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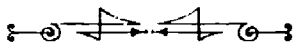
Philatelic Journal

OF GREAT BRITAIN,

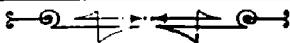
AND

Philatelic Review of Reviews,

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union



VOL. X.



JANUARY--DECEMBER, 1900.

LONDON :—

KIRKPATRICK AND PEMBERTON,

229, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

1901.

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P R E F A C E.

Our readers will judge best whether we have attained in this, the tenth volume of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the high standard which we set ourselves in the opening number. We have received some of their judgments, and these have mostly been encouraging. But a far wider judgment is given to us, we are happy to say, by the large demand which the philatelic world has made for our next volume.

The year which closes the nineteenth century has seen the British Empire plunged in a strenuous war, which, unfortunate though it be, has given to Philately several series of most interesting stamps, and in the case of the Mafeking Siege issue, has aroused one of the keenest controversies which collectors have been engaged in for many years.

The large and extended interest awakened among all classes in these stamps has brought about a remarkable revival of stamp collecting. Those who have acquired the war issues as mementos have been drawn in by the fascinations of Philately altogether, so that we may say, with safety, that the philatelic world is vastly broader now than it was when this volume was begun. With the certainty of this knowledge, we shall begin the new century with great confidence in the future.

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,

LONDON.



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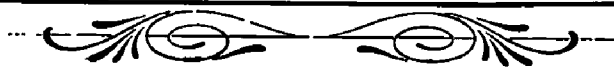
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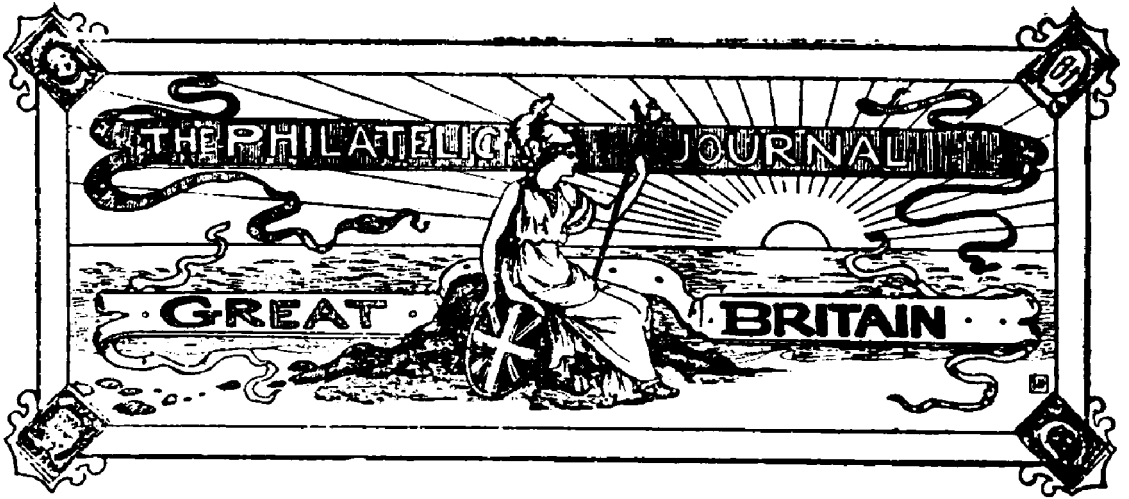
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JANUARY 10, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 1. -MR. GEO. B. DUERST.

MR. GEO. B. DUERST, the subject of our sketch this month, is a special favourite with readers of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and for a very good reason—he has occupied the position of friend, philosopher, and guide to all of them for two years. We are therefore sure that everybody will be pleased to see the photograph of the late editor adorning this page.

Mr. Duerst is only 38, but commenced collecting stamps at the tender age of seven. Copy-books, as has been so often the case with others, received his first treasures, and as the pages began to be filled they attracted the attention of his father, who burned the lot, as he thought it waste of time to collect. After this he formed several other collections, which all met with a like fate. Sticking to it however, he had in 1880 a good collection, for those days, comprising everything but postcards and postal stationery. It was in 1891 that he commenced specializing in several European countries, and since that time he has amassed a fine collection, but if he has one particular mania, it is Roumania. Though he had written short articles before, it was a long treatise on the stamps of Roumania written in collaboration with his friend Mr. W. D. Leck-

ton, which appeared in this journal in 1895, that first brought Mr. Duerst to the front as a philatelic writer. This was followed by articles on Egypt and Alsace Lorraine, which appeared in the *Record*. Then in 1897 he was appointed editor of the *P. J. G. B.*, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate here all the good work he has done for its pages.

The Manchester Philatelic Society is to be congratulated on having such an energetic and capable philatelist on its committee. He was one of the first to recognise the importance of the study of obliterations in addition to, and not subsequent to, the study of stamps. He is an accomplished linguist, and has travelled a great deal, and so he has friends and correspondents literally in every part of the globe. One of his achievements was the founding of the Hanover Philatelic Society. It will easily be seen from the few particulars we have given that Mr. Duerst is a genuine, thorough-going philatelist of the old school, of which unfortunately the present generation of collectors contains too few examples, and it must be with regret that readers



MR. GEO. B. DUERST.

of this journal find him relinquishing the task of editorship, which he was obliged to do through pressure of other work.

In concluding these remarks we may venture to hope that we shall see in the future many more of those carefully and accurately written articles with which this old collector has familiarised us.

The Position of Philately To-day.

By H. WILFRED PLUMRIDGE, A.A.I.

The new Proprietors of the *P.J.G.B.* have requested me to contribute something to the first number published under their auspices, and as I firmly believe that stamp papers run by responsible philatelists have played a very important part in raising what was our hobby, into what is very like a science on the firm basis it now occupies, it gives me very great pleasure to accede to their request.

I am of opinion that both collectors and dealers alike should subscribe to all the important journals connected with the study of Philately. The cost is really trifling, while each subscriber has the satisfaction of being *au fait* with every movement in the world of stamp collectors and stamp traders. A few years ago I subscribed among other papers to the "*L'Echo de la Timbrologie*" and once, while casually glancing through the columns devoted to advertisers I was surprised to see that several mint old English stamps were listed therein at ridiculously low rates. I at once communicated with the firm offering the bargain and was delighted with the business that resulted, for not only did I keep for myself many stamps I particularly wanted, but even after doing that, I sold the remainder at more than double the sum I had paid for the entire purchase. In this instance the benefit I derived from being a subscriber to a paper was of an essentially pecuniary character. Besides this, a careful perusal of some of the exhaustive articles on the stamps of intricate countries, written by men who thoroughly understand their subjects, reveals to the painstaking student what may almost be termed a "Royal Road" to philatelic lore.

It is really wonderful how much more the collector of to-day knows about his treasures than did his predecessor of a few years ago. Whereas, the latter was often puzzled by a poor forgery the merest tyro would not now be taken in for a moment.

The position of Philately to-day can be viewed from two standpoints—the one social, the other financial. Formerly school-boys were encouraged to collect stamps in order to keep their minds and hands occupied, and thus prevent them from teasing their sisters, or from commandeering jam tarts from the pantry. Those schoolboys are now superseded by adult devotees—men gathered from all the ranks of life. Such general interest begets respect for its object and raises the social position of philately.

In order that the best result may follow from this gain in status, men who have know-

ledge should be ready to encourage, even to give hints to beginners, thus winning favour for philately by the kindness and learning of philatelists. Re-cruits are as indispensable to stamp collectors as they are to an army, and in both cases a certain amount of trouble must be taken to secure them.

I now turn to the present financial position of Philately, a side of the subject which has for me the greatest attraction. I know that many collectors hold the erroneous idea that prices during the past two years have declined, and that Philately therefore is on the downward grade. I hope to show conclusively that this is not the case. Of course there are grounds for the opinion I have referred to, and the three chief ones appear to me to be Specialism, Speculation, and Trade Catalogues. I define a specialist to be a man who confines himself to collecting stamps of certain countries because the leading men in our world do so. The choice is made wholly with the view of being in the fashion. But fashions are always changing, and the consequence is that certain stamps which commanded a ready sale at inflated prices when everybody wanted them, are difficult to dispose of, even at a heavy loss, when the tide has turned in another direction.

The man who has come in at the top of the boom gets "left," and frequently becomes a confirmed pessimist. From this fate he can only be saved by remembering that others made gains proportioned to his loss. An example of such a fashion is now before us in the case of Transvaals. They are only just coming into favour, and those collectors who are now in the field (We presume Mr. Plumridge does not want this taken literally? Eds.) will manage, doubtless, to pick up many varieties at a mere fraction of their real value.

Within a year or so many of them will most likely be as much overvalued as they are now underestimated. Needless to say the last men to join the fashion will find their purchases more costly, and yet in a little while, when a new goddess has been placed on the throne, they will be unable to obtain a price at all approaching that which they gave, and their dealings, having been almost confined to the stamps that were fashionable when they bought, they will necessarily be confined to them when they sell. Arguing from what is really a single instance they will immediately jump to the conclusion that all stamps are going down. Thus Specialism gives a deceptive appearance to the market.

How Speculation disturbs it and makes the position appear now good, now bad, in direct contradiction to the truth of things, may be learned from the events of the last four or five years. At the beginning of that period a number of wealthy men suddenly began to make heavy purchases, not because they col-

lected stamps, but because it appeared to them that there was a golden opportunity to make money by simply holding for a time. Those speculators did not care how many copies they bought of the same variety and this *modus operandi* naturally at once created an unusual demand, which caused specially sought after stamps to soon jump to many times their real value. This state of things continued to exist for about two years; then the bubble burst, and prices came down even more quickly than they had gone up. As there are more collectors now than there ever were before, it is clear there must be a correspondingly greater demand for stamps, and the natural result would be an increase in their price. The action of speculators, had, however, caused a fictitious value to be assigned to all those stamps in which they dealt, (and their dealings were large), consequently a heavy corresponding fall has taken place in a wide field of operations, and the legitimate influence of supply and demand has been apparently overborne. To gain a sound knowledge of what the true course of prices has been, it would be necessary to eliminate from our consideration all those dependent on the action of such speculators. But men, not unnaturally, follow the exactly opposite course, and fix their whole attention on the illegitimate rise and equally illegitimate fall, consequent on their operations.

The effect of Trade Catalogues shall now be briefly described.

It has always been a matter of astonishment to me that collectors should put so much faith, as they do, in priced lists published by people who make a livelihood out of trading in stamps. Such lists are handy things if used with judgment and discrimination but are very sorry props otherwise, for it stands to reason that it is only very seldom one gets disinterested information from an interested source. A Philatelist worthy the name will have sufficient courage and self-reliance to form his own opinion as to values, when once experience has given him a reasonable knowledge.

I cannot but fear I may be tiring my readers, but I should like to say a few words concerning a great deal of silly nonsense that has lately appeared in our "yellow" press about a certain nefarious transaction in unused Colonials which it is alleged has taken place.

The credulous always fall easy victims to the unscrupulous, and the "Gutter Rag" proprietors must smile with unholy glee when subscriptions roll in from lovers of the sensational, who certainly after all, in return for their cash, get a good example of how to say nothing and yet to fill up many pages in saying it. Some little time back we read *ad nauseam* about a deal in Nova Scotia remainders, and going back still further, we remember some

curious tales of how a certain firm of dealers had purchased a quantity of early Colonial issues from a nobleman; but surely these old chestnuts long ago earned unbroken repose beneath the mould heaped upon them.

What then is the position of Philately to-day? Socially it stands far higher than before; and that is evidenced by the far greater number of adult philatelists. The same cause has created a far wider, and therefore a far sounder market for stamps than has hitherto existed. Take these two facts together and I feel that it is not impossible to prophesy a time when every house will have its Stamp Album, placed in an honourable position, and if there be any who still disdain such an ornamental and valuable possession, they will be accounted as "cranks" whom all may smile at, none respect.

—:o:—

Sale of Obsolete Chili Unpaid.

Mr. William Brown forwards us a letter which he has received from a correspondent in Chili containing the following news, which shows that Chili is now alive to the possibility of "raising the wind" on stamps,

"On the 23rd. of September a sale of stamps, withdrawn from use, took place at Santiago, at the office of the Director of the Treasury. The stamps which were sold by auction are as under:—

830,000	unpaid letter,	pink	1 cent	fetched	dols. 1,700
210,000	"	"	2	"	800
790,000	"	"	4	"	1,500
1,400,000	"	"	10	"	1,605
180,000	"	"	20	"	3,240
40	"	red on	1	"	} fetched dols. 2,305
787	"	yellow	2	"	
6,610	"	"	6	"	
2,000	"	"	8	"	
6,079	"	"	10	"	
5,443	"	"	20	"	
490,000	telegraph,	one dollar		"	2,320
139,000	"	five	"	"	1,500
20,000	"	ten	"	"	1,000
59,631	"	ten cents	"	"	205
4,874,016 stamps.					dols. 16,175

The 5,000,000 stamps realized the sum of 16,175 dollars, equivalent (at exchange 15d.) to £1,010 18s. 9d."

We may be thankful that these unpaid letter stamps were disposed of, instead of being surcharged for postal use, as would have been the case in some countries. The Chilean administration have decided to abolish unpaid letter stamps entirely, hence this sale which contains the stamps that were last current. In future, postage due will be indicated by means of a hand-stamp stuck on the letters, as in England.

The Stamps of Baden.

—:0:—

Austria and Prussia concluded a postal convention on the 6th of April, 1850, and on the 27th of June, Baden as third state after Bavaria and Saxony, joined. The official instructed to make the necessary enquiries and prepare a list of recommendations was, in September, able to lay before the authorities the following observations:—

1. That coloured paper should be adopted (same as Bavaria, Prussia and Saxony).
2. That the size and manner of printing of the Bavarian stamps should be followed.
3. That the figures of value should be printed large in the centre, in black.

He also recommended that the paper be obtained from Buhl Gebrüder of Esslingen, and the plates from Neumann of Frankfort on the Main, but that the printing should be done by Hasper of Karlsruhe.

On the 17th of October, 1850, the authorities ordered the preparation of stamps of 1, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzers.

The design consists of a large figure of value with full stop, on variously ornamented background in a double circle; at the top "Baden" in German capitals in a rectangular label; at the bottom the word "Freimarke," large F, the rest small. On the left and right in similar labels "Deutsch: Oestr: Postverein" and "Vertrag v. 6 April 1850" in Diamond type. The four corners were filled in with rosettes, the inner corners with ornaments. These private marks exist on all values. They were printed as follows:

1 kr. in sheets of 45 stamps in 5 rows of 9.

3, 6 and 9 krs, in sheets of 90 stamps in 10 rows of 9.

1 kr. was charged for single rates on all printed matter, circulars, newspapers, &c.

3 kr. for the single rate of letters to be delivered within 10 miles from the receiving office.

6 kr. for the single rate of letters from 10 to 20 miles.

9 kr. for the single rate of letters beyond 20 miles.

The single weight was 1 loth.

All letters had to be prepaid, and stamps had to be affixed at the upper left-hand edge of the address side.

This issue was put into circulation on 1st May, 1851.

It was soon seen, however, that a fresh supply was needed, and Hasper was instructed to prepare fresh plates, 50 dies per sheet for the 1 kr., and 100 for the 3, 6 and 9 krs.

ISSUE. I.

1st May, 1851.

1kr.	black on buff.
1kr.	light brown.*
3kr.	orange-yellow.*
3kr.	yellow.
6kr.	bluish-green.*
6kr.	yellow-green.
9kr.	violet rose.*
9kr.	lilac-rose.

* Reprints. The figures are from Dr. Rommel's book.

	Printed.	Destroyed.	Sold to dealer.
1kr.	736,780	about 240,000	4486
3kr.	6,157,760	9180	2279
6kr.	2,558,810	5940	1684
9kr.	6,276,040	9261	2976

The 9 kr. is said to exist in bluish-green, (at least 3 used copies are known), also a 6 kr. in yellow. Chemistry can do a lot, and whether these stamps are changings I leave to more competent judges. Dr. Lindenberg is strongly inclined to think that they are errors, and that a few sheets may have been printed accidentally in the wrong colours. Strangest of all is that these errors were only discovered about 40 years after their issue.

ISSUE. II.

January, 1854.

Same as before but printed on differently coloured paper in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10.

1kr.	black on white.*
3kr.	dark green.*
6kr.	orange-yellow.*

* Reprinted.

Printed.	Destroyed.	Sold to Dealers
5,123,160	about 800,000	2461
12,370,500		1622
5,605,200		2763

A further supply of 3 kreuzer stamps was needed and these were printed on steel blue paper, otherwise identically the same. Dec. 1858

3 kr. black on dark steel-blue.	1859.
4,132,400.	see above.

The paper in this issue varies very much in texture; it is thick to medium thick, sometimes hard and sometimes soft and porous; the dies were very badly used, and blurred impressions are often found, in fact the item of £00,000 stamps destroyed points to the bad execution of the stamps.

I have given here a list of the reprinted stamps; the 9 kr. is not yet quite decided. With these reprints one curious thing is connected, namely, that Senf Brothers, when they bought the remainders in 1873, found that all the stamps of 1851, '53 and '57 were reprints. Upon enquiring, the authorities in-

formed them that they had no knowledge whatever of any reprints having been made, and that small parcels of these stamps had been sold from time to time. The reprint took place in 1866 or 1867.

ISSUE. III.

1st July, 1860—1862.

A new design containing the coat of arms was chosen for this issue; the dies were engraved by Kurz. The arms are on a groundwork of horizontal lines in a square frame of 15 mm. In the upper label is the word BADEN; in the lower label the value in figures and the word KREUZER; in the right label is the word "POSTVEREIN," and in the left "FREI-MARKE," all in white letters on solid ground. The four corners are filled in with rosettes. Perf. 13½.

They were printed by Hasper in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, in colours, on white wove paper. The gum was in the first printing yellowish, afterwards white.

1 July, 1860	1 kreuzer	black
	3	" pale Prussian-blue
1 Jan. 1861	6	" orange-red
June, 1861	3	" ultramarine
Sept., 1861	9	" carmine
March, 1862	6	" yellow-orange

No reprints exist.

According to Dr. Rommel the following quantities were printed, destroyed, and sold to dealers:

1 kr.	4,399,200	...	1474
		(Including the next two 1 kr.)	
3 kr.	6,083,500	1622	2961
6 kr.	2,424,200	90,965	2953
9 kr.	978,400	16,114	2955

All the stamps were printed on handpresses, these giving a much clearer impression,

The paper employed for some of the printings was so thin sometimes, that the gum often penetrated through it, thus giving the stamps a greasy appearance,

The supply of 1, 6 and 9 kreuzer stamps being nearly exhausted, a fresh printing of these values was ordered. The perforating machine, however, was worn out, and the new punches only gauged 10 instead of 13½. June, 1862.

1 kreuzer	black
6	" Prussian-blue
9	" deep brown, dull brown

	Printed.	Destroyed.	Sold to Dealers
1 kr.	2,675,800		(included above)
6 kr.	1,007,300	2060	12
9 kr.	1,389,700	72,230 (badly printed)	2955

No reprints exist. All printed on hand presses.

(To be concluded next month)



—:0:—

DECEMBER, 1899, REPORT.

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St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street,
Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MEETINGS.

