

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL

*Edited by
Edward B. Evans.*

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" 5 . . .	5 0		" 10 . . .	5 0	
" 6 . . .	6 6		" 19 . . .	5 6	
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" 12 . . .	July to Dec., 1910 . . .	5 0

These volumes are replete with information useful to all collectors.

Expert Examination of Doubtful Stamps.

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

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

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

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

Our Reference Collection.

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

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

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
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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
" 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.

Alterations in Catalogue Prices, Special Bargains, and New Issues.ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.**Special Bargains
For "M.J." Readers****GILBERT
AND
ELLICE
Protectorate
1911.***Stamps of Fiji overprinted.*Set of 7, ½d. to 1s., complete,
unused and mint,**Special Bargain Price
£3 Post-free.**We have only *very few* of the above
sets, and customers should order early
to secure same.**LABUAN**1896. *Jubilee Issue.**Overprinted "1846 Jubilee 1896."*

- 1 c. (Dyak)
- 2 c. (Stag)
- 3 c. (Palm Tree)
- 5 c. (Argus Pheasant)
- 6 c. (Arms)
- 8 c. (Malay Dhow)

The Set is catalogued at 2s. 9d.

Special Bargain Pricefor the set of six values, complete,
*unused,***2s. Post-free.****AUSTRALIA.**1913. *General Issue for the Australian
Commonwealth. Kangaroo and Map.*

	s.	d.
½d., green	0	1
1d., red	0	2

GREECE.1913. *Current stamps of Greece (en-
graved) overprinted for use in the pro-
vinces occupied by the Greek Army
during the War.*(a) *Black overprint.*

1 l., green	0	1
2 l., carmine	0	1
3 l., scarlet	0	1
5 l., green	0	2
10 l., carmine	0	4

(b) *Red overprint.*

1 l., green	0	1
5 l., "	0	3

(c) *Black overprint, stamps lithographed.*

5 l., green	0	2
10 l., carmine	0	3
25 l., blue	0	8

SAMOS.*Second (Hermes) Issue, overprinted
ΕΑΑΑΣ.*

1, 5, 10, 25, 50 l., and 1 dr.	
Set of 6	4 0

LEMNOS.1913. *Current stamps of Greece
overprinted.*

1 l., green	0	1
2 l., carmine	0	1
3 l., scarlet	0	2
5 l., green	0	3
10 l., carmine	0	6

The above interesting issues of Greece and
the Islands are fully described in the New
Issue Chronicle in the Jan. M.J., and in the
present number. Many of the higher values
and errors are in stock and can be supplied.**GRENADA.**1913. *King George.*

½d., green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2

HONG KONG.1913. *King George.*

1 c., brown	0	1
1 c., "	used	0 1
2 c., green	0	1
4 c., carmine	0	2
10 c., blue	used	0 2

RUSSIA.1913. *Issue Commemorative of the
Tercentenary of the Romanov Dynasty.*

1 k., orange (Peter I)	0	1
2 k., green (Alexander II)	0	1
3 k., carmine (Alexander III)	0	2
4 k., rose (Peter II)	0	2
7 k., brown (Nicholas II)	0	3
10 k., blue (Nicholas II)	0	4
14 k., blue-green (Katherine II)	0	5
15 k., pale brown (Nicholas I)	0	6
20 k., olive-green (Alexander I)	0	7

ST. HELENA.1913. *King George. Large pictorial
type, except 4d. and 6d., which are
small portrait type.*

	s.	d.
½d., black and green	0	1
1d., " red	0	2
2d., " grey	0	3
2½d., " blue	0	4
4d., " red on yellow	0	6
6d., dull and bright purple	0	8
8d., black and dull mauve	0	10
1s., " on green	1	4

ST. VINCENT.1913. *King George. New design.
Engraved.*

½d., green	0	1
1d., red	0	2
2d., grey	0	3
2½d., blue	0	4

SIERRA LEONE.1913. *New design. Large stamps with
Head of King George, and Seal of
the Colony.*

3d., purple on yellow	0	5
1s., black on green	1	4

U. S. A.1913. *Parcels Post Stamps.*

75 c., carmine	4	0
\$1 "	5	6

GREAT BRITAIN.Our stock book of the Edwardian
and Georgian issues has just been re-
made and contains a fine range of
shades, controls, cuts, etc., in all issues.
Owing to the great demand for this
book it is being sent out to clients in
rotation.*An announcement of interest to col-
lectors of the recent issues of Great
Britain appears on the back of cover.*We can confidently state that our new
series of Sectional Packets offers the**BEST VALUE**obtainable in Packets of Stamps. By
this scheme a Collection of 7000 Stamps
composed of picked copies, arranged
in books in alphabetical order, can be
obtained, in sections, and**NO DUPLICATES**

will be acquired.



Photo

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THE LATE EARL OF CRAWFORD



STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XXI.

FEBRUARY 28, 1913.

No. 242.

Death of the Earl of Crawford

PHILATELISTS in every quarter of the globe will have heard with the deepest regret of the death of the Earl of Crawford, which took place at 2 Cavendish Square on January 31st in the 66th year of his age.

Sir James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T., Earl of Crawford, Earl of Balcarres, Lord Lindsay of Crawford, Lord Lindsay and Balniel in Scotland, and Baron Wigan in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was a most distinguished representative of a very ancient family, the Earldom having been conferred originally in 1398 A.D. upon the thirteenth Lord of Lindsay. The late Lord Crawford, like his father before him, was a man of very high literary and scientific attainments. Quite early in life he had devoted himself to the study of astronomy, and over forty years ago he erected in Aberdeenshire one of the finest private observatories in the kingdom, the entire equipment of which he presented in 1888 to the University of Edinburgh; his services to the science had previously been recognized by the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he was elected President in 1878 and 1879. An enthusiastic yachtsman, he made scientific research the object of lengthy cruises in unfrequented seas, and added great numbers of specimens to the collections of the British Museum, of which he was a Trustee for many years past. He was famous as a collector of books, and possessed one of the finest private libraries in the world, including, as we stamp collectors know, a very re-

markable series of public Proclamations of the greatest historical interest.

With so strong a natural taste for close study and careful research, with the "Collector's Instinct," as we term it, developed to the fullest degree, and with great and highly trained intellectual capacity, it is not difficult to understand how the late Earl of Crawford, when he took up—it is but a few years ago—the serious study of Philately, came at once into the very foremost rank of philatelic students. It may well be that the Tapling Collection at the British Museum had shown him what a collection of stamps might be, but he grasped the possibilities of our hobby, and turned them to account in a manner in which they had never been so fully dealt with before. We all of us had some idea of the connection between the study of stamps and that of modern history, but Lord Crawford showed us a new kind of historical collection, in which the collection itself formed a history of the stamps that it contained, from their cradle to their grave, so to speak. His marvellous collections of the issues of Great Britain and of the United States, for example (which he retained when disposing of some grand collections of the stamps of other countries), show, as far as possible, every stage in the development of the stamps, arranged and written up in such a fashion as, not only to add immensely to the great value of the contents, but also to render them of the greatest service to other students of the stamps of those

countries. Indeed, the late President of the Royal Philatelic Society was pre-eminent among those Philatelists (by no means few in number), who are always ready to help their fellows; his greatest pleasure seemed to be to display his treasures to others, and to give them the full benefit of his researches. The records of the Society show the enormous amount of valuable work for which it was indebted to its President; and the Fellows of the Society will realize more fully than any one how great a loss Philately as a science has sustained by the death of one of its truest and most generous exponents.

Some notes sent us by Mr. C. J. Phillips, narrating his principal transactions with Lord Crawford, show with what thoroughness he went to work as soon as he took up the collecting of stamps, and also the marvellous rapidity with which he got together the great collections which he, nevertheless, understood so completely:—

“My first knowledge of Lord Crawford as a stamp collector arose in the following manner:—

“Early in 1900 Prince Doria Pamphili wrote to ask me to go to Rome and value a collection of stamps that a friend of his thought of buying. I went over and spent about a fortnight in Rome, where I valued a large collection, but at a much lower price than that originally asked. Prince Doria told me that his friend was the Earl of Crawford, who thought of taking up stamp collecting, about which he then knew little or nothing. On his return to England, about May, 1900, Lord Crawford called on me, and after some discussion he decided on studying a few countries at a time, and specializing in them.

“The first order he gave me was for as good collections as I could make up of the stamps of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and these I delivered in July, 1900, at the price of £1250 the two; they would be worth more than double that sum now. Many smaller transactions then took place, and the next important one was in October, 1900, when I sold him a grand collection of *blocks of four* in, I think, nine large volumes for £3200.

“On June 12th, 1901, on the occasion of a visit to America, I bought the Tiffany Collection of Philatelic Literature, for £2000, at the request of Lord Crawford, and this was the foundation of the grand and unique Philatelic library which he formed, with the aid of Mr. E. D. Bacon.

“The next large transaction with our firm was the sale of a collection of New South Wales stamps for £2800, in September, 1901, and in the October following we sold him a collection of Italy and the Italian States for £1750.

“In August, 1902, I sold to Lord Crawford the collections of British East Africa and Zanzibar which I had formed for the purpose of writing my articles in the *M.J.*; these went at £1750.

“To all of these collections, and a great many others, Lord Crawford added largely, and he always collected on the widest possible scale, searching for all Essays, Proofs, Colour Trials, Stamps, Reprints, and Documents that bore upon the collection he was making.”

Of the late Lord Crawford's marvellous collection of Philatelic Books of all sorts and descriptions, it is unnecessary for us to say anything here; our one hope is that it may not be dispersed, but may remain intact as a permanent memorial of the great Philatelist and Bibliophile who got it together, regardless of trouble and expense.



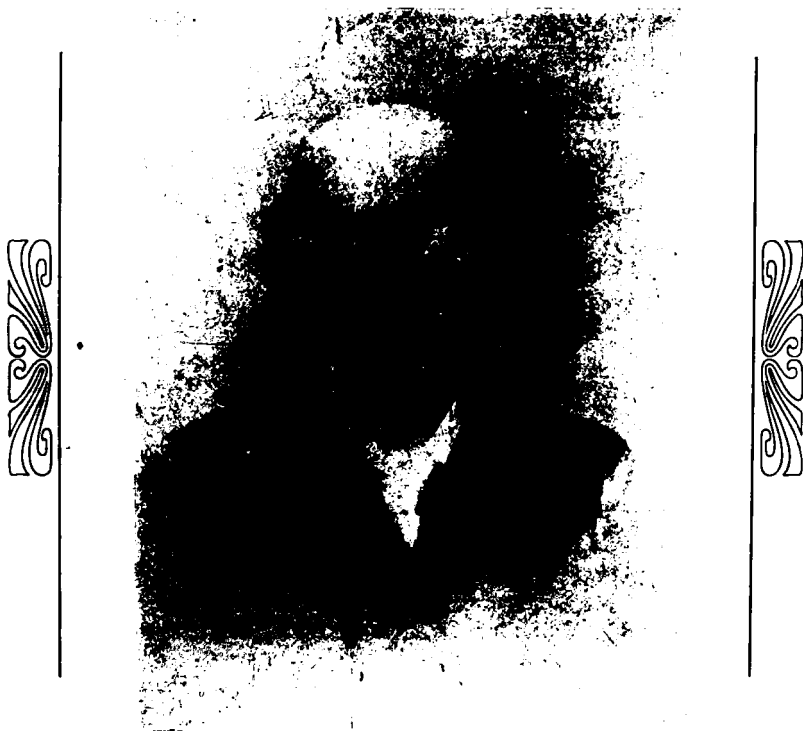
Death of Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons

IT is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of the founder of the firm that bears his name, which occurred on the 17th inst., at 41 Portman Mansions, Baker Street, London.

We extract the following particulars of his career from an account which was published a few years back:—

Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons was born at No. 13 Treville Street, Plymouth, in

Mr. Gibbons was taken from school and was given a position as a junior clerk in the well-known Naval Bank, Plymouth; but he had not been there much over a fortnight when the sudden death of his eldest brother (William P. L. Gibbons) entirely altered his prospects, and he was taken from the bank and placed in his father's shop at 13 Treville Street, Plymouth.



1840, the year that saw the introduction of Rowland Hill's scheme of prepaying postage by means of an adhesive label, his father being Mr. William Gibbons, a pharmaceutical chemist at the above address.

Mr. Gibbons' earliest experience in postage stamps was about 1854, when, as a youth of fourteen, he possessed a little book some 5 x 3 inches in size, with perhaps twenty stamps in it. About 1855

Having plenty of spare time while he was an apprentice to the business, he was able to indulge his taste in stamps, and his father, finding that it was a lucrative pursuit, allowed him a desk in the shop, to accommodate his treasures and correspondence. This was in 1856, when he was but sixteen years of age, this small start was the foundation of what has since become the largest business in the world in this branch of commerce.

As a young man Mr. Gibbons took a leading part in various social organizations of his native town, amongst others the Plymouth Mutual Improvement Association, which was established in 1858, and of which he was president for the season 1862-3. The lectures of this Association were all given at the Colosseum, Plymouth, and on May 6th, 1860, Mr. Gibbons gave a lecture, entitled "The History of Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico," which he followed up with many others on various subjects.

In 1866 Mr. Gibbons was elected President of the Plymouth Literary Association.

About 1858 or 1859 the increase of the stamp business necessitated an extension from the desk in the shop to a room on the second floor, and so it grew and grew, till eventually the receipts exceeded those of the drug business, to which Mr. Gibbons succeeded on the death of his father. With the aid of a manager he then endeavoured to carry on both businesses at once; but a pharmaceutical business, as is well known, needs personal supervision, and as Mr. Gibbons preferred stamps to drugs, the latter was eventually sold.

This enabled him to give his whole attention to stamps, and he often recalled the astonishment of his friends and their dismal prognostications on his foolishness in giving up a certainty for an uncertainty; but Mr. Gibbons had his heart in the stamp business and quickly built up a foreign connection of some magnitude.

In 1863 occurred the famous purchase of a sack of triangular Cape stamps. One morning two sailors passing by the chemist's shop noticed the sheets of stamps in one of the windows, and went inside and said, "Do you buy used postage stamps?" On Mr. Gibbons replying in the affirmative, they said they had some on their ship and would bring them in; and the next day they turned up, with a kit-bag full of stamps, which all turned out to be *triangular Capes*, thousands and thousands of them, many in large strips and blocks of eight or more—Perkins

Bacon and Co.'s printings and woodblocks mixed up anyhow, for which the men were delighted to take a five-pound note.

About 1870 Mr. Gibbons removed from Treville Street to Lockyer Street, near the Hoe, Plymouth, and he there brought out the *V.R. Album*, which was the pioneer of the *Imperial Album*; and the following year he placed the first edition of the *Improved Album* upon the market. The *Imperial* was the first album to have entirely detached squares for the reception of stamps, an arrangement which added much to their appearance, and also to the popularity of this album.

In 1874 Mr. Gibbons came to London, and settled in a road leading from Clapham Common, where his work was carried on in a private house for about two years. The business continuing to increase, Mr. Gibbons in 1876 moved to 8 Gower Street, London, W.C., where he remained for fourteen years, and it was in that house that he made his greatest successes, doing a very large wholesale business in modern stamps, besides purchasing and breaking up many of the finest collections of that period.

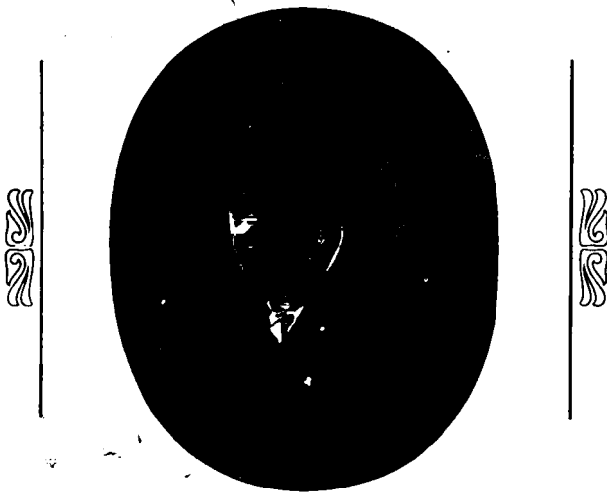
In 1890 Mr. Gibbons found that his health was not so good as he could wish, his occupation being of a very sedentary nature, and having accumulated a sufficient fortune for his requirements during the thirty-six years he had been in business, he decided that he would retire. The fine business that he had established was turned into a company, the subsequent history of which has been a prosperous one, and we may fairly say worthy of the man to whose energy and intelligence it owed its birth.

