1482). 6d. per doz.; 4/- per 100.

Postage, per doz., 3d.; per 100, inland, 5d.; abroad, 1/-.

THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM.

It is anticipated that the complete Album will comprise slightly more than 300 Sections, of which, up to date, about 295 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.
1. Great Britain (10.11)	90..3 10	AUSTRALIAN COLS.—contd.		COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—contd.	
WEST INDIES.		88. New Zealand (10.10)	72..3 0	189. St. Pierre & Miquelon (5.10)	10..0 8
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0 4	89. Queensland (11.10)	26..1 2	190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0 6
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0 4	90. South Australia (3.11)	44..1 0	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0 3
4. Barbados (1.12)	14..0 8	91. Tasmania (1.11)	30..1 4	192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0 6
5. Bermuda (1.12)	6..0 4	92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0 6	193. Tunis (6.10)	14..0 8
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0 4	93. Victoria (2.11)	44..1 0	194. Upper Senegal & Niger (6.10)	8..0 4
7. Dominica (8.09)	10..0 6	94. Western Australia (1.11)	24..1 0	195. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0 3
8. Grenada (8.09)	14..0 8	EUROPE.		196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0 3
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16..0 8	95. Austria (3.12)	50..2 2	197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0 4
10. Leeward Islands (8.09)	6..0 4	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0 6	198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0 3
11. Montserrat (8.09)	6..0 4	97. Austr. P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0 10	199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0 3
12. Nevis (8.09)	10..0 6	98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1 2	200. Kwantchou (6.10)	6..0 4
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10..0 6	99. Bosnia & Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1 4	201. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0 3
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (8.09)	4..0 3	100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1 2	202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0 3
15. St. Lucia (8.09)	12..0 6	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1 2	203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0 3
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0 4	102. Crete (10.09)	32..1 4	204. Togo (6.10)	4..0 3
17. Tobago (8.09)	6..0 4	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0 10	205. Curaçao (7.10)	14..0 8
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22..1 0	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1 0	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1 0
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0 4	105. France (1.12)	34..1 6	207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0 8
20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4..0 3	106. Fr. P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	16..0 4	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0 8
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0 4	107. Fr. Col. Gen. Issues (12.09)	12..0 6	208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0 4
AMERICAN COLONIES.		108. Baden (12.09)	6..0 4	209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4..0 3
22. British Columbia (6.08)	4..0 3	109. Bavaria (12.09)	40..0 10	210. Angola (9.10)	22..1 0
23. Canada (7.12)	22..1 0	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	2..0 3	211. Angra (9.10)	6..0 4
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0 3	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0 3	212. Azores (9.10)	22..1 0
25. Newfoundland (10.12)	14..0 8	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0 4	213. Cape Verd Is. (10.10)	20..0 10
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0 3	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0 4	214. Funchal (10.10)	6..0 4
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0 3	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0 4	215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20..0 10
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1 0	115. Lubek (1.10)	4..0 3	216. Horta (10.10)	6..0 4
29. " Honduras (9.10)	10..0 6	116. Mecklenburg-Sch. (1.10)	4..0 3	217. Inhambane (10.10)	4..0 3
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0 4	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0 3	218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14..0 8
AFRICAN COLONIES.		118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0 4	219. Macao (10.10)	26..1 2
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0 4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0 4	220. Madeira (10.10)	16..0 8
32. British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protect. (10.10)	10..0 6	120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0 4	221. Mozambique (10.10)	20..0 10
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12..0 6	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0 4	222. Mosambique Co. (11.10)	18..0 10
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0 6	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0 4	223. Nyassa (11.10)	8..0 4
35. Br. S. Afr. & Rhodesia (8.10)	10..0 6	123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20..0 10	224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6..0 4
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0 10	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0 4	225. Portuguese Congo (11.10)	10..0 6
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6..0 4	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0 3	226. Portuguese India (11.10)	34..1 6
38. Gambia (9.10)	8..0 4	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0 8	227. St. Thos. & Prince Is. (11.10)	20..0 10
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0 4	127. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0 10	228. Timor (12.10)	20..0 10
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0 6	128. Greece (2.10)	42..1 10	229. Zambesia (12.10)	10..0 6
41. Lagos (10.10)	8..0 4	129. Holland (2.10)	32..1 4	230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	20..0 10
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1 0	130. Modena (2.10)	10..0 6	232. Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco (1.11)	8..0 4
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26..1 2	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0 4	233. Fernando Poo (1.11)	20..0 10
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1 2	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	234. Philippine Is. (1.11)	28..1 2
45. New S. A. Repub. (7.08)	22..1 0	133. Romanas (2.10)	4..0 3	235. Porto Rico (3.11)	8..0 4
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0 4	134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0 4	236. Rio de Oro (3.11)	8..0 4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	22..1 0	135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0 6	237. Spanish Guinea (3.11)	8..0 4
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..1 2	136. Sardinia (8.10)	10..0 6	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.	
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0 4	137. Sicily (8.10)	4..0 3	238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..0 4
50. Seychelles (9.10)	8..0 4	138. Tuscany (8.10)	10..0 6	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	64..0 8
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0 6	139. Italy (Kingdom) (8.10)	28..1 2	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0 4
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6..0 4	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1 2	241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1 0
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0 3	141. Luxemburg (5.10)	32..1 4	242. {Confed. States Postm'ters' St'ps} (12.08)	14..0 8
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0 8	142. Monaco (7.10)	10..0 6	243. {Confed. States General Issues} (12.08)	4..0 3
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0 3	143. Montenegro (7.10)	36..1 6	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0 8
56. Transvaal (11.10)	68..2 10	144. Norway (9.10)	22..1 0	245. Guam (12.08)	4..0 3
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0 6	145. Portugal (11.10)	42..1 10	245a. Pan. Canal Zone (2.12)	12..0 6
58. Zanzibar (6.11)	18..0 10	146. Roumania (12.10)	62..2 8	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0 6
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0 3	147. Russia (1.11)	20..0 10	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0 4
EUROPEAN COLONIES.		148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland (2.11)	16..0 8	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.	
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0 6	149. Finland (2.11)	14..0 8	249. Argentine Republic (6.10)	22..1 0
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0 8	150. Russ. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18..0 10	250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0 8
62. Heligoland (10.10)	4..0 3	151. Servia (2.11)	20..0 10	251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2 6
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0 3	152. Spain (3.11)	62..2 8	252. Chili (6.10)	18..1 2
64. Malta (8.10)	6..0 4	152a. Span. P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	4..0 3	253. Colombia (7.11)	76..3 2
ASIATIC COLONIES, ETC.		153. Sweden (3.11)	28..1 2	254. Antioquia (9.11)	26..1 2
65. Bangkok (5.09)	4..0 3	154. Switzerland (3.11)	28..1 2	255. Bolivia (10.11)	20..0 10
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..1 2	155. Turkey (11.11)	64..2 8	256. Canea (10.11)	12..0 6
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0 10	COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.		257. Cundinamarca (10.11)	20..0 10
68. India (8.10)	64..2 8	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0 8	258a. Magdalena (10.11)	4..0 3
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2 8	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0 6	258. Panama (10.11)	46..2 0
70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0 10	158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0 3	259. Santalima & Cueta (11.11)	24..1 0
71. Brunel (2.09)	6..0 4	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	10..0 6	260. Solima	14..0 8
72. North Borneo (12.11)	26..1 2	160. Benin (12.09)	10..0 6	265. Costa Rica (6.11)	40..1 8
73. Sarawak (1.11)	8..0 4	161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0 3	266. Dominican Rep. (7.11)	36..1 6
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14..0 8	162. Dabomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0 6	267. Ecuador (1.12)	82..3 6
74a. Kedah (9.12)	4..0 3	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0 6	269. Guatemala (1.12)	28..1 2
75a. Kelantan (10.11)	4..0 3	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0 6	261. Hayti (1.12)	28..1 2
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0 3	165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0 4	262. Honduras (5.12)	22..1 0
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0 3	166. " Guinea (1.10)	8..0 4	265. Mexico (11.11)	72..3 0
78. Perak (4.11)	12..0 6	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	266. Nicaragua (5.12)	96..4 0
79. Selangor (8.09)	8..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	267. Paraguay (8.11)	44..1 10
80. Sungei Ujong (8.09)	6..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	269. Peru (6.11)	62..2 8
80a. Trengganu (10.11)	4..0 3	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	270. Salvador (8.11)	98..2 2
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2 4
286. Alwar (5.12)	4..0 3	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	275. Venezuela (9.11)	56..2 4
287. Pamra (5.12)	8..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	REST OF THE WORLD.	
288. Popal (5.12)	28..1 2	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	248. Abyssinia (6.10)	16..0 8
289. Flor (5.12)	4..0 3	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	276. Afghanistan (12.11)	46..3 0
290. Bundi (8.12)	4..0 3	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	253. China (4.11)	26..1 2
291. Usahir (8.12)	10..0 6	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	254. Corea (5.11)	10..0 6
292. Charkari (8.12)	6..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	258. Egypt (5.12)	18..0 10
293. Cochin (8.12)	6..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	260. Hawaiian Is. (5.12)	22..1 0
294. Dhar (8.12)	6..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	263. Japan (1.12)	32..1 4
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	263a. Jap. P.O.'s Abroad (1.12)	8..0 4
82. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11)	8..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	264. Liberia (2.12)	38..1 8
83. Papua (3.11)	12..0 6	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	268. Perda (5.11)	68..2 10
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.11)	4..0 3	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	271. Samoa (8.11)	8..0 4
85a. Cook Islands (8.09)	6..0 4	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	272. Shanghai (8.11)	24..1 0
85a. Gilbert & Ellice Pro. (10.11)	4..0 3	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3	273. Siam (10.11)	22..1 0
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0 8	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3		
86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..0 3	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3		
87. New South Wales (1.11)	68..2 10	167. Madagascar (8.10)	4..0 3		

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" 4 . . .	5	6	" 9 . . .	"	5 0
" 5 . . .	5	0	" 10 . . .	"	5 0
" 6 . . .	6	6	" 19 . . .	"	5 6
" 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.

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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.

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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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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XX.

DECEMBER 31, 1912.

No. 240.

Editorial

Our Twentieth Volume, and After.

WITH this number we complete our twentieth volume; we have made our score, and we hope not an altogether bad score; and next month the *Monthly Journal* will start upon the twenty-first year of its publication. What are we to say about it? As, in the past, we have done our best to make our magazine of service to all classes of stamp collectors, so will we endeavour to do in the future—how far we shall succeed, time alone can show. Philately is becoming a more and more abstruse pursuit as time goes on, and it becomes more and more difficult to know how best to make a philatelic periodical interesting and useful to a large and varied circle of readers. Specialism has come to stay; we may welcome it as a good thing or we may denounce it as a bad thing; it is there, and it was indeed inevitable. As soon as collectors began to study their stamps, specialism was bound to come. Postage stamps have been in circulation for upwards of threescore years and ten, and even without the gentle encouragement that Philately has afforded in some few instances, the number of varieties must have become very great. Even the most conservative of countries might be excused for having made a few changes in its stamps during that long period, and there are not a few countries that may be said to have been liberal, rather than conservative, in that respect. But in addition to these intentional variations, close study reveals to us all kinds of minor differences to be taken note of and accounted for, and thus if mere efflux of time has necessarily lengthened the lists, study has widened them, so to

speak, until the whole subject has become too enormous a one for individuals to cover in its entirety, and specialism is the natural result. For after all, Philately is a hobby, a very absorbing one it is true, but a hobby and a pleasure, and as such it should be treated; and unless we are to "make a toil of a pleasure," we must each one of us confine his study to some particular branch of the subject. For the beginner, we still think it is best to attempt some kind of general collecting on the simplest possible lines, so as to get a certain amount of general knowledge of stamps, before deciding upon the special branch that he will restrict himself to later on; at the present day he may find it necessary from the first to limit his collection, confining himself to a particular group of countries or a particular class of stamps, though we should strongly recommend the *young collector* to keep every variety of stamp that he can get (without special expense) and to endeavour to learn as much about it as he can; not with any idea of making a complete collection of the stamps of every country, but with a view to that general knowledge which he will find so useful. When it comes to the publication of articles in a philatelic magazine we fear that Specialism must have its way; articles that are worth publishing are the result of close study, the rudiments have been studied and written about in the past, we cannot go into them over and over again; information of such a nature is to be obtained from Handbooks, and (as we have said before on one or two occasions) questions addressed to the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* will be answered to the best of his ability. Study is now being devoted to details, which to some

may seem trivial, but every year we are realizing their importance more and more, especially in relation to the detection of forgery and fraud. Specialization in the stamps of a single country is being replaced by specialization in those of a single issue, or even in a single stamp. A very short time ago this last suggestion would have been regarded as ridiculous, but we have a wonderful instance now lying before us, of the results of the study of "A Single Stamp and its Varieties" in an article by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack on "The 100 Reis of Brazil, 1894-7," which occupies nearly twenty-eight pages of the October and November numbers of *The London Philatelist*. Our readers know something of the close study that Mr. Pack has given to this stamp, which possesses the attraction of showing several very prominent variations, which had escaped the notice of philatelists until within the last couple of years. But there are in addition numbers of minor varieties, showing more or less conspicuous flaws and defects, many of which are described and illustrated in the article referred to. This is perhaps an extreme case, and it may be that the study of minor varieties has been carried further in this instance than is absolutely necessary. We have ourselves devoted some little attention to stamps which vary, throughout the sheets in which they are printed, to a greater extent than the stamps of Brazil, but we have never attempted to describe all the varieties, because it seemed to us unnecessary to do so; still we would not in any way deprecate such close study, and Mr. Pack's article is certainly a notable example of what such study may produce.

We seem to have strayed away a little from our subject. The question was, How can we make our journal most useful and interesting to our readers? Perhaps what we have already said may help to answer that question. As Philately advances we must endeavour to advance with it; any information that our readers may ask for we will endeavour as hitherto to supply, but the bulk of our contents must be *philatelic*, in the fullest sense of the term.

Another little point, which has always rather troubled us, is the question of the publication of reports of the proceedings of the Philatelic Societies. We acknowledge

in the fullest possible manner the excellent work that the Societies are doing, and we are anxious to assist them in every possible way, but with all due respect we venture to point out that the mere formal reports of their meetings are not very interesting matter; we wonder whether anybody ever reads them, unless it be the Secretaries of the Societies, and they probably only glance through our last pages to see whether their reports are published or not. During the last few months we have given a good deal of space to the programmes of the various Societies for the current season, and these we consider it is certainly desirable to publish, for the information of those who are not members of the Societies and who may be induced to join them, by seeing the good work that they have in hand. Commencing with this number, we propose during the present season to publish a Diary for the ensuing month, showing the meetings that are to take place during the month and the work to be done at those meetings, according to the programmes that have reached us, and this we think may be of more real service to the Societies than the publication of reports of what has taken place at the meetings; reports which must necessarily be very brief, and which convey but little idea of the interest of the meetings and of the displays and discussions that have been held. We are not declining altogether to publish the Societies' Reports; when anything of special interest or importance has occurred we shall always be glad to hear of it and to record it; there are also Societies that do not apparently publish programmes at the commencement of the season, but of whose welfare we shall be glad to hear from time to time; and we will publish other reports when we can find space for them, but it is only fair to state that we may not be able to give so much space in the future as we have done in the past, because—and this little fact should console even the Secretaries of the Societies for the non-appearance of their Reports—we have a good supply of very interesting matter on hand and the promise of equally good material for the immediate future!