Programmes for the season have been sent to all members. Those willing to assist in filling vacant dates, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secs.

January, 1900, Report.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and Subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non election of the applicant. (The committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above.

S. M. Hamilton, Firfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony.

Proposed by Gertrude Killick, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations received during the past year are notified with regret.

- No. 261. W. H. Hodgson, Dulwich.
65. W. Matthews, Finsbury Park.
35. G. B. Pinyon, Staplehurst.
8. W. J. Wildsmith, Brondesbury, N.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1900 are now due and should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer as early as possible. There are still a few subscriptions outstanding, and members who have received notices are again requested to reply, as a list of those dropped for non-payment will be published in next report.

NOTICES.

—:0:—

The Second Meeting of the Season was held at Essex Hall on December 20. Dr. Marx having unfortunately been taken suddenly ill was unable to be present to give his display as announced, and after routine business had been disposed of, the meeting adjourned. The next meeting takes place on Wednesday January 31, when Mr. Fulcher will conclude his display and notes on Japan, and all members are cordially invited to attend and bring their friends. The attention of members is drawn to the "Philatelists' War Relief Fund" in which our President is actively engaged as one of the Hon. Secs. Members are cordially invited to give him their support by sending their contributions of stamps etc. as early as possible (before the 25th inst.) addressed to him c/o Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

Jan. 6, 1900.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday evening December 6, at their rooms in Sissons Buildings, 74, High Street. The President (Mr. Hunt) occupied the chair.

Mr. R. Sneath, read a most interesting paper on the stamps of British East Africa and Uganda. In the course of his essay, he described how the territory was first administered under the Charter of the British East Africa Company—the ordinary English postage stamps being surcharged with the name of the Company for use in that District. Now that the territory is under the direct control of the British Government, proper postage stamps are issued, bearing the inscription "British East Africa."

The Essayist gave an interesting account of how the postal service in Uganda was first initiated by the Missionaries, the stamps being printed by means of a typewriter, and the value, being expressed in cowries, (100 cowries equal 1 rupee or about 14 pence.) This value was paid to the native runners who carried the letters through the bush to British East Africa, the usual method being to place letters in a cleft stick. The number of such stamps being only small, they are very rare, in fact it is doubtful whether anybody possesses a full set of them.

Mr. Sneath illustrated his paper by means of his collection, which was practically complete, and at the end was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

A NEW SEEBECK.

The "American Journal of Philately" contains the full text of an agreement, entered into between the Government of Nicaragua and Dr. Maximo Asenjo, who is a doctor of medicine and a citizen of Nicaragua, residing in Salvador. These two parties have concocted a nice little scheme between them; there is a third party however, the stamp collector, who is not so much as mentioned in all the nine articles of the contract, but who is expected to pay for the whole thing. He is a fool if he does, but he will not fail.

The arrangement between the doctor and the Government is a variation of that invented by the late Mr. Seebeck. Asenjo agrees to furnish Nicaragua for ten years, with a yearly new issue of stamps and stationery up to the quantity of 3,400,000 per annum. Of these 2,683,000 will be postage stamps including Officials, 317,000 telegraph stamps, 113,000 postcards, 281,000 stamped envelopes, and 6000 wrappers. Asenjo will receive no payment for this, and yet he does not do it for nothing. At the beginning of each year the Government will hand over to Dr. Asenjo "50,000 sets of the stamps which remain from the preceding year, comprising all values and cancelled in advance with the stamp of the General Post Office, in order that they may not be used for postage;" (we quote from article 9.)

But as our medical friend does not supply, in the first instance, as many as 50,000 sets, (several values falling short of that number by 40,000, *vide* article 2), it is evident that the convention has been doctored. The contract also provides for the supply each year of 10,000 stamps, to be issued "to commemorate certain historical events in the history of the Republic; these stamps are to be placed in circulation only one day of the year, and after that they are to be cancelled;" the remainder, if any, will go to the contractor, (calculated as before, there should be 50,000 of these remainders).

Another article, (No. 6) arranges that the plates for printing the stamps, shall "be deposited in the General Treasury of the Republic, in order that they may be used by the contractor if the issue should prove to be insufficient, in the judgment of the Government for the requirements of the service during the year, or" (there is much to be learnt from this conjunction) "to be destroyed at the end of said year in the presence of the Director-General of Posts, etc." Why the word "or" should be used instead of "and," is probably best known to the absent-minded beggars who drew up the agreement.

The essential difference between this contract and that of Seebeck is that in this case there will be no unused remainders, as all of them will be handed over to Asenje, duly cancelled, but from the loose way in which the contract is worded, there is no assurance that the unused stamps will ever be worth their face value when once the issues become obsolete.

Who was Labourdonnais?

It may puzzle some to account for the portrait of Labourdonnais on the stamps of Mauritius. This Frenchman earned fame in the first part of the eighteenth century as a naval commander, and he probably did more damage to English shipping and commerce in Asiatic waters than any other man. He bombarded and forced the capitulation of one of the Indian ports held by the forces of the old East India Company, and in other ways distinguished himself. But this is not the reason why he is remembered with such commemorative joy in a British Colony, the fact being that Pierre de la Bourdonnais, to give him his proper title, became Governor of Mauritius while it was under French rule, and during his term of office he introduced the sugar cane into the island, thus assuring prosperity to the inhabitants for all time. The stamp is intended to celebrate the second centenary of the birth of the worthy Frenchman.

29 New Stamps for Turkey.

We are indebted to Mr. Vahan M. Essayan, of Constantinople, for the following:—

"The Turkish Government is contemplating a new issue for March, when the Ottoman financial year begins. The issue will be an exceptionally large one, no less than 29 new stamps seeing the light. There will be two series, one for Internal use and the other for International purposes; the values to be of 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres, the colours of the values up to 5 piastres being in the same colours as the present issue, only in a darker shade. For the three high values, 10, 25 and 50 piastres (of which two are quite new *viz*:—the 10 and 50 piastres, which values have never been issued since the first Turkish stamps appeared in 1863), the colours have not been decided upon. The colours of both internal and international series will be the same, but there will be a difference in the design, which is somewhat similar to the first issue of Turkey the Imperial Toughra being the principal ornament, in a circle, with ornamental Turkish inscriptions in the four corners. The design is artistic and far superior to that of the current issue.

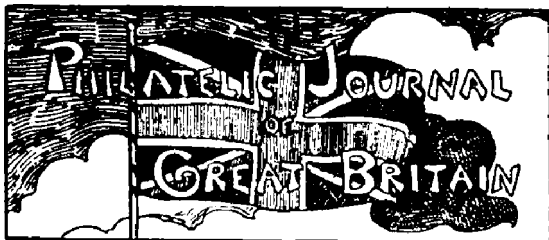
The five values, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres in both series will be surcharged *Mathou*, in Turkish, as stamps for printed matter, and we shall have three Unpaid stamps, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres."

It would take too long to enumerate the postal stationery, of which there will be a goodly packet; and our correspondent winds up—"Although announced for March, I do not think the stamps will appear before April or May." It is evident from the last remark that Mr. Essayan knows his Constantinople and his Turkish officials well. We can supplement the above remarks. In the International set 100 piastres = 1 livre, and in the internal 19 piastres will = 1 medjidie. The Turkish war minister is the prime mover in the appearance of the sets, a fact which is borne out by the aggressive number of the stamps. The Turkish year which begins in March is dated 1317 in the Turkish calendar.

THE INDEX TO VOL. IX.

is in course of compilation and will be ready in a few days. Owing to its comprehensiveness and the cost of production, we shall be compelled to make a small charge to subscribers. A copy will be sent to all applicants who remit Three penny stamps to the publishers:—

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AGENTS WANTED for the sale of the "Journal" in London and large towns at home and abroad.

All communications to be addressed to:—

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
 202, High Holborn, London, W.C.

The New Proprietorship.

When a journal changes hands there arises a very critical period in the life of that journal, and its readers, or very many of them, are naturally anxious to see what the new proprietors will do with it. We, therefore, crave the indulgence of our readers while we briefly state our intentions with regard to the future conduct of this paper.

In the first place it will no doubt be a shock to old subscribers to see the changes we have inaugurated with the present number, but we feel sure that the alteration in the paper on which it is printed and the inclusion of illustrations will at any rate please the majority.

* * *

We are not so certain of the reception that will be accorded to the reading matter; it is indeed with some trepidation that we publish a number containing articles which do not deal directly with the most serious philatelic subjects. How difficult it is to dip deeply into the history of the stamps of any one country and please a fair proportion of readers at the same time, only those who have tried it can tell. With the advance of specialism, the difficulty becomes more pronounced day by day. In the early days of Philately, indeed until within the last few years, well written articles on the issues of any country were read and enjoyed by all collectors. But now, when one man takes only Japanese, another is only interested in Shanghai, while a third will not look at any but the stamps of Fiji, a comprehensive article on the postal history of, say, the Portuguese Indies, has small chance of being read and appreciated as it may deserve. This may explain why so many stamp papers of the present day contain so little about stamps and so much about stamp dealers, fakers and prices,

* * *

However, we are well aware that there are still a number of serious general collectors who are omniverous and appreciative readers as long as the matter is good, and these we hope to please by regularly publishing new and original articles from the pens of well-known philatelic writers. At the same time, the other class, whom we have hinted at, must claim our attention. The majority of collectors, we are afraid, like to take their philately in small, easily digestible doses. We do not wish to insult anybody's intelligence by the foregoing remark, but we are tempted to believe, judging from the circulations attained by many journals, both English and foreign, which are filled almost exclusively with literature of the "scrappy" sort, that many of our readers would appreciate occasional articles of a lighter and less studious nature than have appeared in these pages for the past few years. We cannot afford to be idealists, and while we endeavour to line up to the honourable name and traditions which Messrs. Brown and Skipton and a succession of talented editors have made for the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, we shall keep our eye on what we believe to be the majority of stamp collectors—for the sake of our subscription list.

* * *

We are painfully aware that this, our first number, falls far short of the goal of our ambitions, but we are happy in the belief that ours will be the converse of the career, and subsequent fate of those familiar new periodicals which infuse so much fire and energy into their first numbers that they become the early

victims of spontaneous combustion before completing a volume. We hope, therefore, that what shortcomings there are in this number will be put down to our modesty in beginning, and that the indulgent reader will have faith in our efforts to do better next time.

* * *

Very much assistance can be given to us by readers abroad, and also at home, who, possessing information on Philatelic subjects, which might be of interest, are willing to impart it. Early information of new issues, or of impending new issues, is particularly wanted and will be greatly appreciated both by us and by other readers. In every case we shall, if requested, acknowledge the source from which we get the news. We also invite correspondents abroad to furnish us with particulars of any discoveries or items of local stamp gossip, where such are of sufficient interest. If all who are in a position to help us in this way, would do so, we should soon be able to bring out the most "up to date" stamp journal any one could wish for.

Notes.

When the supply of U.S. stamps overprinted "Porto Rico" for use in that island is exhausted, the ordinary uncharged stamps of the United States will do duty, so we are told. If this prove true, it will be a remarkable exhibition of clemency on the part of an administration which provides Guam with a set of eleven values, up to and including 1 dollar, and a Special Delivery stamp thrown in.

* * *

A new kind of perforating machine is now being used on the Revenue stamps of the United States, the effect being more like the ordinary machine perforation than a roulette. Portions of the paper are cut away entirely, and the holes so made are rectangular. One report has it that if the experiment be successful the new machine will be used on the ordinary postage stamps of the U.S. Another American possibility is a special Ohio issue in commemoration of the centenary of that State! Says the *Evergreen State Philatelist*: "If licking two square inches of low-grade mucilage is the only way of paying homage to Ohio's century of growth and progress, the writer begs to be excused."

* * *

Patriotism is a laudable quality in anyone, and when it prompts a man to sell his business and go off as a volunteer to help his kinsmen "hammer Paul," his sacrifice is deserving of

the highest praise. It is a pity therefore to learn that Mr. R. C. Bach, late editor of the *Montreal Philatelist* was not actuated by such high motives when he joined the Canadian volunteers for the front. We fear that the finding of a rubber printing stamp, (parent of a quantity of Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post stamps), in Mr. Bach's office, must be regarded as the unfortunate reason for his sudden desire to get to the seat of war, where he will find more comfortable quarters than Montreal would have been likely to afford him for some time to come. Mr. Wurtele, for whom we have the highest respect, is now editing the *Montreal Philatelist*.

* * *

Expectancy has been disappointed in the non-appearance of the 10c. Belgium in red. It has been expected for some time, but it is now reported that it will never appear, so it may be presumed that the 1 fr. will not have to be changed to green either. We are, however, to be consoled with a complete new design. The stamps will once more bear an effigy of the king, from a painting by M. Omer Dierickx, of the Louvain Academy. The issue will take place as soon as the design has the approval of the king, to whom it has already been submitted, and the Sunday label fad will at the same time die out.

* * *

Those people who went to the various British post offices on the first day of this year came out without the red penny stamp which was so confidently predicted for the 1st of January. Our own enquiries at the various post offices were met by the clerks with supercilious surprise that the ordinary public should dare to cherish anticipations of which no information had as yet been vouchsafed officially. But it may be that by the time this paragraph is in print the green ½d., the red 1d., and the blue 2½d. will have appeared, though nothing is yet known for certain.

* * *

The *Stamp Collector* reproduces a cutting from the *Hong Kong Daily Press* giving the reason for the issue of stamps in Formosa. This relates how Liu [who's he?—Ed.] wishing to have a check upon correspondence going out of the Island, as he suspected somebody of sending information through the post office, caused these stamps to be issued, and decreed that no correspondence should henceforth leave the island unless they bore these stamps, and that all letters for the main land should also pass through the customs. The first issue was of about 8000 sets of 3 cents green, 5 cents red, and 10 cents violet; and the official records show that 9,300 letters passed through the post, and on most of them the 3 cents were used. This was only a pro-

visional issue; and one which was intended to be permanent was subsequently brought into use. It consisted of the same three values but in different colours and new design. 18,000 sets were printed, and 8000 odd stamps were used, and then the Japanese came and sat on the whole thing. But Liu, aforementioned, or one of his minions, escaped to the main land with the plates. The narrative goes on to explain that it seems difficult to suggest how it will be possible to distinguish between the originals and the reprints that will almost inevitably come. We sympathise with the writer in his difficulty, and cordially endorse his suggestion that collectors should not buy these stamps unless they are sold with a full official pedigree; in fact, we go further and advise collectors not to buy them at all!

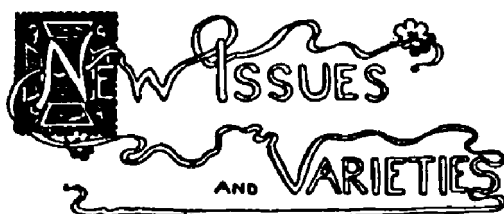
In order to advertise the coming Philatelic Exhibition in Paris, and at the same time to commemorate the 50th. Anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps in France, La Société Française de Timbrologie has decided to issue five different labels in the form of stamps which will represent pictorially the postal history of France. We imagine these labels will be similar to those used to advertise the London and the Manchester exhibitions and, it is needless to say, will be of no philatelic interest.

Mr. Nankivell's *Transvaal Collector's Quarterly* is very slowly, but certainly, becoming an annual. This is no fault of Mr. Nankivell, rather should the blame be credited to Mr. Kruger. The war has so upset the bulk of the *Quarterly's* readers who are Boers pure and simple, or at any rate live in the Transvaal, that they do not at present take much interest in stamp collecting. Even if they did so the *Journal* could not possibly be delivered to them. We shall be glad when the call comes for another number, for the double reason that it will be coincident with the end of the war, and that we appreciate Mr. Nankivell's efforts to encourage the study of these interesting stamps.

It may not be generally known that since 1894, the 1, 2, 3 and 4 centimes unpaid letter stamps of France have not been used at all; they were suppressed in that year. *Le Scandis Philateliq*ue says that the reason for this is to be found in the scarcity of coins of less value than 5 centimes; and the practice of late, when the postage has been less than that sum has been to use stamps of 5 centimes for which the recipient paid, the postman giving change in ordinary unused postage stamps of less value. Fortunately it is comparatively seldom that the postage due is such a small sum. The only instance in which a 1 centime unpaid letter

stamp would be wanted, would be in the case of a newspaper weighing less than 50 grammes (the postage on which is 1 centime), being re-addressed and sent on, in which case the recipient does not pay double the insufficient postage, but one centime only. We are now promised a new 2 centime stamp for the unpaid series, so evidently the terrors of the coinage are to be braved again.

New stamps for French Congo are promised. The design will be of the same class as on the stamps of the Belgian Congo. It will represent a fair native of the Congo, with a lance in her hand striking an attitude beneath palms and other tropical plants; a few elephants and mosquitos will be thrown in at the bottom of the design, to fill up. We take it, from information received, that the whole set will be of the same type.



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British South Africa Co. Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, have supplied this Co. with new post-cards, single and reply, the design of the stamp being of the current type.

Postcard. 1d. rose.
1d. on 1d.

British Honduras. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the following in extension of the current set. The design is the same.

Adhesives. 50c green and red.
1 dollar green and red.
2 " " " blue.
5 " " " black.

Ceylon. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles:

Adhesive. 15cts. blue.

Cook Islands. Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us a new ½d. stamp of these Islands. It is of the oblong type of the current 2d, 6d, and 1/- depicting a bird in flight, and a sea-scape. The colour is dull blue.

Adhesive. ½d. dull blue p.11. wmk. N.Z. and star.

Fiji. The ½d. has appeared in a much deeper shade and a new perforation. The paper of the specimens we have seen is unusually thick.

Adhesive. ½d. greenish-black, perf. 11 by 12.



India. Sirmoor. We have been informed that a 4 as. stamp has been issued for this State. We append illustration.

Labuan. The permanent (let us hope) stamp of 4c. for this Colony is now on the market, and might even be on sale in the post offices by this time. It depicts a monkey, and is

printed in brown and black.

Adhesive. 4c., yellow-brown and black.

New South Wales. The *L.P.* mentions the current 9d. with a distinct double surcharge

9d. on 10d. red-brown, double surcharge.

North Borneo. A stamp similar to the new one for Labuan has arrived.

4c. green and black

Queensland. The latest type of ½d. adhesive, chronicled last month, now appears impressed on the wrappers. We illustrate this stamp.

Wrapper. ½d. green.

Sarawak. Another surcharge, this time a 4c. on 8c. blue of 1875 has appeared; so says *Le Timbre Poste*. The four and 10 cents of the type of 1888 have arrived in England, in new colours.

Adhesives. 4c. in red on 8c., blue on blue.
4c. carmine-red.
10c. blue.

South Australia. The Postal Union coloured 2½d. has arrived. We have also the ordinary ½d. wrapper with "SOUTH" added above, and "AUSTRALIA" below the stamp, an alteration which was certainly needed.

Adhesive. 2½d. deep blue, p. 13
Wrapper. ½d. violet on fine buff Manila paper.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Bavaria. *Le Timbre Poste* mentions that the 3pf. single and reply cards bear the date '99.

Postcards. 3pf. brown, dated '99.
Reply 3 x 3pf. " " "

Bolivia. We illustrate the type of the new issue.



Columbia. Here is the 10c. Columbia (already chronicled).