Mr. Gibbons modestly never laid claim to the title of "Scientific Philatelist," but his great imports of stamps in the early days, his publication of albums and catalogues, and his steady pursuance of the stamp business during so long a period, were of the greatest service to our pursuit. Those who, like the present writer, had been personally acquainted with him for a number of years past, can bear testimony to his genial and kindly disposition, and will join us in regretting the loss of an old friend.

Death of Monsieur Mahé.

We have also to record with very great regret the death of a very old philatelist, Monsieur Pierre-Marie Mahé, who died at Paris on the 2nd of this month, in his 81st year. A few years ago we published some very interesting and amusing articles from the pen of Monsieur Mahé, relating his experiences in stamp collecting and stamp dealing, in the early days when "Philately" had not yet come into being, and we then learnt how he had commenced business

tions, no doubt, were *Le Timbrophile*, eighty-four numbers of which appeared from 1864-71, and the *Gazette des Timbres* which followed, from 1872-76, and which were leading philatelic periodicals in France during that period. The last of his separately published works was, we believe, *Les Marchands de Timbres-poste d'Autrefois*, a most interesting and attractive book, which appeared in 1908; a book of special value as written by one who could say with truth "quorum pars magna fuit."



over fifty years back, and became very well known in days gone by, both as a dealer and a publisher. His first publication seems to have been a *Guide Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*, which appeared in 1863, a kind of combination of catalogue and handbook, which was the usual form at that period. A Supplement was issued in the following year, second and third editions in 1865, and a fourth in 1867; while a final catalogue of Postage, Telegraph, and Fiscal Stamps was published in parts, in 1875-6, but never completed—Philately was in rather low water at that time. But his best-known publica-

For many years Monsieur Mahé had acted as curator of a great collection in Paris, work which must have been congenial to so experienced a philatelist and which afforded him an opportunity for numerous articles and notes of great interest to collectors; a remarkable paper on the Stamps of Brazil ran through our nineteenth volume, in 1911, and that was by no means the last of his writings. We are very glad to hear that the work which he was engaged in is to be carried on by his son, to whom, with the other members of his family, we tender our sincere sympathy in their loss.

—


Bosnia

THE ISSUES OF 1879 TO 1900

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on May 9, 1912 (with subsequent alterations and additions)

By HERBERT R. OLDFIELD

(Continued from page 13.)

TYPE III.

THE question as to the origin of this type, which is confined to the 5 kr. stamp, presents considerable difficulty. It contains all the characteristics of Type I, with the lines and shading cleaned out, but coarser, and it possesses none of the attributes of Type II. On the other hand, an examination of dated specimens shows undoubtedly that Type III came into use after Type II, the earliest and latest dates of Type II of the 5 kr. that I have being October 3rd, 1894, and September 14th, 1897, while the earliest and latest dates of Type III are in 1898 and 1900 respectively.

It would appear, therefore, that the original die had become so defective that, when the first Plate Dies for Type II of the 5 kr. became worn, resort was had to one or more of the previous Plate Dies of Type I of this value, which were cleaned out and strengthened, and from which moulds were taken and fresh printing plates prepared.

There are numerous small varieties in the stamps of this type, mostly arising from wear and defective printing, but no die varieties, so that in all probability the moulds were taken from only one Plate Die.

The only interesting plate variety is the one with the broken "5" at left (Fig. 30).

As regards Type I, the *latest* postmark dates which I have or have seen are :—

- 1 kr., April, 1895.
- 2 kr., March, 1896.
- 3 kr., January 22nd, 1896 (perf. 10½).
- 5 kr., March, 1896.
- 10 kr., October, 1896.
- 15 kr., August, 1896.
- 20 kr., January 9th, 1896 (earliest date, May, 1893).
- 25 kr., November, 1896.

Mr. Stamford has a stamp of Type I postmarked as late as October, 1897.

Personally I am disposed to put the date of issue of Type II as 1894-5.

Contrasting the latest dates of Type I with the earliest dates of Type II, the earliest postmarked copies of the various values of Type II which I have are :—

- ½ kr., first printing (perf. 11), 1895.
- 1 kr., February 22nd, 1897 (perf. 10½).
- 2 kr., October 12th, 1896 (perf. 11½).
- 3 kr., May 25th, 1894 (perf. 11½).
- 5 kr., October 3rd, 1894 (perf. 11½).
- 10 kr., March 9th, 1896 (perf. 11½).
- 15 kr., February 7th, 1896 (perf. 11½).
- 20 kr., September 7th, 1894.
- 25 kr., November 17th, 1899.

Mr. Stamford has a copy of the ½ kr., first printing, postmarked on December 11th, 1894.

The stamps which actually affect the correctness of

the date of issue as given in the catalogues (i.e. 1895) are the 3 kr. and the 5 kr. above mentioned, the former postmarked in May, 1894. Now curiously enough there is a distinct difference between the usual shade of the 3 kr. Type I, perforated 10½ and 11½, and the normal shade of the same stamp in Type II, perforated 10½, 11½, or 12½, which is much lighter in colour than that of Type I. I have, however, one unused stamp of Type II, perf. 11½, which is in the same dark shade of green as the stamps of Type I, and I also have a used strip of four of the 3 kr., Type II, perf. 11½, in the same dark shade and postmarked 25th May, 1894.

I have another pair of these stamps, in the same dark shade, postmarked 22nd May, 1894, and one of them is undoubtedly Type I, while the other is, I think, also undoubtedly Type II. At any rate, it has the coloured line across the bottom eaglet.

The conclusion I have come to is that in about 1894 the original die began to crack, and I think that a mould or moulds from a printing-die, taken when the original die began to get into this condition, was used in preparing the last plate from which the stamps of Type I were printed. Probably almost immediately afterwards the original die was retouched so as to form Type II, and the stamps of Type II were probably printed from plates prepared towards the end of 1894 or the beginning of 1895.

I should mention, however, that in Mr. Marsden's opinion Type II was not issued until 1896. The earliest dates on specimens he has of Type II are 9th April, 1896 (perf. 10½), and 11th August, 1896 (perf. 11½), while Mr. Stamford's earliest dates are 19th January, 1896 (perf. 10½), and April, 1896 (perf. 11½), apart from the ½ kr. stamp referred to above.

Mr. Stamford has also shown me a 5 kr. stamp, postmarked 2nd May, 1896, which has the fine dot indicating the eye of the eagle (which is characteristic of Type I), and also with a coloured line across the bottom eaglet (see Fig. 31), and this stamp is perforated 13.

There are very few varieties in Type II.

In all the values copies exist with dots missing in the shield.

In most of the values stamps are found with a coloured line across the middle as well as across the bottom eaglet (½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 kreuzer). In the 10 kr. there is the well-known variety with the cross in right side of the shield.

II. PERFORATION.

Catalogues nowadays contain a wealth of detail, which is very useful to the intending specialist of any particular country; but there is another side to the

question, inasmuch as excessive elaboration has a tendency to frighten collectors off a country in which there appear to be too many complications. Bosnia is an example of such countries, at any rate so far as the perforations are concerned, but fortunately the complications and difficulties are more apparent than real.

There seems no doubt that in the first instance the stamps were perforated by two single-line machines, one of which gauged 12 and the other $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13, and these machines were in use concurrently down to about 1890. These, I am disposed to think, both came into use at about the same time.

The earliest dated postmark I have on a stamp perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 is March, 1880 (5 kr., perf. 13), and Mr. Stamford has one of the 15 kr. (with so-called thick figures), dated October, 1880.

The earliest date I have on a stamp perf. 12 is March, 1882 (25 kr.), but Mr. Stamford has one dated August 4th, 1881 (15 kr., with so-called thin figures), another dated February 29th, 1880 (10 kr.), and a 5 kr. dated December 20th, 1879.

The latest dates I have seen are September 5th, 1891, on a 25 kr., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13, and April 7th, 1893, on a 25 kr., perf. 12 (Mr. Stamford has one dated December, 1893, and another of the same value dated 1895).

For reasons which are mentioned later on, I think all these last mentioned stamps (or, at any rate, the latest ones) were actually issued in 1890 or 1891, at the latest, but for some reason were not sent through the post until the later dates.

There are two peculiarities about these machines—they were irregular, and did not gauge correctly throughout.

They were irregular, not only in the rows being crooked, instead of being in exactly straight lines, but also by reason of the varying distances between the holes.

They did not always gauge correctly, inasmuch as the 12 perforation is sometimes a fraction over and sometimes a fraction under 12, and, very, very rarely, as low as $11\frac{1}{2}$. I have one stamp which is perforated by this machine and gauges 12 at the top and bottom, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ at the sides. It is a 10 kr., and came from Mr. Marsden, who wrote to me on the 28th January, 1912, as follows:—

“I have a pair dated 1886, so they could not be from the regular machine.”

I had previously thought that this machine never went below 12, but I have recently found one or two others. The gauge certainly is very rarely found so low as $11\frac{1}{2}$, and it cannot be confused with the $11\frac{1}{2}$ regular perforation of 1890 to 1896, because no stamps could be perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round by the 12 irregular machine.

The gauge of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 machine never goes more than a fraction below $12\frac{1}{2}$, and cannot therefore be confused with that of the 12 machine, but it goes up to 13 and a little over, and possibly even as high as $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Since writing the above I have acquired a 2 kr. unused and several 10 kr. used, perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$;

and Mr. Marsden tells me that he has the following, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$:—

3 kr., postmarked May, 1896.

5 kr., postmarked 1894.

10 kr., postmarked 1894.

15 kr., postmarked 1895, and the 25 kr. in the late shade of Type I.

In regard to these latter stamps I doubt very much whether they are from the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 irregular machine; the dates are all too late, more particularly that of the 3 kr.

It may be that some other machine, besides those gauging 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 (large holes), was experimented with before the $11\frac{1}{2}$ regular and $10\frac{1}{2}$ regular came into general use.

There are plenty of stamps from the 12 irregular machine which gauge 12 exactly, and plenty from the other machine which gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$ exactly, and 13 exactly, so that the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ perforation is not compound, but is produced by the one machine. I have several stamps perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ at top and left, and 13 at bottom and right, thus clearly showing that only one machine was used to do both the vertical and the horizontal perforations.

The compound perforation produced by the 12 machine being used in combination with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 machine is a genuine compound, and copies are all more or less rare, in some cases exceedingly rare, especially unused.

From the above it will be seen that only two machines were used from the date of the issue in 1879, down to about 1890, some eleven years.

The irregularities were caused, I believe, by bent and defective pins, and I am convinced that the pins of both machines were straightened and repaired, possibly more than once, during these eleven years, and that there were no separate issues as set out in the catalogues, either with the 12 perforation very irregular or with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ quite regular, during these years. I am fully satisfied that there was not an original issue with an extraordinarily regular 12 perforation, and with *brown* gum, followed by an issue with an irregular $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ perforation.

I have lots of stamps with an extraordinarily irregular perforation, of varying dates, gauging both 12 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13, mostly with *white* gum; and I have also one or two stamps with *brown* gum perf. 12 (nearly regular). Quite recently I have acquired some blocks of the 1 kr., unused, containing from six to fifty stamps each, with *white* gum, not, I think, from a very early printing. Some of these can challenge comparison with any others so far as irregularity of perforation is concerned, and among them are two blocks, of six and fifteen respectively, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13.

I am also satisfied that there was no separate machine with the gauge of $12\frac{1}{2}$, regular, used during the currency of Type I—that is, between 1879 and 1893-94. All the stamps of that period, the perforations of which appear to be more or less regular, were perforated by the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 machine, irregular, with the pins straightened.

It must be borne in mind that there was an interval during which no stamps were perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, namely, from 1891 until about 1898. (The earliest dated

stamp I have with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ regular perforation is a 2 kr. of Type II, postmarked December 29th, 1898.) Now it is most unlikely, to say the least of it, that a new $12\frac{1}{2}$ regular machine would have been made and used concurrently with the old $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 irregular machine, and then dropped for some five or seven years and taken up again in 1898.

If I am right in these views, which are based solely upon an examination of such stamps as I have been able either to accumulate or see, the catalogues can properly go back to their former simplicity, the only perforating machines in use from 1879 to 1890 being two, both more or less irregular, one gauging 12 and the other $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13. It is of course possible, having regard to the dates of postmarked specimens, that the use of one or other of these machines may have continued until about 1893.

Between 1890 and 1893, another machine, gauging about $9\frac{1}{2}$, was used experimentally for the 5 kr. and the 10 kr. stamps. I have some of these postmarked in December, 1890, and Mr. Stamford has one post-marked November 29th, 1890, and another October 9th, 1893. These stamps are scarce, and I have not even seen a 10 kr. unused.

In May, 1891, another machine, gauging 11, came into use for all the values up to the 15 kr. (I have not seen a 20 kr. or a 25 kr. stamp with this perforation.) The earliest date I have on one of the stamps with this perforation is January, 1891 (on a 1 kr.), and the latest 29th March, 1894 (on a 5 kr.), but Mr. Stamford has all the values (except the 20 kr. and 25 kr., with this perforation, dated from January 3rd, 1892) up to as late as July 11th, 1895.

I should, however, like to have an opportunity of examining the last stamp again, for I should not have expected to find this machine in use for so long a period, concurrently with the $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ regular ones, although I also have a $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. stamp perf. 11, dated in 1895. Mr. Marsden tells me that the earliest dates he has are 2 kr., December 12th, 1890; 3 kr., June 13th, 1890; 5 kr., May 5th, 1894; 10 kr., 1894, and 15 kr., 1893; while he has some dated later than 1894. In any case it may be noted that stamps with this perforation are also somewhat rare.

Apart from these two machines, there came into general use, on the conclusion of the use of the two irregular ones, two new regular machines, gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Of these I think the $11\frac{1}{2}$ was the first in use.

The following are the earliest dates of which I know:—

	$11\frac{1}{2}$.	$10\frac{1}{2}$.
Mr. Marsden	October 2nd, 1890.	March 1st, 1892.
Mr. Stamford	February 6th, 1891.	December 16th, 1891.
Myself.	November 6th, 1891.	March 2nd, 1891.

So that there is not very much in it.

The fact, however, that stamps are found used in October, 1890, and March, 1891, seems to show that the old irregular machines, gauging 12 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13, actually ceased to be used about the end of 1890; and that later dated specimens are accounted for by the stamps having been purchased earlier and not used at the time.

These two new machines continued in use for some years. I have stamps perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$ postmarked as late as

June, 1899 (3 kr.), the type, of course, being II. These two machines cover the period when the change from Type I to Type II took place, about the end of 1894.

The last of the perforations (apart from the compound) to be dealt with, so far as these notes are concerned, is the $12\frac{1}{2}$ regular, which is found only on the stamps of Type II, all values except the 5 kr. In the case of this value it is only found on the stamps of Type III, which were in circulation from about 1898 to 1900.

The earliest postmarked copies perforated with this machine ($12\frac{1}{2}$ regular) that I know of are from Mr. Marsden's collection, dated May 17th, 1898, from Mr. Stamford's collection, dated April, 1898, and from my own collection, dated December, 1898.

In addition to the above there are some compound perforations, namely:—

$13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$	comb machine.
$10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	" "
$10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$	" "

The following summary of the dates of the three types and of the various perforations will show how simple it really is to classify and settle the approximate dates of the Bosnian stamps issued between 1879 and 1900, and there is no difficulty whatever in distinguishing the various perforations.