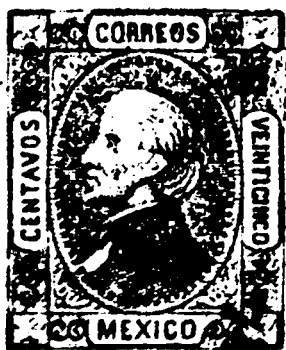
Finally, we wish our readers all the Compliments of the Season, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, prosperous and full of philatelic and other pleasures.



Type 1.



Type 2.



Type 3.



Type 4.



Type 5.



Type 6.

Mexico, 1872

Notes on the Plates, etc., of the 25 Centavos, red

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

IN *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Nov. 6, 1909, p. 444, I published some notes on the 6 c. stamps of this issue. Since then the 12 c. plates have been partially reconstructed, but none of us have hitherto been able to reconstruct those of the higher values owing to the scarcity of pairs, strips, and blocks. I have, however, just had the good fortune to secure the loan of two uncut panes of the 25 c. (each of 100 stamps), from the fine collections of my friends Mr. S. Chapman and Mr. E. M. Taylor. The stamps on Mr. Taylor's pane are numbered "1 72," and I term this pane No. 1. Those on Mr. Chapman's are numbered "5 74," so I term this pane No. 2, as the date is two years later.

The first point to note is that the spacing of the stamps on the two sheets differs very considerably. The following are the distances between the stamps in the right-hand vertical rows on the two panes:—

	PANE 1.		PANE 2.	
Between 1 and 2	1½ mm.	2	2¼ mm.	2
" 2 " 3	2	2	2	2
" 3 " 4	2¼	2	1¾	2
" 4 " 5	1¾	2	2¼	2
" 5 " 6	2¼	2	2¼	2
" 6 " 7	2¼	2	2¼	2
" 7 " 8	2	2	2¾	2
" 8 " 9	2¼	2	2	2
" 9 " 10	1¾	2	3	2

Horizontally the distances between the stamps on the two panes are almost the same *except* in the case of the first and second rows from the left, which are spaced as follows:—

Pane 1 the stamps are 2¼ mm. apart.
 " 2 " " " 1½ " "

These measurements are taken along the bottom rows, but are more or less the same right up the sheets, and prove, at any rate, that there were two different sets of transfers forming the lithographic stones.

The next point is to find out how many different single transfers there were, and the order in which they occur on the stones.

Pane No. 1 is unfortunately cut right down the left-hand side; the cut runs through the middle of the word "CENTAVOS," and thus cuts out some of the most important identification marks, but I have been able to identify all except the stamp in the left upper corner.

The following flaws or defects are constant, and I find them sufficient to identify the different transfers:—

PANE NO. 1.

Type 1. ?

- " 2. A coloured line across the tablet, in front of the "C" of "CENTAVOS," and coloured dots on the right outer frame line above the letters "N" and "C."
- " 3. A dot in the second "O" of "CORREOS," and traces of a fine line in the margin under the letters "IC" of "MEXICO."
- " 4. The second "N" of "VEINTICINCO" has the middle stroke broken, making the letter look like "II."
- " 5. A large coloured spot under the "C" of "CORREOS," touching the coloured oval line round the head; a coloured dash over the "V" of "CENTAVOS," touching the inner line of the tablet, and a break in the outer line of the tablet over the "A" in the same word.
- " 6. A dot in the "C" of "CORREOS" making it look like "e."
- " 7. A small coloured dot in the right-hand margin, 3 mm. from the bottom of the stamp; and a break in the outer frame line over the "T" of "CENTAVOS."
- " 8. A white flaw in the outer frame over the "R" of "CORREOS."
- " 9. The outer frame line at left broken 6 mm. from the bottom; a thin line in front of the "M" of "MEXICO."
- " 10. The right-hand limb of the "A" of "CENTAVOS" is broken; and the thick outer frame line is broken in the left upper corner.

The arrangement of these transfers on Pane 1 is as follows:—

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

* This stamp is so badly inked that I cannot make out any details by which to identify it.

PANE NO. 2.

The general arrangement of this pane follows that of Pane No. 1, but there are some important differences. The following details will enable any one to identify the different transfer varieties :—

- Type 1. Two of the pearls over the right-hand side of the head are connected by a spot of colour.
- „ 2. A coloured spot on the inner line of the tablet, below the “C” of “CENTAVOS.”
- „ 3. As Pane 1.
- „ 4. A coloured dot over the second “1” of “VEINTI,” outside and touching the thick marginal line.
- „ 5. A coloured dash over the “V” of “CENTAVOS,” touching the inside line of the tablet, and a break over the “A” of the same word.
- „ 6. As Pane 1.
- „ 7. do.
- „ 8. As Pane 1, and a coloured dot in the margin below the left lower corner.
- „ 9. As Pane 1.
- „ 10. do.
- „ x A coloured dot outside the tablet at left, above the “T” of “CENTAVOS,” and a white flaw in the lower part of the ornament in the right upper corner.

The arrangement of these transfers on Pane 2 is as follows :—

10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

On comparing the diagrams of the two panes, my readers will notice that they are identical, with the exception of the left-hand vertical row, which in each case consists of a jumble of various transfers. The third, fourth, and eighth stamps down this vertical row are the same in each pane.

The next point we have to consider is how many *different* single transfers were used to build up the two panes, 1 and 2.

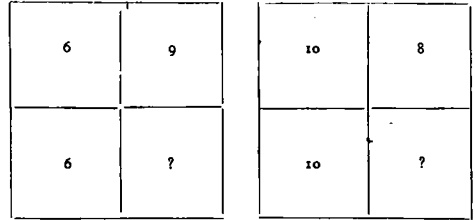
- Nos. 3, 6, 7, 9, and 10 are the same on both panes.
- No. 1 I only find once on Pane No. 2, and not on Pane No. 1.
- Nos. 2, 5, and 8 are, I think, the same varieties in two different states.

No. 4 is quite different in the two panes.
x is an additional variety, which I only find once on Pane No. 2, and not on Pane No. 1

Some of the details are not very clearly shown in the illustrations, which are taken from Pane No. 2.

PANE NO. 3.

In a large collection of Mexican stamps that I am forming, I have some copies that prove the existence of a third pane. I have two blocks of four in which the transfer varieties are placed as follows :—



Both of these blocks are from the left-hand side of the sheet as shown by the moiré pattern on the back.

I have a single right-hand stamp, with large side margin, which is not transfer No. 10, and thus does not fit into either Pane 1 or 2.

The two stamps marked “?” in the blocks of four are not any of my types, and it would serve no purpose to describe new types from single specimens, as I might note flaws that were not constant.

Minor varieties.

There are many minor varieties among these stamps, showing defects on the stone in one particular position, which are not repeated in the other transfers of the same type.

I draw attention to the illustration of Type 2, in which the “c” of “CENTAVOS” is much too tall and too thin, and appears more like a narrow letter “G.”

In that of Type 3, the fine line between the right upper corner and the tablet is shown pressed right out, together with a portion of the design; I think this was due to a flaw in the stone, it is certainly not a “retouch” as it has been considered by some good authorities.

Some years ago Mr. H. Griebert had a 25 c. stamp with some extra lines drawn in front of the nose, and later on Dr. Diena sent me a second copy; I have never found another specimen, but Dr. Diena has kindly lent me his copy again, and it is shown in the last of my illustrations. There has plainly been some rather coarse redrawing of certain lines in the background. It is Type 6 in other respects.

I should be very glad if collectors or dealers who have any pairs, strips, or blocks of this 25 c. stamp (or of the 50 c. and 100 c. of the same issue) in their collections or for sale would let me see them, as I should like to get more material, with a view to working out the other settings.

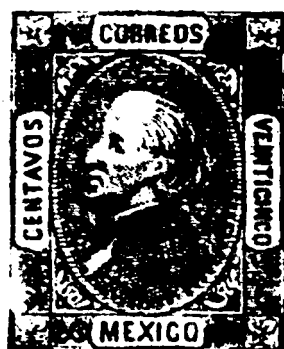




Type 7.



Type 8.



Type 9.



Type 10.



Type x.



Type 6, *retouched.*

Argentine Republic

THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "*The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society*"

Translated from the Spanish by A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 334.)

IX.

THE PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1872.

IT was hardly possible that the 200,000 5 centavos stamps, which were on hand on the 24th of February, 1872, would last until the arrival of those which were ordered on that day from the American Bank Note Company. On the 17th of May the number had been reduced to 50,000 only, a fact which obliged Señor Posadas to write to the Minister of the Interior bringing this matter to his knowledge, and, on the grounds that he had received a letter from the Argentine Consul in New York, in which he stated that the plate of the 5 c. stamps was completely worn out, he pointed out the absolute necessity of proceeding to make a provisional issue of 2000 sheets, in the manner in which it had been done on a previous occasion.

The following is the letter of Señor Posadas, in full:—

"No. 966. Buenos Ayres, May 17, 1872.

"To the Minister of the Interior.

"I have the honour to address myself to Your Excellency, informing you that, in virtue of the authorization requested and obtained from Y.E. under date of the 24th of February, I wrote to the Bank Note Company of New York, to put in hand, in accordance with their contract, the printing of a supply of postage stamps representing in all the sum of *ninety thousand pesos silver* (\$f. 90,000), but having received a letter from the Argentine Consul resident in New York, dated the 20th of February, informing me that the plates of the 5 centavos, with effigy of Rivadavia, were completely worn out, and that in consequence it was necessary to make new ones, the Company has therefore to delay the supply of the 1,200,000 5 c. stamps and the 300,000 10 c. stamps which had been ordered. In the meantime, in order to avoid exhaustion of the stock, in view of the very small quantity of 5 centavos postage stamps which we have on hand in this Department, which only amounts to five hundred sheets of a hundred stamps each, it is absolutely necessary to manufacture a supplementary issue, in the manner and form in which the previous ones have been made in this Department, before a contract for this work was made with the American Company. I have therefore to propose to Y.E. the manufacture of two thousand sheets of five centavos postage stamps, with effigy of Rivadavia, making use of the best plate that has been kept of those made in England; and I have to request authority for the printing of these two thousand sheets, which represent ten thousand pesos silver, because I reckon that at least one thousand sheets per month are employed in the postal service, and because I calculate that in two months more we shall have here the supply from the United States. The work will be carried out with

the formalities and order prescribed by Y.E., and on this occasion, as in previous cases, the Chief Notary of the Government should be present, for the greater satisfaction of Y.E., and for my own.

"Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "G. A. DE POSADAS."

The result of the above letter was the following:—

"Buenos Ayres, May 20, 1872.

"In view of the report by the Director-General of Posts upon the reduced stock of five centavos postage stamps that there is in his Department. In view also of the observations which the Director has made, and pending the arrival of the stamps ordered from the American Company, the President of the Republic decrees:—

"Article 1.—Authority is given to the Director-General of Posts to have manufactured two thousand sheets of five centavos postage stamps, with effigy of Rivadavia, in accordance with the ordinance and decree of the 1st of April, 1864.

"Article 2.—The work must be carried out with the assistance and in the presence of the Chief Notary of the Government, and of the Accountant, the Stamp-keeper, and the Secretary of the Post Office Department, the necessary report being drawn up.

"Article 3.—To be communicated to the Director-General of Posts, to be published, and to be forwarded to the National Registry.

(Signed) "SARMIENTO.
"N. AVELLANEDA."

The letter of the Argentine Consul, to which Señor Posadas referred, afforded an excellent excuse for making this request to the Government, and saved him from having to acknowledge officially and in writing that he had been neglectful.

We have stated, towards the end of Chapter VII, that the Printing Company went to work with great activity, and that if the plate of the 5 c. stamps was worn, they had prepared another in advance.

The Government, of course, granted the authority asked for, by issuing, on the 20th of May, the decree which we have quoted above, and which Señor Avellaneda hastened to forward to the Director of Posts.

On the same day Señor Posadas asked the Minister for a sum of \$80, to meet the expenses of the printing, and on the next day he drew up the following:—

"*Instructions and Regulations to be complied with in the manufacture of a supplementary supply of postage stamps of the value of five centavos.*

"1. The Stamp-keeper and an employé of the Accountant's Office will take steps to have the press which there is in this Department put in working order, employing for that purpose the machinist of the Provincial Bank.

"2. Two officials of the Post Office will proceed, in the presence of the Secretary and Keeper of the Records, to stamp in ink, with the stamp of this Department, the paper which the said Keeper of Records will supply to the number of two thousand sheets, each one of which must be numbered and signed by the officials mentioned. This paper will be that which is stored in this Department, and which served for the printing of the postage stamps that were put in circulation on the 12th of November, 1862.

"3. The Stamp-keeper will furnish the printer with the sheets of the paper referred to that may be necessary for each day's printing, using for this the lake-coloured ink which remained over from the last printing of 5 c. stamps, put in circulation on the 17th of April, 1864.

"4. In other respects, the work will be carried out in accordance with the instructions given on the 10th of April, 1864, and the Decree relating to this subject.

"Buenos Ayres, the 21st of May, 1872.

(Signed) "G. A. DE POSADAS."

The press was very quickly fitted up, and everything required for the printing was prepared, for on the following day all was ready, according to the following letter, addressed by the Director-General to the Chief Notary of the Government, who was to witness the work:—

"Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1872.

"To the Chief Notary of the Government.

"I have to report to you that this Department made preparations yesterday for proceeding with the manufacture of five centavos postage stamps, for which authority has been given by the decree of the 20th inst.

"Under these circumstances and in accordance with the said decree, it is necessary that you should be present at this important operation.

"Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "G. A. DE POSADAS."

From the instructions quoted above it appears that the paper used for this printing was the remainder of that which served for the printing of the postage stamps of Buenos Ayres, of the type with the Head of Liberty, known as "cabecitas" (or "little heads"), of the value of two pesos, printed in *blue*. This paper is the same as that which was employed for the provisional issue of July, 1867, so that, although we have found no documentary evidence on the subject, all leads us to suppose that the very same stock of paper was used for both issues. There should not have been any occasion for purchasing paper in 1867, since there was some in store suitable for the purpose, as it had been obtained specially for the printing of stamps.

To distinguish the stamps of this provisional issue of 1867 from those with which we are now dealing, it is stated that the latter were printed on oily paper; but, as may be seen, there was no oily paper; we have just said that it was the same as that employed in 1862 and 1867; so that what gave these stamps that peculiar appearance was simply the defective preparation of the ink.

We know that for thinning the ink linseed oil is used, which has previously been burnt in order to remove from it the greasy substances which it contains. But, probably through ignorance, the workman who prepared this ink was content to use boiled lin-

seed oil, which, consequently, retained all its greasiness, and this made its appearance after the printing was done, giving these stamps the oily aspect which is characteristic of them, and which thus enables them to be distinguished from those belonging to the issue of 1867; if it were not for this, it would only be possible to recognize them by their postmarks, and, as at that period the dated cancelling mark was very little used, the one would be confused with the other, which as it is but seldom happens.