France. *Dahomey* has issued a solitary stamp of the uniform Colonial type, inscribed "Dahomey et Dependences." No doubt the rest of the set will follow. Messrs. Whitfield King kindly sent us a copy.

Adhesive. 2fr. black and carmine on pink.

Port Said. A complete set of the current French stamps from 1c. to 5frs. have been surcharged "Port Said," for use in the French Post offices here. Messrs. Whitfield King show us the four lowest values. Nobody seems to have seen the complete set over here, but the *Monthly Journal* chronicled the 10 and 25c. and also the 25c. surcharged "VINGT CINQ" in red as well as 25 in figures, and again the same stamp surcharged in words only. The following are all we can chronicle at present.

Adhesives.	1c. black on grey-blue.	Surcharge in red
	2c. red-brown on straw	" " blue
	3c. grey on greyish	" " "
	4c. claret on grey-blue	" " "
	10c. black on lilac	" " red
	25c. black on rose	" " "
	25 on 10c. black on lilac;	in figures and words.
	25 on 1c.	in words only.

Alexandria These stamps were mentioned but not described last month. They are the current French stamps surcharged "ALEXANDRIE" So far the values 1, 2, 3, and 4c. appear to have escaped this treatment.

Adhesives.	5c. yellow-green; surcharge in red.
	10c. blk. on lilac " " "
	15c. blue " " "
	20c. red on green " " black.
	25c. black on rose " " red.
	30c. brown " " black.
	40c. red " " "
	50c. carmine " " "
	1fr. olive green " " "
	5fr. lilac " " "

Mayotte.

Adhesive. 5c. yellow-green

Reunion.

Adhesive. 5c. yellow-green.

Germany. The new issue appeared on the 1st of January. There are thirteen different values in the set, including stamps of 2, 3 and 5 marks, values quite new in the postal history of the German Empire. The colours and denominations are as follows:—

Adhesives.	3 pfennig, brown
	5 " green
	10 " red
	20 " blue
	25 " black and orange on yellow
	30 " " buff
	40 " " carmine on white
	50 " " violet on buff
	80 " " carmine on reddish
	1 mark carmine
	2 " blue
	3 " violet
	5 " carmine and black

We hope to illustrate these stamps next month, and so hold over the description till then.

Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us six stamps for use in German post offices in Morocco. They are the German stamps of the type just obsolete—surcharged with the name "Morocco" and new values in centimos, printed diagonally and reading upwards. Values as follow:—

Adhesives.	3 centimos on 3 pf. brown
	5 " 5 " green
	10 " 10 " red
	25 " 20 " blue
	30 " 25 " orange-yellow
	60 " 58 " brown-lake

Hungary. Advices from Buda Pesth state that the new stamps were expected for the 1st of January.

Japan. *Le T.P.* says that a new Reply card of the same type as the single one has now been issued.

Reply card, 1½ by 1½ sen blue on white.

Mexico. We illustrate the new Mexicans chronicled last month.



Portugal. Another wave of Philatelic enterprise is sweeping over the Portuguese Colonies. Messrs. Whitfield King send us several surcharged values of Macau and Timor. The old value in top right hand corner is crossed out by three horizontal bars, and new values printed in the top left corner. "PROVISORIO" is printed above the name of the Colony. The explanation will probably be that a change in the local postal rates necessitates their appearance. The surcharge is in black.

Macao.

Adhesives.	5 avos on 13 avos,	purple
	10 .. 16 ..	dull blue
	15 .. 24 ..	bistre
	20 .. 31 ..	lilac

Timor.

Adhesives.	10 avos on 16 avos,	dull blue
	20 31 ..	lilac

Turkey. *The T.P.* has seen the current card of 20 x 20 paras printed in claret instead of in rose.

Reply card. 20 x 20 claret on greenish.

United States, Guam. The Guams are coming! We are promised an all too liberal issue instead of the 1, 2, and 5 cents values originally announced. The fortunate inhabitants of the island and the less fortunate collectors, will soon have the choice of buying the following—surcharged "GUAM" on U.S. stamps,

Adhesives.	1 cent green	8 cents violet-brown
	2 .. red	10 .. brown
	3 .. violet	15 .. olive
	4 .. brown-red	50 .. red-orange
	5 .. blue	1 dollar black
	6 .. magenta.	
	Special Delivery.	10 cents orange



DISCOVERIES, ERRORS & VARIOUS NOTES

Great Britain. The new colours for stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d., to match the Postal Union scale, did *not* appear on the 1st Jan. The 2d. "Army Official" was withdrawn from use on the 1st November last, for the reason that since the reduced rates to the Colonies there has been so little use for that value.

Austria. New stamps of an improved pattern are in preparation for this country. They were to have appeared on 1st Jan.

Belgium. We have a note elsewhere about the expected changes in Belgian stamps.

Brazil. The 700 reis Newspaper Stamp of 1889, says the *I.B.J.*, has been found with the surcharge reading 700—1898, 700 in error,

British East Africa. A correspondent of the *M.J.* rehabilitates the position of the 3 annas, 1891, surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ anna with the initials "A.B." in manuscript. This gentleman was British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar in 1891, and he himself bought 12 copies, all that remained at the Mombasa post offices on July 2, 1891. All these copies were put on an envelope and addressed to himself, and the *Monthly Journal* describes them from the stamps themselves. Surcharged diagonally " $\frac{1}{2}$ anna" in manuscript, with the "A.B." below it.

Cape of Good Hope. With all reserve we repeat what we hear from the daily press, to the effect that the Cape of Good Hope Stamps found in the post offices of colonial towns which were occupied by the Boers, have been surcharged "S.A.R." for postal use. We will say no more until we receive further information, but there seems, at least, a probability that there is some truth in the statement.

Chili. A correspondent in Chili, Mr. Enrique Collyer, assures us he has the half of a 4c. Postage Due stamp, used together with two entire 4c. stamps, on a letter, making the full value 10c. The postmark is dated 1899. All unpaid letter stamps have now been withdrawn from use.

Unpaid. Half of 4c. used as 2c., type of 1898.

Fiji. We have seen blocks of the current 1d. and 2d., with wmk. "1892" reading vertically upwards in one case and downwards in another. Two figures just fill one stamp, and a vertical pair shows the whole date. These were recently bought at the Fiji post office by a gentleman who had the privilege of examining all the sheets in stock. No other values showed the wmk.

France. The French will indulge in a new design this year on the occasion of the Exhibition

If we are to believe current rumours there will only be five stamps in the set. We are told the design will represent the figure of the Republic holding a tablet on which is inscribed "Droits de l'homme." The figures of value will be printed on shields surrounded by laurels and will comprise stamps of 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 centimes. There is an air of authority about this rumour, but then, France has had collectors on the *qui vive* before, and so it is possible that we may never see these stamps after all.

China. M. Forbin, writing to the *Timbre Poste*, says that he has the 50c. and 1fr. surcharged "China" in red instead of black.

Germany. *Evon's Weekly* tells us that "Centenary Cards" were expected on January 1. These would be the ordinary cards but with a laurel wreath round the stamp.

Caroline Isles. These islands are having stamps prepared for them in Berlin. They will be the ordinary German stamps surcharged with the name diagonally in two lines.

Gold Coast. The *Philatelic Journal of India* chronicles the appearance of an envelope with the impression in the current type, while the *Australian Philatelist* describes one in the type of the recently obsolete issue. We wait to hear which is correct before chronicling it.

New Zealand. The following is a cutting from the *Wellington (N.Z.) Evening Post*, of Nov. 24, 1899.

"Philatelists will be interested to learn that the New Zealand Postal Department has stopped the issue of the two-coloured penny stamp containing in its centre the miniature view of Lake Taupo. Some time ago it was decided to make a change, because it was found to be an expensive print on account of the common use of the penny value, and also because it conflicted somewhat with the new fourpenny. Pending a permanent change which is to be made shortly, the old red stamp is being sold at all Post Offices. The contemplated change in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2d. and 1d. stamps cannot be made for the present owing to the non-arrival of the inks from America, but it is expected to make the issue early in the new year. The Government printer has received a supply of water-marked paper, on which will presently be printed all stamps of the lower values.

"The Postal Department is issuing a new post-card which is a thing of beauty and should be a joy to the user of this exceedingly handy means of utilising the postal service. The first issue to the public, which will be made in the course of a few days, will comprise some ten pretty little sketch views of picturesque parts of the Colony—one on each card—and the cards will be printed in a neutral green. A considerable concession has been made by increasing the size of the cards from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in (old issue) to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The views will probably be changed from time to time, and so serve as an excellent medium for advertising the beauty spots of the colony.

"A surcharge series is about to be issued by the Postal Department, and will in future be attached to all letters, etc., deficient in postage. The body of the stamp is printed in green, the value appearing in the centre in red. There will be eleven values—from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. up to 2/-."

North Borneo. We have been shown a very curious variety of the postcard 1c. ochre of 1890, which was printed on both sides.

Uganda. We recently saw a specimen of the 25 cowries with enough of the neighbouring stamp attached to show that it was a genuine *tete beche*.

United States. What is supposed to be an error in the colour of the current 2 cents envelopes, with the stamp printed in brown instead of green, is exercising the minds of American philatelists. A correspondent of the *Weekly Philatelic Era* says: "The postal authorities have caused an investigation to be made in regard to these envelopes, and they find that through an error about 100 of them were printed in this colour." Commenting on this, the *A.J. of Ph.* remarks: "We cannot say that this is incorrect, but we know that at least one copy was promptly restored to the normal carmine shade by the application of peroxide of hydrogen, thus proving it to be merely discoloured."

In face of such conflicting evidence it is impossible, until we hear further, to say which is correct.

Past Editors of the "P.J.G.B."

(BY ONE OF THEM.)

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, now entering upon its tenth year of publication, has been most "variously" edited. I refer, if you please, to the personalities of the editors, and not at all to their respective capabilities.

It was in February, 1891, that the *P.J.G.B.* first made its appearance, Mr. Brown, its publisher and proprietor, being even then very well known as a leading provincial stamp-dealer. (My own recollection of Mr. Brown, by the way, extends as far back as 1886, when he was among the advertisers in my very first venture as a newspaper proprietor—a little monthly sheet known as the *Philatelic Exchange List*). February, 1891, does not seem long ago, but when we begin to think of the happenings of the intervening years, and of the difference between Philately now and Philately then, the interval begins to assume the proportions of "an age." In 1891, for instance, there was no *London Philatelist*, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* was still in its early infancy. In 1891, Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., had but just purchased the old, old business of Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson and Co., and with it the sole proprietorship of the *Philatelic Record*. And in 1891 died one of the most enthusiastic and munificent of British philatelists—Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P.

Mr. Stacey Skipton, then living at Ealing, edited the *P.J.G.B.* during its first year—or,

more correctly, during its first eleven months—of life. My own connection with philatelic journalism at that time was restricted to occasional contributions to the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* and other publications; for the madness of my earlier days, the aforesaid *Philatelic Exchange List* was dropped after six numbers had appeared. I suggested a series of "interviews" with leading dealers to Mr. Brown, and in August, 1891, the first of them, being a chat with Mr. Charles J. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, made its appearance in the *P.J.G.B.* The new feature—for it was new, then, to British philatelic journalism—caught on, and I interviewed during the following two years such well-known figures in the Philatelic world as Messrs. Giwelb, Ginn, Lincoln, Whitfield King, Buhl, Bright, W. T. Wilson, Cheveley, Vindin, Bogert, the Mekeels, Stafford Smith, Alfred Smith and Son, the late G. B. Calman, and William Brown himself.

With the commencement of Vol. II., that is to say, in January 1892, I assumed the editorship of the paper and initiated the supplement called the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, which aroused considerable interest at the time; and caused not a little vexation in certain quarters. "Pirate," "robber," "plagiarist" were some of the elegant epithets hurled at the head of the Editor, but in time the *Philatelic Review of Reviews* (which aimed, of course, at being merely an adaptation of Mr. W. T. Stead's well-known idea to the smaller world of Philately) came to be appreciated even by those whose literary efforts it calmly appropriated; and in almost every philatelic journal in this country and America, but especially in America, the *P.J.G.B.*'s idea has since been adopted in one form or another.

It will be remembered that '92 was the year of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition. I was among those who "trekked" to the gay City for the stamp show at the Palais des Arts Liberaux; Mr. William Brown had a prominent stall there and was accompanied by Mr. Skipton, now a partner in the Salisbury business. It was at Paris that I first met Mr. Harry Hilleke, with whom (two years later) I founded the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* and my only other recollection worth mentioning is that I wrote about four pages in the *P.J.G.B.* anent the Exhibition without mentioning the exhibits! That portion of the work was undertaken, and most ably carried out, by Mr. Skipton.

I edited the *P.J.G.B.* down to August, 1893, the September issue of that year being edited and "put to press" by some person at whose identity the stamp world for some months vainly guessed.

Eventually it transpired that the new Editor was a Mr. John Scott Stokes, an able and distinguished journalist, who, notably in the "Review" portion of the paper, was materially assisted by Mrs. Scott Stokes, a clever lady journalist and talented linguist. A series of translated articles on the difficult subject of the stamps of Turkey will remain a monument to the talent and industry of this, the only lady I think who has ever regularly contributed to the *P.J.G.B.*'s pages. Mr. Scott Stokes, on his side of the editorial desk, will be remembered by many for the delightfully breezy articles he wrote over the pseudonym "Old File." Like much that had appeared before in the *P.J.G.B.* these were "not Philately," but their amiable cynicisms and well-meant banter were keenly appreciated by the readers of the paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Stokes, remained "in power" until the end of February, 1897. Then beginning with the March issue of that year, the *Journal* fell under the editorial sway of Mr. G. B. Duerst, of Manchester, a good philatelist, and a man skilled in foreign tongues. I must be forgiven for saying that I have liked the *P.J.G.B.* less under Mr. Duerst, who knows all about Philately, than under Mr. Stokes, who could scarcely have passed an "exam" in the rudiments of the hobby. But then I am one of those naturally indolent people who would rather be amused than instructed. Mr. Duerst has conducted the paper most ably and loyally from the time when he accepted the charge at short notice, down to the present day, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that never before was the paper so philatelically instructive as during his term of office.

If, in this short sketch of the *P.J.G.B.*, I have dwelt at undue length upon the period of my own connection with the paper, my excuse must be that I am better posted on myself than on other people. I think the period of the *P.J.G.B.*'s greatest prosperity (though here again it may seem egotism to say so) was the year 1893. In that year, the copies of the paper passing through my hands at the London office for sale over the counters of various London shops averaged I think 250 copies a month—in one month of that year, I distinctly remember over 300 being sold. For a threepenny philatelic journal this was distinctly good!—how good only those who have experienced the difficulties of philatelic publishing can judge.

But I shall hope to see Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton do still better, and I am sure that if goodwill and sympathy count for anything the *P.J.G.B.*, under their proprietary will eclipse its own best performances in the past.

PERCY C. BISHOP.

A Peep into the Future.

NOTES FROM A PHILATELIC JOURNAL
OF 1910

A new issue is contemplated for the Sahara Desert, making, as our Timbuctoo correspondent points out, the fifteenth set issued within the last seven years. Two new values, viz. 25 and 50 frs. will be added to the forthcoming set. Unusual inconvenience has been caused hitherto by the inhabitants of this region having to put so many low values on their letters, for it is explained that water for moistening the tongue afterwards is very scarce in most parts of the territory.

Messrs Johnson & Jones, we believe, will in future only deal in the stamps of Japan and Colonies, and by thus limiting the scope of their business, they will no doubt reap the benefit of giving all their attention to stamps for which they have always had a reputation. In our issue of yesterday, we mentioned another firm who now no longer deal in any but the stamps of Canada and Newfoundland. It would seem that our prediction, recently professed, that soon very few dealers would be able to deal in more than one country at a time, is being partially fulfilled already.

Messrs. Ganley Stibbons announce that the next book of their "Eye Opener" series, will be published on the 20th of January and early applicants will have the best chance of getting mint copies. It will be entitled "The Mysterious Three-cornered Cape" or "A Woman's Revenge." We have been favoured with an advance copy of the work and we have no hesitation in saying that it will greatly please lovers of philatelic fiction.

We are now able to assert, without mentioning any names, that two leading stamp firms, one in England and the other in America, are about to amalgamate their interests. The two head offices will, in a few weeks, be connected by a private pneumatic message tube, which will be used for transmitting stamps that may be urgently required at either office. The thought of entrusting a circular British Guiana or a Wei-hei-wei 5c first issue, to the tube, for a journey of 3000 miles all alone, is enough to make the careful philatelist shudder. But perhaps in such cases the slower but surer agency of the postal service will be resorted to.

"OLD BOORE."



JANUARY 10, 1900.

Philately at Home.

THE STAMPS OF JAPAN FROM 1876.

(From the "London Philatelist.")

By L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 238, Vol. IX.)

"VIII. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ was chronicled by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the "Philatelic Record," Vol. X. p. 209, and at the same time he mentions that some values occur perf. 13. I have not been able to find big blocks of stamps with this gauge, but quite recently there has been a perforation in use which gauges 13 (it occurs for example on the "War Stamps") with a tendency to $12\frac{1}{2}$; in fact, some of them gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round, and only in two cases (the 3 sen lilac-rose and the 20 sen orange-red) have I found $13\frac{1}{2}$ on quite recent stamps. Again, the earlier stamps occasionally gauge 14 on one or more sides, though I have never found one 14 all round. Stamps may also be found 13×13 , and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. Hence I am inclined to think that there are really two machines, one gauging from 13 to 14, and the other from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$. Since these perforations are so closely allied, I group them together, especially as all the stamps found with $13\frac{1}{2}$ are found with 13, except in the case of the 6 sen yellow-buff. This stamp I have not found 13. If it is not forthcoming, it will be further evidence that the $13\frac{1}{2}$ machine is different from the 13 machine, as this stamp was only in use from February to the 10th of March, 1888. The earlier stamps are also met with having a blind perforation or torn with a jagged edge, not measurable, which appears to be $13\frac{1}{2}$.

IX. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 is the current perforation. Stamps perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, can be collected if desired."

Mr. Fulcher concludes this useful and very

painstaking account with an epitome or reference list of all the perforations and varieties of paper, as well as the shades of the stamps under notice, viz. :—from 1876 till the advent of the new issue chronicled last month. For this list we must refer anyone who is sufficiently interested in Japanese stamps to "The London Philatelist" dated Sept. '99. It will be found extremely useful in the arrangement of a specialist's collection.

Philately on the Continent.

THE REPRINTS OF PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.

(From the "Timbre Poste.")

The first reprint dates from the year 1864. We sold it in April, which fixes the time of reprinting during the first few months of that year. The first set comprises the four stamps of the issue of July 1853.

The gum, as well as the paper, is white; the gum of the originals is brownish and the paper less whitish. The colour of the 5 reis is chocolate-brown instead of reddish-brown. The die taken for the reprints is the retouched one and presents various defects, amongst others at the neck and the chin. The mouth is more open, the lower part of the ear under the chignon has disappeared, the ornaments in the corners appear different through the blotched printing. The letters "F.B.F." can very often be seen on the neck.

The 25 reis is always printed in the same blue colour, not showing the various shades of the originals. The letters F.B.F. are always visible.