TYPE I.

Issued from 1879 to 1894.

DATE.	MACHINES GAUGING.	NOTES.
From 1879 to 1890.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 and 12.	Both irregular, sometimes very irregular, and sometimes almost but not quite regular.

And also compound perforations, due to the use of both the machines at the same time.

From 1890 to 1893.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
From 1891 to 1894.	11	Large holes.
Compound perf. 11×13 , for the 2 kr. only.		
From 1890 to 1894.	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Regular perforation.
From 1891 to 1894.	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Regular perforation.

And compound $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, very rare with Type I, except for the 5 kr.

TYPE II.

Issued from 1894 to 1900. (Except for the 5 kr., the dates of which are 1894 or 1895 to 1897 or 1898.)

DATE.	MACHINES GAUGING.	NOTES.
From 1894 to 1898.	11	Large holes.
From 1894 to 1899.	$11\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$	Both regular.
From 1898 to 1900.	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Regular.

And in addition $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ comb machine.

And compound from the $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ machines.



Fig. 1. GENUINE TYPE.



Fig. 2. SECOND FORGERY.



Fig. 3a.



Fig. 3b.



Fig. 4a.



Fig. 4b.



Fig. 5a.



Fig. 5b.

TYPE III.

For the period from 1898 to 1900. (For the 5 kr. only.)

DATE.	MACHINES GAUGING.	NOTES.
1898 . . .	{ 11½ and 10½ }	Both regular.
From 1899 to 1900 . . .	{ 12½ }	Regular.

Also compound 10½ × 12½.

It may be noted here :—

Firstly. That there is no difficulty whatever in distinguishing any of these perforations, for the 12 irregular machine, even with the pins straightened, never produces a stamp perf. 11½ all round, while the 11½ regular machine never gives more than 11½.

Secondly. The stamps of Type I cannot be found perforated by the 12½ regular machine, which did not come into use until 1898; the stamps of Type II are never perforated by the 12½-13 irregular machine, the use of which ceased in 1890, while those stamps were not issued until 1894, at the earliest.

Thirdly. All the remaining perforations can be distinguished from each other without any difficulty.

Fourthly. It is quite easy to approximately fix the date of issue of any stamp, by first of all determining the type, and then measuring the perforation.

III. SHADES.

This branch of the subject I can only approach with very great diffidence, because at present there is no general agreement among philatelists as to the names which are to be given to the various shades of the different colours. Consequently I only venture to refer to certain shades of colour which are rarely found in certain types and with certain perforations. Some shades are peculiar to the different types, and others are common to both, but sometimes much rarer for Type I than for Type II, or vice versa.

Type I. The following shades are rare with perforations 12½-13 and 12 (irregular).

- 1 kr., grey-lilac.
- 3 kr., dark green.
- 10 kr., dark blue.
- 25 kr., bright violet.

The dull mauve shade in the 25 kr. value is very scarce.

The following shades are rare with perforations 11½ and 10½ regular :—

- 1 kr., brownish grey.
- 3 kr., emerald-green.
- 10 kr., very dark blue.

Type II. The following shades are rare :—

- Perf. 11½. 3 kr., dark green.
- " " 15 kr., dark chestnut-brown.
- Perf. 10½. 3 kr., dark green.
- " " 10 kr., very dark blue.



Mexico

THE TRES CENTAVOS OF 1865-66

By G. REGELSPERGER

TWO forgeries of this rare and much-sought-for stamp, which for a number of years have found a place as reprints in many a collection, and, unfortunately, also in many widely used catalogues, aroused my suspicions long ago, and this led me to make a somewhat more exhaustive study both of them and of the originals.

It was an easy matter for me, with the help of enlargements, to establish the existence of some rather cleverly executed forgeries, but the acquisition of material for the working out of an article upon them was only rendered the more difficult and tedious. The fact that it was ever completed must be ascribed to a lucky chance, through which a number of large blocks of both the forgeries, of which I had previously seen only a few single copies, fell into my hands. Moreover, I had the opportunity of examining seventeen copies of the rare original, which were courteously placed at my disposal by Mr. Charles J. Phillips and other friends.

Up to the end of 1910 all that could be gathered, from the catalogues and handbooks in general use, with regard to the issue and employment of this

3 centavos stamp, was that it was not put into circulation at the same time as the other values of the Eagle issue, but only in the year 1865, and that it served for the franking of printed matter. The latter statement might have been corrected long ago, as Moens, so far back as in the 1892 edition of his Catalogue, page 319, gives the following note :—

“The 3 centavos was used as an experiment for the franking of letters within the town. As the results of this experiment did not come up to the expectations of the Post Office authorities, the stamps, of which a very limited number had been printed, were neither used nor printed again.”

Moens was, as usual, well informed, for his statements coincide perfectly with the official evidence, which was published for the first time in *Mexico Filatellico* of the 15th December, 1910.

The decree relating to this subject is dated 26th April, 1865, and contains the following provisions :—

“Article 1.—Letters for circulation in the town bearing the stamp now in course of preparation and provided with a distinct address must be posted in the boxes set up for that purpose.

“Article 2.—The collection and distribution of

letters will take place twice daily, viz. at twelve o'clock noon and at six o'clock in the evening.

"Article 3.—The postage of ordinary letters and parcels up to 25 gr. in weight will be 3 centavos, with an additional 3 centavos for every 15 gr. in excess.

"Article 4.—The stamps mentioned in the above article will be obtainable at all times at the Head Post Office and at the branch offices, as well as at six or eight other places, which will be duly announced."

The scanty provisions of Article 2, and, very probably, negligence in carrying them out, may have co-operated in bringing about the premature suspension of the town post. How long it was in existence in Mexico City, to which alone apparently the above provisions applied, is not known to us for want of official evidence.

Approximate calculations as to the number of printings and the time that the stamp was in circulation may be made from the following table of the consignment numbers and the varieties of colour of the various used and unused copies that I have had before me:—

(1 copy)	No. 71—1865,	madder red-brown,	used,	July 16,
				1865.
(1 ")	,, 157—1865,	dark red-brown,	used, illegible	
			postmark.	
(3 copies)	,, 157—1865,	dark brown,	<i>laid</i> paper,	unused.
(1 copy)	,,	without overprint,	dark brown,	<i>laid</i> paper,
				unused.
(1 ")	,, 193—1865,	red-brown,	unused.	
(4 copies)	,, 48—1866	,,	,,	
(1 copy)	,, 48—1866	,,	used, illegible post-	
			mark.	
(5 copies)*	,, 55—1866	,,	unused.	

It is much to be desired that this list should be made more complete by the addition of an exact description of other copies.

Since writing the above Mr. W. T. Wilson has very kindly sent me details as to the 3 centavos stamps in the Tapling Collection, and notes of specimens that had passed through his hands, as follows ("T" meaning Tapling Collection, and "W" the specimens of which Mr. Wilson had noted the numbers and years only):—

No. 71—1865,	madder red-brown,	unused (T).
,, 111—1865,	,,	used, May 8, 1865 (T).
,, 127—1865 (W).		
,, 157—1865,	normal brown,	<i>laid</i> paper, unused (T).
,,	darker shade	,, ,, (T).
,, 175—1865 (W).		
,, 213—1865 (W).		
,, 64—1866 (W).		

According to the colours given above there should be four or five different printings, all of which were made in the course of the year 1865. The numbers printed must have been small, as all the stamps in this list showed a uniformly sharp impression, which, taking into consideration the soft material of the plate, could not have been the case had large numbers been printed. How soft this was is shown in the other values of the issue, in which, even in the earliest printings, a considerable wearing of the plate is noticeable.

The decree introducing the stamps is dated 26th April, 1865, and it would seem that the stamps came

* On one of these the number looks more like "35," but I learn from Mr. Chapman that there were no 3 c. stamps with the number "35," so it doubtless was "55."

into circulation early in May, and as the last consignment number is thought to have fallen in the month of March or April, 1866, it may be concluded that they had a circulation of some twelve months.*

The design of the 3 centavos stamp differs considerably from that of the other values of this issue, which originated from a common steel die without indication of value, and vary only in the unimportant retouching that was done for the later printings.

A comparison of the corner ornamentation, of the blank spaces between the frame and the oval, of the form of the Eagle's wings, of the upturned leaf of the cactus under the left foot of the Eagle, and of the arrangement of the lines of the background under the right foot, is sufficient to prove that the plate of the 3 centavos was not produced from the common steel die, but from a newly engraved one.

Furthermore, all the original copies that I have examined are about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. wider than the other values. This great difference can scarcely be attributed to the method of printing on damp paper, which shrinks more or less in drying in proportion to the degree of moisture. The uniformity of the difference in measurement points rather to the fact that the new die was about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. wider than the original.

It may appear strange, with the development of specialized collecting, that the forgeries could have maintained their position as reprints since the year 1902. This may be explained, however, quite apart from the above-mentioned inclusion in the catalogues, which for most collectors is a guarantee of genuineness, by the great similarity which the forgeries bear to the other values of the issue, both as regards design and execution.

My researches for early descriptions of them in print were fruitless. Neither Moens nor Anheisser and Scholl make any mention of them.

No. 17 of *Mexico Filatélico*, August, 1911, devotes an article to one of them, the second, the best-executed one, from which it may be gathered, that the reprint (the forgery is described as such) may be recognized by the *yellow-brown* colour.† This "reprint" was first described as a forgery in *The Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. XXII, No. 7. This number contains a somewhat lengthy and interesting critique on the arrangement of "Mexico" in the last Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. Below I quote the most interesting portion of the article in question:—

"A reprint of the rare 3 centavos stamp is noted. The so-called reprint is really a counterfeit, as an original die of the 8 reales was altered to produce the 3 centavos denomination. This work was done at odd times by one of the expert engravers in the National Printing Office in Mexico. He worked on it quite openly at odd times for many, many months in his little 'cage' in the Government building, and a number of copies of the genuine 3 centavos stamps were purchased from dealers in different parts of the world, for his guidance. The result of this infinite labour was finally pronounced perfect, and a printing-plate prepared from the die thus produced. The

* Mr. Chapman's note gives us the dates more exactly, but we do not know when the stamps were finally withdrawn.—Ed. M. J.

† Shortly before the de-patch of this article, No. 28 of *Mexico Filatélico* reached me, in which Mr. Eduardo Aguirre, Mexico, also deals with the forgery.



Fig. 6a.



Fig. 7a.



Fig. 7b.



Fig. 6b.



Fig. 8. FIRST FORGERY.

stamps printed from this plate were so good, that they at first deceived dealers and collectors all over the world, and many of them were sold in the belief that they were really remainders."

As already mentioned, the authors of both articles only deal with the well-executed forgery (Fig. 2), probably on the assumption that the defective impression (Fig. 8) was a later printing from the worn-out plate; this however is not conclusive. Both forgeries were produced from one and the same steel die, as is evident from the break in the thick outer line of the oval over the letter "E" of "CORREOS" (see Fig. 3*b*), but from two different plates.

This break does not occur either in the original (Fig. 3*a*) or in the other values, and from this fact it would seem that *The Philatelic Journal of America* was mistaken in stating that the original die had been placed at the disposal of the forger. Furthermore, the latter would surely not have omitted to compare his work with a plate of this value.

As already mentioned, I have had the opportunity of examining large blocks of the forged impressions, and thus was able to establish the fact that all are of one and the same type, and therefore originate from a badly engraved die, from which the plate was produced. I am inclined to believe that this defective engraving was done purposely, in order to give the idea of impressions from the original plate, in a worn condition.

This steel die was corrected later, and a new plate was prepared, from which the good printing (Fig. 2) was produced. A comparison of the two enlargements will plainly show the retouched parts of the die, and enable one to classify Forgery II as later handiwork.

The most noticeable variations from the design of the original in the second forgery are compared below:

<i>Original.</i>	<i>Forgery.</i>
(1) Generally clear and well-marked engraving.	(1) Weak and undecided.
(2) Eagle: The crown is outlined by remarkably thick lines. (Fig. 6 <i>a</i> .)	(2) The crown is outlined by thin lines. (Fig. 6 <i>b</i> .)
(3) Eagle: The sixth line between the crown and the neck of the serpent touches the crown. (Fig. 6 <i>a</i> .)	(3) The sixth line does not touch the crown. (Fig. 6 <i>b</i> .)
(4) The left leg is short and thick. (Fig. 7 <i>a</i> .)	(4) The leg is longer and thinner. (Fig. 7 <i>b</i> .)
(5) There are five straight lines under the foot. (Fig. 7 <i>a</i> .)	(5) There are only four straight lines under the foot. (Fig. 7 <i>b</i> .)
(6) There is a noticeably wide space between the two upper wavy lines. (Fig. 7 <i>a</i> .)	(6) The space is uniform, corresponding with that between the other lines. (Fig. 7 <i>b</i> .)
(7) There is a noticeable blank space above the heart-shaped part of the cactus plant. (Fig. 7 <i>a</i> .)	(7) No blank space here. (Fig. 7 <i>b</i> .)
(8) The leaf under the right foot is very sloping. (Fig. 7 <i>a</i> .)	(8) The leaf is more nearly upright. (Fig. 7 <i>b</i> .)

Original.

Forgery.

(9) Heavy outer line to the oval, without any break. (Figs. 1 and 3*a*.)

(9) Thin outer line, with a break over the "E" of "CORREOS." (Figs. 2 and 3*b*.)

(10) The "c" of "CORREOS" and "1" and "c" of "MEXICO" are thick. (Figs. 4*a* and 5*a*.)

(10) These letters are thinner. (Figs. 4*b* and 5*b*.)

(11) Nine lines of shading in the oval band between the words "TRES" and "CENTAVOS."

(11) Ten lines.

(12) Twelve lines between the words "CORREOS" and "MEXICO."

(12) Eleven lines.

The colour of the forgeries varies between different shades of *yellow-brown*. The forgeries occur:—

- (1) Without overprint.
- (2) With the overprint "Mexico" or "Guadalajara" alone.
- (3) With figures alone, viz.: 45—1865; 82—1865.
- (4) With full overprint: S. L. Potosi, 189—1864 (!); Guadalajara, 207—1864; Queretaro, 241—1864; Guadalajara, 24—1865; Mexico, 36—1865; Guadalajara, 55—1865; Mexico, 77—1865; Guadalajara, 92—1865; Mexico, 97—1865; unused and with forged postmarks.

I have only met with originals bearing the district name "Mexico" overprinted, and I doubt very much whether the Post Office Authorities of the time made any attempt to introduce the town post in other places.

NOTES BY MR. CHAPMAN.

With reference to Mr. Regelsperger's very interesting article I do not propose to touch upon the points of difference between the originals and the forgeries, which Mr. Regelsperger deals with so much better than I could, but I may perhaps venture to supplement the information by a few notes as to printings, duration of issue, etc.

As regards printings, there were seven in all, the first in May, 1865, and the last and largest in March, 1866.

There were 17 consignments, 16 to the general public, and one of specimens to the French Postmaster-General. The first consignment was sent out on May 1st, 1865, and the last to the public on July 9th, 1866. The quantities printed were, as Mr. Regelsperger surmises, very small, ranging from 100 in September, 1865, to a maximum of 1000 in the last printing, and totalled 2600 all told.

No supplies were sent to any place other than Mexico. I have used copies of three different numbers—all 1865—postmarked Mexico, but the date unfortunately only shows on one of these, No. 157, 21st October, 1865.

I do not think it prudent to give the numbers and dates of all the invoices, as this would further facilitate the work of forgers, but if any collector happens to possess a number not mentioned in this paper I shall be pleased to verify it, and reply privately to any inquiry on the subject.

Uruguay

THE 10 c. "LARGE NUMERAL" TYPE OF 1866

By H. M. AHRENS

BEFORE introducing the illustration which accompanies this article it is necessary to make a few remarks about the stamp itself.