So far as the ink is concerned, the instructions referred to contain an error, but an error of expression only, for there can be no doubt that what is meant is the supply on hand after the seventh and eighth printings, that is to say, the provisional issue of 1867, composed of 5 c. stamps of the type of those put in circulation on the 17th of April, 1864. It is the same ink as that which showed so many varieties of shade in 1867, from a *very pale rose* to a *deep rose*; copies may also be found, though very rarely, printed in a *carmine* tint and in *yellowish carmine*.

The impression is also similar; stamps may sometimes be found in which the lines of the background can be seen, probably due to the good condition of the ink; on the other hand, others are to be met with completely blurred, certainly due to the ink being too liquid, since the plate was in perfect condition, the best of them having been chosen for the printing.

The perforating machine must have been out of order, as it was not used for this printing, the whole of which was issued unperforated.

The gum employed was white and of little thickness.

The printing of the two hundred thousand stamps, of which the issue was composed, was finished on the 27th of June, according to the report made on that date by Señor Posadas to the Accountant-General of the Nation; later on, on the 12th of July, he also informed the Minister of the Interior as follows:—

"Buenos Ayres, July 12, 1872.

"To His Excellency the Minister of the Interior,
Doctor Don Uladislao Frias.

"Having completed the printing of the supplementary issue of five centavos postage stamps, with effigy of Rivadavia, to the amount of ten thousand pesos silver, for which authority was given me by Y.E. by decree of the 20th of May last, I have the honour to forward to Y.E. herewith, for discharge of my responsibility the vouchers (3) for the expenditure of the 80 pesos silver which I asked for in my letter of the 20th of the said month and received from Y.E. for the cost of the said supplementary issue.

"Etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) "G. A. DE POSADAS."

X.

REPRINTS.

When we published our articles on the postage stamps of the Argentine Confederation, we stated that our Post Office had never had any of its stamps reprinted. In making this statement we were unaware that there had been an exception to this rule. This had occurred in the case of these very Rivadavia stamps. Let us see how it was.

Dr. Ramon J. Carcano, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, thought, with good reason, that, i

it were possible, the postage stamps ought to be printed in the country, and as the firm of Messrs. J. H. Kidd and Sons, of this city [Buenos Ayres], had shown him some good lithographic work, and had made an offer to him on favourable terms, he accepted it, and ordered the postage stamps required for the year 1888, signing a contract to that effect on the 22nd of September, 1887.

All collectors know the result; it was simply deplorable. The renewal of the contract was, consequently, impossible.

The South American Bank Note Company then came forward, and offered to produce stamps engraved on steel, but, before this proposal was taken into consideration, an old head official of the Department, Don Juan D. Garcia, remembered the plates of the Rivadavia stamps, and suggested to the Director-General the idea of making use of these for producing a new issue. In order to ascertain whether these plates were in fit condition to be used, one of the 5 centavos plates was sent to the Company referred to, who, after printing several sheets in divers colours, which were forwarded to the Post Office, reported that they were unfit for use.

These impressions were printed on smooth, white, machine-made paper, of two distinct thicknesses:—

On somewhat thick paper.

5 centavos,	carmine.
5 "	green.
5 "	blue.
5 "	black.

On thin paper.

5 centavos,	bright gooseberry colour.
5 "	bluish black.

Impressions may exist in other colours, of which we have not been able to obtain copies.

This is the history of the reprinting mentioned above, done, as may be seen, solely for the purpose of testing the condition of the plates. The scarcity of specimens leads us to suppose that only one sheet was printed in each colour, but as we have no other information on the subject, we can say no more upon this point.

This was the only official reprinting; but it seems, unfortunately, that there was another, unauthorized. When speaking of the plates of these stamps, in Chapter II (*G.S.W.*, Vol. XII, page 175), we stated that some of them had been abstracted from the Post Office many years ago. Where did they go? We know not; but, in the collection of Señor Miguel Gambin, there were two pairs of stamps, 10 c. and 15 c., which were sent to him from Paris, and which, without the slightest doubt, were reprints with a forged watermark. When, where, and by whom were they made? are questions which we are quite unable to answer. We can say, however, that judging from the specimens mentioned above, the only ones that we have seen, they would not readily deceive an experienced collector, but one who was not sufficiently experienced might easily be taken in by them.

The impression of both values was completely blurred, opaque, and without any sign of relief; the hair of Rivadavia was indistinguishable from the background of the central oval, the pattern of which, naturally, could not be seen. The paper was of linen,

and apparently hand-made, of medium thickness, smoother, and of much finer grain than that of the original stamps, which made it seem to be of closer texture.

The watermarks differed to some extent from those of the genuine stamps, and were somewhat further apart from one another; but this is not always the same in the genuine watermarks, the spacing varies, so that it would only cause confusion if we were to describe the variations that we have noted.

As the quality of the paper is of great assistance in recognizing these reprints, it is advisable to remove the gum in order to be able to examine the paper closely.

The colours of the copies referred to are *light yellow-green* for the 10 c. and *light blue* for the 15 c.

XI.

REFERENCE LIST.

To complete this somewhat lengthy article, we have drawn up the following catalogue of the stamps which we have been studying:—

APRIL 17, 1864. *Portrait of Bernardino Rivadavia, three-quarter face to left. Engraved on copper in England, and printed at the Post Office on white linen hand-made paper, of very varying thickness, with the watermark "R.A." In sheets of 100 stamps 10 x 10. (1st and 2nd printings of the 5 c. stamps; 1st to the 5th of the 10 c. and 15 c.)*

A. *Watermark reversed when looked at from the back (i.e. in correct position when looked at from the front).*

- i. Imperforate. (a) *Smooth paper.*
 1. 5 c., brick-red (shades).
 2. 10 c., yellowish green.
 3. 15 c., blue.

(b) *Ribbed paper.*

4. 5 c., brick-red (shades).

ii. Perf. 11½, well or badly.

(a) *Smooth paper.*

5. 5 c., brick-red (shades).
6. 10 c., yellowish green (1864-66).
7. 10 c., bluish green "
8. 15 c., blue "
9. 15 c., dark blue "
10. 15 c., bright blue "
11. 15 c., slate-blue "

(b) *Ribbed paper.*

12. 5 c., brick-red (shades).
13. 10 c., yellowish green (1864-66).
14. 15 c., blue "

Stamps divided, to be used for half of their value.

(a) *Cut diagonally.*

15. 5 c. (half of a 10 c. stamp).

(b) *Cut horizontally.*

16. 5 c. (half of a 10 c. stamp).

Varieties of perforation.

(a) *Imperf. vertically.*

17. 5 c., brick-red.

(b) *Imperf. horizontally.*

18. 5 c., brick-red.

(c) *Doubly perf. horizontally.*

19. 10 c., yellowish green.

(d) *Doubly perf. vertically.*

20. 10 c., yellowish green.

Varieties in the position of the watermark as seen from the back.



B. Watermark reading correctly.

(a) Imperforate.

21. 5 c., brick-red.
22. 10 c., green.

(b) Imperf. vertically.

23. 5 c., brick-red.

(c) Perf. 11½.

24. 5 c., brick-red.
25. 10 c., yellowish green.
26. 15 c., blue.

C. Watermark inverted. Perf. 11½.

27. 5 c., brick-red.
28. 10 c., yellowish green.
29. 15 c., blue.

Quantities issued (of Nos. 1 to 29):—

- 600,000 of the 5 centavos.
200,000 „ 10 „
133,600 „ 15 „

* * *

JANUARY, 1865. *The third printing was made with the same ink, but in bad condition; smooth paper, varying in thickness; good and bad perforation (11½). Watermark as A.*

30. 5 c., brown-red (shades).
31. 5 c., coffee colour.

Varieties.

(a) Watermark as B.

32. 5 c., brown-red.

(b) Watermark as C.

33. 5 c., brown-red.

Quantity issued:—600,000.

* * *

OCTOBER, 1865. *Fourth printing; new ink; paper varying in thickness, and perforation as before.*

Smooth paper.

34. 5 c., gooseberry (shades).
35. 5 c., deep rose.

Varieties.

(a) Worn plate.

36. 5 c., gooseberry.

(b) Double impression.

37. 5 c., gooseberry.

(c) Ribbed paper.

38. 5 c., gooseberry.

Quantity issued:—600,000.

* * *

JUNE, 1866. *Fifth printing; another ink; paper usually thick, and perforation imperfect.*

Watermark as A.

39. 5 c., carmine (shades).

Varieties.

(a) Watermark as B.

40. 5 c., carmine.

(b) Watermark as C.

41. 5 c., carmine.

D. Watermark inverted and reversed.

42. 5 c., carmine

Variety. Doubly perf. horizontally.

43. 5 c., carmine.

Quantity issued:—600,000. |

* * *

MARCH, 1867. *Sixth printing; various inks; paper varying greatly in thickness.*

i. Imperforate.

44. 5 c., yellowish brown-red.
45. 5 c., rose-red.

ii. Perf. 11½, as a rule imperfectly.

46. 5 c., brick-red (shades).
47. 5 c., rose-red.
48. 5 c., orange-red.

Varieties.

(a) Watermark as B.

49. 5 c., brick-red.

(b) Watermark as C.

50. 5 c., brick-red.

Quantity issued:—194,000.

Supplement to the previous printing.

Smooth paper, without watermark; imperforate.

(a) Linen paper, thick and hard.

51. 5 c., gooseberry.

(b) Linen paper of medium thickness.

52. 10 c., yellowish green.
53. 15 c., bright blue.
54. 15 c., slate-blue.

NOTE. These stamps are included in the 194,000 copies given under the previous printing.

* * *

JULY, 1867. *Provisional issue. Smooth, white, cotton paper, machine-made, without watermark, and generally thin.*

i. Imperforate.

55. 5 c., rose (shades).

Variety, double impression.

56. 5 c., rose.

ii. Perf. 11½, as a rule imperfectly.

57. 5 c., rose (shades).
58. 5 c., carmine rose.

Quantity issued:—160,000.

* * *

SEPT. 1, 1867, and JAN. 1, 1868. *New stamps, engraved on steel by the American Bank Note Company of New York, and printed by them on white paper, smooth and without watermark; sheets of 100 stamps, 10 x 10. Perf. 12.*

5 c. Portrait of Rivadavia to right.

10 c. „ General Belgrano to right.

15 c. „ San Martin to left.

59. 5 c., vermilion (shades).

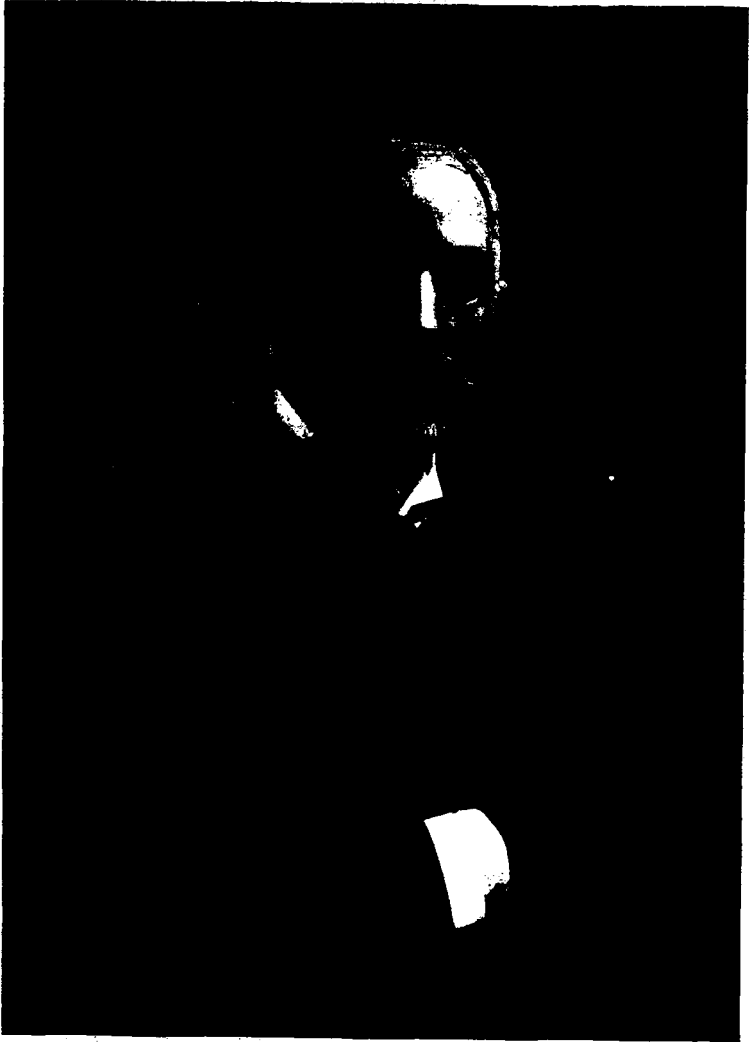
60. 10 c., yellowish green.

61. 10 c., bluish green.

62. 15 c., dark blue.

63. 15 c., indigo.

* * *



MR. LUDWIG SCHWARTZ. DIED DEC. 4, 1912.

FEBRUARY, 1868. *The design of the previous September with the central medallion altered; the ground is now of crossed lines and the coat collar straight; same paper and perforation.*

64. 5 c., vermilion (shades).
65. 5 c., brown-red (shades).

* * *

JUNE, 1872. *Provisional issue; type of 1864; greasy impression, on smooth, white, cotton paper, without watermark. Imperforate.*

66. 5 c., rose (shades).
67. 5 c., carmine.
68. 5 c., yellowish carmine.

Quantity issued: —200,000.

In compiling this catalogue, we have followed the plan adopted in the article which precedes it. Amateurs who do not specialize in Argentine stamps can ignore the classification of the 5 c. stamps by printings, and some of the varieties mentioned, whilst specialists will be able to add the shades of colour, which may be found in those stamps, and other minor varieties which we have purposely omitted.

In these days there are so many different ways of collecting stamps, that it is impossible to compile a catalogue that will satisfy everybody; it lies with collectors, therefore, to cut down or to amplify it, according to the system that they may have adopted, and we ourselves have the satisfaction of having furnished them with the necessary details to enable them to do as they think best.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Death of Mr. W. H. Phillips.

WITH the deepest sorrow I have to announce the death of my only brother, Mr. William Henry Phillips, which took place on Friday the 6th of December, after a long and painful illness.

My brother was born in Birmingham on the 15th September, 1864, and had a severe illness when quite a youth, which affected his heart to such an extent that no Insurance Company would issue a policy on his life. In April, 1891, he came to London and joined our firm when we were in Gower Street, and in 1895 he was appointed a Director of the Company. For the last two years he was not strong enough to come to business, and for the earlier part of that time he worked at home, making up special collections, stock books, etc.

For some months past he had been confined to his bed, his heart gradually failed, and he passed away peacefully on the 6th instant.

Death of Mr. August Houtzamer.

With great regret I have to report the sudden death of Mr. August Houtzamer on November 21st. Three days before his death Mr. Houtzamer was in his usual health, and he was just planning a long business trip to the Continent. An inflammation of the nose broke out, and after consultation with his doctor he was removed to a nursing home, where it was discovered that he had malignant facial carbuncle; an operation had to be performed at very short notice, but it was found to be impossible to save his life.