The 50 reis is a good imitation of the original stamp in the yellowish-green shade, but not in the paper. There is one point by

which the reprint can always be easily detected, namely, the break in the outside line at the top just over the second O of CORREOS. This value never shows the letters F.B.F.

The 100 reis can be recognised by the shade, which is less mauve, and by the paper. The letters F.B.F. are not visible.

A second reprint was made in 1885 on the occasion of the Universal Postal Congress meeting at Lisbon. All issues up to that year were reprinted, but they are distinguishable by the dull white thick paper and the absence of the gum. Specimens, however, exist gummed, but the colour and thickness of the gum varies so much that they cannot be considered authentic.

These reprints were distributed just as they came from the printer; at a later date, which cannot be fixed, a penstroke was added.

Lastly, a third reprint exists with the word "PROVA" or specimen printed across the stamps in small black capitals. We have been told that whole sets exist like this for Portugal as well as for the Colonies. We have, however, not been able to verify this statement.

ISSUE OF 1853.

The defects of the mouth, the chin, and the neck have disappeared in the 5 reis. The ear under the chignon, slightly shortened, is mixed up with the hair and seems to have disappeared entirely. No letters are visible on the neck. The colour is chocolate and pale brown.

The 25 reis is dull blue, the paper dull white; this reprint can be easily recognised by the absence of the letters on the neck.

The 50 reis has always the same defect as we have already mentioned, in the upper corner. It is printed in grass green, and without the letters F.B.F. on the neck.

The 100 reis is lilac, and the paper dull white.

ISSUE OF 1855.

The 5 reis has a different frame from that on the originals. The ornaments in the corners are replaced by lines; the letters are generally thinner, the pearls smaller and further apart, the S of the REIS more closed in the upper portion, the letters RREI (of CORREIO) are smaller, and there are no letters on the curve of the neck.

Printed in brown instead of reddish-brown.

The 25 reis is of the second type (frame retouched). It is printed in a bright sky-blue colour, which cannot be found in the originals; the paper is dull white. Lastly, in the printing, a blue spot has appeared in the c.r., which also does not exist in the originals.

The 50 and 100 reis can only be distinguished by their colours and the paper.

ISSUE OF 1856.

The 5 reis could be easily mistaken for the original, but for the dull white paper.

The 25 reis belongs to the first type, showing the close background. It can only be detected by the colour and the paper.

ISSUE OF 1857.

The 25 reis carmine, reprinted from the foregoing type, has never existed. The original stamp appearing in January, 1857, had the retouched frame of the blue stamp of the same value of 1856.

The name of the engraver is distinctly visible on this stamp, as well as on the two of the 1856 issue.

ISSUES OF 1862-1864.

The reprints of this issue can only be recognised by the dull white paper on which they are printed.

ISSUES 1866-1870.

In the stamp itself nothing has been changed. As before, the dull white paper always points these reprints out, and in some cases also the colour in which they have been executed.

ISSUES OF 1870-1880.

For these also the paper is the only point by which they can be distinguished, and sometimes by their colours. They are Perforated 134.

The 10 reis blue-green has not been reprinted.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1880.

The paper is always white and thick, whereas the paper of the originals is thin and greyish. The perforation is 134.

ISSUE OF MAY, 1880.

The same points of difference exist in this issue as in the last. Perforated 134.

The stamps of the issues of 1882 and after have not been reprinted because they were still in use when the others were reprinted. A black or red line drawn by a pen across the upper half of the stamp has, however, been added to the 5 reis and 500 reis black. They can also be found with the words "Specimen" or "Prova" in black, and these comprise all the stamps issued since 1882, including all provisionals.

AZORES.

ISSUES OF 1868.

The surcharge on these reprints is the same as that used on the later issues from 1875. It differs therefore from that used for the originals where the O is smaller and the S is more closed. Their identification is, therefore, very easy.

The 25 reis carmine perforated has never existed, although this value exists reprinted.

ISSUES OF 1871-79.

The surcharge of the reprints is the same as of the last issue. Perforated 13½.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1880.

Two distinct shades of this reprint; the paper is dull white and the perforation 13½.

ISSUE OF MAY, 1880 & 1881.

Exactly the same dull white paper and perforation as the last issue.

We have been told that the later issues from 1882—1885 have been reprinted; some values certainly exist ungummed, but we cannot consider them as reprints. As the stamps were still in use there cannot have been any reason to reprint them, and if some exist without gum, it simply shows that the stock of stamps was kept in this state.



ANGOLA.

ISSUES OF 1870-1885.

The paper is dull white and the perforation 13½. Some of the values are not identical with the originals.

5 reis—The figure 5 is larger and the top part less curved, the R of reis is larger, the E nearly closed, and the S smaller and narrower than in the originals.

10 reis—The upstroke of the 1 is longer and more oblique, the O is nearer the R; the R is larger, the E more open, and the S nearly closed.

20 reis—Is exactly the same as the 20 reis carmine. The second type has therefore the 2 smaller and nearly straight; the R of reis larger and the S at both ends longer.

25 reis—Is the same as the 25 reis violet, which is the second type. The ends of the 2 are more curved, the head of the 5 is larger, the I of reis is thinner and further away from E and S, and the last letter badly formed.

40 reis—The 4 is larger and the horizontal stroke is thicker; the O is larger and the S of reis is more open.

50 reis—Has been reprinted from the second type of the 50 reis blue. The 5 is more slanting and has a larger head, the O is further away from the 5, the E of reis is nearly closed and the S is larger.

100 reis—The two O's are further away from the 1; the lower part of the R in reis is longer and the S is straighter.

200 reis—The 2 is smaller and more curved on the right hand side, the two O's are further away, the E and S of reis are smaller and more open.

300 reis—The 3 is more open and the letters RES of reis are more open.

We have seen the stamps with portrait of the king with a horizontal line across the top. They are called reprints, but we cannot admit this, as they were not issued until 1886. Such specimens are not gummed.



CAPE VERDE.

ISSUES OF 1877-1885.

These were reprinted with the same plates as the originals, no alterations having been made. The paper is white and thick and the perforation 13½.

The stamps of the 1886 issue are also said to have been reprinted, most likely because they are not gummed.



GUINEA.

ISSUES OF 1881-1885.

These were also reprinted with the plates used for the originals; there is, therefore, as a point of identification only the thick dull white paper on which they are printed. Perforated 13½. A great many of these stamps are gummed.

The various faults seen on the original stamps cannot be found on the reprints.

Ungummed specimens of the 1886 issue are likewise sold as reprints.

Synopsis.

ISSUE OF JULY, 1853.

Reprinted in 1864—

- 5 reis, type II, dark chocolate-brown
- 25 „ blue
- 50 „ yellowish green, light
- 100 „ lilac

Reprinted in 1885—

5 reis,	chocolate, pale brown
25 "	dull blue
50 "	grass-green
100 "	lilac

ISSUE OF 1855.

5 reis,	type II, dark brown
25 "	" II, bright sky
50 "	grass-green
100 "	lilac

ISSUE OF 1856.

5 reis,	dark brown
25 "	sky, type I

ISSUE OF 1857.

25 reis,	carmine
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ISSUES OF 1862-1864.

5 reis,	chocolate (both types)
10 "	bright yellow-orange
25 "	carmine
50 "	yellowish-green
100 "	lilac

ISSUES OF 1866-1867. IMPERFORATE.

5 reis,	black
10 "	yellow-orange
20 "	olive-brown
25 "	carmine
50 "	pale green
80 "	orange
100 "	mauve
120 "	blue

ISSUES OF 1868-1870. PERFORATED 13½.

5 reis,	black
10 "	yellow-orange
20 "	olive-brown
25 "	carmine
50 "	pale green
80 "	orange
100 "	greyish-lilac, lilac
120 "	blue
240 "	violet

ISSUES OF 1870-1880. PERFORATED 13½.

24 reis,	light olive-brown
5 "	black
10 "	pale and bright yellow
10 "	grass-green
15 "	red-brown
20 "	olive-brown
25 "	carmine
50 "	dull green
50 "	dull blue
80 "	orange
100 "	greyish-lilac
120 "	bright-blue
150 "	" "
240 "	violet
300 "	" "

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1880. PERF. 13½.

25 reis, light grey-blue

ISSUE OF MAY, 1880. PERF. 13½.

5 reis,	black
25 "	greyish-lilac
25 "	reddish-lilac
50 "	blue

(Conclusion next month.)



Philately in the States.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE
GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(*Filatelic Facts & Fallacies.*—SAN FRANCISCO.)

(Continued from page 242, vol. IX.)

To R. F. Perkins, postmaster at San Francisco, Kalakaua wrote under date of September 19, 1864, as follows: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th of August last and its enclosures, informing me that letters to and from the Sandwich Islands will be charged in future at ten cents the single rate of half ounce or under. I have at once given notice of this change in the "Commercial Advertiser" of the 17th inst., and by posters about the several post offices on the different islands, a copy of which I hereby beg to enclose."

The next letter of interest to our readers is written by G. Wundenburg, clerk in the Honolulu post office, and like its predecessor is addressed to Postmaster Perkins, of San Francisco. It bears date of December 14, 1864, and is as follows: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 13th ult., which reached here on the 3rd inst. by the clipper ship "Seaman's Bride"; and in conformity with the contents of that letter I issued on the same date the printed notice, of which I enclose a copy, informing the public of the change from 10 cents U.S. postage to 3 cents in the future." The reduction of postage mentioned in the foregoing letter does not seem to include the amount for ship's postage, and the entire rate of 10 cents was therefore made up of Hawaiian postage 5c, ship postage 2c, and U.S. postage 3c.

March 6, 1865, Postmaster-General Kalakaua addressed the following letter to J. H. Coney, postmaster at Hilo: "Your order for 5c

Hawaiian and 5c U.S. stamps I am unable to furnish, being entirely out of them, and having been obliged to send to the United States for a fresh supply. The 3c and 2c U.S. are the only kinds we have, and which I forward to you by this mail in place of the 5c stamps. You will have to collect the Hawaiian postage of 5c in money until the stamps can be procured."

It is more than a year before the next letter in the series was written, May 31, 1866, and this from A. P. Brickwood, the new postmaster general, addressed to A. D. Shepherd, president of the National Bank Note Co., N.Y. It is as follows: "I beg leave to enclose herewith a draft for \$140, drawn by Bishop & Co., of this place, on Lees & Waller, N.Y., payable at sight in favour of the National Bank Note Co., or order, in U.S. gold coin, and desire you to transmit at the earliest opportunity Hawaiian postage stamps to the amount of the following denominations, of which you retain the plate; 2000 impressions (sheets?) 5c. portrait Kam. V., 4000 impressions 2 cent, portrait Kam. IV. You will please, in delivering the package of stamps for transportation to the agent of the express company, to hand him an invoice of the same and forward a duplicate to this office, so that no unreasonable charge for carriage should be made, as was on the last package ordered by H. M. Whitney." The 5c stamp ordered in this letter does not seem to have been mentioned in the previous correspondence, and we are not informed as to the choice of the portrait, and other details of the design.

April 27, 1867, a letter was addressed to Capt. Jas. Makee, postmaster at Uluhalukua, Maui, by Mr Brickwood, of the following tenour: "Enclosed herewith please find four sheets of 5c Hawaiian stamps amounting to ten dollars, and advise us as to receipt of same. We have no American stamps. Two Hawaiian 'fives' affixed to a single letter is the same as paying the postage through in cash and when sent to this office will be forwarded to its destination with the impression of our office stamp in red ink, "United States Postage Paid," upon it. We account for all foreign postage received on letters and papers to the San Francisco postmaster.

To W. L. Conway, postmaster at Kawaihae, Hawaii, Mr Brickwood wrote under date of May 27, 1867, as follows: "When you receive letters to go foreign, instead of having us charge you with the postage here, make use of the Hawaiian 5c and 2c stamps, and affix the full amount of the postage on the back of each letter, as all letters, the full postage on which is paid in Hawaiian stamps or cash, have our office stamp impressed on the same in red ink—'United States Postage Paid.'"

(To be continued).

A DREAM OF STAMPS.

Shortly before Christmas "The New York Philatelist" broke out thus:—

Yesternight I had a vision that eclipsed all former dreams;

Bits of curious tiny papers fluttered by in endless streams,

In pale tints and colors gorgeous, bearing legends unfamiliar,—

Reis, kreuzers, kopecs, bani, crowns, pesetas and centimes.

Squares, triangles, oblongs, ovals moved like birds in Autumn flight,

Eke with virgins, ships and landscapes, maps and divers' whims bedight;

Cabots, Colons, tyrants, martyrs, babyheads and bearded faces,

In Kaleidoscopic frenzy haunted me the livelong night.

Whites appeared familiar figures, patriots, statesmen, long since dead;

Who within our wondrous cosmos moved of yore with stately tread;

Franklin, Washington and Jackson, Lincoln, Sherman, Garfield, Stanton

Now besprent with rose and lilac, purple, azure, green and red

Scrap from Hungary and Austria, tattooed, faded, frayed and curled,

Reichposts, Bayerns, Wurtembergers; flags and coats of arms unfurled;

Smeared and worthless Continentals; Spanish, Belgian, Netherlanders;

Venezuelas, Argentinas overbright for this dull world.

Parokeets from Guatemala; scrolls imperial from Japan;

Stags and crocodiles from Borneo surcharged black for Labuan;

Monsters fierce from Indian jungles; Chinese snakes and dragons hideous

Ali on his dromedary in the deserts of Soudan.

I've arranged these scraps and sorted, in the sunlight, 'neath the lamps;

Been be-Seebecked, hoodoed, swindled, gulled by sharpers, plucked by scamps;

Till they floating, fluttering, beckoning, through my waking hours and slumbers,

Are a part of my existence; I am wedded to the stamps.

—N. ALBERT SHERMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, NOV., 1899.

We wonder what the author's dreams would have been like during the Xmas holidays, when the Labuan and Borneo surcharges were upon us!—[Ed., P. J. G. B.]

READERS will confer a special favour by always mentioning the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" when replying to advertisements in this paper—[Ed.]



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 110. VOL. 10.

FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 2.—MR. H. R. OLDFIELD.

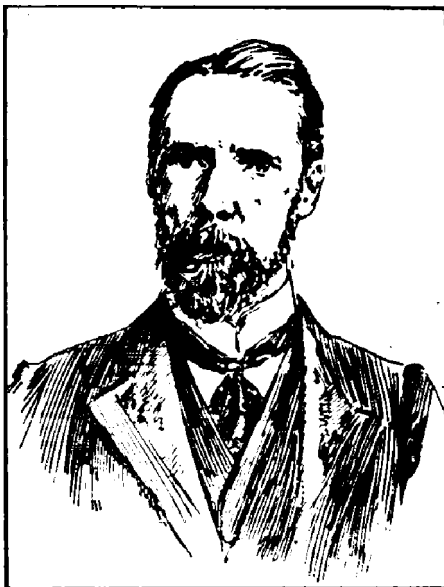
It is a well-known fact that men who lead the busiest lives in the conduct of their ordinary profession or business are also the most active in the prosecution of any hobby they may take up for their spare time. Mr. H. R. Oldfield, as member of a large firm of solicitors in the city of London might not be supposed to have the time to spare for the numerous positions he holds on the committees of the various philatelic societies with which we find his name so prominently associated. He is one of the body of "active" collectors without whom philatelic organisations could not exist. It was in 1890 that Mr. Oldfield emerged from that dark period of time which divides the parting with the boyish collection and the real start when as a man he sees the possibilities of our science.

As a general collector Mr. Oldfield was soon able to amass a fine lot of stamps, but he found before long that it was impossible to become a noted collector on these lines without the purse of a millionaire, and further that thorough study was out of the question in such a broad field. Resolved to specialize he was fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to pitch in succession upon Switzerland and Bolivia, two countries wide apart geographically but somewhat alike in the difficulties they present to the collector, the one on the score of expense and the

other on account of the little that was known about the stamps. Mr. Oldfield overcame both these difficulties and subjected the stamps to an exhaustive study, the result of which is known to the world through the paper he read before the London Society (which he had joined in 1893), on the stamps of Bolivia, and which was published in the *London Philatelist* in 1897. In this he displayed such a mastery of his subject, of which hitherto so little was known, that if anyone has found anything wrong in the article he has not been able to point it out.

But we have said that Mr. Oldfield is essentially an "active" collector, and when it is remembered that he is President of the I.P.U., and a committeeman of the Philatelic Society, London; that he was on the executive committee of the London Philatelic Exhibition, and was Hon. Sec. of the Standing Committee of the Philatelic Society on Speculative Issues during the time that "gum paps" were out of favour; when all this is remembered the adjective we think is not misplaced.

We may also say that Mr. Oldfield is taking a leading part in the organisation of the War Relief



MR. H. R. OLDFIELD.

Fund auction. That no better man could have been found to fill the position of hon. sec. of the "Fund Committee," which position he holds conjointly with Mr. Walter Bull, there is no shadow of doubt.

We hope that in identifying himself with such a good cause his efforts will be crowned with success.

The Stamps of Baden.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.]

ISSUE IV.

March, 1862.

The design is identical with the last with the exception of the horizontal lines of the background, which have disappeared. The first value printed in this new design was the 3 kr. carmine, and 200 sheets of this value must have been perforated before the perforating machine had been altered to perf. 10, as this value exists perf. 13½.

3 kr. carmine. 20,000.

The other values including two higher values of 18 and 30 kreuzer were issued as required, perf. 10.

		Printings.
Oct. '64	1 kr. black, greyish black	5
July, '62	3 kr. light carmine, violet-carmine	
" '64	6 kr. ultramarine	3
Oct. '65	6 kr. Prussian-blue	3
July '64	9 kr. pale brown	4
Sept. '66	9 kr. reddish-brown	4
End '62	18 kr. grass-green and bluish-green	
" '62	30 kr. orange and yellow-orange	

	Printed.	Destroyed.	Sold.
1 kr.	7,515,400		Included above
3 kr.	26,496,400	780,200	100,000
		Incl. next issue.	Incl. next issue.
6 kr.	3,081,600	1,228,300	100,000
9 kr.	5,387,800	572,800	100,000
18 kr.	315,200	151,012	2,955
30 kr.	230,400	14,400	100,000

ISSUE V.

Oct. to Dec., 1868.

In consequence of the 1866 war, Baden entered the North German Confederation, and a new scale of charges was agreed upon to come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1868. Ordinary letters of 15 grammes were to be charged 3 kr., heavier ones 7 kr., a value that could only be made up by combining two other values. And as the inscription "POSTVEREIN" in the right-hand label was objected to by the Prussian authorities, new dies had to be prepared. At the same time the letters of the word "BADEN" were altered and made much thicker, and the word "KREUZER" abbreviated to "KR," otherwise the design remained identical. The die was made by Maier of Karlsruhe, the printing was done by Hasper as before. Perf. 10. A new value of 7 kreuzer was added. 6, 9, 18 and 30 kreuzer stamps were still on hand in considerable quantities, new designs were therefore not necessary.

	Printings.
Oct. 1868	1 kr. light green, yellow-green 4
Dec. 1868	3 kr. carmine, bright rose 4
Oct. 1868	7 kr. dull Prussian blue 3

	Printed.	Destroyed.	Sold.
	12,896,900	2,273,700	100,000
	20,525,700	see above	see above
	4,473,500	957,100	100,000

With the exception of the 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 30 kreuzer later issues all remainders were sold to Senf in 1873. In May, 1878, the remainder were sold to Bredemeyer of Hamburg.