The 10 c. value was, in common with the other stamps of the same issue, first produced in London in 1866, but later on also in Montevideo. The original plate, from which the transfers were made to produce the lithographic stone, contained fifty copies, arranged in five horizontal rows of ten, and it is the object of these notes to describe each one of them so that they can easily be identified. It must be borne in mind that this stamp exists both imperforate and perforated, and that several printings were made. Consequently, it is more than probable that the fifty types do not always occur in exactly the same positions in every printing. The sheet of fifty shown here is correct in giving the position in which each one of the fifty types can be found, but it does not claim to be the *only* way in which the types were arranged to form a setting.

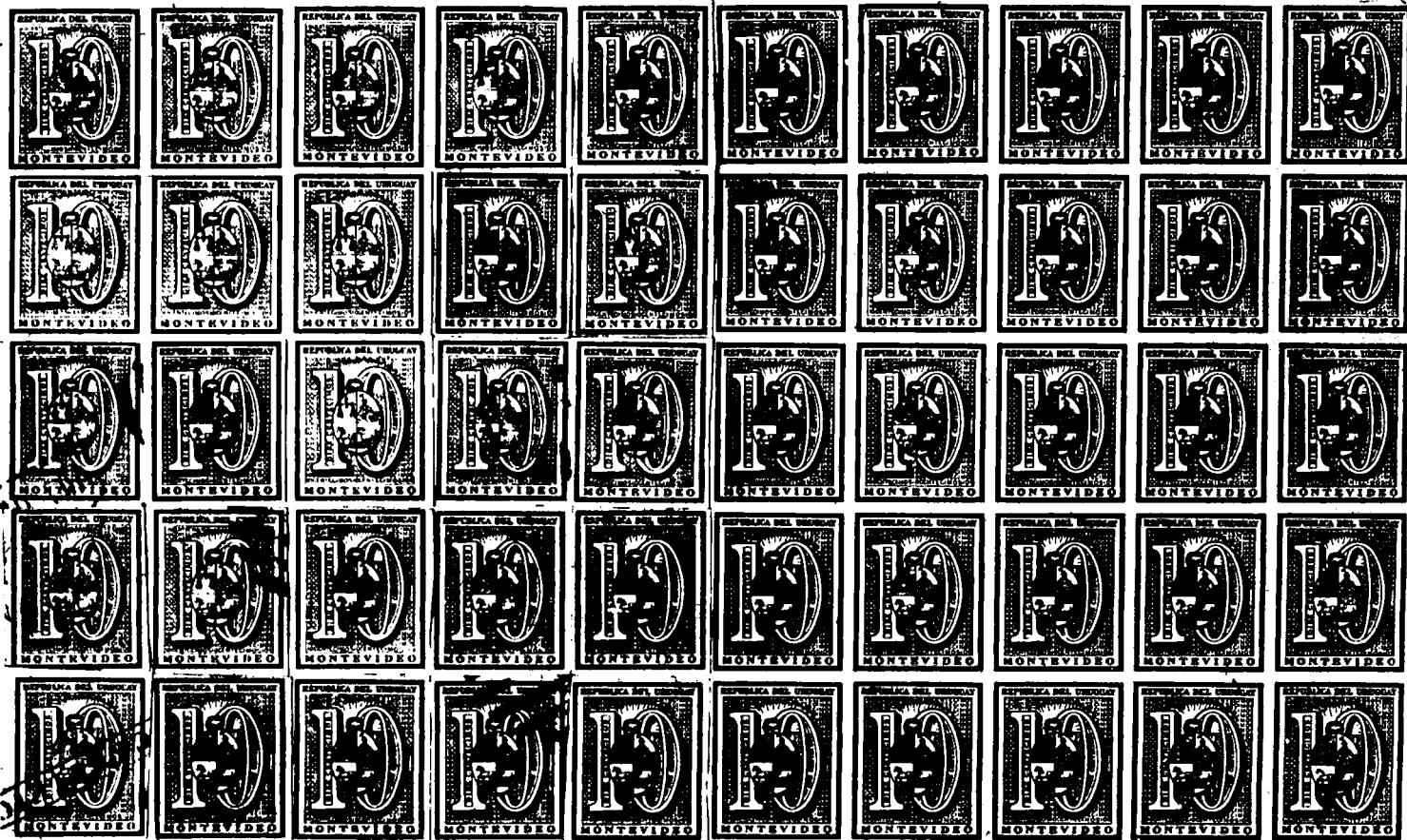
Mention must also be made of the plate proof block of twenty-five from which the right-hand half of the illustration is taken. The clearness of the impression makes it not only most useful for reproduction purposes, but also for proving that certain slight blemishes, broken lines and letters, etc., were not caused by faulty transfers, but existed on the original plate.

It is interesting to be able to place the catalogue varieties, namely :—

- "CENIRCIMOS" as No. 19.
- "CENTEC MOS" " 24.
- "CENTRCIMOS" " 25.

But there are many other peculiarities, which are very striking when one looks closely into the design of each stamp. An instance of this is the line which forms the inner frame. It will be found *double at the top of the stamp* on Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, whilst on Nos. 12, 13, 14, 28, 29, 30, 42, 43, 48, and 49 it is *double at the bottom of the stamp*. The last stamp in the top row, No. 10, is also most interesting, as it is the only stamp out of the fifty which has two rows of lettering in the background below the large numerals. The complete description is given here-with :—

1. "CENTECIMOS" in the large figure "①" is followed by a dot and a dash.
2. There is a short dash between the frame-lines near the first "S" under the "Y" of "URUGUAY"; the first figure "1" in the background over the "M" of "MONTEVIDEO" is long.
3. The right lower corner of the inner frame is unfinished; the "C" in the background to left of the "M" of the word "CENTECIMOS" in the large numeral "①" is broken.
4. The line of the background of the shield to right of the letter "T" in the large figure "①" is unfinished.
5. The first "E" in the background over the "V" of "MONTEVIDEO" has no centre bar.
6. The "O" in the background to left of "M" in the numeral "①" is broken; the second "N" under the "U" of "REPUBLICA" is also broken.
7. A line crosses the left upper corner of the outer frame; the "C" to left of the third "E" in the numeral "①" is broken.
8. The "N" under the first "U" of "URUGUAY" is crooked; a white line runs down the centre of the deep shaded portion at the right of the large figure "①."
9. The letter "C" is omitted in the background under the head of the figure "①."
10. There are two lines of the background under the large numerals.
11. On a level with, and to the left of the sun, there is a dash running diagonally upwards between the frame-lines; the "Z" of "DIEZ" in the large "①" has a tail.
12. The third letter "I" from the top under the "G" of "URUGUAY" is missing; the inner frame-line at bottom is double.
13. The fourth letter "M" from the top under the third "U" of "URUGUAY" is joined to the fifth; there is a broken "C" to left of the "M" of "CENTECIMOS" in the numeral "①"; the inner frame-line at bottom is double.
14. "CEIIE" instead of "CENTE" over "VI" of "MONTEVIDEO"; the inner frame-line is double at bottom.
15. The third "E" from the top under the "B" of "REPUBLICA" is missing.
16. The first "N" under the "P" of "REPUBLICA" is broken; there is a dot between the frame-lines at left over the "M" of "MONTEVIDEO"; the first "E" of "CENTECIMOS" in the large figure "①" has no centre bar.
17. There is a white space in the background under the "A" of "REPUBLICA," and a line in the white space under the feet of the Ox in the shield.
18. There is a dash like an accent over the letter "M" above the "T" of "MONTEVIDEO"; the second "E" below the "B" of "REPUBLICA" is broken.
19. "CENIECIMOS" in the numeral "①"; the letter "C" is omitted over "EV" of "MONTEVIDEO."
20. The letters "EN" under "PU" of "REPUBLICA" are very close together.
21. The figure "1" at the left of the "I" of "CENTECIMOS" in the large numeral "①" is very short.



22. The inner line of the large figure "Ⓞ" is unfinished just below the white space under the Ox; the "E" and "N" under "PU" of "REPUBLICA" are broken.

23. The inner frame-line at right is broken just above the lower corner; the "E" of "DEL" is slightly raised.

24. The second "C" under the "B" of "REPUBLICA" is omitted; "CENTEC MOS" in the large numeral "1" is

25. The back of the "E" under "P" of "REPUBLICA" is broken; "CENTRCIMOS" in numeral "1"

26. The second "E" in the background inside the large "Ⓞ" is omitted.

27. There is a white space in the lettering of the background under the Horse in the shield, and a line in the white space under the feet of the Ox.

28. There is only a very short dash in the left side of the large figure "Ⓞ" below the white space under the Ox; the inner frame-line below is double.

29. There are extra lines of shading on the body of the Ox; the inner frame-line below is double.

30. The last "S" in the right lower corner has the lower portion broken; the inner frame-line below is double.

31. The central dividing line of the shield has a break in the middle of the upper half; the first "O" under the "A" of "URUGUAY" has an accent.

32. The second "E" from the top inside the large "Ⓞ" has no centre bar; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

33. The "O" at the left of the letter "D" in the large numeral "1" is broken; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

34. The usual dash is missing after "CENTECIMOS" in the large "Ⓞ"; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

35. The third "C" from the top under the "B" of "REPUBLICA" is omitted; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

36. The vertical dividing line of the shield has a small break just below the scales; the third "C" from the top under the "B" of "REPUBLICA" is omitted; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

37. There is a broken "O" to left of the "M" in the numeral "1," and a bent figure "I" to the left of the "T" in the same word; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

38. There is a break in the inner lines of the large "Ⓞ" just below the white space under the Ox; the right lower corner of the inner frame of the large "1" is broken; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

39. The second figure "I" from the bottom over the "M" of "MONTEVIDEO" is broken; "DIFZ" for "DIEZ" in the large "Ⓞ"; the inner frame-line at the top is double.

40. There are two broken lines in the shading of the shield to right of the second "E" of "CENTECIMOS" in the numeral "1"; there is an "O" instead of "C" over "ID" of "MONTEVIDEO."

41. The left inner frame-line is prolonged into the "R" of "REPUBLICA."

42. The fourth "M" from the bottom over "EO" of "MONTEVIDEO" is underlined; the inner frame-line at bottom is double.

43. There is one broken line of shading in the shield to right of the second "E" of "CENTECIMOS" in the numeral "1"; the inner frame-line below is double.

44. There is a little dash on the outline of the shield between "N" and "T" of "CENTECIMOS" in the numeral "1"; the second "M" from the bottom over "EO" of "MONTEVIDEO" is joined to the third; there is a small space between the lettering of the background and the head of the numeral "1."

45. The "C" over the "D" of "MONTEVIDEO" is joined to the "I" following it; there is a small space between the lettering of the background and the head of the numeral "1."

46. The second "C" of "CENTECIMOS" in the large "Ⓞ" is too open; the right lower corner of the inner frame of the large "1" is broken.

47. There is a break in the inner line of the large "Ⓞ" just below the white space under the Ox. (This stamp is somewhat like No. 38, which, however, has a double inner frame-line at top.)

48. The right lower corner of the inner frame of the large "1" is broken; the inner frame-line below is double.

49. The "N" of "CENTESIMOS" in the numeral "1" is broken; there is a break in the shading just below the left-hand scale in the shield; the inner frame-line below is double.

50. There are nearly four rows of lettering in the background over the head of the numeral "1"; the first "O" under the "A" of "URUGUAY" is joined to the one below it.

With the aid of this description it should be fairly easy to plate these interesting stamps. It is known that the sheet of the perforated 10 c. consisted of two hundred stamps in four settings, making ten horizontal rows of twenty, but as regards the unperforated it has not yet been fully ascertained how many settings made up the complete sheet.



Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Absence from England.

BEFORE these notes appear I shall have left England on my annual holiday, which I always take in February and March in order to escape some of the worst portion of our winter. I am going to spend about six weeks in Algeria and Tunis, and hope to get back in the first week of April. All communications on business matters should be addressed to the firm. No Topical Notes will appear in March, and no stock books will be priced during my absence.

New South Wales.—A fine collection is now priced up, which we have recently acquired from a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. It was rather mixed up, mounted on loose sheets, so we have rearranged it, and we shall be glad to submit it to collectors interested in the fine stamps of this country.

The following are a few of the more interesting of its contents:—

Sydney Views.

- 1d., Plate 1:—Unused 2, Used 2 pairs and 13 singles.
 1d., Plate 2:—Unused 6, Used 3 pairs and 28 singles.
 2d., Various plates:—Unused 1, Used 2 pairs and 50 singles.
 3d. Unused 2, Used 2 pairs and 17 singles.
 Total 147.

“Laureated Head.”

- 1d. on *laid* paper: Unused 1, Used 15, including two errors.
 2d., stars in corner: Unused 1, Used 47.
 8d., orange: Unused 1, Used 2 pairs and 36 singles.

This is one of the finest lots of the rare 8d. “laureated” that we have had for some years.

- 3d., “laureated,” error wmk. “**Q**” used.
 1854. The square stamps. Imperf.
 5d. Unused 1, Used 4.
 6d. „ 7.
 8d. „ 1, a *superb pair* and two singles used.
 1s. Unused 3.
 6d. and 1s., errors wmk. “**S**” unused.
Registered Imperf. 53.

Not much attention had been paid to the modern stamps, but there are a few interesting items and scores of varieties of perforation in the issues of 1871–81.

“The Eagle and Maximilian Stamps of Mexico.”

—This fine book is now ready, and it is a monumental work, reflecting the greatest credit upon Mr. S. Chapman, who has been good enough to give me the particulars that I print below, of the manner in which he obtained the very important mass of information that it contains. The book has been published by subscription, and has actually cost more than the total amount received.

Ten copies only of an “Edition de Luxe” were printed, and these were subscribed for at once; sixty-five ordinary copies have also been printed, out of which we have booked three or four for *specialists* who did not subscribe. These copies we offer at £3 net, post free, and when they are sold no more can be

obtained; this work *must* therefore become very rare, owing to the extremely limited number printed.

Note by Mr. Chapman.

“My first journey after I received my official authorization was to Vera Cruz, in December, 1896. I did not find any books or accounts going back to early days that were readily accessible, but I noticed amongst quantities of papers of all kinds letters bearing stamps of various nations, which from various causes had never been delivered. On my return to Mexico I reported this to the Postmaster-General, Sr. Ing. Don Ignacio Garfias, who took the matter up, with the result that 73 of the largest size mail sacks were loaded up in Vera Cruz with books, accounts, and correspondence; and some hundreds of letters, which it had not been possible to deliver, were returned to their respective countries of origin, and many hundreds more received from various parts of the Republic were opened and endeavours made to trace the writers or their representatives.

“My next trip was to Tula, an interesting town and very pleasantly situated. Here I found a small but well-arranged archive, with documents dating back to the time of Charles V of Spain. I was not able to spare much time here, and returned to Mexico City.

“The next trip was to Morelia, and on the way I stayed a night at Acambaro. Here, although my time was limited, I found the books and accounts in excellent order, and was able to take some very useful notes. At Morelia the Postmaster and his staff were most obliging, and I was able to trace nearly every sub-consignment during the Eagle and Maximilian period, as may be seen on reference to the book. Incidentally I looked into the question of the so-called Patzcuaro provisional, and I am satisfied that it never existed, but, on the other hand, I am disposed to consider that the Morelia provisional as illustrated by Moens (No. 3366) is perfectly *bond fide*.

“I reached Saltillo on Boxing Day, and well remember the train several hours late, snow falling, and bitterly cold. It is quite a distance by tram to the hotel—the same one as in the old coaching days—with its stone courtyard and stone staircase to rooms with no fires or provision for making one in a bedroom, and no chance of even a cup of coffee or a jug of hot water! In the morning I visited the Post Office, in the hope of finding some light on the period of the temporary Juarez Government. There were large bundles of books, and papers galore, stowed away on the floor under a huge sorting-table, extending some two-thirds of the length and width of a big room, and all these were placed at my disposition. I estimated the weight at about two tons, and as there was no indication of dates or any attempt at consecutive order, I concluded the task needed several months and had to give it up. At Monterey the climatic and other conditions were better, but no information could be obtained as to the interesting period about which we so much want information.