Mr. August Houtzamer was one of the successful rising generation of dealers, and in conjunction with his brother he was founding a good business. He was a popular man. His death will be widely

felt, and I tender my most sincere sympathy to his brother in the loss that he has sustained.

Death of Mr. Ludwig Schwartz.

Austria has lost her oldest and best-known philatelist in the person of Mr. L. Schwartz, who died in Vienna on December 4th. He was one of the three fine old stamp collectors who for many years made Vienna a famous centre of Philately, the others being Mr. W. Knapp and Dr. Mallmann, all of whom have passed away.

Mr. Schwartz was a keen philatelic student, and was recognized as one of the leading authorities on the stamps of Eastern Europe, as well as on many of the side-lines of Philately, such as Russian and American Locals, Envelopes, etc.

I had the pleasure of knowing him personally for nearly twenty years, and during the whole of that time he lent my firm invaluable assistance in compiling our *Reference Collection of Reprints*, etc.

Mr. Schwartz made a fortune out of a well-known brewery, but retired from business many years ago. It seems likely that his general collection will be continued by his son, who will, I hope, be found to have inherited his father's ability.

Death of Mr. Willy Hauser.

At the end of November this well-known Swiss philatelist passed away at the early age of forty-nine. He was one of the Hauser Brothers, so widely known as the proprietors of the Schweizerhof Hotel in Lucerne.

Years ago Mr. Hauser was a great specialist in the stamps of his native country, and exhibited at Geneva and elsewhere, but he parted with his collection, and I do not think he had done much in stamps of late years.

Chili.—Figures compiled from unsorted parcels, and bearing on the relative rarity of old stamps, are often of interest to specialists. A little time ago I sorted out a fine old parcel of Chilian stamps, all of the first type, and nearly 2500 in number.

I append a list of the stamps that I found, with our new Catalogue prices attached:—

Cat. No.	Cat. Price.		No. of Stamps.
	s.	d.	
1	6	0	75
2	12	6	38
3	6	0	84
4	6	0	95
5	25	0	9
6	15	0	32
7	60	0	6
8	60	0	18
9	50	0	12
10	50	0	12
11	45	0	12
12	—	—	0
13	30	0	6
14	20	0	3
15	15	0	7
16	15	0	10
17	1	6	227
18	3	6	185
19	0	9	229
20	0	9	250
21	17	6	31
22	4	0	135
23	5	0	150
24	15	0	0
25	6	6	31
26	5	0	98
27	10	0	19
28	15	0	5
29 and 30	10	0	20
31 and 32	0	9	400
33, 34 and 35	12	0	61
36	1	0	44
37	2	0	10
38	1	0	54
39	2	6	59

Judging from these figures alone, I should think that Nos. 18, 22, and 23 are priced too high, and probably numbers 36, 37, and 38 are just as much too low. The Catalogue prices of the other numbers should be about right, but one must remember to compare 5 c. stamps with 5 c. stamps, and so on, not one value with another value, as that would not give a fair comparison.

New Stock-Books arranged since last list published in the "M.J."

Great Britain:—Used, Vol. I.

THIS contains Nos. 1 to 44 inclusive. There is a grand lot of the 1d., black, and 2d., blue, first issue, including many pairs and strips. The other issues are carefully arranged according to the postmarks, and there are some scarce varieties of the Maltese Cross, coloured postmarks, etc. etc.

Great Britain:—Used, Vol. II.

This book contains Catalogue numbers 45 to 73 inclusive, viz.: the Plate Numbers of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 2d. stamps, the octagonals, and the 4d., 6d., and 1s., with no letters in the corners. The feature of this book is the really grand lot of 6d., 10d., and 1s. octagonal stamps, from a purchase we have recently made; the 1s. are the best lot of these popular stamps that we have had for some years, and

include two blocks of 8, two blocks of 6, a number of blocks of 4, strips and pairs, and a grand lot of single copies. There are also some fine pairs and strips of the other values.

Great Britain:—Used, Vols. III and IV.

These volumes contain Catalogue numbers 74 to 280. We are very short of used copies of the numerous varieties of the modern issues, and we shall be glad to receive offers of numbers 241 to 280, in fine used condition, by the 12 or 100; all the stamps must be removed from the paper; copies with the colour run are of no use to us.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

The book of these stamps was only made up some four months ago, but the demand has been so great that it was half stripped of stamps, and we have had to make it up again. In Gambia we have had to raise the prices of many of the stamps of the issues from 1902 to 1909, as it was quite impossible to fill up our stock at the old rates. The early issues of Gambia are a fine lot, including some scarce blocks and pairs of the imperf. stamps, and the later issues are all well represented. The Gold Coast stamps are a good lot, with many rarities in mint condition, and a choice lot of blocks of four, even in the high values.

India.

Two new stock-books are now ready, and they are fair average books all through. The first issue is specially strong, with some fine blocks of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, unused and with marginal inscriptions, and a good lot of the 4 annas, red and blue, in various settings, including some scarce pairs, both unused and used.

The Official stamps are quite a good lot, including some nice examples of the long stamps, among them a fine mint copy of the 8 annas, and other good things.

Alwar, Bamra, and Bhopal.

A really magnificent stock-book, very complete in all the issues, and containing a grand lot of mint and reconstructed sheets and panes of the older stamps of Bhopal and Bamra. Our stock of all these Indian Native States had decreased enormously during the past two years, and we were very glad to get the famous collection of Lieut.-Col. Tapp to fill up our stock of the stamps of these States. Advanced collectors will find many interesting varieties and valuable notes in these books, which are being specially arranged and written up by that well-known philatelist Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., who has a good sound knowledge of all these Native States stamps.

Bhopal, Bhor, and Bundi.

Another really grand lot of the interesting stamps of the Native States of India, very complete in errors and scarce varieties, and containing many entire sheets and panes of early issues.

Bundi, Bussahir, Charkari, Cochin, and Dhar.

A very fine stock-book, very complete even in the real rarities, and containing many uncut sheets, large blocks, stamps on letters, and quite a number of uncatalogued varieties.

Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, and Jhind.

This is another good stock-book of the Indian Native States, very complete in most of the issues, and containing many rare early varieties, entire sheets, uncatalogued errors, etc. etc.

Jhind, Kishengarh, Las Bela, Nepaul, and Nowanuggur.

An exceedingly fine and very complete stock-book, with a grand lot of early issues in entire sheets, especially in Nepaul and Nowanuggur. We have had to raise a good many prices in this book, especially in the stamps of Kishengarh, which seem to sell very freely and most of which we are unable to replace at such rates as to enable us to sell them at the Catalogue prices.

Bulgaria.

The war in the East has caused a great demand for the stamps of the countries engaged, and our stock-books had been almost cleared out. Fortunately we have a good sound stock of the stamps of all the countries in question, and are remaking the books as quickly as possible. In Bulgaria we have a fair lot of all the issues, but some few values are already exhausted, and of others but very few copies now remain on hand, and as it is quite impossible to get fresh supplies from Bulgaria at present, collectors will do well to fill up the gaps in their albums while it is still possible.

Costa Rica.

The stamps of this country have been in good demand during the past year, as I find that we are sold out, or nearly out, of a good many varieties, of which we shall have some difficulty in securing fresh stocks. Of the recent provisional issues we have a good stock, including many errors. The Official stamps and those of "Guanacaste" are quite a good lot, with some uncatalogued varieties among them.

Montenegro.

Two very fine books are now ready; they include a lot of recent purchases of stamps of the modern issues, and also a grand lot of rarities, errors, and some uncatalogued varieties. With the changes now taking place in the Balkans, we find a great demand for the older stamps of Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro; luckily our stock of the stamps of all these countries is exceptionally good, and we can send fine selections on approval to any client who wishes to make up his collection of the Balkan States at the *old prices*, before the inevitable advance takes place. All these countries still offer a fine field for research to the earnest student, and as most of the stamps are cheap, a collection of considerable importance can be formed at a moderate cost.

Sweden.

A fresh book of the stamps of this country has now been arranged, but it is not a very strong one, as the stamps are in good demand, and it is difficult to fill up gaps in our stock at remunerative prices.



The Stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855—1876

By L. HANCIAU

(Continued from page 326.)

FRANKING STAMPS.

THE following document shows how the introduction of these stamps took place:—

"Regulations for the obligatory Franking in advance of Official Correspondence by means of Stamps.

"SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"In view of what is prescribed by the Royal Ordinance of the 23rd of January last, insisting upon the necessity for extending to the oversea provinces the use of stamps for the obligatory franking in advance of Official Correspondence, which, as regards that of the Peninsula, was established by the Royal Decree of the 16th of March, 1854;

"In view of the terms of that Royal Decree, and of those of the Royal Ordinance of the 13th of June of the same year, communicated to the Captain-General of this Government by another Royal Order of the 22nd of the said month of June;

"At the instance of the Administration of the Treasury, and in accordance with the proposals of the Post Office Department of the Island, it has been thought well to take the following measures:—

"Art. 1. From the 1st of January next year, 1858, obligatory franking in advance will be established, for Official Correspondence, by means of stamps.

"Art. 2. For the franking of Official Correspondence there will be stamps of different design and colour from those which, bearing the indication of their value, are employed for private letters. These stamps will be for the present of four natures, viz.: One pound, four ounces, one ounce, and one half-ounce, the natures of which are the maximum weight to which each stamp can be applied.

"Art. 3. For correspondence to be considered Official and to pass free by post with the stamps referred to, it is absolutely necessary—First, that it should be handed to the officials at the offices of the Post Office Department; Second, that the letters or packets should be addressed by one authority or official of the Government to another; and Third, that the covers should be addressed on the public service, and not to any official by name.

"Art. 4. The source of the packet will be proved by striking upon the envelope the stamp that should be employed by the office which despatches it; without such proof it will be considered a private letter, whatever the circumstances may be.

"Art. 5. All letters addressed from an office to a private person, by any official, will be detained and not forwarded, unless they bear upon the envelope the official franking stamp and that of the department or office from which it is sent.

"Art. 6. The authorities and sub-offices which desire to despatch and receive official correspondence free by post, by making use of the special stamps referred to in the preceding articles, must take care that their correspondence is sent by proper officers, in sufficient time, to the post offices, accompanied by two invoices, in accordance with Form No. 1, of which one will be left at the post office, and the other will be despatched in accordance with the instructions of the department. On the days when no correspondence is despatched, the fact will be notified by letter.

"Art. 7. The Post Offices will compare the correspondence handed to them with the lists mentioned in the article, so as to see whether the list agrees with the number of packets, and whether the latter conform to the conditions prescribed by Article 3. The packets which are not presented under the required conditions will be at once returned to the authority or sub-office from which they came.

"Art. 8. When the Postal Officials notice that the packets do not bear the number of stamps corresponding to their weight, they will add them, so that the error may be corrected without omitting to send on the correspondence, as the service must not suffer on that account.

"Art. 9. At the Post Offices a portfolio will be kept for each authority or sub-office, in which will be inserted every day the whole of the invoices referred to in Art. 6, in accordance with Form No. 2.

Art. 10. At the end of each month, the Post Offices will draw up a summary of the invoices contained in the portfolios referred to in the preceding article, classifying them in such a manner that the authorities and sub-offices which furnished the invoices may see clearly the number of stamps of each kind that they have used during the period stated for their correspondence, and will send a report of the result, in accordance with Form No. 3, to the Governor or Lieut.-Governor of the Province to which they belong and another to the Post Office Department.

"Art. 11. From these reports, the Department will draw up a report each month, which will show the number and nature of the Official stamps which have been put in circulation during that month, in the whole Island, indicating those used in the various Chief Offices, and by the Governors and Lieut.-Governors, including all their sub-offices. This report will be sent each month to the Director-General of Revenues for his information and use.

"Art. 12. Whenever the authorities and sub-offices which possess the franking privilege for their official correspondence have no stamps on hand, they will note this, over their signature, on the cover of every packet that they despatch, reporting at the same time to superior authority the cause of this want of stamps, in order that it may be ascertained who is responsible for it. The Post Offices will not cause any delay to the transmission of such correspondence.

"Art. 13. The following will be transmitted post-free, without it being necessary to attach stamps:—

"1. All the correspondence passing between the various Post Offices, relating to the service of their offices.

"2. The unclosed notices which, in accordance with regulations in force, the Postmasters send to private persons, when they retain any letter on account of the postage not being prepaid, or being insufficient, etc.

"3. The various documents addressed with the requisite formalities by the Courts or the Judicial Authorities.

"Art. 14. All the letters and packets addressed by private persons to the Authorities or sub-offices of the State must be prepaid by those concerned, by means of the stamps intended for the correspondence of the public; otherwise they will not be forwarded.

"Art. 15. All correspondence on official matters addressed by the Municipalities to the authorities and sub-offices of the Government must also be prepaid by means of the stamps intended for the correspondence of the public.

"Art. 16. The accounts and other large packages which are transmitted by the Municipalities will be prepaid according to their weight, under the following tariff:—

"The first pound at the rate of one half real stamp for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce;

"The five following at the rate of one stamp of the same value for every 2 ounces, and above the six pounds up to one arroba (25 pounds), at the rate of one similar stamp for every 4 ounces.

"Art. 17. The service packets referred to in the two preceding articles must be handed over to the Post Offices under the following conditions:—

"1. They must bear, besides the stamps for postage, that of the municipal body from which they come;

"2. There must be marked upon them the number and value of the stamps; and

"3. There must be presented with them an invoice in duplicate showing the number of packets, and of the stamps, and the value of the latter.

"Art. 18. One of these invoices will be returned countersigned by the Postmaster, and will serve as a voucher in the municipal accounts, and the other will be kept by the Post Office as a check.

"Art. 19. The packets which the authorities and sub-offices of the Government address to the municipal bodies will be prepaid by means of Official stamps."

[Articles 20 to 26 relate to the formalities to be observed in the reception and transmission of various legal documents, despatched by the Courts, the Ministry of the Treasury, etc. etc. etc., and appear to be of little or no philatelic interest.—ED. M.J.]

"Art. 27. The Postmasters have directions to detain any packets or letters which they consider to be fraudulent, in order that, accompanied by the charge made against them, they may be laid before the authority or chief official, under whom is the office or public officer who has availed himself of these means for the transmission of private correspondence.

"Art. 28. Any official who makes use for private correspondence of the stamps intended for the franking of official correspondence, or permits others to make use of those stamps for that purpose, will be removed from his office, without prejudice to such further proceedings as may be taken, according to the gravity of the offence.

"Art. 29. For the distribution of the Official stamps to the authorities, officials, and municipalities which have the right to make use of them, suitable regulations will be laid down."

"Havana, December 7, 1857.

(Signed) "JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA."

An order of the same date, for the furnishing of the Official stamps, says:—

"Art. 5. The authorities, officials, and sub-offices of these provinces which have the right to make use of the Official stamps, will make requisition for them, in suitable time, to their respective Governors and Lieut.-Governors, specifying the number which they consider necessary for a stated period, and they will be careful always to send in their requisition in sufficient time to prevent their supply of stamps becoming exhausted under any circumstances."