RURAL STAMPS.

Much diversity of opinion has always existed with regard to these stamps. Some maintained they were intended for an extra charge on letters and parcels delivered beyond a certain distance from the post office, others said they were Unpaid Letter Stamps, and still others that they were used to frank official correspondence. Undoubtedly they were used for letters that had not been sufficiently prepaid, and also for parcels which were conveyed by the land post. Yet they were used for another purpose as far as I can gather from envelopes mostly used for this purpose. In Baden, and for that matter all through Germany, a cash on delivery system exists which is undertaken by the Post Office. Parcels of goods are only delivered if the amount written on the accompanying form is paid; small amounts are encashed by the Post Office and paid to the person asking the Post Office to do so. Rates can be collected by the Official Receiver in the same manner; he fills up a form demanding payment of the rates and taxes due, hands this form in an addressed envelope to his nearest post office; the officials there affix the necessary stamps (the rate being 1 kreuzer for every florin demanded) mostly on the back. The demand is presented and encashed by the post office in other towns and districts, and afterwards paid to the Official Receiver. As this mode of collecting rates and taxes was mostly applied to outlying districts it is not surprising that so few of these stamps, and especially of the high value are found used.

1st October, 1862.

Large figure of value in the centre, above and below "Land-Post" and "Porto-Marke," the whole surrounded by a scroll-work in a square frame formed by a single thin line. Printed in black on yellow paper. Perf. 10.

	Sold.
1 kreuzer black on yellow	322,800
3 " " "	445,400
12 " " "	160,000

How many were printed is not known.

The abrogation of the independence of the Baden Postal Service was announced by an order dated 6th Dec., 1871, Carlsruhe, and since 1st Jan., 1872, the German stamps have been used.

Philatelists' War Relief Fund.

The following circular has been issued under the auspices of the London Philatelic Society.

"DEAR SIR,—

"A Committee has been formed under the auspices of the London Philatelic Society, acting in conjunction with other Philatelic Societies and many of the leading collectors and dealers, for the purpose of inaugurating a special subscription from philatelists for the War Relief Fund.

"Collectors generally throughout the United Kingdom are invited to contribute gifts of stamps (in collections or otherwise) or other articles connected with Philately, which will be sold by public auction and the proceeds divided between one of the Mansion House Funds and the *Daily Telegraph* Fund.

"Arrangements have been made with a well-known firm of philatelic auctioneers to conduct an auction sale which will be held early in February, and will be free of all charge whatever, so that the entire gross proceeds can be handed over to the Funds.

"All gifts of stamps should be sent, if possible, before the 27th January, 1900, to the undersigned, *c/o* Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.

"It is proposed to append to the Catalogue a list of the names of all the contributors.

"The Committee hope that this scheme will receive the support of collectors and dealers all over the Kingdom, and will result in the addition of a substantial sum to the War Funds."

Yours faithfully

WALTER BULL }
HERBT. R. OLDFIELD } *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*

The auction sale of stamps referred to above, in aid of the War Relief Fund has been postponed until the end of March, in compliance with the requests of several contributors. We trust that many laggards in patriotism will

avail themselves of the extension in time thus afforded them for sending their duplicates, and the best that they can give, without delay to the joint Hon. Secs., Messrs Walter Bull and Herbert R. Oldfield, addressed *c/o* The London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. The committee of the Philatelists' War Relief Fund comprises the names of

Mr. W. B. Avery.
" W. Brown.
" M. P. Castle.
" Robt. Ehrenbach.
Major E. B. Evans.
Mr. F. R. Ginn.
" M. Giwelb.
" S. E. Gwyer.
" W. Hadlow.
" Thos. W. Hall.
" L. L. R. Hausburg.
" T. H. Hinton.
" E. J. Nankivell.
" F. H. Oliver.
" W. H. Peckitt.
" C. J. Phillips.
" Robt. Reid.
" E. H. Selby.
" H. A. Slade.
" Alfred Smith.
" Gordon Smith.
" J. A. Tilleard.
" Harold J. White.

We have much pleasure in laying this scheme before our readers and hope it will meet with a ready and generous response. This is an opportunity for philatelists to show that they are not so selfishly engrossed in their hobby that they have no money for anything else, a charge which is often unjustly laid to the door of the ardent collector. Stamp collectors have a special interest in all that goes on abroad. It is well-known that political change is frequently marked by a change of issue, and if collectors now-a-days are not particularly anxious for new issues, English colonial collectors will not, at any rate, object to the addition of one more country to their list. We call upon all collectors to assist in the work of swelling the funds which are being raised for the relief of the widows and children of the men who are working this change for us.

Index to Vol. IX.

The compilation of the Index has been unavoidably delayed, but will be sent out to those who have applied for it on the 17th inst.

The Great Unused Question.

The *Monthly Journal* has a "go" at what has been termed the Great Unused Question. A list is given by Mr. C. J. Phillips of the remainders which have come on the market since 1887 under the category of printers' waste or superfluous sheets, or coming "from highly-placed officials who secured some of these stamps when they were first issued, and who have since from time to time, placed them on the market." First of all there are the remainder of stamps of the Perkins Bacon printings. These were all "waste or allowance" sheets of stamps which were ordered by the printer to be burnt, but the order not being carried out properly "a very considerable leakage" took place. These stamps and the approximate number which leaked out are given as below :—

Group I. Over 1000, and under 4,000 stamps.

Bahamas, 1859, 1d., lake, imperf.
 Barbados, 1852, blue on blued paper, imperf.
 Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., purple-brown.
 " " " " blue.
 " " " " grey.
 " white " " purple-black.

Group II, between 200 and 1,000 stamps.

Barbados, 1852, imperf., green on blued paper.
 " " " red " "
 " 1861, perf., no wmk., green. "
 " " " " blue.
 " " " " red.
 Ceylon, 1861, wmk., star., perf., 9d., deep brown.
 Queensland, 1861, wmk. small star, rough perf.,
 1d. carmine; 3d. brown.
 Queensland, 1861, "Registered," orange-yellow.
 St. Vincent, 1861, no wmk., perf, 6d., blue-green.
 " " " " 1d., rose-red.
 " " " " 1s., slate-grey.
 " " " " 1s. indigo-blue.
 Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo.

Group III, between 50 and 200 stamps.

Antigua, 1862, 6d., blue-green, no wmk.
 Barbados, 1852, imperf., yellow-green on white.
 " " " " blue on white.
 Ceylon, 1861, wmk, star, perf., 1s. 9d., green.
 " " " " 2s., blue.
 Pacific S. N. Co., on blued paper, 1rl., blue.
 " " " " 2rls., red-brown.

(Only about 80 to 100 of these stamps appear to have been sold; I have heard rumours that they have been offered on the Continent in large quantities, but I have not been able to trace these rumours to any definite source).

St. Vincent, 1861, imperf., 1d., rose-red.
 " " " " 6d. blue-green.
 South Australia, 1855, imperf., 2d., dull carmine.
 Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., brown-red.
 " 1859, imperf., 4d., grey-lilac.
 Victoria, 1856, imperf., 1d., green.

Group IV. Under 50 stamps.

Antigua, 1862, 6d., yellow-green, imperf.
 Bahamas, 1861, 1d., lake no wmk., perf.
 Barbados, 1859, imperf., 6d., rose-red.
 " " " " 1s., black.
 " 1861, perf., 1s., black.
 Mauritius, 1858, imperf., green.
 " " " " magenta.
 St. Vincent, 1869, perf., no wmk., 1s., brown.
 Turks Islands, 1867, no wmk., 6d., black.
 " " " " 1s., dull blue.
 Antigua, 6d., no wmk., comp. perf. and large perf.
 Barbados, no wmk., blue, perf. 11½.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Phillips considers that practically all these stamps have now been absorbed by collectors, and as regards prices have touched bottom. It has been definitely ascertained that Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. have absolutely no more remainders of old postage stamps in their possession.

The next lot is headed the "Crown Agents' Find." These were found by a former Crown agent for the colonies among his papers some years after his retirement. Of these, there were not over 300 of any one stamp, and they also have all been practically absorbed by now. The date they came on the market was 1896. They are as follows :—

Group III. From 50 to 200 stamps.

Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 1d., rose-red.
 " " " " 4d., blue.
 Malta, no wmk., bluish paper, ½d., buff.
 Mauritius, 1859, 1s., yellow-green.
 St. Lucia, 1860, wmk. star (1d.), rose-red.
 " " " " (4d.), blue.
 " " " " (6d.), green.
 Trinidad, 1859-61, clean cut and rough perfs.
 " " (1d.), rose-red.
 " " 4d., brown-lilac.
 " " 6d., yellow-green.
 Western Australia. A number of imperf. proofs, both wmk. swan and no wmk., of the 1861-2 issue, such as 2d., blue, 4d., lake, 6d., purple-brown, and 1s., deep green.

Group IV. Under 50 stamps.

Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., rough perf. 14-16.
 " " " " 4d., rose.
 " " " " 6d., grey-lilac.
 Natal, 1862, no wmk., 6d., grey.
 " " " " perf. 14, 1d., rose-red.

The third and last lot are the De La Rue remainders, and this is the lot which has been causing much speculation. Mr. Phillips thinks

that these must be either printers' waste which ought to have been destroyed or are stamps which have leaked out illegally from the Stores Department of the Crown agent's office. In any case, there is now a likelihood of this leakage coming to an end. The following is the list, as far as Mr. Phillips can make it out, of stamps which he alleges have come on the market in varying quantities since 1897, and he states that in no case was there more than two or three sheets of any one variety, and from the difficulty most collectors find in getting the majority of them we are inclined to believe him.

- British Columbia, 1861, no wmk., imperf., 2½d., light brown.
 " 1867, Crown and CC, perf. 14, 10c., lake and blue.
 " " " perf. 14, 1 dol. green.
 " " " perf. 12½, 1 dol. green.
- Cape of Good Hope, 1863, 1d., red.
 " " 4d., blue.
 " " 6d., mauve.
 " " 1s., green (shades).
- Ceylon, 1861, wmk. star, perf., 1s., lilac.
 " 1862, no wmk., 6d., brown.
 " 1863-6, Cr. and CC, perf 12½, 2d., emerald-green.
 " " " " 4d., rose.
 " " " " 5d., purple-brown.
 " " " " 5d., green.
 " " " " 8d., red-brown.
 " " " " 9d., dark-brown.
 " " " " 1s., deep-mauve.
 " " " " 2s. blue.
 " 1872 " " 2r. 50c., lilac-rose.
 " 1883 " perf 14., 16c., lilac.
 " " " " 24c., purple-brown.
 " Service, 1869, 1d. and 3d., and possibly the other values.
- Grenada, 1881, wmk. large broad-pointed star, 2½d. claret.
 " " " " 4d., blue.
 Hong Kong, 1863, " Crown and CC, perf. 14, 96c., grey.
 " 1876, " " 16c., yellow.
- Jamaica, 1863, wmk. pine, 6d., purple.
 " " " 1s., dull brown.
- Montserrat, 1876. C. and CC. perf. 14 6d., blue-green.
- Natal, 1860. wmk. small star, imperf., 3d., blue,
 " 1s., lilac-brown, perf. 14, without surcharge.
- St. Christopher, 1852 C. and CA. perf. 14, 4d. blue.
- St. Helena, 1862, wmk. star, perf., 6d., blue.
- St. Lucia, 1864, C. and CC, perf. 12½ (1d.), black.
 " " " " (4d.), yellow.
 " " " " (6d.), mauve.
 " " " perf. 14 (4d.), yellow.
 " " " " (6d.), lilac.
 " " " " (1s.), orange.
- Sierra Leone, 1883, C, and CA, perf. 14, 4d., blue.

- Straits Settlements, 1867, 14c., 3c., 6c., 24c., and 32c.
 " " " double surcharge, 12c.
 " " 1868, C. and CC, several values.
 Trinidad, 1864, C. and CC, perf. 12½, 4d., bright violet.
 " " " " 6d., emerald-green.
 " " " " 1s. purple.
 " 1872 " " 1s., yellow.
 " 1882, C. and CA, perf. 14, 4d., grey.

This is the "unused question" in a nutshell, and although the above list may leave something out, it is more than likely that it is rather too comprehensive. There is no doubt that the lists given in the now defunct *Stamp Collectors' Guardian* were ludicrously inaccurate. Mr. Phillips' is certainly a better attempt.

Notes.

Many dealers, and we among the number, have had numerous applications from different people in Spain for the supply of the 3d. British Honduras, CC. Perf. 12½, and it has puzzled us frequently to account for the enormous popularity of this particular stamp in Spain. A friend who sent one out the other day was able in a week or two to enlighten us on the subject. Some two weeks after parting with the stamp he was offered by the identical man to whom he had sent it, a beautiful 3 cents on 3d., CC. 12½, of the same British colony, at a price sufficiently tempting. The surcharge, however, was not above suspicion; in fact, it was a fairly obvious fraud, and the stamp was packed off to Spain for the second time. The sunny land of Castille leads the way just now in "ways that are dark."

Paul Waldroff, the designer of the new German stamp, if he is not impervious to criticism, must now be hiding his diminished head. The stamps are certainly a great disappointment, as something much better was expected of German art. All the German papers are loud in ridicule of the Germania design. Thus saith a Berlin daily:—"Beneath criticism is the new national stamp, which we now see for the first time. The head of Germania is common, destitute of anything like nobility or spirituality, the printing so indistinct that the head does not rise at all clearly from the far too roughly shaded background. The post-office official who created this masterpiece must be like a child with no sense of artistic composition, otherwise he could never have

been possessed of the incredible idea of bringing Germania's hand into the picture. One looks at this miserable hand squeezed into the lower left corner, and wonders what really is the meaning of it and the crooked sword. It looks as if the interesting lady had just stabbed herself in the stomach." This is only a sample of what is being said in the Fatherland, and it seems to us that many cases of *lese majestie* will soon be proceeding, as it is said the Emperor immediately picked out this design from a large number and at once ordered it to be used.

The German special new centenary postcard has also come in for a full share of ridicule, but it was nevertheless bought up with much eagerness by the great speculative public. The day it was issued large crowds surrounded the Berlin post-office long before 8 a.m., and as soon as the doors were opened there was such a rush that "a pitiable cry was raised by those squeezed in between the doors" (*vide the Berlin Anzeiger*). In half an hour, although no more than 10 were sold to any one person, the whole issue was sold out, as each post-office had only been furnished with 1200 cards. On the windows of the office was posted this notice, "The last edition sold out; next issue Saturday." The statement that the cards would only be on sale one day was therefore a little joke which must have been very galling to those who had watched the grey dawn creeping over the town from the doorsteps of the post-office. Nevertheless, all are sold now, and specimens are said to have changed hands at a shilling apiece.

Rare stamps are not the only small items of bric-a-brac that fetch large sums of money. Soldiers' Buttons is the coming mania, but it is very doubtful whether it will dispute pride of place with philately. Nevertheless, the first issue of the "C.I.V." are already rarities of the first water, and analogous in that respect with the early Mauritius stamps. Speculation in them, however, is scarcely safe, as the most learned Buttonologist might find a difficulty in distinguishing between those torn off the volunteer's coats during their now celebrated march through the city and those that escaped that terrible ordeal. At a patriotic concert a short time ago, a soldier's button was found in the collection plate, and this was put up to auction by the chairman. After spirited bidding it was knocked down to the Twickenham Football Club for £5 10s.



—:O:—
February, 1900, Report.

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St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street,
Moorgate Street, London, E.C.



MEETINGS.

Programmes for the season have been sent to all members. Those willing to assist in filling vacant dates, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, **26** and subscription **5/-** should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non election of the applicant. (The committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above.

M. H. Lombard, 2, Lagrange St Winchester Mass, U.S.A.

Proposed by T. H. Hinton, *seconded* by Dr. Marx. P. Loines Pemberton, 202, High Holborn.

Proposed by W. B. Kirkpatrick *seconded* by T. H. Hinton.

NEW MEMBER.

S. M. Hamilton, Firfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following are notified with regret.

No. 115. T. Bennett, Deddington, Oxon.

198. J. Lascelles, Machynlleth, Wales.

NEW ADDRESSES.

F. J. Middleton, 20, Devonshire Street, Queen Square, W.C.

F. Gerhartz, The Gables, Park Grove, Bradford, Yorks.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1900 are now due and should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec. who will then send cards of Membership. Members who have not replied to special application for their 1899 Subscriptions will be notified as dropped for nonpayment of Dues, on the Annual List of Members which will shortly be forwarded to all Members, together with a copy of "The Stamp Collectors' Almanac" for 1900.

LIBRARY.

The new Librarian acknowledges with thanks, "Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica Santiago" Sept.-Oct., '99, from Santiago, Chili.

Stamps, Jan. 1900, from F. L. Heygate.

Postal Cards and Covers, from W. T. Wilson, Leeds.

NOTICES.

The third Meeting of the Season was held at Essex Hall on Wednesday, January 31. Present: H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), Dr. Marx, W. J. Hawkins, L. W. Fulcher, W. B. Kirkpatrick, P. L. Pemberton, M. Z. Kuttner, and the Hon. Sec.

Mr. Fulcher gave an interesting display of his collection of the used stamps of Japan, which was much appreciated by those present and the Meeting closed with a unanimous vote of thanks. The next Meeting takes place on Wednesday, Feb. 28, when the President will give a display of the Stamps of Colombia. All Members and friends are cordially invited to attend. War Relief Fund.—The date for closing the list of Contributions to the Auction having been postponed to the end of Feb., there is still time for Members to support the President by sending their contributions directed to Effingham House, Arundel St. W.C. as early as possible. Dr. Marx would be pleased to receive more support in the Exchange Packet Section, both from buyers and sellers.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

Feb. 5, 1900.

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REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

The usual Monthly Meeting was held at 5, St. Andrew's Square, on the 11th of December, at 7.30 p.m.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Kerr, and subsequently by Mr. R. S. Richardson, vice-president; there were also present:—Messrs. Baxter, Atkinson, Miller, Fleming and Fish.

The Minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved of, Mr. Kerr agreed to show at the next meeting the London Philatelic Society's new work on British stamps.

Mr. Richardson reported that the books, etc., belonging to the Society had been catalogued, and were now to be had for perusal according to the rules agreed upon.

Mr. Miller's motion regarding an informal meeting at a date intervening between the dates of the ordinary monthly meetings was left over to next meeting.

Mr. H. W. Atkinson, from Peebles, who had just arrived from London, gave some interesting items of Philatelic news as gathered in the metropolis; and he afterwards read a most interesting paper on the stamps of Cuba and of Porto Rico, illustrating his remarks by references to his almost complete collection of stamps of these Colonies.

On the motion of Mr. Richardson, a very hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Atkinson for so kindly coming to the meeting; and his paper was very highly commended.

The Annual Meeting was held on the 8th of January, 1900, at 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8 p.m.

Messrs. Henderson and Kerr, as Auditors, reported that they had examined the Society's accounts for the year 1899, and had found them to be correct. The balance in hand at the close of the year was £3 17s. 3½d.