“I paid visits also to S.L. Potosi and Silao, and at Lagos I got some information which has been useful. At the last-named place the Postmaster said, ‘Do you collect stamps?’ When I admitted that I was a collector, he said in effect, ‘What a pity you were not here a few days ago. A circular came from some one with a curious name I can’t remember, at San Luis in the United States, asking for stamps and promis-

ing to pay good prices, so every one was turning up old letters and cutting off stamps. In the box there must have been 25,000 to 30,000. They would sooner have sold to you for Mexican dollars on the spot.' From what I have since heard I think they *might* have been better satisfied had I been the purchaser.

"I have not mentioned Puebla, because being more accessible for me, I made several journeys there, and the Postmaster being an old friend afforded me every facility for examining packages, by placing his messengers and clerks at my service whenever they were not otherwise engaged. I succeeded in obtaining an absolutely complete record of all sub-consignments of Eagles and Maximilians sent out from this important centre, though on more than one occasion I feared I should have to leave some blank spaces owing to wrong sorting of documents. The information, however, when completed proved most exact, and I was able to make a most complete balance for the whole period, without a single stamp being unaccounted for. I also secured a large amount of details relating to the earlier as well as to some of the later periods.

"The Postmaster-General, after I had reported to him generally, agreed with me that the account books, at any rate, ought to be preserved in the capital, and arrangements were accordingly made to secure a large building near by. Instructions were then sent out to all post offices to send all old books, accounts, and undelivered letters to headquarters, and there they were sorted out. Unfortunately, I was away in Europe, and when I returned, in September, 1897, Sr. Garfias showed me an enormous room in the General Post Office where the sorting of undelivered letters had been carried out. All letters from within the Republic had been opened, to try to trace the senders, but in the great majority of cases without success, and the letters were then destroyed. I said, 'Did you keep the stamps?' The reply was, 'No, the letters were completely destroyed.' On passing out of the room I noticed a small bit of pink paper on the floor. On picking it up I saw it was a bit of a Chiapas provisional! How many thousands of good old stamps were destroyed in this clearing up! They had then reached about 1887, but orders were given for a huge box to be made, and all envelopes and the oblong addressed pieces of letters were instructed to be thrown in. After one or two thousand had been so dealt with, I was requested to examine them, but found it would not be worth going through the mass of paper. Of course when I went away in May I had no idea everything would be sent up to Mexico; had I known, arrangements could have been made to save all the stamps found on internal correspondence.

"From time to time, whenever opportunity afforded, I have been gleaning information, and finally last year the Government sent me twenty-eight large packages of documents of accounts from all parts of the Republic, in order to assist in filling up various blanks. Disconnected though these were, they contained a mass of useful information, which in numerous instances bridged gaps that had previously existed.

"I have now been able to show in the book a complete record of every consignment of Eagles and Maximilians, sent out from the distributing office to all the post offices in the Republic, to private individuals in exchange for stamps of previous issues, and to certain officials—every stamp being recorded with the greatest possible accuracy, which is the more notable when one considers the general conditions of the period in question."

Stamps of Great Britain, 1911-12.—We are publishing a small book, by Mr. Stanley Phillips, upon the very complicated issues of the stamps of this

country which have made their appearance during the past two years, and which must have caused as much trouble and anxiety to the authorities who have provided them as to the philatelists who have been endeavouring to keep pace with them. Now that the provisional time of trial has, we hope, come to an end, we think that a description, in a handy form, of the numerous varieties that have been found to exist, should be of some service to collectors, whether they specialize in the stamps of Great Britain or not. The book is fully illustrated, and is issued in paper cover at 1s. 7d., post free, and in cloth at 2s. 8d., post free.

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

Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles.

A GOOD strong stock book, containing many rarities, and especially strong in the early Bahamas, with no wmk., including some very fine unused copies. The Nevis stamps are a good lot, with some uncut and reconstructed sheets, and a nice lot of the rarities. The Seychelles are very complete, and include most of the errors, with inverted and double surcharges, etc.

Barbados.

A new book is now ready, rather weak in the old issues, but containing some rare unused specimens of the scarcer varieties of the 4d. and 6d. Amongst other rare stamps, I note a fine unused horizontal pair of the 4d., red, perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. This has not, so far as I am aware, been found used, and it seems certain that only one sheet was thus perforated, in error; the probable cause being that, about 1878, a sheet of the 4d., red, was found to have been only perforated horizontally, and when returned to be finished was done by hand on the machine gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Another interesting item is a superb pair of the 1d. on half of 5s., used, and on part of the original envelope with another of the large 5s., dull rose, without the surcharge.

The later issues include some of the scarce varieties of watermark, such as the 6d. and 8d. of 1904 with the "multiple C.A." Also the King George stamps as far as issued.

British Guiana.

We have rewritten our list of the stamps of this country, and have based it upon the excellent series of articles written by Mr. M. P. Castle in *The London Philatelist*. The portion of the present Catalogue that has been rearranged covers the issues of 1853 to 1875 inclusive, and it is believed that the new list will greatly simplify the arranging of collections of these old and interesting stamps.

The new stock book is quite a good one, and contains a good lot of varieties, such as the circular, and the large oblong stamps of 1856; a nice lot of the 1853 issue, a lot of rare unused copies of the issues of 1860 to 1875, and about forty of the provisionals of 1862. The Official stamps are a good lot also, and include a number of rarities.

British Somaliland.

A fair stock book, with some interesting errors and some of the scarce Official stamps.

Canada.

A very fine and complete stock book of the stamps of this country has just been arranged, a number of recent purchases being included. The following are a few of the better things in this book:—

- 1851.—6d., purple on *laid* paper, unused.
 1852.—6d. „ on wove „ five unused.
 „ 7½d., green, three unused (two with full gum), and four used.
 „ 10d. on thick and on thin paper, with o.g.
 „ 10d., used on original letter.
 „ 6d., purple, on very thick paper, two unused and four used.
 1858.—6d., purple, perf. 12, unused (mint), and two used.
 1859.—10 cents, black-brown, unused and four used.
 1868.—1 c. on *laid* paper, two used.

The later issues are wonderfully complete, both used and unused, in all shades, as we have for some years found Canada to be the most popular of all the patriotic North American Colonies, and we have stocked its stamps heavily.

Cape of Good Hope and Mafeking.

An excellent book has just been arranged, including a grand lot of the early triangular stamps, many fine blocks both unused and used, a nice lot of the "Woodblocks," including two unused copies of the 1d., red, and a fine lot of all the later issues.

The Mafeking stamps are exceptionally fine, and include most of the values unused, a few blocks, and a grand lot of stamps on original letters addressed to places in South Africa and in Great Britain, and all franked with the interesting Mafeking stamps.

Falkland Islands, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria.

A fine book, strong in all the issues, and very complete right up to date. Many of the King Edward stamps have had to be advanced in price, owing to the issue of King George stamps of corresponding values.

Grenada and St. Christopher.

A good book, with some rare errors and provisionals of both colonies. St. Kitts-Nevis is also included, and in all this group the modern as well as the old issues are well represented.

Hong Kong.

This is a very good and complete stock book, all the issues being well represented, and containing many fine mint blocks of four.

I note a few interesting things:—

- 1867.—Crown CC, 18 c., lilac, a mint block of four, almost unique.
 1865.—Crown CC, 96 c., olive-brown, mint.
 1874. „ perf. 12½, 4 c., grey, mint.
 1879.—"THREE" on 5 c., on 18 c., lilac, mint.

Labuan.

A fair book, strong in the rarities of the early issues, but short of many of the picture stamps and of some of the later speculative issues. Among the better stamps I note:—

- 1879.—CA, 12 c., carmine.
 1880.—Double "6," in red, on 16 c., blue, three copies.
 „ „ "8" „ black „, 12 c., carmine, four copies.
 1883.—"One Dollar" on 16 c., blue, unused; and a number of scarce provisionals among the later stamps of the first type.

Lagos, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone.

A very fine and strong stock book, containing a grand lot of all the issues of these colonies; one of the most complete books of British Colonials that we have priced for some time. As the stamps of West Africa are so popular, we take some trouble in filling up our stock, and are always on the look-out for missing varieties; we have had to pay such high prices lately for some of the more modern issues that we have been obliged to raise the prices of a good many of those stamps.

Malta, Morocco Agencies, and Gibraltar.

A new stock book of these stamps is now ready, and a good many of the modern stamps in this book have had to be advanced in price. The book is a fair one, and contains a number of rare and interesting errors.

Natal.

A moderate stock book only, short in fine copies of the embossed stamps, and in the provisionals of 1869, but containing many scarce errors and a number of rare stamps, such as the embossed 9d., blue; five of the rare 1s. of 1869-70, with the *black* overprint, and many scarce varieties among the later provisionals.

Newfoundland.

An excellent and very valuable book, especially strong in fine copies of the interesting old "pence" issues, amongst which I note:—

- 1857.—2d., carmine-vermilion, } unused copies, in superb
 „ 4d. „ „ } colour, and with large
 „ 6½d. „ „ } margins.
 „ 1s. „ „ one unused, three used.
 1860.—4d., orange-vermilion, three unused, two of which are truly superb copies, and two used.
 „ 6d., orange-vermilion, three unused, five used.
 „ 1s. „ two unused and one used.

The later issues are a grand lot, very complete, including many fine blocks, and a large number of colour trials, etc. etc. This is one of the best books of the stamps of this country that we have made up for some years.

New Zealand.

The interesting and ever popular stamps of this country have just been rearranged in three volumes. All the issues are fairly well represented, except in the rarities of the first type, which are now so much in demand and so hard to obtain. The early issues in these books include many interesting and rare stamps, and even advanced collectors should find something

of use to them, as we are continually adding specimens of the old issues to our stock. The later issues are very complete in all varieties of shade and perforation, and there are a good many uncatalogued varieties in these three new volumes.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island.

This is another valuable stock book, specially strong in the "pence" issues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, amongst which I note:—

New Brunswick.

3d., red, a pair and nine singles.
6d., yellow, four unused and three used.
1s., mauve, fine used.

Nova Scotia.

1d., red-brown, three unused, and a strip of three, three pairs, and six singles, used.
3d., blue, nine unused and sixteen used.
6d., green, six unused and seven used.
1s., violet and mauve, three unused, one with full gum, and two used.

Orange Free State and Orange River Colony.

These are two of the finest and most complete stock books of the stamps of this group that we have ever arranged. Most of the rare varieties are included, and some of them in blocks of four and panes of 60. A good many prices have been reduced and some few have been advanced, in order to accord with the relative rarity of the stamps and the latest market quotations. Even the most advanced collectors should find much to interest them in these really fine and valuable stock books.

Papua (British New Guinea).

We have bought a number of collections of the stamps of this country during the last two years, and have now amalgamated the remains of them all into two grand stock books, the best that we have ever made up. One volume contains some fifty-five uncut sheets, and the stamps on original envelopes; the other is a regular stock book, containing a grand lot of stamps unused and *used*, as well as all the numerous minor varieties, with double surcharges, "rift in clouds," letters of wrong fount in "PAPUA," etc. etc.

Many of the prices of the older issues have had to be advanced, as this country is exceedingly popular, and the stamps are in great demand; we are thus unable now to buy many of those we want at prices that allow us to retail them at a profit, unless we increase many of our quotations.

St. Lucia, Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.

A poor book, of stamps that seem to have sold very well since they were last arranged, a few months ago. We should be glad to see collections of stamps of St. Lucia and of Turks and Caicos Islands, from collectors or dealers. Common stamps of both colonies are wanted by the dozen and hundred.

Straits Settlements, Bangkok, and Johor.

In this volume we have had to revise our prices considerably, owing to recent purchases, which in many cases showed us that our Catalogue prices were too high; there are therefore many reductions with a few increases in some of the older issues. This is a valuable book, and contains a number of rarities, such as:—

Straits, 1868.—96 c., grey, perf. 12½, three unused.
" 1879.—7 c. on 32 c., red, without stop after "Cents," three unused.
" 1883.—Large "8," in red, on the 8 c., in blue, on 12 c., dull purple, two unused.
Bangkok.—32 c., in black, on 2 a., yellow, unused.
" 2 c., brown, wmk. Crown CC "
" 30 c., claret " " used.
etc. etc. etc.

Kedah, Kelantan, N. Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Sungai Ujong, Trengganu, and F.M. States.

The stamps of this group form two good books, fairly complete in the old and rare issues, and with the modern picture stamps up to date. Many rare errors and varieties will be found here among the scarce early provisionals.

Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd., have opened a new department as "House and Estate Agents and Surveyors," under the experienced management of Mr. Victor Vaughan. Full particulars will be found in our advertisement pages.

The offices at 7 Argyll Street have been remodelled and extended, and two showrooms for goods to be sold at auction are now available. The auction business in all departments (especially in antiques) is rapidly increasing, and the list of buyers includes many of the richest people in this country.

Messrs. Gilbert and Köhler, the well-known stamp auctioneers, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by Monsieur G. Gilbert alone. I have not yet heard whether M. Köhler will continue in business, but I understand that under a mutual arrangement he cannot start a stamp or auction business in Paris for the term of three years.



Postage Stamps in the Making

SOME NOTES ON THE CHAPTERS ON PAPER-MAKING

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Vol. XII, 1910

By W. A. TOWN

[NOTE.—The following article is written by a gentleman who has had practical experience as a paper-maker, being closely connected with the firm of J. Town and Sons, Ltd., of Keighley, Yorkshire.—ED. M.J.]

FEW philatelists, I imagine, will have perused Mr. Melville's excellent articles on "Postage Stamps in the Making" without interest and profit. The following notes on the early chapters on paper-making will, I hope, shed some further light on the subject. All will admit that the paper is the foundation of the stamp.

Digesting Rags into Pulp, p. 30.—The boiler in which wood is transformed into pulp is very aptly called a "digester," but the term seems hardly applicable to the boiling of rags, which is a milder operation, and in which no visible disintegration of the material occurs. It has often been said that paper is made in the beating engines. The paper-machine man finds it a comparatively easy task to make a good sheet, if the beater-man supplies him with "nice stuff" made from a suitable blend of material, and carefully beaten with a view to the particular thickness of paper he has to make, and with the fibre left a suitable length; but if the pulp has not been suitably prepared it will tax all his energies to make even a passable paper.

It may be mentioned here that the length of time devoted to reducing the half-stuff to pulp in the beaters quite alters its behaviour on the machine wire-cloth, as well as the character of the paper made from it. Gradually prepared pulp parts with the water reluctantly on the machine wire-cloth, and is technically termed "wet," whilst stuff which has had less time in the beaters and been more quickly reduced to pulp allows the water to pass freely through the wire-cloth, and is called "free." It should be said that this is in addition to inherent differences in the material employed. Linen works "wetter" than cotton, new cuttings work "wetter" than old rags, esparto works "freer" than straw, and so on.

Pulp for British Colonial Stamps, p. 30.—The paper for the stamps of Great Britain, and possibly for the Crown Colonies, is believed to be made by Messrs. R. D. Turner and Co., Roughway Mills, near Tunbridge, Kent.* If these papers are made entirely

from rags and new cuttings, as I can well believe, it seems to me unlikely that these would be supplied to the mill, as suggested, in the half-stuff stage.

Although rag half-stuff can be bought, paper-makers, for many reasons, usually prefer to prepare their own, and I do not think to supply rag half-stuff to the mill would afford any protection against illicit manufacture. If, however, wood or straw enter into the composition of either paper, these would be supplied in the pulp state.

British and Colonial Watermark "Bits," p. 176.—*Crown CA Paper*.—With regard to the quotation from *The Colonial Office Journal* that this paper is made from "cuttings of Irish longcloth": paper is usually made from a blend of linen and cotton, or other material, according to quality. This paper might contain a proportion of "cuttings of Irish longcloth," but it is extremely unlikely that it would be made entirely from this strong, high-class material. It is hardly necessary for a postage stamp to possess the strength of a bank-note. It may be mentioned here that the "G V R repeated" paper, upon which the new British George V 1d. and other values are printed, gives one the impression of containing less strong material than the old "Crown" paper, and although the fibre seems to have been left longer, post office people remarked upon the perforations being easier to sever. It is also more glazed.