Another document of the same date (Dec. 7, 1857) gives the list of all those who had a right to make use of these stamps. This long list is a curious one. [We omit it here, because it is impossible to translate with accuracy all the titles of persons and offices, for many of which we have no exact equivalents in English, and which, moreover, we have before us in a French form, which may or may not convey the correct meaning of the Spanish original. It seems sufficient to say that the list contains over sixty items, including individual functionaries, departments, and classes of officials, such as "the Superior Mayors," "the Curés of Parishes," "the Captains of Districts," etc. etc., fully justifying the note that follows.—ED. M.J.]

After having studied this long list of privileged personages, one may ask what persons were there who did not possess a right to send their correspondence free by post!

Issue of January 1st, 1858.



Arms of Spain in an oval, surrounded by the collar of the Golden Fleece, and with a Royal Crown above; inscription in the upper part "CORREO OFICIAL," and in the lower the weight, "MEDIA ONZA," etc., in words. The whole enclosed in a double-lined oval frame. Type of Spain, 1855. Engraved by D. José Perez Varela, and surface-printed in black on coloured paper.

- ½ onza, on straw, pale yellow.
- 1 " " pale rose, salmon.
- 4 onzas " yellow-green, pale green, sea-green.
- 1 libra " pearl-grey.

Essays.—Those we have seen are printed in black on white or coloured paper:—

- No value, on greyish white.
- ½ onza " " "
- 1 " " " " yellowish buff, rose, white.
- 4 onzas " white.
- 1 libra " greyish white, bistre, lilac, blue, mauve, green, yellow-green, bronze-green.

Printer's Proofs.—With impression on both sides of the paper.

- 4 onzas, on white.
- 1 libra " "

The following figures will show the numbers of these stamps that were used between the 2nd of January and the 31st of December, 1859:—

Value.	On charge.	Sold.	Remaining.
½ onza	300,328	186,583	113,745
1 "	135,974	98,173	37,801
4 onzas	65,218	34,972	30,246
1 libra	27,497	11,710	15,787

A Royal Decree of September 4, 1866, extended to the Colonies the provisions of the Royal Decree of July 4 of that year, which suppressed the employment of these stamps, which had been in use in Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

The stamps used in these different places can only be distinguished by the obliterations. We have seen the ½ onza with the obliteration "MARIANAO 14 OCTO." (year illegible) "HABANA," within a double circle, and an oval mark inscribed "CAPITANIA—DEL PARTIDO—DE LOS—QUEMADOS," showing by whom the stamp was employed.

The following is the Decree that discontinued the use of these stamps:—

"Art. 1. From the 1st of August next the use of special stamps for the franking of official correspondence will cease.

"Art. 2. All the other regulations in force for the delivery and franking of official correspondence will continue to be complied with, the authorities and corporations which possess at present the privilege of using these stamps, having to mark upon the covers, in ink, the weight of the letters or packets which they deliver by hand to the Postal Officials, who will compare them very carefully with the invoices which must accompany them.

"Given at the Palace, the 4th of July, 1866.

"Signed with the Royal Hand.

(Signed) "JOSÉ DE POSADA HERRERA,
"Minister of the Government."

* * *

The events that took place in Spain in September, 1868, had their echo in Cuba. The Heads of the Separatist Party, thinking it a favourable opportunity for attempting an insurrection, raised the standard of revolt on the 10th of October, 1868, at Yara, to commence with. The movement spread rapidly, soon rendering the insurrectionists masters of the Eastern Province and of a great part of the Central Province, with the exception of the towns. A Cuban Republic was proclaimed, but the stamp so reasonably issued in 1873 was a simple speculation, as the insurgents never possessed a Post Office.

In 1869, the insurrection gaining ground, the Spanish Government found it necessary to send troops in order to try to put an end to it, and recall the Cubans to their well-tryed loyalty. The insurrection, however, was only brought to an end on the 10th of February, 1878, by the agreement of Zanjox.

As it was necessary to grant the free transmission of correspondence to the troops engaged in Cuba, the following arrangements were made by the Post Office Department:—

"MINISTRY OF THE GOVERNMENT,

"Post Office Department,

"Postal Service.

"The Executive has decided to grant free transmission for the official correspondence which, in accordance with the regulations in force, the Inspectors of the Treasury address to their Central Department and to the authorities, as it has also granted the same privilege to officials of the Land Revenue Department under the same conditions.

"It also grants free transmission of private correspondence to all the individuals of the Expeditionary Forces which have proceeded to Cuba, and to those of that Island that are engaged in the campaign; you will therefore transmit to Cadiz by its direction all the correspondence, whether with or without stamps, that

may be collected in the letter-boxes for those Forces, and you will distribute, without any charge, those that you receive which come from that Island bearing the handstamp of that army.

"You are desired to acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

"Madrid, June 6, 1869.

(Signed) "VENANCIO GONZALEZ,
"Director-General.

"To

"The Chief Postmaster of"

Issue of June, 1869.

The handstamps of the various regiments must have been numerous. We give the descriptions of a few of them:—

1. A circle 34 mm. in diameter, with the inscription "COMANDANCIA GENERAL DE OPERACIONES DE E.M." Printed in *black*.

2. A circle 39 mm. in diameter, with the inscription "REG° DEL REY NO. 1° INFA.," and in the centre "2° BON COMANDANCIA." Printed in *black*.

3. A circle 39 mm. in diameter, with the inscription "EJERCITO DE ULTRAMAR EN CUBA," and in the centre "BATALLON CAZADORES DE REMEDIOS NO. 37." Printed in *blue*.

4. A wide oval, 44×22 mm., with the inscription "BATT. DE CAZADORES—VOLUNTARIOS DEL ORDEN," and in the centre "No. 2." Printed in *black*.

5. An oval, 33×21 mm., with the inscription "CANONERO CELAJE. NO. 16." Printed in *blue*.

The letters very often bear a small date stamp, inscribed "CUERPO PRINCIPE—ISLA DE CUBA."

On the 12th of December, 1876, there appeared, for what reason we do not fully understand, the following circular:—

"Post Office Department.
"Circular.

"On the 11th of November last, H.E. the Governor-General, exercising his special powers, decided to grant complete freedom of correspondence to all classes of the army operating in this island. At the same time H.E. pointed out to the Central Post Office that it had to make arrangements with H.E. the Captain-General for agreeing upon a special mark which this correspondence should bear, and which will consist simply of a [hand] stamp of the Headquarters Staff, the General in Command, the Brigade Staff, the Military Commandant, the War Department, and the various corps of the army in the field.

"In accordance with the desire of H.E. the Governor-General, who has enjoined the greatest care in order to avoid all natures of fraud which might be committed under this privilege, I on my part direct the district Post Offices to place themselves in communication with the respective military authorities, in order to prevent the abuses referred to.

"This Notice is to be inserted in the *Official Gazette* by the authorities of the Province for the information of all concerned.

"Havana, the 12th of December, 1876.

(Signed) "RAMON LOPEZ DE AYALA."

This franking privilege came to an end on the 2nd of July, 1878, and under a new regulation of the Minister of War the franking of military correspondence ceased altogether.



A Philatelic Itinerary of the World

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

(Continued from page 219.)

SHORTLY after leaving Matadi we come upon a magnificent piece of wild scenery, which is shown on the current 50 centimes stamp. This description of the spot is given by Boulger in his work on the *Congo Free State*: "At the sixth kilometre, where the M'pozo flows into the Congo, and before entering the valley of the former river, the view is exceedingly grand. At this point the railway is 200 feet above the river. The Congo, enclosed in a gorge, rolls its tumultuous waters with extreme rapidity, as they have just made the descent from the Falls of Gellalla. On the left, to the north-east, the scenery is quite wild. It is equally so to the south-east, while the water is closed in the narrow valley of the M'pozo."



A short distance farther up the river, on a tributary of the Congo, the Inkissi, we see the Inkissi Falls, which are shown on the current 25 centimes stamp of the Belgian Congo.

At Leopoldville we again touch the river, and following its course for over 1000 miles, finally reach the celebrated Stanley Falls, situate at a bend in the



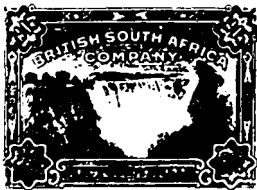
river, and named after the famous explorer by whom they were discovered. The 10 centimes denomination of the current series of the colony has an illustration of these Falls.

Returning to the coast, we make a slight detour out to sea, and gain the island of St. Helena, the scene of Napoleon's exile. We stop at Jamestown,



the only town and port, on the north-east coast, and view the wharf which appears on certain values of the current stamps of the island, and also the beautiful Government House in its picturesque surroundings, appearing on alternate denominations of the same series.

Bidding farewell to the tight little island, we steer for the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually arrive in Table Bay, on whose shore stands Capetown, the metropolis of South Africa. It is the principal South African port, and contains docks and wharves constructed at a cost of over £3,000,000. A panorama of Table Bay with its busy shipping, formed part of the design of a special penny stamp, issued in 1900, to commemorate the establishment of penny postage between the colony and the other British dominions. In the background appears the famous Table Mountain, towering 3550 feet above the city, the summit of which is usually enveloped in a white mist, locally styled the "Tablecloth." Beside it is another mountain known as the "Lion," from a supposed resemblance to the crouching form of that animal.



From the African capital we proceed up-country into the territory of the British South Africa Company, generally known as Rhodesia. Here a visit is paid to the famous Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River, discovered by Livingstone in 1855, which rival even Niagara in their magnificence. At this point the waters of the river fall into a deep fissure in the earth, over 400 feet in depth, forming the most wonderful cascade known to the world, before resuming their course to the sea. A view of these Falls, taken from a photograph in the possession of the British South Africa Company, appears on the pictorial stamps issued in commemoration of the opening of the railway bridge which now spans them, forming an important link in the rapidly progressing Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

Travelling eastwards we now pass into Natal, and taking temporary leave of the African mainland, we again head out to sea, our first port of call being St. Denis, the chief town of the French island of Reunion or Bourbon. All the values from 20 c. to 75 c. of the current postage stamps bear a general view of this port. On the south side of the island is

the active crater Dolemieu, one of a series of volcanic mountains by which Reunion is intersected, and under the lee of this mountain is situate the settlement of St. Pierre. A picture of St. Pierre forms the design of the higher denominations of the current stamps, the anchorage with shipping, etc., appearing in the foreground, whilst at the rear of the town the crater rears its smoking crest.

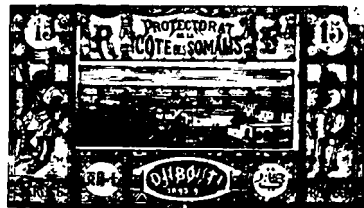
We next cross to Madagascar, and visit at Antananarivo, the stately palace of the French Governor-General, depicted on the Postage Due stamps issued by the protectorate in 1908.



Following a north-easterly course, we shortly find ourselves in the old slave-trading port of Zanzibar, the largest city and most important commercial centre in Eastern Africa. The city occupies a low-lying peninsula on the west coast of the island of the same name, and a view of the port may be seen on the high values of the current postage stamps of Zanzibar.



Continuing our journey northwards, and hugging the African coast, we come at length to the French port and settlement of Djibouti, at the entrance to the Red Sea, opposite Aden. It is a coaling station with an excellent harbour, and is of growing importance as a trade centre, being the starting point of a light railway which runs to Harrar in the interior, the great commercial centre of Abyssinia.



Several views of this port appear on the large pictorial stamps issued in 1894. The first, which serves for the values from 1 to 10 centimes, shows

the town and market-place, and on those from 15 to 75 centimes another part of the town is shown,



whilst upon the franc values appear the harbour and quay.

Just across the Bay of Tadjourah, on which Djibouti stands, is the native town of the same name, a seaport with a capacious harbour, and containing about 300 houses and two stone mosques, one of which is portrayed on the low values of the current series of the French Somali Coast Protectorate.



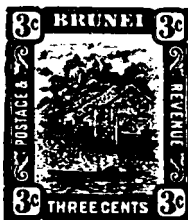
Proceeding up the Red Sea we reach the old Turkish port of Massowah, now the capital of the Italian colony of Eritrea. The town is built upon an island connected with the mainland by a causeway. Its beautiful Government Palace is shown upon the handsome 15 c. and 25 c. stamps of Eritrea.

At Massowah we bid a final farewell to the Dark Continent and set out for the Far East.

On our way across the Indian Ocean we touch at Male, the chief town of the Maldivé Archipelago,



the object of our visit being to survey the curious-looking erection which figures on the recently issued stamps of the Dependency. This is a clumsy minaret of stone some fifty feet in height, which faces the mosque at Male, and is a prominent local landmark. It is said to be four centuries old. After a halt of sufficient duration to permit us to inspect this architectural monstrosity, we resume our travels, and ultimately arrive in Borneo, the third largest island in the world.



Here we stop for a short time at the town of Brunei, the capital of the sultanate of the same name, popularly known as the "Eastern Venice" on account of many of the houses being constructed on piles in the Brunei River. A portion of the town is shown on the design of its postage stamps.

From Brunei we journey to Jesselton on Gaya Bay, one of the principal towns in British North Borneo, situate at the head of the railway. A view of Jesselton, showing the railway terminus, will be found on the current 3 c. stamp of the protectorate.



A short journey from Jesselton takes us to Mount Kini-Balu, 13,698 feet high, the principal mountain of the island, which appears on the 18 cents value of both the 1894 and 1897 series. It is situate 25 miles from the coast, and on a clear day is visible 150 miles out at sea. In his work on the *Stamp Designs of Eastern Asia*, Mr. C. A. Howes, S.B., informs us that the words Kini-Balu literally translated signify "Chinese Widow," and that this name has reference to a legend regarding a certain Chinese Prince of Brunei who, having become enamoured of a beautiful female spirit who inhabited the mountain fastnesses, was journeying to make her an offer of marriage, when he lost his footing and was dashed to death down one of the rocky precipices of the mountain.

Across the China Sea, at the head of the Gulf of Siam and on the shore of the Menam River, lies Bangkok, the capital of Siam, and thither we repair on our departure from North Borneo. On the bank of the river overlooking the harbour stands the



principal temple of the city, a pyramidal pagoda known locally as "Wat Cheng," or the "Temple of Light." A local scene embodying a portion of Bangkok harbour with the "Wat Cheng" in the background forms part of the design of the 1906 postage stamps of Siam. In the Siamese capital we are also enabled to view the equestrian statue of King Chulalongkorn depicted on the Jubilee series of 1908.

(To be continued.)

The Perforations of the 1898-1910 Issues of China

By CAPTAIN C. W. G. CRAWFORD, R.N.

HAVING recently arranged a collection of the stamps of China on the lines laid down in a series of articles by Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace, entitled "Notes on the Postage Stamps of China," which appeared in Vols. VIII-XI of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, it at once became apparent that the perforations of the 1898-1910 issues had not been finally settled, and that Mr. Harte-Lovelace himself was uncertain on some of the points involved.