The Office-bearers were re-elected—Mr. Adam

Small, Hon. Pres.; Mr. R. S. Richardson, Hon. Vice-Pres.; Mr. W. Fish, Hon. Sec. and Treas.; Dr. Ballantyne and Messrs. Henderson, Kerr, and Stewart with the President, Vice-President and Secretary *ex-officio* members of Committee.

The Secretary was instructed to apply for re-election as a member of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

The books and periodicals belonging to the Society were again consigned to the care of Mr. Richardson.

It was decided to procure for the year, the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN (Official organ of the Society); Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, *The London Philatelist*, *The Stamp Collector*, and Mr. Warhurst's *Dictionary of Colour*.

Mr. Kerr showed the "*History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles*," and received a hearty vote of thanks for bringing the work before the Members.

At a special Meeting on 22nd. January, 1900, it was agreed to make an appeal to collectors in Scotland and to Scottish Collectors abroad for contributions towards a Philatelic War Relief Fund, the proceeds (gross) to be handed over to the *Scotsman* Fund.

The contributions, to consist of best duplicates, may be sent to any one of the Edinburgh members who have been constituted a committee to receive them, and arrange them for sale by auction.

William Fish, M.A., Hon. Sec.,
18, Montpelier Terrace,
Edinburgh.

THE JUNIOR LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

An able and interesting lecture on the Science of Philately (illustrated by lantern views,) was last Saturday delivered by Fred. J. Melville, Esq., at 8 p.m. in Clapham Hall; its object being to extend the hobby of stamp collecting and to enrol new members for the Junior London Philatelic Society. The Meeting was well attended and the lecturer explained that England was the first Country to issue postage stamps, the old 1d black stamps appearing in 1840.

About 18 years afterwards, the stamp collecting craze arose and took such hold on the public that it was patronized by the highest in the land. The Prince of Wales is himself a philatelist and the Duke of York is President of the London Philatelic Society. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is also a collector of stamps. Stamp collecting is essentially a very speculative pursuit, but no stamps have fetched higher prices than certain ones from the Mauritius and from British Guiana; as much as £1900 having been paid for the former and £750 for the latter. There are in no other country so many stamp varieties as in Russia, where 5000 different kinds are issued for rural districts; in Portugal new issues are constantly being created. Stamps are of many shapes and sizes, but those rendered peculiar on account of their diminutive appearance are our own old $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp the $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp of South Australia and that of Bolivar. England intends celebrating the new century by issuing a new $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp (green,) a new penny stamp (old original red) and a new 2d. stamp.

Meetings of the "Junior London Philatelic Society" are held fortnightly throughout the year in Clapham Hall on Saturday from 7 to 10 p.m. Applications for membership must be made to the Secretary and will be proposed by him at the next meeting. The subscription will be 1s 6d. (payable in advance per postal order in the Secretary's name, and will become due on Nov. 1st each year.) Among several other advantages many be mentioned.

1. Twenty-six fortnightly meetings, lectures, &c
2. Stamps and collections valued.
3. Questions answered.
4. Difficulties explained.
5. Accessories at reduced rates.
6. Scope afforded for the exchange of duplicates

This initiatory meeting was closed at about 9.15 p.m. the audience being requested to enrol themselves as members and being individually presented with a packet of foreign stamps.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel on Tuesday, January 2, 1900, at 7. p.m.

Present: Messrs. C. R. Sutherland (in the chair), W. A. Bois, E. Bounds, E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Ehrenbach, R. Frenzel, G. Haynes, M.Z. Kuttner, E. A. Mardon, R. Meyer, J. O. Sell, W. Simpson, and H. A. Slade.

William Morley and D. Citroen were elected ordinary members on the recommendation of the Committee.

The question of the "Philatelists' War Relief Fund," was discussed, and it was agreed that any member proposing to contribute stamps, etc., to the Fund, should do so through the Secretary of the Society. Business being concluded, Mr. Robert Ehrenbach gave a display of his well-nigh complete collection of the stamps of Natal accompanied by lucid and interesting remarks on the relative rarity &c., &c., of the different issues. At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Haynes congratulated the Society on the help it was receiving from members of the Premier Society, and passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ehrenbach for the splendid entertainment he had provided. The Meeting terminated at 9.15 p.m.

H. A. Slade, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Ingleside,
St. Albans,

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh ordinary meeting of this Society was held Wednesday evening, January 3, 1900 at Lisson's Chambers, 74 High Street. The President, Mr Hunt, was in the chair. The evening was devoted to a sale and exchange of stamps, a number of lots changing hands. The meeting was afterwards adjourned.

The members of the Society held their annual dinner at the Wharnccliffe Hotel, King Street, on Wednesday evening, January 17, 1900. The President, Mr. Hunt, occupied the chair. After the usual loyal toast had been duly honoured, Mr. J. F. Peace proposed the toast of the Sheffield Philatelic Society. He gave many interesting

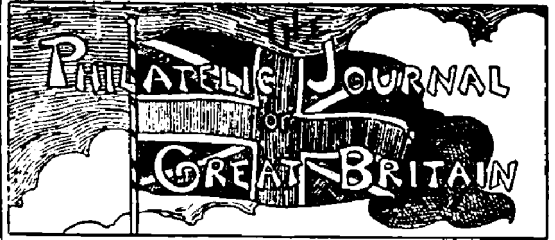
remarks regarding the history and progress of the Society since its formation. Mr. H. Barnascore replied. Mr. Chapman proposed the health of "Our City," to which Mr. A. J. Elliott responded. The toast, "The President," was proposed by Mr. Sneath, who spoke in high praise of the valuable service the President had rendered to the Society since its early days when Mr. Hunt occupied the chair, during the first season. The toast was drunk with full musical honours, and was suitably replied to by Mr. Hunt.

New Leaves to Cut.

The Stamp Collectors' Almanac, 1900.

This publication marks time with the general revival in philatelic press work, and appears this year in surprising form. It is now quite a volume, and in it we find a "Glossary of Philatelic Terms," and a record of the new issues of the year 1899. An auction record of stamps that have fetched £10 and over is useful, but incomplete, as only the sales of two firms are thus summarized. Similarly, there is an incomplete list of the Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs and their officers. We should have thought that The Philatelic Society, London, The Scottish Philatelic Society, and the Northern Exchange Club might have had some claim for admission in this list. There are interesting articles on "The Private Frank Stamps of Spain," "Patriotic Philately," "The Stamps of Baden," etc. Under the heading, "Events of the past year," we read that 1899 has been a very eventful one for Philatelists, and the number of collectors has greatly increased. (This, we think, is undoubtedly true. We have even heard it said by optimists that there will soon be as many collectors as philatelic journals, but for this we cannot speak). The events are four in number, apparently; the first is that two daily papers in Berlin and Madrid, respectively, now devote a column each day to philately. The second is the appearance of a number of new stamp papers in England. The third is the Manchester Exhibition (dismissed in four lines), and the fourth, or lastly, is the fact that many countries have adhered to the Postal Union enactment that the universal colours for all stamps of ½d, 1d, and 2½d, or equivalents, should be coloured green, red, and blue, respectively.

In spite of the fact that the *Stamp Collectors' Almanac* is voluminous on some points where it might have been brief, and silent on others where something might have been said, it is a very handy little reference book which no collector should be without.



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AGENTS WANTED for the sale of the "Journal" in London and large towns at home and abroad.

All communications to be addressed to:—

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
202, High Holborn, London, W.C.

**The International = =
= = Philatelic Union.**

There can be no doubt that if the advantages of belonging to the International Philatelic Union were more widely known that body would be constantly augmented by recruits, as there is no philatelic society in existence which gives so many advantages to its members.

Founded in 1881, when the London Philatelic Society was only in its infancy, it was primarily formed for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of Postage, Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Newspaper and other Bands, and Postcards, their history, manufacture and other details, and the undertaking of all or any such matters as may cultivate the study of philately generally.

The President, officers and committee were

men in the forefront of philately, and soon after its formation it was able to boast a very large roll call of members. Everybody was free to join, no qualification except honesty and straightforwardness being required. It was not confined to any one class—"Cook's son, Duke's son, son of a millionaire,"—each was welcome.

After several years of existence, the Exchange Club section of the I.P.U. was formed. This was the old original club, the first ever started, on which all succeeding exchange clubs have been modelled. With the inception of this idea, the I.P.U. became a power in the land, and the number of duplicates which changed hands through this medium was enormous. Since then very many new clubs for exchange purposes have been started, and the parent club has been out-distanced by two or three of its rivals. One or two untoward incidents have also retarded its proper development, and the case of the members of the French society who bought freely from the sheets and afterwards repudiated all cash liabilities on the ground that it was an exchange club was particularly unfortunate; however, this and similar drawbacks to the working of the club are matters of long ago, and the rules have been so far amended that there is now no possibility of any further contretemps of such a kind arising.

Since Mr. Hinton has held the hon. secretaryship of the Society, and Dr. E. F. Marx has been the Hon. Exchange Superintendent, all has worked well, and the finances of the society have balanced up year by year with something on the right side.

Meetings are held at the Essex Hall, Essex St. Strand, W.C., on the last Wednesday of each month at eight o'clock in the evening, when members bring their collections to be examined and discussed. At these gatherings the collector or dealer who is not able to pick up much useful knowledge and many equally useful hints must be dull indeed. It is much to be regretted therefore, that the attendance at these meetings has lately been very poor, and members living in or near London should certainly give an ear to their Secretary's oft repeated recommendation that the meetings can only be made entirely successful by the larger attendance of members.

The society also has a library of philatelic works which are at the disposal of all the members, and may be borrowed under conditions set forth in the official statutes of the society.

Members having stamps about which they are doubtful can have an opinion on them free of charge from the Hon. Counterfeit Detector. Every member receives the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN each month as it appears, the subscription being included in the

modest annual 5s., which is all that they are called upon to pay.

An advantage which cannot be too strongly insisted upon is the fact that membership of the I.P.U. confers a certain hall-mark of respectability, which is an extremely useful and handy form of reference for collectors or dealers in introducing themselves to one another. As every new member has to furnish two good references, and have his name published in the *P.J.G.B.* 14 days before he can become a member, it will be seen how useful the initials I.P.U. may become in the facilitation of postal transactions between strangers.

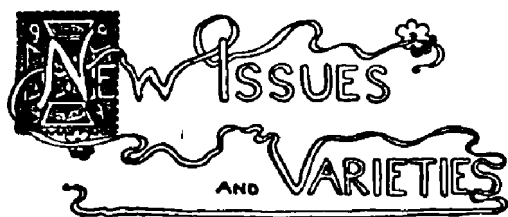
As when it was started, so to-day, the list of officers of the society contains the names of some of the best-known philatelists. Many of these, as they live far from London, are not often able to attend the meetings, but in Mr. Oldfield as President and Mr. Hinton as Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, we have two quite indefatigable philatelists who will always be found at the meetings and eager to further the interests of collectors, and members of the Union in particular.

We hope these plain statements of the position and uses of the International Philatelic Union will have the effect of influencing many philatelists to join. There must be a number of collectors, even in London, who scarcely ever have an opportunity of comparing notes and 'talking stamps' with other collectors. Such isolated unfortunates as these can always be sure of spending one pleasant evening a month by joining and attending the meetings of this Society, while collectors not only in London or England, but in every part of the world, must derive some advantage from belonging to an association which has the means of introducing philatelists who are half the world apart.

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Another Brooklyn Exhibition.

The Brooklyn (New York) Institute of Art and Science will hold its 2nd Stamp Exhibition in the "Section on Philately" from March 18 to 24. Last year the Exhibition, which was the first inaugurated by this very *fin de siècle* institution remained open for a fortnight. The committee are wise in thus shortening the term of exposure for the stamps. The experience at all exhibitions of recent years has been that 6 days is quite long enough for the stamps to be on view, if not to be viewed. We are glad to see that the "Section on Philately" at the Brooklyn Institute has so much vitality; these exhibitions are to be held annually, and in the hands of the energetic committee of philatelists, with whom the management rests, they should do much to cultivate collecting in the States.



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Bechuanaland.—*Lt T.P.* announces a registered envelope, value 4d, stamp impressed on the flap. The design is rectangular with head of the Queen in a circle, similar to the Ceylon wrapper. Outside and surrounding the stamp is an ornamental frame enclosing the words "REGISTRATION" and "FEE" at top and at bottom.

Reg. Env. 4d blue, size F.

British Central Africa.—A wrapper has been issued here with a stamp of the current design, and a new postcard also, with the current design of stamp and without the frame.

Wrapper. 1d. carmine on manilla.
Postcard. 1d. green on white.

British Honduras.—The *M.J.* says that a new postcard has been issued, formed by overprinting the 2c card with new value, "3 CENTS" in two lines.

Postcard. 3c in black on 2c carmine on buff.



Cape of Good Hope. A new 1d. stamp was put into circulation on the 1st of Jan. which if printed by Messrs. De la Rue is scarcely up to their standard. It is of the ordinary rectangular shape happily, the lower half showing a view of Cape Town and Table Bay with an ironclad at anchor. The upper part bears the arms of the Colony.

Adhesive. 1d carmine, perf. 14, wmk. anchor.

Ceylon.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new value—12 cents—of a design identical with the 3 and 30 cents. The body of the stamp is in green, and the value tablet is rose with the figures in white.

Adhesive. 12c green and rose, p. 14, wmk. Cr. CA.

Falkland Isles.—The *D.B.Z.* states that an envelope has been supplied for these islands. The paper is white, strong, smooth and laid. Shape, 133 by 107. The stamp is of the usual Colonial wrapper type.

Envelope. 1d carmine on white laid.

Gold Coast.—The envelope we mentioned last month turns out to be of the type of the obsolete adhesive.

Envelope. 1d rose on white laid.

India.—*Bundi.* The *M.J.* describes the 2 annas in a new type with simplified ornaments in the corners.

Adhesive. 2a pale green on white laid, redrawn.

Duttia. The same Journal chronicles a new 1/4 for Duttia, on green tissue paper. They are printed in blocks of 16, and are rouletted in colour.

Adhesive. 1/4 black on yellow-green.

Travancore. The *M.J.* chronicles the 1/4ch in bright mauve (we have had it for six months or more in a very brilliant violet). The 2ch in pale pink is new to us both as adhesive and envelope. There is also a new postcard with value "5 cents."

Adhesive. 2ch pale pink.
Envelope. 2ch " on white laid.
Post Card. 5 cash rose-red on buff.

New Zealand.—*Even's Weekly* was the first to describe the new Unpaid Letter Stamps. They were issued in the beginning of December last. They are bi-coloured, having the value printed in red, with the body of the stamp in green.

Unpalds.	1d	green and red, p. 11, wmk. NZ and star.
	1d	" " " " " "
	2d	" " " " " "
	4d	" " " " " "
	6d	" " " " " "

The *M.J.* chronicles a new post card inscribed "Inland and Australia" with a view in the left lower corner,

Post Card. 1d dark green on pale buff.

Sarawak.—While we are expecting a complete new set for Sarawak, we are constantly supplied with new surcharges. The latest is the post card surcharged in 4c black.

Post Card. 4c on 3c; carmine on buff.

Seychelles.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* mentions the 15c in blue as having been recently issued.

Adhesive. 15c blue, p. 14, wmk. Cr. and CA.

South Australia. Messrs. Smyth Nicolle & Co, kindly send us the new 1/4d. stamp of the Colony. It is of the size and shape of the other values, and depicts telegraph wires, behind which may be seen a large building. We hope our illustration does justice to this work of art.

Adhesive. 1/4d. emerald green, p. 13, wmk. Cr. and S.A.



Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan* in the current type.

Adhesive. 1 cent lilac and green.



"TASMANIA" arched above, "HOBART" below. The figures of value are in the two upper corners. The watermark is "TAS." second type, occurring several times on each stamp.

Adhesive. 1d lake-red, perf 14, wmk. "TAS."
2d violet, " " "

Victoria.—Amongst a lot of current issues of Australian stamps which we recently bought, we found three 1d wrapper stamps in blue—a curious change, in view of the postal union requirements. This was probably issued some time in November last, and is not likely to have a long life.

Wrapper. 1d cobalt on white wove (with border).

OTHER COUNTRIES.



Austria.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King the 1, 3, 20 and 25 values in the new heller coinage, and we understand that the 1, 5, 6 and 10 heller, and probably other values have also appeared. The values up to 6 heller are in the 1890 design but with the value changed to "heller." The 10 heller—30

heller are of the type which we append. They are printed on granite paper. The perforation is 13½-12½. The change in currency also necessitates new unpaid letter stamps, newspaper stamps, stationery, etc, but we have not yet seen any of them.

Adhesives. 1h lilac, perf. 13½-12½
3h brown "
5h deep green "
6h orange "
10h rose "
20h brown "
25h ultramarine "

Belgium. According *E. W.S.N.* the 10c Belgium appears in red after all.

Adhesive 10c pink

Bosnia. The new heller coinage extends to Bosnia and the 1 heller has already appeared. The only difference from the old type is in the figures of

value being in the lower corners instead of the upper as in the "kreutzer" set.

Adhesive 1h. black.

Brazil. The stamps to commemorate the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil have just been issued. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., for specimens which we illustrate. The 100 reis represents natives watching the



arrival of European ships. The 200 reis represents the declaration of independence. The 500 reis portrays the emancipation of slaves, the hovering angel holds the broken chains. On the 700 reis is a figure representing the republic, pointing to the date 15 de Novembre, 1899 with one hand, while with the other she holds an open book; what we take to be the arms of the republic appear on the left of the word "CORREIO." The stamps are lithographed by Paulo Robin and Pinho; and would undoubtedly fall under the ban of the S.S.S. if that body were in existence.

Adhesives	100 reis, red	p 12½
	200 " blue and yellow	"
	500 " blue	"
	700 " light green	"

China.—We have the 5c of the current London printed set in quite a new shade.

Adhesive. 5c orange.

Colombia.—*Cartagena.* We omitted to state that our illustration last month represented one of the Cartagena provisionals chronicled on page 235 of our last volume. The "violet-blue smudge" turns out to be three stars which are fairly easily seen in our illustration.

The *Philatelic Record* states that a second printing of these provisionals was made on the 8th Dec. last, but on different coloured papers, and pin perforated instead of imperf. Seven horizontal wavy lines replace the "stars" of the first printing, and presumably in the same colour. From the same source we hear that the 1c black of Bolivar has also received the overprint of wavy lines and been pressed into service as provisionals to take the place of the 1c which ran out of stock during the emergency.

Adhesives.	1c. black (of Bolivar).
	5c. brown on pale green paper.
	10c. vermilion on pink paper.

Ecuador.—The 1 sucre stamp, 1896, is reported by the *I.B.J.* to have received the surcharge "DIEZ CENTAVOS" in black in two lines, and is also to be found with the same surcharge printed diagonally in blue as well as the ordinary black one. The *Monthly Circular* describes the 50c fiscal (long rectangle) surcharged "CORREOS 5 CENTS OFICIAL" in three horizontal lines.

Adhesives.	5c. on 50c. fiscal, in black on dark lilac.
	10c. on 1 sucre in black on yellow-brown.
	10c. on 1 sucre in black and blue on yellow-brown.

France.—*Alexandrie.* Last month we chronicled a set of French stamps surcharged for French post-offices in this town, but were unable to give the lower values. We have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 1, 2, 3, 4, in completion of the set.