Colours used in the production of White Paper, p. 30, footnote.—A prism resolves white light into the three primary colours, *red*, *blue*, and *yellow* (and their compounds). The paper-maker takes it the other way. His bleached half-stuff has a *yellow* tinge, he adds a little *blue* and *pink* (or *red*) to the pulp in the beater (as noted by Major Evans in "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," p. 45), and gets an approach to white. Very different shades of white paper, or cream, as it is called in the trade, are obtained from the same materials, by varying the proportions of *blue* and *pink*. It is quite exceptional to use the *blue* alone, although it probably was used without the *pink* in the first instance, as illustrated by the story of Mrs. Buttonshaw. Ultramarine (which is not an aniline colour) is the blue most largely used in tinting for whites in British, and, I believe, in European mills. Aniline pink is more generally used than aniline blue, but for the best British papers a compound of cochineal is employed.

The Vatman at Work, p. 31.—"He shakes the mould" *both ways*, first backwards and forwards, and then sideways. This makes the strength approxi-

* Since these notes were written Roughway Mills have been purchased by Messrs. Carrington, who are carrying on the business as "The Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd."

mately equal both ways of the sheet, and also has an influence upon the expansion and contraction, which is more nearly equal in both directions in hand-made than in machine-made paper. It should be noted that hand-made paper being hung up to dry has its own natural shrinkage both ways.

Sizing the Paper, p. 31.—After the sheets are sized and pressed in a hydraulic press, they are again hung up to dry in a loft for some days. The very highest class of British machine-made papers are also sized in sheets and dried in this way, whilst in the United States, paper so manufactured almost entirely takes the place of hand-made.

A Notable Advantage Possessed by the Machine-maker.—Some comparison has been made between hand- and machine-made paper, and the subject will be referred to again. I should therefore mention the advantage possessed by the machine-maker in having mechanical suction to draw out the water. This enables him to conserve the strength of his material by slower preparation in the beaters, and perhaps to use more new cotton and linen cuttings than is possible for hand-made. The vatman, having no suction-boxes, must have pulp which will part with the water freely. Some of the strongest paper the writer has seen was machine-made.

The Fourdrinier Machine, Q, p. 32.—The statement is made both with regard to the hand-making and the machine, that the shake assists the water to pass through the wire-cloth. I cannot speak from practical experience of hand-making, but with regard to the machine this certainly seems to me to be wrong. If a machine-man could be observed altering the speed of his shake, which he can do independently of the speed of the machine, it would be seen at once that with a quicker shake less water passes through the wire-cloth by gravitation, more being carried forward to the dandy-roll and the suction-boxes, and that with a slower shake the reverse is the case.

Par. S, p. 33.—There are two pairs of pressing or "press" rolls, as they are called, and there are two endless felts, one to each pair of press-rolls; the first press, or "wet" felt, being porous like a blanket, whilst the second press is a close solid felt more like that used as a floor covering. There are also additional endless felts on the drying cylinders.

Sizing and Drying Apparatus, p. 34.—The first illustration is the type of air-drying machine almost universally used now, usually with forty to sixty drums, the gable of the roof being across the machine, not lengthways, as shown in the illustration.

Glazing Paper, p. 34.*—It is difficult to describe the glazing of both engine sized and tub-sized papers in a short paragraph; but tub-sized papers, when dried on an air-drying machine, are usually glazed with a super-calender when a low or medium glaze is

desired. The highest finish is obtained on a tub-sized paper in sheets, with zinc plates, precisely as hand-made paper is glazed. It is chiefly engine-sized papers which are glazed with the metal rollers, as seen in the photo of Croxley paper machines on p. 33.

The Susceptibility of Paper to Variation, p. 78.—I should like to emphasize this. Even when due care is exercised variation in weight and shade is sometimes inevitable. Fresh pulp emptied into the beaters may be thicker or thinner, or it may part with the water more freely, leaving the dandy-roll too dry and causing a poor watermark. All this can be regulated by the machine-man, but with a machine running at, say, eighty feet a minute, it is obvious some paper must be made, before this can be accomplished, which is thicker or thinner, or has a poor watermark. More time is taken to bring up a shade which proves too low; whilst when a shade is too high little can be done until more pulp is emptied. The percentage of machine-made paper off weight is, however, immeasurably less than in the case of hand-made.

The Expansion and Contraction and Strength of Paper, p. 77.—The shake on the paper-machine, being only from side to side, is largely responsible for the majority of the fibres being disposed parallel with the length way of the machine. While it is undoubtedly a fact that the fibres expand and contract more in diameter than in length, the drag or tension on the paper the whole length of the machine (without which it would wrinkle) can hardly be ignored. By this means elasticity would seem to be largely taken out of it in that direction.

Owing to the disposition of the fibres, machine-made paper is 40 per cent stronger the "length way," in spite of the tension to which it has been subjected, than across the machine. The elasticity, however, is 100 per cent greater the "cross way" than the length way. Paper is stretched on the paper-machine 5 or 6 per cent the length way by the tension; while it shrinks about 4 per cent across. This is proved by names or other devices on the dandy roll.

Machine-made paper will be found to tear very differently across the machine from the length way; but much less difference will be observed in hand-made, in which the fibres are disposed more equally in both directions.

The fact that machine-made paper is stronger the length way of the machine is, of course, the reason why perforations which run across the machine are more difficult to sever than those which run the length way. The alteration of our British perforation from 14 to 15 in the cross direction is an attempt to equalize matters. The perforations in our early line-engraved stamps, printed on hand-made paper, should be about as easy to sever horizontally as vertically.

Machine-made paper may be relied upon to expand and contract much more across the machine than the length way, such expansion and contraction being fairly regular. The expansion and contraction of hand-made paper, although more nearly equal both ways than paper made on the machine, is, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. inform me, very irregular in all directions.

* Plate-glazing is now used as superior to calendering in the production of many stamps, and has this additional advantage, viz. the cut and gummed sheets, being glazed between smooth flat plates, remain flat in the stack whence they are fed into the press; there is not the inconvenience and waste formerly resulting from curling when printing on gummed paper. I may add that plate-glazing has a tendency to lessen the visibility of watermark devices in stamps.—F. J. M.

Largely owing to prolonged beating, thin, strong papers like that used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. for the first issues of the British South Africa Company, shrink more than rag papers of medium thickness, while esparto papers shrink less.

A simple experiment will show which way paper has been made on the paper-machine. Cut a disc from a sheet of paper—the size of a five-shilling piece will do—and wet one side. It will then curl up and the way of the tunnel is the length way of the machine.

The Presence of Iron in Paper Pulp, p. 80.—It is very questionable whether the invention referred to was ever put to much practical use.*

Cowan Paper, p. 127.—This paper is made at Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, near Edinburgh, by Messrs. A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd. The address given is that of the firm's London warehouse.

Granite Paper, p. 127.—It would only be necessary to add about 2 per cent of coloured material to the beaters to produce the coloured fibres in the kind of granite paper used for stamps. It may be either dyed half-stuff or coloured material which has not been bleached.

Laid Paper, p. 128.—After going exhaustively into the question, I do not think the statement that "it is often possible for the paper expert to tell by means of the laid lines and tying wires the size of sheet from which a smaller piece has been cut," has any general application, although it might possibly apply to some particular mill. Finer laids, with more laid lines to the inch, are more suitable for thin sheets, and wider laids, with less laid lines to the inch, for heavier papers. The fact that if nineteen laid lines to the inch are desired in the paper twenty must be ordered in the dandy roll is a good illustration of the stretch on the paper-machine; nineteen or twenty to the inch in the paper are, perhaps, those most generally used. The laid lines in an ordinary laid dandy roll run, of course, across the paper-machine.

Manilla, p. 128.—A manilla is not necessarily a "light"† paper. A manilla cartridge for tie-on labels is very thick.

Quadrillé, p. 153.—The pattern on the quadrillé paper used for the stamps of Djibouti and Obock is not watermarked, but impressed after the paper is made, being, like the names, etc., one sometimes sees, an imitation watermark.

Wove, p. 154.—It is interesting to note that the length way of the illustration, i.e. across the magazine page, from side to side, is the length way of the paper, as made on the paper-machine. The interstices in some paper, such as that used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. for the 1896 issue of the British South Africa Co., show very plainly, when the stamp is looked through from the back with a glass, how the paper has been made on the machine. These stamps are not all one way of the paper, and the varieties

are as interesting to me as if with normal or sideways watermark.

The British Colonial papers, "Crown CC" and "Crown CA," single and multiple, and the British papers, "Crown" and new "GVR," are all made so that the length way of a stamp of the ordinary shape has been made the length way of the machine. Recent Canadian and United States stamps are the same way, as also are, probably, those of the majority of foreign countries. It seems reasonable to print the longest way of the stamp the way of the paper in which the shrinkage is least, and in which the perforations are the easiest to sever. The practice is, however, not at all universal. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' stamps, for instance, will very frequently be found the other way of the paper.

The Curl of Stamps.—Most stamp collectors will have noticed how unused stamps curl up in a dry atmosphere. The reason of course is that the gum contracts more than the paper. The point I wish to mention, however, is that the stamp curls the way the paper expands and contracts most readily, viz. across the paper-machine. When an unused stamp, exposed to dry air, curls in the form of an arch, the span of the arch is across the paper-machine and the tunnel the lengthway. The same applies to stamp hinges.

The Visibility of Watermarks, p. 176.—Although of much interest to stamp collectors, the variety of possible causes of indistinct watermarks makes the subject by no means simple. To obtain a distinct watermark, it is essential that the pulp should be suitably prepared in the beating engine, and that sufficient water should be brought forward to the dandy roll on the paper-machine. The nature of the material used has also a great influence. Perhaps these are the three main factors. Then watermarks may sometimes be much obliterated by the couch rolls, be made fainter by raising the dandy roll and also be much obliterated in the glazing.

The Material.—Linen and cotton, wood, esparto, and straw are not all alike favourable to showing the watermark. Linen and cotton might be again subdivided into new cuttings and old rags, and different kinds of wood digested by the acid or the alkali process give very different pulps.

Preparation of the Pulp.—Pulp which would be technically termed very "wet" does not usually show the watermark well, especially if it contains a goodly proportion of new material and the fibre be left long. Mr. Melville's statement that "a poorly marked watermark is sometimes due to the paper being too wet when passing the dandy roll" is probably due to the technical term "wet" being confused with the ordinary meaning of the word. On the other hand, if the pulp was so "free" that the machine-man was unable to bring sufficient water up to the dandy roll a poor watermark would result from a diametrically opposite cause. (See previous note under Digestion of Rags into Pulp.)

Amount of Water mixed with the Pulp when passing the Dandy Roll.—A wove paper is partly formed by the dandy roll, and the machine-man's

* The "invention" was mentioned as having a bearing upon Mr. Warren De La Rue's letter, p. 79, and also as showing the efforts of paper-makers to control the lay of the fibres so as to minimize the unequal expansion and contraction of paper; as to its failure to realize either of its objects in actual practice I was in no doubt.—F. J. M.

† But we believe that "light" referred to the weight of the paper, not to its thickness.—Ed. M. J.

primary object is to regulate the amount of water to a nicety, so that he gets an even-looking sheet (the watermark is not usually the first consideration). This he does by turning more or less water on the machine with the pulp, or by regulating the amount of water drawn from the pulp by the first suction-box. If the pulp reaches the dandy roll too dry and solid, it will be readily understood that the devices on the dandy roll will not penetrate so far into it, and the watermark will be poor. The paper, too, will have a "cloudy" appearance when looked through. On the other hand, if the pulp reaches the dandy roll mixed with too much water, the paper will be formed into little ripples lying across the web (technically called crushed), and the tendency will be for the watermark to be deep.

Watermark Obliterated by Couch Rolls, p. 33. R. and O.—Paper being made from certain kinds of pulp is liable to have the watermark more or less obliterated by the pressure of the couch rolls, especially if the water is not well drawn out by the second suction box. This would not be likely to occur with some of the new paper-machines, in which one suction roll is substituted for the two couch rolls.

Raising Dandy Roll to make Watermark Fainter.—Stamp paper will not be made on a very wide machine, and I have not usually found the full weight of the dandy roll too much. If, however, there was only sufficient water being brought up to the dandy roll to make a nice sheet and the watermark was deeper than was desired, it might be made rather more shallow by taking some of the weight of the dandy roll off the paper. But it must be remembered that the body of the dandy roll from which the watermark devices project must press on and help to form the paper. I should not feel disposed to lay much stress on the regulation of the dandy roll as a cause of watermarks being too faint.

Watermarks Obliterated in the Glazing.—If plate-glazing is carried beyond a certain limit, or if the paper is not sufficiently dry, the watermarks may be much obliterated. The single-sheet calenders, too, so much used on the Continent, very frequently have this effect.

Watermarks for Surface Printing or Lithography.—I do not think a very deep watermark is desired for either of these processes, as it is liable to show on the face of the stamp, and I have reason to think that paper deeply watermarked has been reserved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for line-engraved series.

To Sum up.—The visibility of watermarks depends, first, upon the pulp, and second, upon the paper-

machine man. The appearance of the paper may be much altered temporarily, and watermarks may be either faint or deep temporarily, owing to pulp emptied from the beaters varying from that which is being worked. Unsuitable pulp might cause a poor watermark for a lengthy period.

Watermarks are, of course, much easier to see before the stamps are printed. Some issues may show the watermark poorly because the paper-maker has not realized this. Forgetful or indifferent postal authorities may not have mentioned the point. Again, special features may have been insisted upon which have made a good watermark very difficult to get, or exigencies of price may have affected the material used. Lastly, watermarks may be rendered indistinct by the glazing.

One Other Point of Interest about Watermarks.—They do not appear in the paper in exact facsimile of the devices on the dandy roll, owing to the stretch and shrinkage of the paper on the paper-machine, already referred to. Careful measurement has convinced me that the multiple rosettes of Papua, etc., described in Gibbons' Catalogue as of "elliptical outline" are not elliptical on the dandy roll. The 5 or 6 per cent stretch the length way of the machine, and the 4 per cent shrinkage across, just about make the 10 per cent difference which I find measuring across the rosettes vertically and horizontally.* The difference in the spacing is 20 per cent, so there is some intentional difference here.

The Sizing of Stamp Paper.—In conclusion, I may mention that both tub-sized and engine-sized papers have been largely used for stamps. The paper used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., for instance, for the 1890-1 issues of the B.S.A. Co. and for the B.E.A. Co., is hard, tub-sized with gelatine, as also is the New Zealand paper, which was made by the Basted Mills Co.; while that used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. for the 1895 and 1896 issues of the B.S.A. Co. I take to be engine-sized only: i.e. sized by adding rosin, size, and alum to the pulp in the beating engines. The same applies to the paper used by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for this and other countries. The paper used for our British stamps, and for the Crown Colonies, is not very hard sized, and after being gummed it is difficult to say whether it is lightly tub-sized or merely sized in the pulp. I should say that most (but not all) tub-sized paper is engine-sized a little first in the pulp.

* This point, as Mr. Town explains it, appears to be so reasonable and simple a solution to the puzzle of the rosettes which has long disturbed specialists in Papuan stamps, that the only wonder is that the mystery was not cleared up long ago.—F. J. M.



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.

Australian Commonwealth.—The much-discussed ½d. and 1d. stamps have at last come to hand. It will be remembered that in our issue of June last, we reproduced an essay of this with certain criticisms. Slight modifications have been made in the actual stamp, the turnip having disappeared, and the general result is no worse than had been anticipated. Whatever their artistic shortcomings, their working power is well worth the money, but it may prove rather disconcerting to business men arriving at their offices of a morning to find their mail bedecked with green and red kangaroos! "Who were you with last night?"