The whole question resolves itself into what were the perforating machines in use by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and what was the character of the perforation itself. On page 14 of the Introduction to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I, a description of the Waterlow perforating machines is given, but curiously enough this information (probably abbreviated for simplicity) is somewhat inaccurate and misleading. In *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, No. 593, of February 4th, 1911, we however get a solution of the difficulty, and the matter of the perforation varieties is at once cleared up. It is there stated that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons have single-line perforating machines, gauging either $13\frac{1}{2}$, 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, or 16, in use and that with one exception the perforation is quite regular, the holes being always small. This exception occurs in one of the machines gauging 14, in which there are two defective portions, viz.: one series of 28 holes gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, and another portion of 12 holes gauging $13\frac{1}{2}$. Thus some of the stamps from sheets perforated by this machine might gauge anything from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, simple and compound. It is thus possible to find a stamp perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ regular all round, or possibly even $13\frac{1}{2}$, but generally stamps from this machine show an irregular perforation in the vicinity of the defective portion. Specimens perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ regular all round are fairly common, and undoubtedly come from the $13\frac{1}{2}$ machine.

In the issue of 28th January, 1898, we thus find the perforations:—

(1) Perf. 14 regular all round.

(1a) Varieties due to the defective portions of one of the 14 machines gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

(2) Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ regular all round.

(3) Perf. compound of 14 regular and $13\frac{1}{2}$ regular.

It has generally been thought that the Waterlow machines were not used in combination, but owing to the large number of specimens found gauging $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ or $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ it is evident that this was the case, and that these specimens were not from the defective 14 machine, in which it must be remembered the $13\frac{1}{2}$ portion only extended over 12 holes; and this argument would apply with more force in the case when the longer side of the stamp is perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ regular.

(4) Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$ regular all round.

(5) Perf. 15 regular all round.

(6) Perf. compound of $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 15.

I have no doubt of this compound perforation. Mr. Harte-Lovelace, on page 446 of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XI, himself says "stamps gauging $15 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ are so often found."

(7) Perf. 16 regular all round.

I have not seen any other compounds. It is quite possible that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons did not recognize any practical difference between the $13\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 gauges, or the $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 gauges, or in other words these machines were simply treated as 14 and 15 gauge respectively, and this arrangement may have given rise to the opinion that the Waterlow machines were not used in combination.

The differences in these perforation varieties may seem very slight, but they are easily recognizable by the perforation gauge, probably owing to the smallness of the holes. I may here say that I have always found the regular perforations most exact.

Some time about 1902, or perhaps 1903, when these stamps began to appear on unwatermarked paper, the defective 14 machine was repaired so as to gauge a regular 14, and about the same time the use of the 16 machine seems to have been discontinued, so that stamps of the unwatermarked set with the irregular perforation or perf. 16 are quite scarce. Also in this set I have come across only a few specimens with the compound perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ and 14, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 15.

In the issue of 1905-10 (colours changed) the same regular perforations appear again, viz.: $13\frac{1}{2}$, 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, and compound of $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 15, but I have not seen a specimen perf. 16. It is presumed that the use of the 16 machine had been long discontinued before these stamps were perforated by the printers. An examination of dated used copies would be of considerable interest, as it would help to fix the times when the 14 machine was repaired and the 16 machine discarded.

As I have not examined a great number of these stamps I do not give a reference list of the perforation varieties met with. Perhaps Mr. Harte-Lovelace will revise the reference lists he has already given in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XI, pp. 446, 447, and 473, with the advantage that from the large number of stamps he has examined the lists would be practically complete.

It would perhaps not be out of place to point out that these remarks on the Waterlow perforations apply equally to the London-printed pictorial issues of New Zealand, and to the stamps supplied to other countries by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. In fact, a study of the Waterlow perforations, besides opening up new ground, would prove quite as interesting as the Perkins Bacon varieties, with the advantage that the Waterlow stamps are comparatively easy to obtain in quantity.

Notes and Queries

South African Stamp Exhibition.

WE have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the following letter relating to a Stamp Exhibition to be held in Durban, about the first week of July next, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal:—

"Dear Sir,

"Herewith we have pleasure in handing you the 'Scheme of Competition,' together with the Rules and Regulations of the Stamp Exhibition which is to be held here during July, 1913. We extend to you a cordial invitation to attend, and hope to receive your entry for one or more sections in due course.

"In deciding to organize this Exhibition the Office Bearers, Executive Committee, and Members of the Philatelic Society of Natal have taken on no mean task, and we look to YOU to help to make the affair a success by sending in your entry.

"This will be the first Philatelic Exhibition of note to be held in South Africa, and the Executive Committee have decided to spare no expense to avoid the affair developing into a 'one-horse show.' Funds are therefore required, and donations will be welcomed.

"The Committee are in communication with several Insurance Companies, and hope shortly to be able to quote a reasonable rate for Fire and Burglary. Arrangements are being concluded to have special police guards on duty day and night during the time the Exhibition is open, whilst members of the Committee will always be present. All exhibits will be shown in locked glass cases.

"Entry Forms and all particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

"NORMAN WELSFORD,

"Honorary Secretary-Treasurer,

"P.O. Box 588, Durban, Natal."

Want of space prevents our reproducing the Rules and Regulations and list of Classes and Prizes which can be obtained from Mr. Welsford by those of our readers who desire to exhibit; the arrangements are of the usual nature and the number of prizes a very liberal one. We hope that our friends in Natal will have a very successful and enjoyable Show, and we wish it were not to be so far away. Transportation by "wireless," or even by aeroplane, has unfortunately not yet reached the stage of development that we could desire.

* * *

Roman States.—We are indebted to the author, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, for a copy of a reprint in book form of a series of articles on the stamps of these States that have appeared in the current volume of *The Philatelic Record*. Mr. Fulcher suggests that these stamps are of somewhat "unlovely aspect," but we think that in the old days their curious design and unusual shapes caused them to be very favourably regarded by collectors. In the more recent and more scientific era they have certainly not received the attention that they merit, and we are not surprised to see that a careful philatelic student has found a great deal that is worthy of remark and that it is very necessary to record. The stamps with values in

centesimi have been largely reprinted, and although some of the reprints can be readily recognized when showing sufficient margins, it is most desirable that the attention of collectors should be drawn to that fact, and also to other little points that serve to distinguish the originals from the posthumous editions. When we add that a considerable amount of plating can also be done, it will be seen that the stamps of the Roman States lack none of the points that should recommend them to the specialist. We can recommend them as a subject for study to any collector who is looking for an interesting and not very expensive group; and we recommend Mr. Fulcher's work as a valuable addition to the library of every Philatelist.

* * *

Cayman Islands.—No. 17 of *The Melville Stamp Books* treats of these well-advertised Islands and their superabundant postal and philatelic produce. The Islands, we are told, were originally christened "Las Tortugas," from the abundance of turtles frequenting their shores; what caused them to be renamed after a much less desirable creature does not appear to be known, but the change seems to have taken place before the issue of special stamps. For ten years the honest islanders were content to use the stamps of Jamaica, and very properly so, as the Islands are a dependency of that colony; and, from the fact that stamps of Jamaica bearing Cayman postmarks are said to be of considerable *rarity*, it is evident that special stamps were in no way necessary—as indeed might be guessed from the manner in which the privilege was grossly abused. Mr. Melville gives us a full account of the events which rendered the Cayman Post Office notorious, and which we hope and believe are not very likely to be repeated. Chapter XV is of special interest, and is in no way too strongly worded.

* * *

United States Stamp Auction Review, 1912-13, compiled by Carleton G. Ferris, and published by Eugene Klein, Inc., Philadelphia. We hardly like to criticize the title of a book, but if it reaches us in November, 1912, it cannot well be a review of Stamp Auctions in 1913, and lest in years to come it should lead us astray in this respect, we have thought it well to add "Nov., 1912" to the title-page in the copy kindly sent us. Apart from this little point, the book, which must be the result of an immense amount of laborious work, should be of considerable use if carefully studied. A study of almost any one of its 192 pages will show the collector how variable are the prices obtained at auction; but by comparing the various prices with one another and with those of Scott's Catalogue, which are given in a separate column, and by studying the descriptions given of the items sold, it should be possible to obtain some general idea of the market values of United States stamps in 1912. We should add that the issues of the United States alone are listed in this book; it is not a general review of United States auction prices.

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.—It is expected that the high-value King George stamps will make their appearance very shortly. As one of our contemporaries has already made the news known, we are now at liberty to state that these are being printed by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, of Birchin Lane, and will be done by the line-engraving process. This is excellent news, as from past experience of their work we know that Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton can be trusted to produce a finished article at once, and that there will be no such aggravating playing about, and "trying it on the dog," as the long-suffering B.P. has had to put up with during the last few months.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—We have received the 1s. King Edward with the same overprint as that used on the 1d. We find this is in thinner and smaller type than before.
1s., deep green and scarlet.

Brunei.—Mr. Oswald Marsh has shown us a curiosity occurring in conjunction with the 2 c. on 3 c. provisional of 1906. Apparently the overprint "Brunei," simply was first applied to the stamp, without alteration of the value. On the discovery of the error an attempt was made to erase this word and the correct surcharge "BRUNEI—TWO CENTS" was applied. The semi-successful attempt to remove the redundant word shows an uncommon and laudable desire to avoid varieties of surcharge which is all too rare in these days.

Canada.—We have just received copies of the current 1 c. and 2 c. arranged for use in automatic machines. The stamps are imperf. along the top and bottom, and perf. 8 between.

Ceylon.—We have received the following values of the new King George set.



5a

1912. Type 5a. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA, name and value in second colour. Perf. 14.*

- 2 c., brown-orange.
- 3 c., green.
- 5 c., bright purple.
- 6 c., scarlet.
- 10 c., sage-green.
- 15 c., blue.
- 25 c., yellow and blue.
- 30 c., green and violet.
- 50 c., deep grey and scarlet.
- 1 r., purple on yellow.

East Africa and Uganda.—*Mekcel's Weekly* reports used copies of the following Georgian stamps:—

- 10 c., buff.
- 12 c., grey.
- 15 c., ultramarine.
- 25 c., red and black on yellow.
- 50 c., lavender and black.
- 1 r., black on green.
- 2 r., black and red on blue.

The *Colonial Office Journal* adds the following:—

- 1 c., brown.
- 3 r., green and blue on purple(?).
- 4 r., " " red on yellow.
- 5 r., purple and blue.
- 10 r., green and red on green.
- 20 r., purple and black.
- 50 r., green and red.

Fiji.—Three values of the King George set have reached us.



1d., green, O.
1d., scarlet, O.
1s., black on green, C.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—The 4d. has arrived.

India.—The 8 a. and 12 a. have appeared, but we have as yet had no opportunity of illustrating the former.



8 a., mauve.
12 a., dull claret.

Mr. F. C. Henderson has shown us the 1 a. "SERVICE" with double overprint.

Jamaica.—We have three values of the King George issue.



2d., grey, O.
6d., dull and bright purple, C.
1s., black on green, C.

Leeward Islands.—The following have been chronicled by contemporaries, probably from specimen copies.

King George.

- 2d., grey.
- 3d., purple on yellow.
- 6d., dull and bright purple.
- 1s., black on green.

Northern Nigeria.—We are informed that the following Georgians have reached this country:—

- 5d., dull purple and olive-green.
- 9d., " " " red.
- 1s., black on green.
- 2s. 6d., black and red on blue.
- 3s., green and red on yellow.
- 10s., " " " green.
- 1s., purple and black on red.

We have seen:—

- 1d., blue-green.
- 1d., scarlet.
- 2d., greyish slate.
- 3d., purple on yellow.
- 6d., black and red on yellow.
- 1d., dull and bright purple.

These should be all on chalk-surfaced paper, but in view of the suggestion set forth on next page we hesitate to label them definitely.

Papua.—We have seen two further values of the uni-coloured set : 4d. and 2s. 6d.

- 2d., pale olive-green.
- 2s. 6d., rose-carmine.

St. Helena.—For the King George set the two types of 1903 showing the Government House and the Wharf have been used, and the 2½d. has also been issued in this form. An exception is made in the cases of the 4d. and 6d., for which the small form is retained.



- ¾d., green and black.
- 1d., scarlet " "
- 2d., grey " "
- 2½d., blue " "
- 4d., black and red on yellow. C.
- 6d., dull and bright purple. C.
- 8d., dull mauve and black.
- 1s., black on green.
- 2s., blue and black on blue.

Southern Nigeria.—The following values of the King George set have reached us. None of these values are very suitable for illustration, so we defer this until the ¾d. or 1d. reaches us. They are of the previous type, with the now familiar head of King George substituted for that of His late Majesty.

- 2½d., blue.
- 3d., purple on yellow.
- 6d., dull and bright purple.
- 1s., black on green.

Straits Settlements.—The 10 c. of the King George set has been issued. This is on chalk-surfaced paper.

- 10 c., purple on yellow. C.

Tasmania.—The 2d. of the current redrawn type has been surcharged "ONE PENNY" in red to avoid a new printing of the 1d. value before the Commonwealth stamps are issued. The copy we have seen is perf. 12½, but we learn from the *Australian Philatelist* that the stamp is also to be had perf. 11.

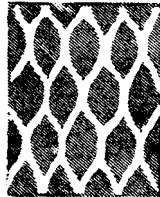
ONE PENNY

- 1d. on 2d., bright violet.

Chalk-surfaced Paper.—It appears to us that a new method of printing some of the King George stamps is being adopted by Messrs. De la Rue. From an examination of several of those recorded above, some of the values in two colours, or on coloured paper, appear to have the thickness and sheen of chalk-surfacing, but on applying the usual test, no mark appears, either on the marginal paper, or upon those parts of the stamps themselves where the design shows the white or coloured paper; only the inked portions are affected. We suggest that the chalky solution has been mixed with the ink before printing; whether this is actually the case, or whether such a proceeding is possible, we are not in a position to say, but as far as prevention of cleaning is concerned it would seem that such a method would be quite as efficient as, and more economical than, chalking the paper before printing. There would be no need to note this peculiarity in the Catalogue, except in cases, which are not expected to occur, where any particular stamp appears in two or more of the three different (?) processes, i.e. "ordinary paper," "chalk-surfaced paper," and "chalky ink."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—The 5 c. and 12 c. of the sunset type, printed by the American Bank Note Co., have been superseded by the same values in the similar but smaller design printed at the Mint in Buenos Ayres; the new stamps are, of course, surface-printed, and a new watermark has been introduced consisting of a honeycomb pattern. We are told that all values will probably appear with this wmk.



- 1912. Type 94. Wmk. Honeycomb, Type 95. Perf. 13½.
- 5 c., red.
- 12 c., blue.

China.—We have seen the 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and the ½\$ with the Waterlow overprint.

- 2 c., green (R).
- 3 c., blue-green (R).
- 5 c., deep lilac (R).
- ½\$, purple and salmon (R).

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—The *Berliner Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the current 1 g. and 2½ g. on coloured paper.



- 1912. Type 13. Perf. 31¼ x 11.
- 1 g., dull lilac on greenish.
- 2½ g., slate on greenish.

The colour of the current 3 c. (No. 101) has been changed from orange to yellow-brown.

Italy.—*Offices in the Aegean Islands.*—The issue of two provisionals for these islands seems to be an accomplished fact. The overprint consists simply of the word "ΕΚΘΟ" in black.