Adhesives.	1c. black on grey-blue, surcharge in red.
	2c. red-brown on straw " blue.
	3c. grey on greyish " "
	4c. claret on grey-blue " "

China.—The same firm sends us specimens of the 5c and 10c with the surcharge "CHINE" in red, the 5c being the "N under B" variety of 1876.

Adhesives.	5c. yellow-green (variety A.), surcharge in red.
	10c. black on lilac (variety B.), surcharge in red.

Madagascar et Dependances has now a 5fr stamp to complete its set.

Adhesive, 5fr. lilac on tinted paper.

Martinique.

5c. yellow-green.

Senegal.

5c. yellow-green.

Port Said.—Messrs. Whitfield King send us stamps to complete the set chronicled last month.

5c. yellow-green, surcharged in red.	
15c. blue,	" "
20c. red on green,	" "
30c. brown,	" black.
40c. red,	" "
50c. carmine,	" "
1fr. olive-green,	" "
5fr. lilac,	" "

Germany.—We were a little previous in chronicling the full set of the new German stamps last month. We hear that only the values up to 80pf. have so far appeared, and the "mark" values will not be issued until two or three months hence. The centennial post card was issued on the 1st of January. The stamp is of the new adhesive design, and is impressed in the right upper corner, perched in a laurel wreath. The sun rising from clouds in the left upper corner has "1900" printed across its face. The whole is printed in green.

Post card. 5 (pf.) green on cream.

Morocco.—Post cards as well as stamps have been provided for the German offices in Morocco. *Le T.B.* gives them as follows;—

Bavaria.—Again we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King for the first sight of the new values for Bavaria. The design is the same as the rest of the set, as also are the perforation and watermark.

Adhesives.	2pf. grey.
	30pf. sage-green.
	40pf. yellow.
	80pf. lilac.



Hungary. The change of coinage here is from *kreutzers* to *filler* and *korona*. The values from 1to 60 filler are in one type, depicting an eagle poising above the "Iron Crown" of Hungary. The numerals of all values, are in black on an uncoloured tablet below the crown.

The high values 1 and 5k. bear a portrait of the Emperor or, as he is here, King, wearing the iron crown. The figure of



value is in black, as in the lower values. There is also an orange newspaper stamp of a new design. All these stamps have the watermark as in the last issue.

Adhesives.

1f. dark grey.	25f. pale blue.
2f. yellow.	30f. orange-brown.
3f. orange.	50f. lake-red.
4f. mauve.	60f. sage-green.
5f. emerald.	1k. red-brown.
6f. marone.	3k. grey-green.
10f. rose.	Newspaper stamp (no value) orange.

Portugal.—Macao. Last month we described provisional adhesives for this town, and we now hear of a new post card of the same series. It is the 2 avos (Vasco da Gama) with the value barred with four lines, "PROVISORIO" printed at top and new value 1 avo at the bottom of the stamp.

Post card. 1 avo on 2 avos, rose on grey.

Portuguese Indies has also been provided with a new post card. Stamp of current design.

Post card. ¼ tanga green on buff.

Salvador.—The *Monthly Circular* states that new post cards have appeared here, but no particulars beyond the following are given.

1 centavo olive on salmon.
2c. brown on green.
2 x 2c. "
3c. blue on blue-grey.
3 x 3c. blue, "

Siam.—From the same source we learn that a new set has appeared including the undermentioned values, design is something similar to the last, but with the head of the king in profile.

Adhesives.	1 att dull green.
	2 atts grass green.
	3a. red and blue.
	4a. carmine.
	8a. green and yellow.
	10a. indigo.
	12a. lilac and carmine.
	24a. lilac and blue.
	64a. lilac and brown.

United States.—Philippines. The U.S. 50c has been surcharged for this archipelago.

Adhesive. 50c. orange-red.

Uruguay.—The 2c, 5c and 10c have been surcharged "OFICIAL."

Adhesives.	2c. orange, surcharge black.
	5c. dull blue, "
	10c. lilac, "

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Destruction of Obsolete Newfoundland Stamps.

Since their lapse in the matter of the Cabot issue, the postal authorities of Newfoundland seem determined not to resort to the wicked practice of making money out of stamp collectors. As evidence of this we know how the plates of the said Cabot issue were destroyed in the presence of several officials a month or two ago, and now we hear that all remaining stamps

of obsolete issues have been destroyed by fire. Mr T. C. Hawkins, of St. John's, Newfoundland, kindly sends us a cutting from the "Official Gazette," of Jan. 5, 1900, which gives the particulars:—

"We hereby certify that we were present on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the "Royal Gazette" Office, and on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the General Post Office, and did see the following obsolete stamps first defaced by the printing press, and afterwards burnt.

No.	DENOM.	FACE VAL.
49,717.....	2 cents, grey	\$ 994.34
40,638.....	3 " slate	1,219.14
104,569.....	5 " blue	5,228.45
34,422.....	6 " pink	2,065.32
92,966.....	10 " black	9,296.60
27,162.....	24 " blue	6,518.88
69,653.....	12 " p. brown ...	8,358.36
2,658 (C.I.)	3 " Cabot	79.74
11,342 " "	5 " "	566.10

Total\$34,327.93

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.

GEORGE COEN,
Deputy Minister Finance.

GEO. W. LEMESSURIER,
Acct. General Post Office.

E. DEVEREUX,
Post Office Inspector.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Stamp Clerk, G.P. Office.

We hereby certify that we were present at intervals on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the "Royal Gazette" office, during the defacing of the Postage Stamps enumerated in above certificate; and that on Thursday, the 4th inst, we were present and did see the aforesaid stamps destroyed by fire at the General Post Office.

J. ALEX ROBINSON,
Colonial Secretary.

J. A. MCLEOD,
Manager Bank of Nova Scotia.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

There is no doubt, therefore, that these stamps have been effectually swept out of existence. We have not heard what are the values now in use. The issue with royal portraits only accounts for the ¼, 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents, the obsolete issues prior to the Cabot set have been destroyed. Therefore, there can now be no high values left but those of the Cabot issue, and the plates for printing these having been destroyed, a new issue of the higher values is practically certain when the present stock is sold out.



FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for January contains the paper on "The early issues of the Argentine Republic" by T. W. Hall which was read before the Philatelic Society, London, on 5th of January last. This contains some most valuable and useful information on the working of the Post Office and the stamps of the Republic from 1862-67, in the course of which Mr. Hall upsets the hitherto accepted theory that the 5c rose of the 1862 type with the narrow "C" was the first issued. These are his words: "In most of the catalogues the type of the 5c. with narrow "c" is considered the first type. What has led to this entirely erroneous opinion is a matter of speculation only. I believe it was at one time suggested that, owing to the large quantity of the 5c. printed, two moulds were made in order to hasten the printing—an argument which refutes itself, as if time pressed it would not be needlessly wasted in making two matrices.

"As a matter of fact, it appears pretty clear, for the following reasons, that the narrow "c" type was issued much later than the broad "c," and probably not until some period in the year 1864.

1. No used copy of the narrow "c" type has ever been found with a dated stamp cancellation earlier than 1864,

2. Of the broad "c" type with (and slightly later without) accent I show copies used from January, 1862, onwards.

3. The only existing stone in the possession of the General Management of the Post Office is of the second type.

4. All known reprintings are of the second type.

"Monsieur Marco del Pont calls attention in his article to the fact that almost all the used stamps of the broad "c" or first type from mid 1863 onwards show that the stone was worn out, and only printed the central medallion, the value, and part of the lines surrounding the stamp.

"There is little doubt that the matrix of the first type of the 5c. was destroyed by or by the orders of Posados about the time.

"On 13th May, 1864, the Bank and Mint delivered up all the articles which had been deposited there and used in the manufacture of postage stamps, and among these were three lithographic stones for 5, 10, and 15c. stamps. The matrices for these three were fairly certainly not in existence then, as they are not scheduled amongst the list of the articles the Bank gave up; and when Lange, the lithographer, wished to reprint these stamps, he had to make use of the only matrix he could get at, viz. the type of the 5c. with narrow "c."

"As before stated in this paper, the new 1864 plate of the Rivadavia head was much delayed. The broad "c" 5c. plate had worn out; more 5c. stamps were requisite, and consequently there was nothing for Posados to do but to get a second matrix, and this he did; hence the two types. It is pretty certain that only the last two printings were made from this plate, that is to say, 144,060 stamps. Unused genuine originals of the narrow "c" 5c stamps are scarce. This second type does not vary much in colour, and is only found in slightly different shades of brick-red—a colour, be it noted by the way, that was never used for the first type. The arrangement of the plate is the same as the first issues."

The Stamp Collector, published and edited by Mr. J. A. Margoschis, is the "Junior Stamp Collector" in a new guise; that it is a great improvement there is no doubt. Mr. W. Kühn writes about the stamps of Finland in a very interesting manner. "Philatelic Tit-bits, a monthly competition of Queries, replies and prizes" is another prominent feature. Tastefully got up and well printed as it is, Mr. Margoschis may look forward to a large roll of readers.

Stamps for January contains the last instalment of Mr. G. R. Francis' article on "The Stamps of Western Australia," which deals

with the revenue and telegraph stamps used for postage, and officials. From it we learn that the long lilac revenue stamps were authorised for postal use but that the earlier ones—the ordinary postage stamps surcharged “I.R.”—were only tacitly allowed to frank letters and are very scarce so used, though dealers sent a fair number through the post as experiments. The “officials” are treated in a very summary fashion, and we are advised not to collect them at all unless they are on the original envelope or at least part of it, because of their liability to forgery. We think this advice is bad, as no collection is complete without them, and so long as the holes show the proper measurements, collectors are practically safe.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

After a suspension of four months, pending the liquidation of the Hilckes Co., *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* awoke on the 23rd Dec. last refreshed, and with Mr. Percy Bishop as sole proprietor and editor. We are sure that in his hands there should be a long life before it, and the three numbers which are before us are as bright and pithy as ever. Moreover, we are promised that there will be neither unpleasant personal paragraphs nor pages devoted to trade disputes in the future, and as Mr. Bishop is not connected with the trade in any way, all doubts on that score may be safely laid aside. As regards the “mechanical get up,” as its editor styles it, there is an undoubted improvement. The cover is in a very pale grey shade instead of the hopeful cerulean tint with which it has always been associated, and beyond this the paper is more substantial. The contents are readable all through, but perhaps “The Collector's Guide to Values,” which is a serial, is the most interesting feature.

In No. 127 we find an article exposing the latest philatelic fraud. The English 1d. red imperf. has been fraudulently perforated, thus turning a common stamp into the comparatively scarce 1d. red, small crown, die I., perf. 14. Many of these stamps have the black maltese cross obliteration which is extremely rare on perforated stamps, and command good prices. To Mr. Charles Nissen (who discovered the forged 1s. green Great Britain) must be credited the discovery of this fraud.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News

comes to us with great regularity every Saturday morning, and though it has only been in existence in its enlarged form for four months, we have already amassed a tidy collection, including a variety with the coloured initials of the title misplaced. In reading it we always experience much difficulty in picking out the “news” part from the advertisements, which

we think is a bad arrangement. Among the notes in the number dated January 20th, we are gravely told, “It is not generally known” that old Russian stamps may be found with two different perforations, some being $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ and others $12\frac{1}{2}$. We are afraid this is Weakly Stamp news, Mr. Ewen! On the subject of English stamps, however, as might be expected, we get more exclusive information. An interesting note on the relative rarity of plate nos. of English stamps, *with* and *without* gum, tells of the extreme rarity of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d., plate I., unused with gum, only one unused block showing the entire watermark being known. The notes in *E.W.S.N.* are almost always interesting and the new issues up-to-date, and the whole is strong evidence of Mr. Ewen's untiring energy.

Three new Philatelic Journals have come into being during the past month.

The first:—

Morley's Philatelic Journal, has been started by Mr. Walter Morley of Catford, and though its title embraces all forms of stamp collecting, fiscal and revenue stamps have first call on its space. It is edited by Mr. A. Preston Pearce who is well known as a writer on fiscals and than whom there is no better authority in this particular line. Many readers no doubt remember Mr. Morley's *Fiscal Philatelist*, a periodical which was started several years ago, but was discontinued after a short life, as the fiscal movement was not strong enough in Great Britain to support it. Since then there has been a progressive increase in the number of collectors interested, and the knowledge of revenue stamps has proportionately increased. Since the decease of the *Fiscal Philatelist*, Railway letter stamps have also begun to claim attention and in the new venture, this and other by-ways of Philately are to be carefully explored. Though there is great promise for the future, it must be said that the first number is rather meagre, and the editorial distinctly states that the journal will be conducted on quiet and unobtrusive lines. There is an air of solid respectability about *M. P. J.* that should commend itself to all lovers of Railway and revenue stamps.

Mekel's Weekly Stamp News was the second new paper to reach us, but it can only be called new in one sense as it has already completed 13 volumes in America. Its proprietors however, have decided to issue English versions, and the number before us is the large booming edition which has been issued to give it a good start. It is the exact antithesis of the last mentioned new comer, as the quiet and unobtrusive lines are quite absent. There is no doubt that No. 1, is a wonderful two pen-

nor'th, for besides 14 long illustrated and descriptive articles on the firms who have taken the largest advertising space, there is plenty to read under the headings "London as a Philatelic Centre," "Great Barrier Island's Pigeon Post," etc., while there are notes from Washington, New York, Boston and California, and various other features. On the cover is a portrait of a gentleman with the words "I. A. Mekeel, Publisher, St. Louis." in bold type beneath. The well known features of the Duke of York, however, prevents any misunderstanding, and Mr. Mekeel is depicted inside. More than half the articles are by a well known English writer who has either adapted himself to American ideas of spelling or been mercilessly treated by American compositors.

Postal Cards and Covers, a quarterly magazine, is the third journalistic new issue of the month. In this, collectors of impressed envelopes and postcards will find solace for the neglect under which they have laboured for so long. It is published and edited by Mr. Walter T. Wilson of Leeds, and the subscription is 1s. 6d. per annum. Mr. B. W. Warhurst discusses in a readable way, whether used or unused should be collected and states the case for each, but without summing up. Mr. W. S. Webb surveys the general position of postcards and envelopes in the collecting world to-day, and is very hopeful of the future. We are pleased to see that the reduction in prices in this part of Gibbon's catalogue is regarded, not with dismay, but as affording a sounder basis than the ornamental prices quoted before allowed. In this way people may take up the collection of postal stationery with more confidence. The only thing we object to in "Postal Cards and Covers" is the recognition of pictorial postcards, as we find two pages devoted to this subject. Personally we should have preferred something more legitimately philatelic in their place. We trust that the collection of pictorial cards and the pursuit of philately will never become confused.

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Philately in the States.

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NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(*Philatelic Facts & Fallacies*.—SAN FRANCISCO).

(Continued from page 20, Vol. X, No. 109.)

The next letter is from Postmaster-General Brickwood to the postmaster-general of Italy, and bears the date of July 27, 1867. According

to present catalogue values the Italian postmaster-general received a very fair exchange. The letter is as follows: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of May 4th, enclosing six specimens of 20c Italian postage stamps, and have pleasure in forwarding you herewith specimens of Hawaiian stamps, viz: 1 of 5c Kamehameha IV. (old), and 10 of 5c Kamehameha V. (new), 8 of Kamehameha IV. (old), and 16 of 2c Kamehameha IV. (new)."

A letter was addressed to the Postmaster-General of England under date of Sept. 6, 1867, in which James Austin, chief clerk at the general post office at Honolulu said: "I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 10th, requesting that six specimens of the new 2c stamp issued in the Sandwich Islands be forwarded to you. No new 2c stamp has been issued. The only postage stamps in use are the 2's and 5's, the former bearing a portrait of the late king, and the latter of his present Majesty. Six specimens of the former have been forwarded to you on July 27th, as requested in your communication of May 29th, and stating that no later issue has been made."

There seems to have been considerable confusion on the part of postmasters of interior towns regarding the rates to be charged, and we find another letter bearing on this subject written by Mr. Brickwood November 25, 1867, to Rev. J. S. Green, postmaster at Makawao, Maui, as follows: "In answer to your enquiry I beg leave to say that all letters addressed to the United States, the Hawaiian postage on which has been fully paid, will as heretofore be forwarded to their destination according to treaty stipulations."

The Post Office Assistant (a copy of which I forward you herewith) published in New York under the superintendence of an officer attached to the General Post Office, Washington, has been my guide for the rates of postage to be charged on letters to all parts of the world. Ten cents U.S. postage per half ounce on all letters to or from the Hawaiian Islands, and 2c on newspapers. The Hawaiian postage on letters is 5c per half ounce and 2c on newspapers. It is optional to prepay postage on letters, but postage on printed matter and newspapers shall in all cases be prepaid. Any one wishing to pay through postage can do so, as heretofore, by affixing on the outside of the letter the proper amount of postage in Hawaiian and United States stamps, or in Hawaiian stamps altogether, as this office is accountable to the United States Government for all postage paid in cash or Hawaiian postage stamps.

A letter was sent to F. Shepard, president of the National Bank Note Co., New York, under date of April 13, 1868, in which the postmaster-

general of the Hawaiian Islands remits \$150 in exchange in payment of a further supply of 2c stamps to that amount. The following portion of the letter is rather significant: "The postmaster-general desires that no order for Hawaiian postage stamps be attended to unless the official stamp of this office as above be attached to the same."

April 16, 1868, a letter was addressed to the postmaster general of Peru by direction of Mr. Brickwood, in which it is said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 2894, dated Lima, Dec. 11, 1867, and received at this office on the 28th ult., covering specimens of Peruvian postage stamps for his acceptance. I enclose you herewith specimens of each denomination of Hawaiian postage stamps now in use and out of use. The two 5c stamps with head and the two with figure 5 in the centre are out of use, and are the last of that issue remaining in this office."



Philately on the Continent.

THE REPRINTS OF PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.

(From the "Timbre Poste.")

(Continued from page 19.)

AZORES.

ISSUE of 1868. IMPERFORATE.

5 reis black,	surchage black
10 ,, yellow-orange	,, ,,
20 ,, bistre	,, ,,
25 ,, carmine	,, ,,
50 ,, pale green	,, ,,
80 ,, ,, orange	,, ,,
80 ,, deep ,,	,, ,,
100 ,, violet	,, ,,
100 ,, lilac	,, ,,

ISSUE of 1868. PERFORATED 13½.

5 reis black	surchage carmine.
10 ,, yellow-orange	,, black
20 ,, bistre	,, ,,
25 ,, carmine	,, ,,
50 ,, yellowish-green	,, ,,
80 ,, dark orange	,, ,,
100 ,, violet	,, ,,
120 ,, blue	,, ,,
240 ,, bright lilac	,, ,,

ISSUE of 1871-1879. PERFORATED 13½.

2½ reis olive	surchage black.
5 ,, black	,, carmine.
10 ,, pale yellow	,, black.