JAN., 1913. Type 1. Watermark Type 2. Perf. 11½ × 12.
½d., green.
1d., carmine.

Bahamas.—We learn that of the recently issued King George set, the 4d., 6d., and 1s. are already obsolete, having been replaced by stamps of the same type but printed in the colours of the colonial colour scheme.

- 4d., red on yellow (?).
- 6d., dull purple.
- 1s., black on green.

East Africa and Uganda.—We have seen the rupee values of the King George issue up to 10 r.

- 1 r., black on green, C.
- 2 r., " and red on blue, C.
- 3 r., green and violet, "
- 4 r., " red on yellow, C.
- 5 r., dull purple and blue, C.
- 10 r., green and red on green, C.

Indian Native States.—*Kishengarh.*—We have received a curiously produced provisional stamp of 2 annas. The sheet consists of 20 stamps in four rows of five; each row is *ble-bêche* in respect to that immediately above or below it. The process used is lithography, and the stone is made up of ten transfers twice applied from what appears to be a half-tone process block. The stamps are divided by lines of rouletting gauging about 9½.



1913. Lithographed on thin wove paper. Rouletted 9½.
58½ a., deep violet.

Soruth.—Two provisionals have appeared surcharged "3 pies" and "1 anna" with native inscription to match.

- On yellowish wove paper.
3 p. on 1 a., emerald.
- On white laid paper.
1 a. on 4 a., carmine.

Jamaica.—We have seen the 1d. in the new Georgian type.

Queensland.—A correspondent sends us some interesting information regarding the perforation of the current issue. It appears that our listing of No. 248 as "perf. 12½ × 11" is incorrect. This was a provisional comb made by the Government printer, and gauged nominally 13 (actually 12½) at top and bottom, the sides varying 11½, 11, 12, 12½, in that order, either from the top or bottom of the sheet; one row each of 11½, 11, 12, and the balance 12½. The stamps that have been so treated are ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. We are told that the 1d. is not so uncommon, but the other values are rare with this perforation.

St. Vincent.—We illustrate the type of the four values reported last month. The whole set, except the 4d., has reached us, and is as follows:—



Type 19.
½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., grey.
2½d., blue.
3d., purple on yellow.
4d., red on yellow.
6d., purple.
1s., black on green.
Type 18 (centre in first colour).
2s., blue and purple.
5s., carmine and myrtle-green.
1s., mauve and black.

South Australia.—*The Australian Philatelist* records the issue of the 5s. on Crown over A paper.

Victoria.—*The Australian Philatelist* notes the discovery of the current 4d. with the perforation compound of 12 × 12½ with 11.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria.—According to a newspaper cutting sent us by Dr. A. D. Jenny, of Vienna, the Ministry of Commerce has issued a notice regarding the alteration of the postage stamps from 1 to 35 heller, the discontinuation of the 50 h., and the creation of a 72 h. value. The lower values are to be issued on unsurfaced paper, and the following colour changes made:—

- 6 h., yellow to pale brown.
- 10 h., claret to carmine.

The 72 h. will be of the same type as the present 50 h., in brown.

Hungary.—A new value, 16 filler, has been added to the current set. We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for our first news of this stamp.

- 16 f., deep blue-green.

Belgium.—The 2 fr. stamps have been issued, in the redrawn, large head type.

- 2 fr., violet

Bolivia.—*Champion's Bulletin Mensuel* for January lists a new engraved set of postage stamps, of which the 8 c.,

50 c., and 1 b. are new types, the types of the 1901-4 set being used for the remaining values in different colours.

1912. Types 19 to 24 and new types.

- 1 c., carmine.
- 2 c., vermilion.
- 3 c., green.
- 8 c., yellow.
- 10 c., grey-violet.
- 20 c., lilac and purple.
- 50 c., violet.
- 1 b., blue-grey.
- 2 b., black.

Chili.—A new value, 14 c., is added to the current issue in the same type and colours as the 12 c., which it apparently replaces.

- 14 c., black and carmine.

Dominican Republic.—The *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the addition to the Official series of a 1 c. value.

- 1 c., black and green.

Egypt.—A correspondent has sent us some information respecting a projected new issue of stamps for this country. The Postal Administration has placed an order with Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for an issue of stamps to be put into circulation this year. There will be nine values with different views as follows:—

1 millieme . . .	Nile boats.
2 " . . .	The Goddess "Hathor."
3 " . . .	Temple of Luxor.
4 " . . .	A view of Fayoum.
5 " . . .	The Sphinx.
10 " . . .	Colosus of Memnon.
20 " . . .	Portico of Karnak.
50 " . . .	The Citadel.
100 " . . .	The Assouan Dam.

The colours will be approximately the same as in this present issue. The list sounds rather like a Thomas Cook and Son tour advertisement, and we shall be very sorry to miss our old friends the Pyramids and Sphinx, now relegated to one value, which have done duty during so many long years.

Greece.—We learn that the three Postal Union values of the current issue, 5 l., 10 l., and 25 l., are now being produced by lithography.

1913. Lithographed. Types as before.

- 5 l., green.
- 10 l., carmine.
- 25 l., ultramarine.

Occupation of Lemnos.—We have received a supply of the Greek stamps overprinted for this island.

ΔΗΜΝΟΣ

Engraved stamps of Greece, Types 28 to 30 and 14, overprinted with Type 1. (a) in black.

28	1 l., green.
	a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.
29	2 l., carmine.
	a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.
30	3 l., scarlet.
	a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.
25	5 l., green.
	a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.
29	10 l., carmine.
	a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.
	b. Double.
20 l., lilac.	
	a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.
14	20 l., mauve.
	a. Inverted.

Same type, lithographed, overprinted in red (R), and in black (B).

- 5 l., green (R).
- a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.
- 5 l., green (B).
- a. ΔΗΜΝΟΣ.

Occupation of Macedonia.—We have received some further varieties of the provisionals listed last month. A third printing on the 1 l. (which shows a shade of yellowish green) gives us a variety reading ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ for ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ; and a further printing of the 10 l. also

shows this variety. Our list of last month should be continued as follows:—

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ
ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ

33

Type 14 overprinted with Type 33, in black.

- 20 l., mauve.
- a. ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ.

Types 28, 29, and 30, line-engraved, similarly overprinted, in red.

- 1 l., green.
- a. ΕΛΛΗΝ ΚΗ.
- 5 l., green.
- a. ΕΛΛΗΝ ΚΗ.
- 20 l., lilac.
- a. ΕΛΛΗΝ ΚΗ.

Types as before, but lithographed, similarly overprinted.

- (a) In black.
- 5 l., green.
- a. ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ.
- 10 l., carmine.
- 25 l., ultramarine.
- (b) In red.
- 5 l., green.
- a. ΕΛΛΗΝ ΚΗ.
- 25 l., ultramarine.

Occupation of Mytilene.—It appears that before a supply of Greek stamps could be sent to Mytilene, certain values of the current Turkish issue were overprinted "Ελληνική Κατοχή Μυτιλήνης" (Greek occupation of Mytilene).

Ελληνική
Κατοχή
Μυτιλήνης

Stamps of Turkey, Type 28, overprinted with Type 1, in black.

- 2 paras, olive-green.
- 5 " brown-ochre.
- 10 " green (Plate II).
- 20 " rose-carmine (Plate II).
- 1 piast., ultramarine (").
- 5 " slate-purple.

Same stamp overprinted in addition with Type 26 of Turkey, in red.

- 10 paras, green (Plate II).

Occupation of Samos.—We have received the set listed last month with the word "ΕΛΛΑΣ" overprinted in black. The colours have been modified.



ΕΛΛΑΣ

Type 2 overprinted with Type 3, in black.

- 1 l., grey-blue.
- 5 l., green.
- 10 l., rose-pink.
- 25 l., deep blue.
- 50 l., chocolate.
- 1 dr., orange.

We have received a copy of the official decree authorising the map issue, which appears to put them on a satisfactory basis as an authentic issue.

Nicaragua.—For official use a series of stamps has been printed in pale blue from the current Waterlow plates, and overprinted with the word "Oficial" in black. The over-

print on the 35 c. is more widely spaced than on the other values.



70



71



33



34



35

OFICIAL

130

Official Stamps.

1913. Types 70 and 71 (35 c.) overprinted with Type 130, in black.

- 1 c., pale blue.
- 2 c. "
- 3 c. "
- 4 c. "
- 5 c. "
- 6 c. "
- 10 c. "
- 15 c. "
- 20 c. "
- 25 c. "
- 35 c. "
- 50 c. "
- 1 p. "
- 2 p. "
- 5 p. "



36

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



20



21



22



24



26

In connection with the above issue, we have received the following cutting from *Darkest Russia*.

Postage "Patriots."



23



25



27



28



29



30

In connection with the Tercentenary a curious fact may be mentioned. The Postal Department has issued commemorative stamps bearing the effigies of Peter the Great, Catherine II, Alexander II, Alexander III, and Nicholas II. Of late years a special kind of patriotism has developed which makes a point of accentuating its loyalty to the reigning house with a view to gaining notice and reward, and the issue of the new stamps has served as an occasion for a patriotic campaign of this kind. In several towns the officials of the Postal Administration have declared an extraordinary strike, refusing to put the cancelling stamp over the effigies of Imperial personages. The *Russkoye Znamya*, the organ of the Union of the Russian People—a most reactionary political organization composed of the lowest and most ignorant elements of the population—publishes nearly every day letters of protest against the new stamps. I quote one of those letters, as it is highly characteristic. It is addressed by a clergyman, an Archimandrite, to Alexander Ivanovitch Dubrovin, the President of the Union of the Russian People, and runs as follows:—

"Revolted as I am to the very depth of my Black Hundred heart at the Jubilee stamps bearing the portraits of the Emperors, I cannot do anything in my powerless wrath. I shall not be able to write a single letter during the whole year! I cannot even think of sending a letter, and thus becoming an involuntary insulter of his Imperial Majesty, knowing as I do that a post-office clerk will plump with impunity a stamp over the effigy of his person, which is holy to me.

"And then the envelopes with such effigies! Why, they are not preserved, but are thrown away and scattered about anywhere, in the most unclean places, whereas before the festivals a peasant adorns his walls with these portraits, next to the holy images. . . .



31



32

“Alexander Ivanovitch, raise the hue and cry in the *Russkoye Znamiya!* Is it really impossible to do anything? Let them at least withdraw the seven-kopek stamp. The dead are immune to shame; but let them withdraw at least the effigy of our living Sovereign, and save it from being stamped. It is an unprecedented insult which has never been seen before, but which is now being repeated thousands of times a day. They do not stamp the effigies of the monarchs abroad. Why, then, should it only be allowed among us?”

“Alexander Ivanovitch, for the sake of Christ raise your voice, or find some expedient, for it is impossible to endure it for a whole year. . . . Oh, woe to us! We are simple-hearted, and wise after the fact, while the enemy is wily and wicked.”

The loyal protester is rather at fault in his facts in saying that portraits of monarchs in other countries are not disfigured with a cancellation stamp. We should be interested to hear his opinion of the reprehensible practice of buying and selling these holy portraits for filthy pence. Perhaps he would be able to persuade Russian dealers at all events to conserve them in suitably decorative picture frames, safe from wily and wicked collectors' greedy clutches!

Offices in Turkish Empire.—The new set has been surcharged in para and piastre values.

PARA 5 PARA T 38	10 PARA 10 T 39	1 1 PIASTRE T 40
PIAS 1½ TRE T 41	10 10 PIASTRES T 42	30 PIASTRES T 43
50 50 PIASTRES T 44		

T 38	5 paras on	1 kop,	orange.
T 39	10 "	on 2 "	yellow-green.
T 38	15 "	on 3 "	rose-carmine.
"	20 "	on 4 "	ro-e.
T 40	1 piast.	on 10 "	blue.
T 41	1½ "	on 15 "	pale brown.
"	2 "	on 20 "	olive-green.
"	2½ "	on 25 "	chocolate.
"	3½ "	on 35 "	dull green and slate.
T 40	5 "	on 50 "	black and brown.
T 41	7 "	on 70 "	brown and green.
42	10 "	on 1 r.,	deep green.
"	15 "	on 2 r.,	red.
T 43	20 "	on 3 r.,	slate (in red).
T 44	30 "	on 5 r.,	brown.

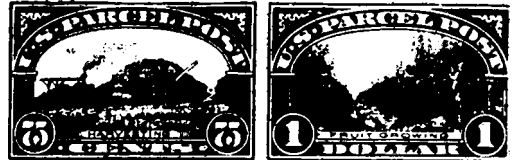
Thibet.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us a series of five stamps which he understands are now in circulation for postage within that country. The stamps are very crudely lithographed on thin native paper of a yellowish tinge, and the design is the "Lion" type already mentioned in a previous number. Judging by the list of values Mr. Wilson gives us, which we publish, the Thibetan coinage must be a most complicated one.



Type 1. *Imperf.*

1	trangka, green	(= 1 a. or 1 kang).
1	"	blue (= 2 a., 1 karga)
1	"	mauve (= 3 a., 1 chegye)
1	"	crimson (= 4 a., 1 sho)
1	"	vermillion (= 6 a., 1 tram).

United States.—We illustrate the 75 c. and \$1 parcel post stamps.



Uruguay.—Two further values have been added to the lithographed set with portrait of General Artigas.

- 1 c., green.
- 4 c., yellow.



Correspondence

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In the January number of the *Journal* I notice that Mr. Emil Tamsen, in his South African Letter, says (on p. 17):—

“Speaking of errors reminds me that the Transvaal 1d., red, with Cape watermark (No. 579 of Gibbons Catalogue) has not been accounted for as yet. Nobody seems to know when it was issued or whether more than one sheet ever existed.”

As regards the printing of the sheet and how or why the wrong paper was used, I suppose that nothing is known, or at least nothing that is likely to be divulged, but I discovered certain facts connected with this stamp, and stated them at a meeting of the Herts Philatelic Society on January 19th, 1909, (*vide* the *Monthly Report* of that Society of February, 1909). These facts I will restate here with your permission, as they do not seem to be generally known:—

In December, 1908, Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, was good enough to let me look through a lot of over five thousand of these Transvaal stamps, and I found two copies of the error

in question, one of which Mr. Brown had, the other is, owing to his generosity, now in my collection.

The first I found was postmarked "Johannesburg Oct., 1907" (the date was not on the stamp, so far as the day of the month is concerned), and the watermark (cabled anchor) was very much out of centre. This stamp, I believe, found its way to 391 Strand. The copy that I possess has enough of the postmark to make it almost certain that it was also posted at Johannesburg, but there is no part of the date showing. The watermark, however, is very little out of centre.

With regard to the question of watermark, I am not sure if the Cape stamps are printed from plates made up in the same way as are the Transvaal plates. If they are not, this may cause the watermark to fall irregularly on the Transvaal stamps, but if the plates are of the same form, I think that the following facts may be safely assumed:—

- (i) That the error was issued in or about October, 1907.
- (ii) That it was issued at Johannesburg.
- (iii) That at least two sheets were printed on the wrong paper.

I may remark that practically all the stamps of the five thousand I examined were used in 1906 or 1907.

I trust that you will not consider that this letter is too long to insert, but this error is a very interesting one, and these remarks of mine may be useful to those who possess or desire to possess the stamp.

Yours very truly,
HERBERT G. WATSON.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DUTCH POSTMARKS.

DEAR SIR,—In the course of your review of Mr. Leavy's book on Dutch stamps in the "Notes and Queries" section of the January number of the *Monthly Journal* (p. 19) you ask, on behalf of a correspondent, for some information as to the postmarks found on Dutch stamps. It is, of course, impossible to discuss Dutch postmarks at all adequately in the space of a letter; but the following points (for the accuracy of which I can vouch, after studying Dutch stamps for some years) may be useful.