- 25 c., blue.
- 50 c., violet.

Portuguese India.—A further bisected provisional has reached us, this time on the "REPUBLICA" overprinted stamps.

- 384α | 1 r. on 5 t., purple-brown on straw.
- 1 r. on half of 5 t. on 8 t. (No. 335).
- 1 r. " 5 t. on 4 t. (No. 337).
- 1 r. " 5 t., purple-brown on straw (No. 357).
- 3 r. " 5 t. on 8 t. (No. 335).
- 3 r. " 5 t. on 4 t. (No. 337).
- 3 r. " 2 t. (Republica) (No. 373).
- 6 r. " 8 t., purple on pink.
- a. Smaller figure "6."

Siam.—A new stamp has been issued here with a portrait of the young King. This is too late for illustration, so a description must serve until next month. The stamp is of the same size as the previous issue and is line-engraved. The left-hand side is occupied by a fancy floral design into which are cleverly introduced four representations of the same deity that appeared upholding the portrait in the previous type; the rest of the stamp is occupied by His Majesty's portrait, in uniform, with a label at top and bottom, the latter with "SIAM" in native and European characters, the former with the value, "2 STG" (for satangs), and its equivalent in Siamese.

- New type. Perf. 14½.
- 2 stg., yellow-brown.



Philatelic Societies

Diary for January, 1913.

1. BATH.—“Newfoundland.” B. D. Pope. Display: “United States.” W. C. Elwood.
- „ HERTS.—General Display. (Particulars to be announced later.) By Members.
2. ROYAL.—Paper on the Stamps of Japan, with Display. F. J. Peplow.
- „ NORTH LONDON.—Competitive Display: “Philatelic Curiosities.”
- „ DERBY.—At 7.0 p.m. Paper and Display: “The Official Issues of Great Britain.” L. A. Burd.
3. MANCHESTER.—“St. Vincent,” with Notes. J. J. Darlow.
4. JUNIOR.—6.0. Auction. 8.0. Paper and Display: “Travancore.” Major E. B. Evans. 9.0. Display: “Ceylon: Pence Issues.” Albert Ashby.
5. LIVERPOOL.—Notes and Display: “Great Britain.” By J. S. Higgins, jun. (*Manchester Philatelic Society*).
- „ HULL.—Display of New Zealand and Victoria, by C. H. Woolf.
8. CITY OF LONDON.—To be arranged.
- „ JUNIOR OF SCOTLAND.—New Year Meeting.
- „ NORTHAMPTON.—Display: “General Collection.” N. F. Bostock. Paper: “The Ideal Exchange Club.” J. Jelleyman.
9. BIRMINGHAM.—Open night. Visitors invited. Meeting at the Medical Institute, Edmund Street. Philatelic display by the Epidiascope. T. W. Peck.
- „ HUDDERSFIELD.—Th. Whiteley. Display.
- „ JUNIOR (BRIGHTON).—Display: “Great Britain: Harrison Prints.” B. Morley. Country for study: British South Africa and Rhodesia.
- „ NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Display and Paper: “Mexico.” R. W. Wilkinson.
- „ INTERNATIONAL.—Display: “Nicaragua.” H. Ahrens.
10. MANCHESTER.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
13. LIVERPOOL JUNIOR.—Paper: “What the P. S. said.” By R. S. Archer, jun. Display: “Ivory Coast, Senegal.”
14. CROYDON.—7.0 p.m. To be arranged. 8.0 p.m. Display: S. R. Turner.
15. BATH.—“British Somaliland, Gambia and Guinea Coast.” J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
16. ROYAL.—Display of A General Collection, with Notes. W. Corfield.
17. MANCHESTER.—“India,” with Notes. John C. North.
18. JUNIOR.—6.0. Bourse. 8.0. Paper and Display: “Roman States.” L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. 9.0. Paper and Display: “Tibet.” C. L. Harte-Lovelace.
20. HULL.—Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- „ LIVERPOOL.—“Exchange Packets.” By W. McMillan. Display: “Western Australia and Liberia.”
22. JUNIOR OF SCOTLAND.—Special Display of Kings’ Heads. Members.
23. BIRMINGHAM.—Paper: “Trinidad.” F. H. Mere.
- „ HUDDERSFIELD.—Halifax visits us. “The Sixpenny Values in British Stamps.” W. Denison Roebuck.
- „ JUNIOR (BRIGHTON).—Display: “Belgium.” H. Wade.
- „ NORTH LONDON. Display: “Nicaragua.” By A. W. Merrington and Members.
- „ NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Display: “Canada.” F. Aitchison and Members.

24. MANCHESTER.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
27. LIVERPOOL JUNIOR.—Paper: “Some Early Philatelic Reminiscences.” By P. A. Fletcher. Display: “Straits Settlements.”
28. CROYDON. 7.0 p.m. Paper and Display: “Niger Coast Protectorate.” H. H. Harland. 8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: “Nicaragua.” H. H. Harland.
30. DERBY. Paper and Display: “The General Issues for the French Colonies.” W. Oakley.
31. MANCHESTER. Paper: “Prussia.” John H. Taylor.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

President: VEN. ARCH. JOSA.

Hon. Secretary: A. D. FERGUSON, P.R.P.S.

A MEETING was held on the 10th October, at the residence of Mr. A. D. Ferguson. Present: eleven members and a few visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mrs. Rea Hanna was elected a member.

Correspondence was read from the President of the French Philatelic Society, thanking this Society for its consent to be a patron of the French Philatelic Exhibition; and from Mr. D. Anderson, of Lockport, U.S.A., asking for particulars of admission to the Society; from the Chief Justice of Grenada asking this Society to send the next packet of stamps at the end of this month; from the Metropolitan Philatelic Association of the United States, stating that they were desirous of electing this Society a corresponding member, and they would feel honoured if this Society would do the same.

Mr. J. A. Pope proposed that the Association be elected a corresponding member of this Society, the Rev. G. V. Salmon seconded, and it was carried.

A letter was also read from Mr. J. E. Mayers, of Barbados, giving some information about the destruction of all the remaining stock of the old “Barbados Arms Stamps,” immediately on receipt of the stamps with King George’s Head.

Correspondence was also read from the Editor of *Le Fac Simile*, proposing an exchange of advertisements. The offer was declined.

There being no more correspondence, the President intimated to the members present that on the day after the previous meeting, when the proposal was adopted to hold an “At Home” on the 2nd November, he had received a letter from Lady Egerton offering to hold the “At Home” and Exhibition at Government House.

This generous offer had been accepted, with thanks, by the Special Committee now engaged in arranging the programme for the entertainment. Circulars had been sent to all the members, and it had been arranged that the reception would be held between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. on the 2nd November.

The President next proposed the following resolution to be placed on the minutes of the Society: “That a special vote of thanks be accorded Lady Egerton for giving the ‘At Home’ at Government House on behalf of the Society and their friends.”

It was seconded by Mr. J. A. Pope and carried unanimously.

The display of stamps included Mrs. C. E. Barnes’ collection of “British Colonials,” and Mr. A. D. Ferguson exhibited a complete collection of “Trinidad Stamps,” and read some notes on the issues of this interesting colony.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

Hon. Secretary: N. WELSFORD, P.O. Box 588, Durban.

A MEETING was held at the Y.M.C.A., Durban, on November 7th, 1912.

The President, Mr. J. Chamberlain, in the chair, and twelve members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following were proposed for membership: Mr. F. A. Sams (Maritzburg) and Mr. D. H. Hopburn; while Messrs. H. S. Woods (Maritzburg), C. Brimmer, — Lloyd, B. Simmonds and A. D. J. Pitts were declared duly elected. Membership now 51.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the rules governing the Exchange Packet section. It was finally decided to request the Secretary to draw up a report on the matter to be presented at a later meeting.

Display:—"My best Country." Mrs. I. Polkinghorne exhibited Canada and Newfoundland, and is to be congratulated on her fine collection of the stamps of these countries.

Mr. W. P. Williams showed Natal. His collection is a very fine one, and he has this country practically complete.

Mr. J. Chamberlain showed a representative lot of Great Britain, especially of the line-engraved issues.

North of England Philatelic Society.

A MEETING was held at the Church Institute, Hood Street, Newcastle, on November 7th, 1912.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane, President, presided over an attendance of thirty-two members and five visitors.

Mr. W. Martello Gray, Vice-President of the Bradford Philatelic Society, showed his fine collection of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain.

Four new members were elected, and the S.C.F. Medals for papers read last Session were presented to Mr. W. J. Cochrane for his paper on the "Rivadavia Issues of the Argentine Republic," and to Mr. Thomas Wilkinson for his paper on "The Rise and Fall of the Mail-Coach System."

Siam Philatelic Society.

THE sixth fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held at the Oriental Hotel, Bangkok, on June 10th.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President), in the chair, nine members, and one visitor.

The Vice-President handed round for inspection the new Canadian stamps (up to 50 cents) in blocks of four, which, although surface-printed, were much admired for their beauty of design and rich colouring. The Hon. Secretary gave a display of the Siamese surcharges, illustrated in Mr. Wolf's paper, in order to familiarize the members with the different printings.

THE seventh meeting was held on the 24th June.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President), in the chair, and eleven members.

The Hon. Secretary gave his promised display of early Indian stamps used at Penang and Singapore from 1854 to 1867, which he intended sending to the London Exhibition in October. The stamps were, of course, all on pieces of original letters, showing the cancellation "B" over "172" in an octagon.

The Vice-President showed some very fine original covers with early English 1d., black, showing the Maltese cross cancellation in various colours.

THE eighth meeting was held on July 8th.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President) and nine members.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been approved, the President announced that Mr. R. W. H. Row had been formally elected the first honorary member of the Society, and also that the Hon. Secretary had received an invitation to join the Committee of Honour at the forthcoming London Exhibition. Both announcements were received with applause.

The President then called upon Mr. Swete to open the subject of the meeting, namely, a debate on the merits of a specialized collection as opposed to a general one. Mr. Raggi seconded Mr. Swete, and Messrs. Wolf and Richardson spoke in favour of collecting generally.

THE ninth meeting was held on July 22nd.

Present: Mr. Williamson (President) and eight members.

The subject for this meeting was a paper by the Hon. Secretary, entitled "The Simplification of Siam, for the benefit of the General Collector." His aim in reading this paper was to popularize Siam in the mind of the general collector by reducing the difficulties of his task. At the same time, in order that the collector's knowledge of the stamps of Siam should not be merely superficial, he had included the most important errors and varieties which occur. It was decided to form a standard type collection for the Society, and all members were invited to send in their views on the subject to the Committee before the collection was finally adopted.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Edinburgh, 1913.

DEAR SIR,

It has now been decided to hold the Congress of 1913 on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th April, 1913. Can I trouble you to give notice to this effect in your Journal? At the same time the local Executive Committee think, in the interest of Philately, it would be advisable to hold a small Exhibition mainly confined to Scottish collectors. By so doing they hope to stimulate Philately in Scotland.

The Exhibition would open on Tuesday, April 23rd, and continue until Saturday night the 26th, thus giving Scottish collectors who have only the Saturday afternoon free a chance of viewing the same. Further details *re* Congress and Exhibition will be sent you from time to time.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours truly,

R. W. FINDLATER, *Hon. Sec.*

30 Buckingham Terrace,
Edinburgh.

Correspondence

TIMEO DANAOS, ET DONA FERENTES.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,

"The wiles of Greece, the wiles of Greece."

(Byron.)

Your *Ægean* news published on page 341, as you say, "defies imagination." Something has got to be done unless S.G., Part II, for 1914 is, as regards sheer bulk, to compel even the Crawford Catalogue as a reliable work of philatelic reference to hide a diminished head.

I knew a small boy once. Some one gave him a wooden horse, and some one else christened it "The Islands." When you asked him "What Islands?" he pointed to the horse and said "DEAL 'OS"; and when you said "But where's the other one?" he pointed again and said "SAME 'OS."

The idea is capable of expansion.

Why not open a separate heading in future Catalogues for the *Ægean* Islands? Under *ÆGEAN ISLANDS* merely print "*Vide* GREECE, ITALY, and TURKEY," and under GREECE, ITALY, and TURKEY respectively merely print "*Vide* also *ÆGEAN ISLANDS*."—Yours faithfully,

D&K.



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cents

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MONTENEGRO

1907.

Portrait of King Nicholas.

1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, and 50 para; 1, 2, and 5 krana (Cat. Nos. 261-272). Complete set of 12, unused or used 4 6

POSTAGE DUE.

Crown of Montenegro.

5, 10, 25, and 50 para (Cat. Nos. 347-350). Set of 4 complete, unused or used 1 0

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1911-12. Type 93. Printed in New York.
Wmk. Sun. s. d.
5 c., red 0 2
12 c., blue. 0 6

Type 94. Same wmk. Printed in Buenos Aires.

½ c., violet 0 1
1 c., yellow-brown 0 1
2 c., brown 0 1
3 c., green 0 1
4 c., dull purple 0 1
10 c., sage-green 0 3
24 c., red-brown 0 9
30 c., mauve 0 10
50 c., black l 1 3

As last, but new "Honeycomb" wmk.
12 c., blue 0 4

COSTA RICA.

1911. Telegraph stamps (steamship) surcharged.

1 c. on 10 c., blue 0 6
1 c. on 25 c., violet unused or used 0 3
1 c. on 5 col., red 3 0
1 c. on 10 col., brown 3 0
Correos 5 c. on 5 c., orange used 0 4

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1912. King George.

½d., green 0 1

FIJI ISLANDS.

1912. King George.

½d., green 0 1
1d., carmine 0 2

FINLAND.

1911. Types 16, 17, and 18.

2 p., orange used 0 1
5 p., green " 0 1
10 p., carmine " 0 1
20 p., blue " 0 1
40 p., blue and claret " 0 2

FRENCH COLONIES.

The new provisional stamps of various French Colonies chronicled in the November M.J. are in stock, and can be supplied to order, or selection can be sent if required.

ICELAND.

1911-12. John Sigurdsson Commemorative issue.

1 eyr, pale yellow-green used 0 1
3 aur, bistre-brown " 0 1
4 " blue " 0 1
6 " green " 0 2
6 " grey " 0 2
10 " scarlet " 0 3
15 " violet " 0 4
25 " orange " 0 6

Official stamps. 1902. Type 53. King Christian.

Cat. No.
256. 3 aur, buff used 0 2
257. 4 " deep green " 0 2
258. 5 " chestnut " 0 3
259. 10 " blue " 0 3

1907-8. Type 54. Kings Christian and Frederick.

263. 3 aur, yellow used 0 1
264. 4 " green " 0 1
265. 5 " chestnut " 0 1
267. 10 " blue " 0 1

MONTENEGRO.

1907. A.R. stamp. Portrait of King Nicholas. s. d.

Cat. No.
417. 25 para, olive-green, unused or used 0 4

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1897-1910. Reduced prices. Cabot issue.

71. 6 c., red-brown 0 6
72. 8 c., orange 0 8
73. 10 c., sepia 0 10
74. 12 c., deep blue 1 0
75. 15 c., scarlet 1 3
76. 24 c., dull violet 2 0
77. 30 c., deep indigo 2 6
78. 35 c., red 3 0
79. 60 c., black 4 6

Various issues.

94. 2 c., lake (map) 0 2
97. 3 c., drab (Guy) 0 3
98. 4 c., violet 0 4
107. 2 c., rose (p. 12 X 14) 0 3
108. 5 c., cobalt (") 0 6
109. 1 c., green (p. 12 X 11) 0 2

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1912. Provisional. Type 23 surcharged in 1902, and bisected and each half surcharged with new value in 1912.

2 r. on 2½ r. on 6 r., blue-green (complete stamp) 7 6

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1912. King George.

1s., black on green 1 4

TASMANIA.

1912. Type 24 surcharged.

"ONE PENNY" on 2d., dull purple 0 4

TURKS AND CAICOS.

1905. Type 1. Universal colour.

3d., purple on yellow 1 6

British Colonials.

NOTE.—It is impossible to advertise all the new issues received owing to lack of space, but nearly all stamps of British Colonies chronicled in our New Issue columns can be supplied at current rates, or if not in stock, orders can be booked and will be executed immediately on receipt of the stamps.

Part II Catalogue.

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Full particulars will be found on back cover.

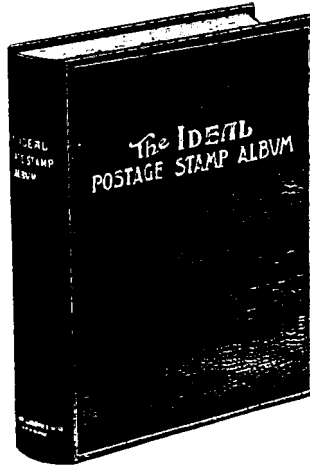
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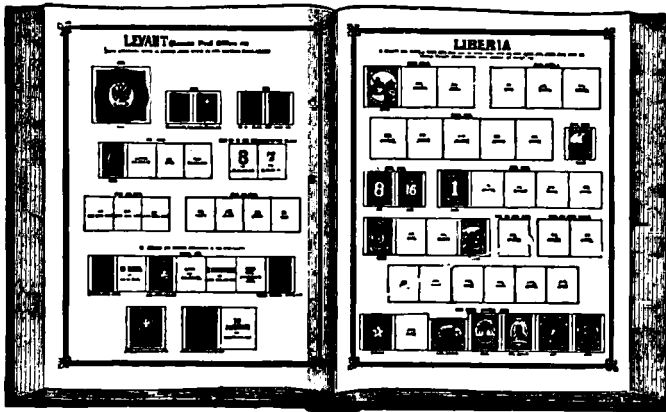


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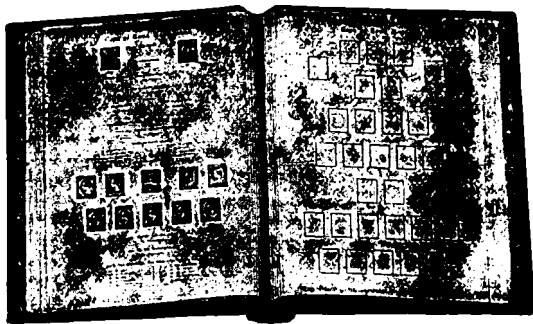
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The numbers to the stamps and squares correspond to those given in the particular Edition of our Catalogues current when each Section was published; so collectors who want to fill up certain spaces can turn to the Catalogue to see the price, and can 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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11. Montserrat (8.09)	6.	0 4	95. Austria (3.12)	50.	2 2	199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4.	0 3
12. Nevis (8.09)	10.	0 6	96. Austria Italy (9.09)	10.	0 6	200. Klantschou (6.10)	6.	0 4
13. St. Christopher (8.09)	10.	0 6	97. Aust. F.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20.	0 10	201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4.	0 3
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (8.09)	4.	0 3	98. Hungary (9.09)	26.	1 2	202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4.	0 3
15. St. Lucia (8.09)	12.	0 6	99. Bosnia & Herzegovina (7.10)	30.	1 4	203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4.	0 3
16. St. Vincent (8.09)	8.	0 4	100. Belgium (10.09)	28.	1 2	204. Togo (6.10)	4.	0 3
17. Tobago (8.09)	6.	0 4	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26.	1 2	205. Curaçao (7.10)	14.	0 8
18. Trinidad (8.09)	22.	1 0	102. Crete (10.09)	32.	1 4	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24.	1 0
19. Turks Islands (8.09)	8.	0 4	103. Denmark (11.09)	32.	1 4	207. Surinam (8.10)	16.	0 8
20. Turks and Caicos Is. (4.09)	4.	0 3	104. Iceland (11.09)	22.	1 0	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14.	0 8
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8.	0 4	105. France (1.12)	34.	1 6	208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8.	0 4
AMERICAN COLONIES.			106. Fr. P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116.	4 10	209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4.	0 3
22. British Columbia (6.08)	4.	0 3	107. Fr. Col. Gen. Issues (12.09)	12.	0 6	210. Angola (9.10)	22.	1 0
23. Canada (7.12)	22.	1 0	108. Baden (12.09)	6.	0 4	211. Angola (9.10)	6.	0 4
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4.	0 3	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20.	1 0	212. Azores (9.10)	32.	1 4
25. Newfoundland (10.12)	14.	0 8	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4.	0 3	213. Cape Verde Is. (10.10)	20.	1 0
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4.	0 3	111. Bremen (1.10)	4.	0 3	214. Funchal (10.10)	6.	0 4
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4.	0 3	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6.	0 4	215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20.	1 0
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22.	1 0	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6.	0 4	216. Horta (10.10)	6.	0 4
29. British Honduras (9.10)	10.	0 6	114. Hanover (1.10)	6.	0 4	217. Inhambane (10.10)	4.	0 3
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6.	0 4	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4.	0 3	218. Lourenço Marques (10.10)	14.	0 8
AFRICAN COLONIES.			116. Mecklenburg-Sch. (1.10)	4.	0 3	219. Macao (10.10)	26.	1 2
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8.	0 4	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4.	0 3	220. Madeira (10.10)	16.	0 8
32. British Central Africa and Nyassaland Protect. (10.10)	10.	0 6	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6.	0 4	221. Mozambique (10.10)	20.	1 0
33. Brit. East Africa (11.10)	12.	0 6	119. Prussia (1.10)	6.	0 4	222. Mozambique Co. (11.10)	18.	0 10
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10.	0 6	120. Saxony (1.10)	6.	0 4	223. Nyassa (11.10)	8.	0 4
35. Br. S. Afr. & Rhodesia (8.10)	10.	0 6	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6.	0 4	224. Ponta Delgada (11.10)	6.	0 4
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20.	1 0	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8.	0 4	225. Portuguese Co. Goa (11.10)	10.	0 6
37. E. Africa & Uganda (10.10)	6.	0 4	123. " " " " (1.10)	8.	0 4	226. Portuguese I dia (11.10)	34.	1 6
38. Gambia (9.10)	8.	0 4	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8.	0 4	227. St. Thos. & Prince Is. (11.10)	20.	1 0
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8.	0 4	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4.	0 3	228. Timor (12.10)	20.	1 0
40. Grijqualand West (7.08)	10.	0 6	126. German Empire (1.10)	20.	1 0	229. Zimbezia (12.10)	10.	0 6
41. Lagos (10.10)	8.	0 4	127. Ger. P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20.	1 0	230. Cuba & Porto Rico (12.10)	20.	1 0
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22.	1 0	128. Greece (2.10)	42.	1 8	232. Elobey, Annobon, &c. (1.11)	8.	0 4
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26.	1 2	129. Holland (2.10)	32.	1 4	233. Fernando Po (1.11)	20.	1 0
44. Natal (6.10)	26.	1 2	130. Modena (2.10)	8.	0 4	234. Philippine Is. (1.11)	28.	1 2
45. New S.A. Repub. (7.08)	22.	1 0	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	10.	0 6	235. Porto Rico (3.11)	18.	0 10
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8.	0 4	132. Parma (2.10)	8.	0 4	236. Rio de Oro (3.11)	8.	0 4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4.	0 3	133. Romagna (2.10)	4.	0 3	237. Spanish Guinea (3.11)	8.	0 4
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26.	1 2	134. Roman States (2.10)	8.	0 4	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.		
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8.	0 4	135. San Marino (2.10)	10.	0 6	238. Postmaster's Stamps (12.08)	6.	0 4
50. Seichelha (9.10)	8.	0 4	136. Sardinia (3.10)	10.	0 6	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (10.10)	62.	2 8
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10.	0 6	137. Sicily (3.10)	4.	0 3	240. Carrier's Stamps (12.08)	8.	0 4
52. Southern Nigeria (10.10)	6.	0 4	138. Tuscany (8.10)	10.	0 6	241. Newspaper Stamps (12.08)	22.	1 0
53. Stellaland (8.08)	6.	0 4	139. Italy (Kingdom) (8.10)	28.	1 2	242. " Confed. States " Postmaster's Stamps (12.08)	14.	0 8
54. Sudan (9.08)	14.	0 8	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28.	1 2	243. " Confed. States " General Issues (12.08)	4.	0 3
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4.	0 3	141. Luxemburg (6.10)	32.	1 4	244. Cuba (12.08)	14.	0 8
56. Transvaal (11.08)	68.	2 10	142. Monaco (7.10)	10.	0 6	245. Guam (12.08)	4.	0 3
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10.	0 6	143. Montenegro (7.10)	36.	1 6	245a. Pan. Canal Zone (2.12)	12.	0 6
58. Zanzibar (6.11)	18.	0 10	144. Norway (9.10)	22.	1 0	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10.	0 6
59. Zululand (10.08)	4.	0 3	145. Portugal (11.10)	42.	1 8	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8.	0 4
EUROPEAN COLONIES.			146. Roumania (12.10)	62.	2 8	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10.	0 6	147. Russia (11.11)	20.	1 0	249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52.	2 2
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16.	0 8	148. Russian Levant, &c. (2.11)	16.	0 8	250. Bolivia (6.10)	14.	0 8
62. Heligoland (10.10)	4.	0 3	149. Finland (2.11)	14.	0 8	251. Brazil (6.10)	58.	2 6
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4.	0 3	150. Russ. P.O.'s Abroad (2.11)	18.	0 10	252. Chili (6.10)	38.	1 8
64. Malta (8.10)	6.	0 4	151. Servia (2.11)	20.	1 0	277. Colombia (7.11)	76.	3 2
ASIATIC COLONIES, ETC.			152. Spain (3.11)	62.	2 8	278. Antioquia (9.11)	26.	1 2
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4.	0 3	152a. Span. P.O.'s Abroad (3.11)	4.	0 3	279. Bolivar (9.11)	20.	1 0
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26.	1 2	153. Sweden (3.11)	28.	1 2	280. Boyaca (10.11)	6.	0 4
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18.	0 10	154. Switzerland (3.11)	28.	1 2	281. Cauca (10.11)	20.	1 0
68. India (6.10)	24.	1 0	155. Turkey (11.11)	64.	2 8	282. Cundinamarca (10.11)	12.	0 6
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64.	2 8	COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.			282a. Magdalena (10.11)	4.	0 3
70. Labuan (1.09)	18.	0 10	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16.	0 8	283. Panama (10.11)	46.	2 0
71. Brunei (3.09)	6.	0 4	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12.	0 6	284. Santander & Cuzcuta (11.11)	24.	1 0
72. North Borneo (12.11)	26.	1 2	158. Anjouan (12.09)	4.	0 3	285. Tolima (4.11)	14.	0 8
73. Sarawak (1.11)	8.	0 4	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4.	0 3	286. Costa Rica (6.11)	40.	1 8
74. Straits Settlements (10.10)	14.	0 8	160. Benin (12.09)	10.	0 6	287. Dominican Rep. (7.11)	35.	1 6
75. Kedah (9.12)	4.	0 3	161. Cochín China (12.09)	4.	0 3	287. Ecuador (1.12)	28.	1 2
76. Johor (2.09)	8.	0 4	162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10.	0 6	289. Guatemala (1.12)	28.	1 2
75a. Kelantan (10.11)	4.	0 3	163. Diago Suarez (12.09)	10.	0 6	261. Hayti (1.12)	28.	1 2
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4.	0 3	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12.	0 6	262. Honduras (5.12)	32.	1 4
77. Pahang (2.09)	4.	0 3	165. French Congo (12.09)	12.	0 6	265. Mexico (11.11)	72.	3 0
78. Perak (4.11)	12.	0 6	166. " Guinea (1.10)	8.	0 4	266. Nicaragua (5.12)	96.	4 0
79. Selangor (8.09)	8.	0 4	167. " Guinea (1.10)	10.	0 6	267. Paraguay (8.11)	44.	1 10
80. Federal Ujung (3.09)	6.	0 4	168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8.	0 4	269. Peru (6.11)	62.	2 8
80a. Trengganu (10.11)	4.	0 3	169. " Soudan (1.10)	4.	0 3	270. Salvador (8.11)	98.	4 2
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6.	0 4	170. Gaboon (1.10)	4.	0 3	274. Urugnav (9.10)	54.	2 4
286. Alwar (5.12)	4.	0 3	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4.	0 3	275. Venezuela (9.11)	56.	2 4
287. Pama (5.12)	8.	0 4	172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36.	1 6	REST OF THE WORLD.		
288. Bhopal (5.12)	28.	1 2	173. Indian Settlements (8.10)	4.	0 3	248. Abyssinia (5.11)	10.	0 8
289. Fhor (8.12)	4.	0 3	174. Indo-China (8.10)	10.	0 6	276. Afghanistan (12.11)	46.	2 0
290. Bundi (8.12)	4.	0 3	175. Ivory Coast (8.10)	16.	0 8	253. China (4.11)	26.	1 2
291. Fussahtir (8.12)	10.	0 6	176. Madagascar (3.10)	4.	0 3	254. Corea (5.11)	10.	0 6
292. Charkar (8.12)	6.	0 4	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14.	0 8	254a. Cuba (10.12)	8.	0 4
293. Chin (8.12)	6.	0 4	178. Martinique (4.10)	18.	1 0	258. Egypt (5.12)	18.	0 10
294. Dhar (8.12)	6.	0 4	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8.	0 4	288a. Japan (1.12)	32.	1 4
297. Indore (8.12)	8.	0 4	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4.	0 3	289. Jap. P.O.'s Abroad (1.12)	8.	0 4
298. Hyderabad (8.12)	10.	0 6	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4.	0 3	284. Liberia (2.12)	38.	1 8
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			182. Nobeil (4.10)	4.	0 3	268. Paria (8.11)	68.	3 0
82. Aus. Commonwealth (4.11)	8.	0 4	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16.	0 8	271. Samoa (5.11)	8.	0 4
83. Papua (3.11)	12.	0 6	183a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4.	0 3	272. Shanghai (8.11)	24.	1 0
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.11)	4.	0 3	184. Reuni-E (4.10)	10.	0 6	273. Siam (10.11)	22.	1 0
85. Cook Islands (8.09)	6.	0 4	185. Obok (4.10)	4.	0 3			
85a. Gilbert & Ellice Pro. (10.11)	4.	0 3	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4.	0 3			
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16.	0 8	187. Réunion (4.10)	14.	0 8			
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