I. There is an excellent study of Dutch postmarks in existence, viz.: "De Afstempeligen op de Postzegels van Nederland," published by Schreuders and Co., at The Hague, in 1897, for 1 florin 50 cents. This book, however, is now out of print and only obtainable at a high premium on the published price. It contains about fifty pages of text and twelve full-page plates, illustrating the various postmarks. At the end is a table showing upon what stamps the various cancellations occur. The book is extremely accurate, and it can easily be mastered by any one with a very slight acquaintance with the Dutch language.

II. Your statement that "in Holland itself the first obliterating mark used was that consisting of the word 'FRANCO' in an oblong frame" is incorrect. That type of cancellation was introduced experimentally in 1856, and, in a modified form, came into general use only in January, 1860. (The first issue of Dutch stamps, of course, was made on January 1st, 1852.) The usual postmark on the first printings of the first issue consisted of the town name in Roman capitals, with figures representing the month and day (but not the year), within a semicircular frame, with "FRANCO" below the chord. This was very soon superseded by a similar postmark, to which were added figures representing the year, and the largest towns were supplied with this type at once. From about 1854 onwards the postmarks had the town name in sans-serif capitals. A rare postmark occasionally found on the early issues is "FRANCO" with no frame in large capital letters (more than one type).

There are a few other early types of cancellation, which survived from the days before the introduction of stamps, and were occasionally used by small out-of-the-way post offices after the issue of stamps, and postmarks intended only for the backs of letters were sometimes used to cancel the stamps. The postmark usually found on the second issue (1864) is the "FRANCO" with frame type, but these stamps may occasionally be found cancelled with the "diamond of dots with numeral in the centre," which is the ordinary postmark on the 1867 issue, though the framed "FRANCO" type is not uncommon on the 1867 stamps; and both these postmarks may be found on most of the values of the 1872-88 issues.

III. Mr. Leavy does not give any authority for his statement with regard to the diamond postmark, that Numbers 143 to 150 inclusive were not used. In the work above

referred to these numbers are all duly allocated to various post offices. Further, the series ends with No. 259 according to the book mentioned above, not with No. 256, as Mr. Leavy states, and there are other slight discrepancies between the lists.

IV. The dotted mark (diamond) is no longer in use, and, in my experience, does not appear on later stamps than the first printings of the "Girl Queen" types. Modern and current Dutch stamps are cancelled with date stamps of the usual form.

V. There are a certain number of special railway and other cancellations to be found on early Dutch stamps, which are duly mentioned in the book above referred to.

VI. It is common knowledge that the "FRANCO" with frame postmark was the ordinary cancellation used on the first issue of the Dutch East Indies, though a type similar to that used in Holland at the same time is often found.

VII. As far as my experience goes the stamps of Holland were not used in the Dutch colonies, but the postage on Colonial letters was paid in cash before the issue of Colonial stamps.

Yours truly,
D. C. GRAY.

To the Editor of "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In "Notes and Queries" in the *Monthly Journal* for January 31st, you ask for information concerning early Dutch and Dutch Indian cancellations. A good illustrated account of the former occurs in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for November 20th, 1911, on page 206, in Mr. Wilkinson's article on the first issue of Holland.

There is a good account of the early cancellations in use in the Dutch Indies in an illustrated article by Mr. Warren in *The Stamp Lover* for March, 1912. You will find that your account is not quite accurate, as the "Franco" mark in an oblong frame was the fourth, not the first cancellation on Dutch stamps, according to Mr. Wilkinson. In the Indies Mr. Warren states that the "Franco" mark was the earliest mark, followed by the Horseshoe mark, though the "Franco" mark continued in use for some months afterwards.

You also make a note to the article on Uruguay as to the method of altering the numerals. This surely must have been made on the stone, as it is easy to erase any part of the design on the stone. This is done by rubbing the surface away with a piece of slate pencil like stone (known as "Bed-of-Ayr" stone, I am told), and then any alteration can be inserted by hand. The fact that the impression which was altered would have been the right upper corner of the stone is in favour of this, as the right side of the stone could most easily be altered without fear of touching the rest of the stone.

There is another explanation as to the absence of cancellations on the Diligencia stamps. Is it not possible that the stamps were not sold to the public, but affixed to the letters by the officials when prepaid? If so, there would be no need for cancellation, as only an official could use one over again, and a check could be kept on this, as the number of letters carried would not tally with the number of stamps used. This is only a suggestion, as none of the notices quoted say that stamps were to be sold to the public.

Yours truly,
E. W. FLOYD.



Philatelic Societies

Diary for March, 1913.

1. JUNIOR.—Brighton Branch Night. 6.o. Auction. 8.o. Display: Some European Stamps, J. Ireland. 8.30. Paper: J. B. Boulton. 9.o. Rare Philatelic Literature, Herbert Clark. (The programme for the evening will be contributed entirely by visiting members from the Brighton Branch.)
3. HULL.—Display: Sudan, G. I. Marshall.
- " LIVERPOOL.—"The British Postal Service," A. Studley. Display: New Zealand and Russia.
- " SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH.—Paper and Display: Barbados and Ceylon, J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
5. BATH.—Auction.
- " JUNIOR OF SCOTLAND.—Display with Notes: Malta and Gibraltar, D. Sloan.
- " NORTHAMPTON.—Paper and Display: Norway and Sweden, W. Nichols.
6. ROYAL.—Display: J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
- " BIRMINGHAM.—Auction (lots to reach Hon. Secretary by February 5th).
- " HUDDERSFIELD.—Display: G. Mellor.
- " NORTH LONDON.—Informal Meeting.
- " NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Paper: "The Use of Exchange Clubs"; and Display: Great Britain, W. Woodthorpe, Vice-President Liverpool Philatelic Society.
7. MANCHESTER.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
10. LIVERPOOL JUNIOR.—Paper and Display: Sweden, J. Tate.
11. CROYDON.—7.0 p.m. Odds and Ends, F. G. Bing. 8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: Argentina, W. G. Walder.
12. CITY OF LONDON.—Display with Notes: English, medium to later issues, with Officials, J. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Display: Forgeries and Reprints, A. J. Sefi.
13. DERRY.—Annual Dinner and Smoker (provisional date).
- " INTERNATIONAL.—Display: Generalia, Wilmot Corfield.
- " JUNIOR (Brighton).—Display: Pence Issues of Ceylon, A. Ashby. Country for study: Brazil.
14. MANCHESTER.—Japan with Notes, F. J. Peplow.
15. JUNIOR.—6.o. Bourse. 8.o. Display with Notes: Victoria, M. H. Horsley, J.P.
17. HULL.—Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- " LIVERPOOL.—"Natural History in Philately," W. Shanley. Display: Bavaria and Grenada.
18. HERTS.—Display of the Stamps of the Levant with Paper, the Vice-President (H. L. Hayman).
19. BATH.—North and South Nigeria, Orange River Colony, Sierra Leone, and Zululand, J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- " JUNIOR OF SCOTLAND.—Display: Cape of Good Hope, J. R. Donaldson.
- " SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH.—Paper and Display: Roumania, J. H. Korner.
20. NORTH LONDON.—Display by Mrs. Field.
25. CROYDON.—7.0 p.m. Display: H. G. Knight and H. C. Simmons. 8.0 p.m. Paper and Display: Some European Stamps, J. Ireland.
26. LIVERPOOL JUNIOR.—Paper and Display: Uruguay, E. J. Oldham.
27. DERBY.—Paper and Display: Ceylon, G. B. Barington.
- " HUDDERSFIELD.—Display: Dr. Adair.
- " JUNIOR (Brighton).—Display with Notes: Stamps of Great Britain, Herbert Clark. Country for study: Barbados.

27. NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Display by Committee.
28. MANCHESTER.—Egypt, with Notes, J. H. Abbott.
31. LIVERPOOL (SENIOR and JUNIOR).—Display: Italian States on Original Envelopes and Covers, with Notes, A. P. Walker (*Birmingham Philatelic Society*).

The Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Edinburgh.

23rd, 24th, and 25th April, 1913.

Chairman: W. NONFOR, Esq., C.A.
(President Scottish Philatelic Society).

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

THE Executive Committee of the above Congress regret to have to intimate the death of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., recently elected Patron of the Congress to be held in April, 1913, at Edinburgh, and beg to intimate, as a small token of respect to their late Patron, that they do not intend electing a new Patron to fill the vacancy thus created. The Vice-Patrons, who have kindly consented to act for the year, will under the circumstances be called Patrons. To this latter list may be added W. G. C. Kirkwood, Esq., the recently appointed Secretary to the Post Office for Scotland. The Executive Committee would feel greatly obliged by all Societies nominating their Delegates with as little delay as possible. Donations towards the expenses of the Congress are also solicited, and contributions for the Auction Sale should be sent to J. P. Mackenzie, 3A Salisbury Road, Edinburgh. Exhibitors (Scotch) are also requested to send in applications for space for forthcoming exhibition, stating size and number of pages and name of country they propose exhibiting. Papers and matter for discussion at the Congress meetings should also be sent in without delay to enable the Committee to get them arranged for.

The following donations towards expenses have been received:—

	£	s.	d.
Already intimated		8	18 0
South Wales and Monmouthshire P.S.		1	1 0
Bristol and Clifton P.S.		1	1 0
North of England P.S.		1	1 0
Philatelic Literature Society		1	1 0
Scottish Philatelic Society. Junior Branch	2	2	0
W. Scott, Esq.		1	1 0
W. J. Cochrane, Esq.		0	10 6
London Philatelic Club		0	10 6
Manchester Junior P.S.		0	10 6
Fiscal Stamp Exchange		0	10 6
Leicester P.S.		0	10 0
F. Maloney, Esq.		0	5 0
	£19	2	0

The Society of Stamp Collectors.

President: PERCY C. BISHOP.

Vice-Presidents: Leonard S. Goldsmith and Ernest H. Robinson. Council (in addition to the above): Douglas B. Armstrong, J. Blakoe, F. J. Comper, C. W. Deacon, and F. Hugh Vallancey. General Secretary's offices for all communications: 22 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

THIS Society is undergoing reorganization and reconstitution. The Council is now redrafting the Rules of the Society, which it is hoped will be ready for publication in No. 2 (the March issue) of *The World of Stamps*, the Society's monthly report. A small interim subscription of 1s. is being charged for membership from now until October 15th next, when a new financial year begins. It is desired to emphasize the fact that the Society of Stamp Collectors, as its name implies, is for amateur philatelists only.

The Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

NOV. 1ST, 1911, TO OCT. 31ST, 1912.

1912.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 31st.	Commission Account		7	6
	General Expenses, Postage, Stationery, etc.		9	4
	Salaries	26	0	0
	Special Purposes and Southend Case Expenses	34	7	11
	Balance forward		9	3
		<u>£79</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
1912.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 31st.	Balance of 1910-11 Account brought forward		36	2
	Subscriptions		43	1
		<u>£79</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

NOV. 1ST, 1911, TO OCT. 31ST, 1912.

1912.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 31st.	Balance of P. and L. Account brought forward		9	3
	Sundry Creditors: S.C.F.		8	15
	Pemberton		3	10
	Unapportioned		10	0
		<u>£31</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
1912.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 31st.	Cash at Bank		24	5
	Cash in hand		7	4
		<u>£31</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>

I have examined the books relating to the above statement, and find it to be in accordance with same and correct.

J. S. TELFER, *Hon. Secretary.*

W. B. KIRKPATRICK, *Auditor.*

W. HADLOW, *Director.*

F. H. OLIVER, *Director.*

Bath Philatelic Society.

President: B. D. POPE.

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

THE fourth meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on November 6th, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there were fifteen members present.

Two new members were elected, Mr. Charles R. Wainwright, J.P., and Mr. W. A. Gunner.

Mr. F. G. Warwick gave an interesting account of his visit to the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

Mr. G. B. Caple read a very able paper on "The Stamps of Austria," giving a display of Austria, Austrian Italy, Austrian Levant, Hungary, and Bosnia.

Mr. H. A. Ekins also gave a very fine display of the stamps of Canada.

THE fifth meeting of the session was held at the Church Institute on November 20th. The ladies' meeting was held at 4 p.m. and the gentlemen's meeting at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. B. D. Pope occupied the chair, and there were ten members present.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Mr. D. Field had kindly presented to the Library a book on *King Edward VII Land*.

The business of the evening was a paper and display by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., "The Stamps of British Bechuanaland, B.C.A., and Nyasaland, B.E.A., and Uganda, B.S.A., and Rhodesia."

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

President: F. J. MELVILLE.

Chairman: W. MRAD.

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

AT the meeting held in the Royal Pavilion on October 24th Mr. D. J. Gadsby was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. J. H. Daniels exhibited a portion of his collection of the Duplex postmarks of England and Wales.

The Society passed the rest of the evening in the study of the stamps of Newfoundland and India. Collections of the former colony were shown by Mr. J. C. Dallimore and Mr. C. J. Smith; India, by Mr. J. Ireland, Mr. L. Mennich, and Mr. Cheesman.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held on December 12th at the Royal Pavilion, the Rev. H. C. Bond in the chair. Owing to recent bereavement, Baron Anthony de Worms was unable to give his display of Great Britain, much to the regret of the members. Mr. J. Ireland showed his collection of Great Britain and the Colonial issues, India and the West Indies only being omitted for lack of time.

North of England Philatelic Society.

NOVEMBER 21ST was the Junior Night, when members and schoolboys mustered in good numbers.

The President, Mr. W. J. Cochrane, gave a short and very interesting address to the boys on "How to Collect, and What to Collect," and passed round some sheets showing how stamps should not be mounted, and illustrating various philatelic terms. Two members came forward with prizes for the two best essays from the boys present on "Why I am a Stamp Collector?"

ON December 5th, Mr. Geo. B. Bainbridge displayed his collection of the "Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," which showed many rare additions since the Society last saw these stamps in 1910.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: N. WELSFORD.
P.O. Box 588, Durban, Natal.

A MEETING was held at the Y.M.C.A., Durban, on January 23rd, 1913. Mr. J. Chamberlain, President, in the chair, and ten members present.

The election of Mr. R. G. Archibald, Umzinto, was confirmed, and the following were proposed for membership by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by Mr. J. Chamberlain:—

Mr. J. R. Bayley, Ladysmith.

Mr. G. C. Herbert, Durban.

A donation of £5 to the Exhibition funds from Mr. C. A. MacDonald was acknowledged with thanks.

The Society of Stamp Collectors, Hamburg Branch, wrote requesting the Society to join the Committee of Honour of their stamp exhibition to be held during February. The Secretary was directed to thank the Hamburg Society for the honour, and to accept the same.

Considerable discussion took place on the question—

"Is Specialism Going too Far?"

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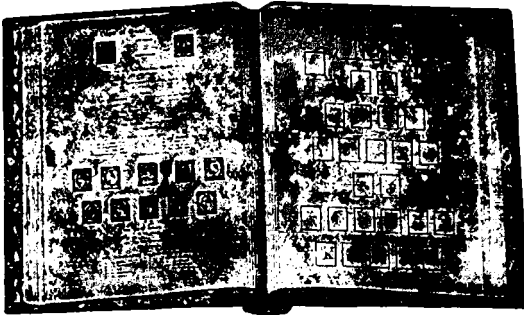
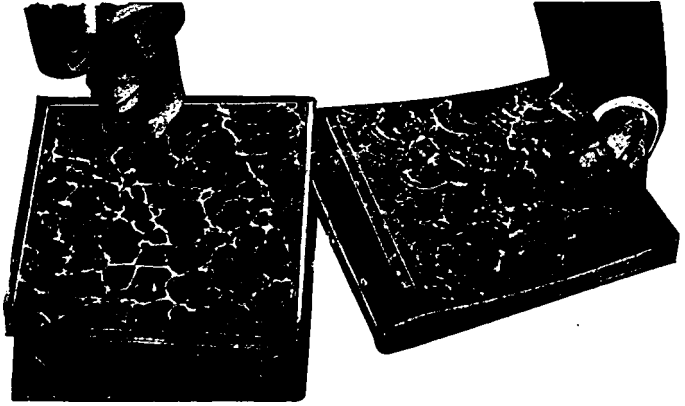
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