10 reis grass-green	surchage black
15 ,, pale red-brown	,, ,,
20 ,, olive-brown	,, ,,
25 ,, carmine	,, ,,
50 ,, yellowish-green	,, ,,
80 ,, orange	,, ,,
100 ,, greyish-lilac	,, ,,
120 ,, bright blue	,, ,,
150 ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
150 pale yellow	,, ,,
240 ,, violet	,, ,,
300 ,, ,,	,, ,,

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1880. PERF. 13½

25 reis milky blue	surchage black.
25 ,, dull ,,	,, ,,

ISSUE OF MAY, 1880-1881, Perf, 13½

5 reis black	surchage black,
25 ,, greyish-lilac	,, ,,
25 ,, reddish-violet	,, ,,
50 ,, blue	,, ,,

ANGOLA

ISSUES OF 1870-1885, PERF. 13½

5 reis black	40 reis bright blue.
10 ,, pale yellow.	40 ,, pale yellow.
10 ,, ,, green.	50 ,, pale grey-green.
20 ,, ,, brown.	50 ,, blue.
20 ,, carmine.	100 ,, pale violet.
25 ,, pale rose.	200 ,, ,, orange.
25 ,, lilac.	300 ,, greyish-brown.

CAPE VERDE.

5 reis black.	40 reis bright blue.
10 ,, pale yellow.	40 ,, pale yellow.
10 ,, ,, green.	50 ,, ,, green.
20 ,, ,, brown.	50 ,, bright blue.
20 ,, bright carmine.	100 ,, pale violet.
25 ,, pale rose.	200 ,, ,, orange.
25 ,, bright lilac.	300 ,, greyish-brown.

GUINEA.

5 reis black	surchage carmine.
10 ,, pale yellow	,, black.
10 ,, ,, green	,, ,,
20 ,, ,, brown	,, ,,
20 ,, bright carmine	,, ,,
25 ,, pale rose	,, ,,
25 ,, lilac	,, ,,
40 ,, bright blue	,, ,,
40 ,, pale yellow	,, ,,
50 ,, ,, green	,, ,,
50 ,, bright blue	,, ,,
100 ,, pale violet	,, ,,
200 ,, orange	,, ,,
300 ,, greyish brown	,, ,,



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 111. VOL. X.

MARCH 15, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 3.—MR. W. DORNING BECKTON.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton is, like Mr. Oldfield, whom we portrayed last month, of the genus "active collector," and takes as much interest in organising anything—whether it be an exhibition, a society, or a picnic—as he does in the acquisition of a rarity for his magnificent collection of stamps or an unspeakably named orchid for his orchid house. Like Mr. Oldfield, too, Mr. Beckton is a member of an old established firm of solicitors, but Manchester and not London is the scene of his labours. Parenthetically we remark that it is a problem for those who deride what they are pleased to call the childish and absurd pursuit of Philately, to explain why so many of our prominent collectors are members of the legal profession, a calling to which the same critics are always ready to assign a very large degree of shrewdness and hard-headedness.

Mr. Beckton began collecting in 1879, and since that time has gone about it so thoroughly that his collection is now without doubt one of the three largest *general* collections in England; we speak, of course, with regards to its comprehensiveness. Though always a general collector, he has occasionally paid particular attention to certain countries with the result that he has obtained a lion's share of the

principal medals at recent exhibitions. Among them we may mention his magnificent collection of Greece, for which he obtained the gold medal, and also Mr. Castle's silver medal at the London Exhibition of 1897, while on the same occasion he carried off the gold medal for his general collection and a silver medal for Straits Settlements. The following year Mr. Beckton sent his Japanese

to Calcutta, and was awarded a silver medal there, and last year at the Manchester Exhibition he received a gold and silver medal for West Indies, and a silver medal for Roumania.

The present position of the Manchester Philatelic Society as the liveliest and most pushing Society in England, is in a large measure due to Mr. Beckton's untiring energy as President. He was chairman of the committee of the Manchester Philatelic Society and was on the Executive Committee of the London Exhibition in 1897. He is also a member of the council of the London Philatelic Society, Vice-President of the Phil. Society of India, and Vice-President of the I.P.U., and is not merely an ornament in these positions but takes

a keen interest in the welfare of any body with which he associates himself.

It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. W. Dorning Beckton is a philatelist first and a collector afterwards. His study of the stamps of Greece culminated in the wonderful work from his pen which appeared some years ago in the *Philatelic Record*.



South Australian Varieties Simplified.

BY M. Z. KUTTNER.

Although the stamps of Oceania have long been among the most sought after by philatelists, it is surprising how little attention was paid to one section of them—the stamps of South Australia. All the earlier magazine articles are more or less inaccurate; nor can the London Society's work "Oceania" be considered by any means infallible.

But in 1894 all this was changed; Messrs. Napier and Gordon Smith brought out a Handbook that for the first time resolved chaos into order. Unfortunately, however, their work, though splendidly accurate and complete up to date, was felt to be not only exhaustive but exhausting by that large majority of "philatelists" (?) who want everything brought down to the comprehension of the average infant. And so South Australian stamps, after a slight spurt, steadily declined in popularity.

As instances of the average feeling with which they are regarded, I may mention that I have been repeatedly informed in all but the plainest of language that my specializing in that country was an obvious proof of lunacy, while one friendly dealer, who is rather more polite, never fails to congratulate me on my pluck in tackling such a tremendous labour.

Now this attitude is simply absurd; for although I have striven to get used and unused specimens of every variety however minute, of the General and O.S. issues, a thoroughly representative collection may be made at the cost of a very small fraction of the time and trouble I have had; while even now the careful student may pick up some of the greatest rarities for a mere nothing. Several of the most valuable and interesting stamps in my collection have been added during the past year or so, and have in many cases been acquired either from well known dealers or at auction under the eyes of less careful specialists.

The whole secret of the arrangement and collection of the earlier South Australian stamps lies in the study of two varieties of star watermark, and four varieties of perforation. Of the latter the first is roulette, and then come three perforations, gauging respectively $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 10.

That is all—at least so far as the early larger sized stamps are concerned. The small penny and twopenny values are found with two varieties of crown and SA. wmk—the earlier having the letters wider apart than the latter, and with a slightly different shaped crown.

In these series of articles I do not propose to adopt any very strict chronological order; my intention being, after I have fully described the differences in the star wmk., to go through all the chief varieties of perforation found in the early, large sized stamps, until their supersession; then to do the same with the smaller stamps (9d, 10d, 1d and 2d). After which the later designs will be taken chronologically.

The two Varieties of Star Wmk.

Of these the first star which was in use until 1875, has long and sharp pointed rays, two of which are rather longer than the other four, so that when the star is looked at in its normal position, it appears narrow and drawn out. The second star on the other hand has all its rays of nearly the same length, the points forming far more obtuse angles than in the case of the first star. Besides this the second star is generally so deeply impressed in the paper, which is softer than that first used, that it is almost always very visible. The first star on the contrary is frequently very difficult to detect if the paper of the stamp be at all thicker than usual.

An easy way of comparing the two stars is to remember that *all* imperf., rouletted, or perf. and rouletted large sized stamps must bear the "first star," while all varieties of the 8d and the current issue of large stamps perforated with large holes, must be on "second star" paper.

The Imperforate Stamps.

These consist of four values—1d, 2d, 6d, and 1/-, of which there are at least two distinct sets—those printed in London by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and those printed in the Colony.

The London prints may be easily detected by their clear impressions and the practical absence of shade varieties. The penny is a clear dark green, quite distinct from any other shade found for that value; the 2d is an equally clear carmine, and the 1/- a rich dark violet. This latter stamp was never issued though half a million appear to have been sent and to have mysteriously vanished. From time to time stray copies have turned up, but these have evidently formed part of the "Great Unused." I have also reason to believe that a comparatively large number might come on the market at any moment, so the stamp seems hardly worth the £10 or so that it usually fetches.

Genuinely unused the penny is a rare stamp, the 2d fairly common, while the 6d in mint state requires a lot of finding.

As a matter of curiosity I may add that I have the set with full gum, but with the "cancelled" postmark found on the early Chilian stamps. This I believe was done to stamps given away by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.

Of the Colonial printed stamps, the penny is found in both pale and dark yellow-green, the latter evidently from an imperfectly wiped plate, the 2d ranges in shade from the deepest blood-red (sometimes also from an unwiped plate), to a pale salmon; the 6d is found in at least two distinct shades of slate-blue, while the 1/- appears in orange. For those who like such things, there is a variety of the 2d printed on both sides.

Unused, these stamps are all of extreme rarity. I have never heard of a specimen of either shade of the penny, while only a *very* few specimens of the 2d blood-red, the 6d slate blue, and the 1/- orange are known. On the other hand a small number of 2d pale red, mostly with gum, but more or less soiled, appeared a year or two back. From the appearance of the specimens I should say that they probably formed part of a block of about 20 or so, and that no more are likely to turn up. Used, none of the London printed stamps are rare, the penny in spite of its catalogue value being

rarely obtainable. The 2d and 6d are common. The Colonial printed penny is very hard to find with satisfactory margins or dated postmark (which must be very early in 1859), the dark shade in good condition, being worth at least thrice as much as the other. The 2d blood red is common enough, but often refuses to turn up in good condition when wanted—especially in strips. The 6d slate blue is a most underrated stamp. In the Hand-book Gibbons quoted it at 8/6; in their next catalogue at 15/-; it was then reduced to 10/-, but has now been put up to 20/-. Even at this price it is not dear, as I do not know where to lay hands on more than about 40 copies all told. The 1/- orange is another over rated stamp, as large finds both of that and the 1d London print were made some few years since. In pairs and strips the Colonial printed pennies, 6d and 1/- are pretty rare. It is worth noticing by the way that imperforate Colonial printed stamps with postmarks later than March 1859, require to have *very* good margins.

The First Rouletted Stamps.

These are simply the later printings of the imperforate Colonial printed stamps, which were issued rouletted early in 1859. The values are 1d yellow-green (both shades), 2d red (shades varying from a medium to pale red and salmon colour, the blood red having apparently been used up), 6d slate-blue, (both shades), and 1/- orange. Unused and even used, the 1d and 6d are rather hard to find in the exact shades of the imperf. issues; the 2d is fairly common; while the 1s, though rare unused, is pretty plentiful used, though, as with most of the succeeding stamps, evenly centred copies of all values require much searching for.

Of this issue both the 2d and the 1s are found printed on both sides. The former is not extremely rare, but generally turns up in very bad condition. The 1s is decidedly hard to acquire in either a good, bad or indifferent state. In this connection care should be taken not to confound the twice printed variety with the one that merely has a "set off" on the reverse side. Owing to the shape of the letters denoting the value, this mistake is far from unlikely—indeed, I remember one specimen that for a time deceived quite a number of persons who ought to have known better.

The Later Rouletted Stamps.

Herein the collector of shades can revel to his heart's delight. All the foregoing values occur, together with two new ones, the 4d and 2/, both fairly good imitations of the design for the lower values of the Nova Scotia cents issue, though bad printing and rouletting decidedly spoil the effect. The chief shades are as follows, those of each value being given in some attempt at chronological order.

The printings are, however, so many, and the number of intermediate shades so great, that *exact* classification requires a special eye for colour.

The 1d occurs in all shades of *bright* yellow-green, blue-green, sage-green, and deep bright green, the latter being supposed to have appeared concurrently with the perf. by roulette series.

The 2d is found in shades of bright and pale *vermillion*, though some of the latter are rather hard to tell at first glance from the pale reds.

The 6d rejoices in practically every shade of blue, dull purple-blue, greenish blue, bright purple-blue, dull blue, ultramarine, deep blue, sky blue, and Prussian blue. The latter was also issued concurrently with the perf. by roulette series. The dull purple-blue came out towards the end of 1859, while the rest appeared in more or less higgledy-piggledy fashion between 1860 and 1868. Such at least is my opinion after having tried hard to classify the shades by stamps bearing dated postmarks, and having failed lamentably in spite of the assistance of some 200 specimens. The two chief shades of the purple-blue are easily distinguishable, while the dull blue, ultramarine and sky blue blend off so well as to give anyone a fair excuse for "bloating." The stamp which causes most trouble to identify is the so-called Prussian blue. The best test for it is to remember that it is of a deep shade *without a tinge of green*, practically the same as one of the shades of the perf. by roulette issue.

The 1s occurs in lemon yellow, grey-brown, and nearly all shades of red-brown, chestnut, and chocolate brown, the latter, as usual, being very hard sometimes to classify from single specimens. The 1s. olive-yellow is merely a variety of discolouration.

The 4d and 2s occur in comparatively slight shades of dull purple and rose-carmine. At times various stamps of this issue are trotted out as imperforate varieties. These varieties owe their origin (1), either to manipulation with a scissors or knife, (2), to having had at first only "blind" roulettes, which have been ironed out, or (3), in the case of pairs, to a combination of the first two operations. As regards rarity, none of the shades of the 1d are really hard to find, though some require more hunting for than others.

The 2d is very common used, and not at all rare unused.

The 4d is not very difficult to get in either state

Most of the 6d stamps, with the exception of the dull blue are hard to get unused, some of the richer shades being especially difficult to find.

The Prussian blue is an *extreme* rarity, and I know of only two or three.

Used, they are all attainable with ease, excepting only one or two shades of the deep blue, and the Prussian blue. Of this latter I have had in all 5½ specimens, and have seen, I think, only 2 more. So that the catalogue price of 6/6 does not appear an extravagant one.

The 1/- yellow is very rare unused, and not over easy to get used—in *good* condition. The 1/- grey-brown is fairly rare unused, and good evenly centred used specimens though not uncommon, have to be searched for. The shades of the 1/- red brown are not particularly rare unused and common used. The chestnut and chocolate shades are decidedly hard to get unused, while used they are about as plentiful as the 1/- grey-brown.

The 4d and 2/- are not *very* difficult to obtain either used or unused—the great question being that of price, on which buyer and seller may sometimes differ.

The Perf. by Roulette Stamps.

These are a comparatively simple lot. The normal variety is 11¼ × R, though the 6d Prussian blue and 1/- exist 12¼ × R. Whether the latter is

found unsurcharged for Departmental use is more than I am prepared to say.

The colours and values are 1d blue-green yellow green (shades) 4d, dull purple 6d light sky-blue and Prussian blue, 1/- dark brown and chestnut brown. Unused they are all rare, the 1d being the only one at all frequently seen. Occasionally the 6d Prussian blue and the 1/- turn up—at big prices—while the 6d light blue and the 4d are the extreme rarities, only one specimen of the latter so far as I am aware being known.

Used and in good condition, they are likewise rather hard to get, the comparative rarity being, I fancy, 6d Prussian blue, 1d, 1/-, 6d light blue, and 4d. The 6d light blue is an underrated stamp, and the 4d is really rare.

The 6d 12½ × roulette is pretty rare used, and almost if not quite unique unused. It is known printed on both sides.

Of the 1/- 12½ × roulette I know little and therefore cannot speak with authority.

(To be continued.)

New Leaves to Cut.

Gibbons' 1900 Catalogue (Part 1, British Empire).

"Is the new catalogue out yet?" was the question one heard on all sides during January, and as the days went by and it had not appeared, the query was put with greater insistence. Since the second week of February the formula has been changed into "What do you think of the new catalogue?" In answer to these questions we can now say that we have seen the new catalogue, and we think that it is a great improvement on the last edition. Gibbons' catalogue with each successive edition becomes, besides a priced catalogue, a philatelic instruction book, and this latest one contains more information than ever; and its pages are interspersed with numerous cuts illustrating small varieties in different stamps. In this way two enlarged illustrations of dies I. and II. of the 1d red of Great Britain are introduced, besides sections of the 3d red showing the "secret" dot, a corner of the 4d showing the hair line, the 14 and 16 dots of our current 1d, the plate numbers of the ½d and 1d greatly enlarged etc. In New South Wales the dies of the 1d and 2½d of the current types are clearly shown, as are also the differences between the local and native printed "Morocco Agencies" overprint. The general illustrations are all from new blocks produced by the photo process, and are all much larger than before, and in the case of

the Indian Native States, they are full-size. There are 23 extra pages in this edition which can be accounted for principally by the larger illustrations.

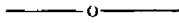
With regard to the pricing we notice that there are ups and downs all through, though the downward tendency is the more marked. In Great Britain this is particularly the case, in fact the prices quoted for unused specimens are in our opinion much lower than fine mint copies can possibly be bought for. We can find no justification for instance for the reduction of the 10d, 1865, from 20s to 17s 6d, when there is not a mint copy to be had in London at the present moment, a fact which we have personally verified. The 1d orange-brown, small crown 14 has dropped from 60s to 7s 6d, the 4d deep vermilion of 1865 from 15s to 6s, the 1s orange-brown wmk spray from 30s to 20s, the 4d vermilion plate 15 from 25s to 20s, and the 4d grey, garter, from 20s to 15s. On the other hand the 1d black has been doubled *unused*, and prices for the medium and small garter 4d, and other rarities have been omitted. The £5 current unused still stands at £5 0s 3d, a monument of solidity! It is satisfactory to note that in the case of English stamps the fluctuations are more apparent than real, as there is very little reduction in the staple varieties; it is the shades and plate numbers, which were extravagantly priced before, which have come down.

The publishers have taken the somewhat drastic step of leaving out all such stamps as were prepared for use, but never issued to the public. As most of these have always held a place in the catalogue with substantial prices attached, it will take some time for holders of this class of stamp to get used to the new conditions. But apart from the feeling which is sure to be aroused on this account, we believe that the step is a wise one, for a stamp that was never used cannot possibly be a postage stamp, any more than any other essay. The only pity is that they were not thrown out years ago before they attained the standing they did. The first stamp in this category that we miss is the "strawberry and cream" coloured 1½d of Great Britain, after which the 8d brown-lilac and the 1d black "V.R." are discarded. Others which have gone to the wall are the British Columbia 2½d imperf, and 10c and 1 dol CC, 14; the Ceylon 1s 9d green, perf, the 1877 32 and 64c perf 14 × 12½, and the 2r 50c perf 12½ unsurcharged, the 24c purple-brown and the *pence* issue "Service" stamps; the Antigua 6d no wmk, perf 11 to 13, and compound; and the imperf; the Mauritius 1858-59 red-brown and blue stamps, and the ½d in red, and in black on 9d purple (1876); the Sierra Leone 6d imperf on blued paper, the St. Helena 6d lake without sur-

charge, and two or three others.

An innovation is made in pricing several of the obsolete Gambias in entire sheets, but it should have been stated for the benefit of those who may not know, that there are 15 stamps on a sheet. The foreign money table has been brought up to date with the *heller* and *filler* coinage of Austria and Hungary, but the *aro* currency of some of the Portuguese Colonies is apparently omitted.

The new "Gibbons" must be voted a great success, and as a philatelic hand-book it is decidedly the most useful in the English language.



The First Issue of Austria.

DISCOVERY OF NEW TYPES.

It has just been discovered by Mr. M. O. Wassermann, a German specialist, that the 1850 issue of Austria and Austrian-Italy which has long been known to possess two types each of the 9 kreuzer and of the 15 and 45 centes, can be separated into two types for four other values as well. It was first of all noticed that in the first types of those already known, the background of the escutcheon is crossed by white diagonal lines only, while in the 2nd types, besides these diagonal lines there are also white horizontal lines to be seen. Examination of the other values revealed these differences in specimens of the 2, 3 and 6 kr. and the 30 centes; and further differences, though very slightly marked, in the figures of value. These differences are thus explained in *Le Philateliciste Français* :—

3 KREUZER.

Type I. The left side of the upper curl of the 3 touches the line framing the inscription.

„ II. There is a space between.

3 & 6 KREUZER.

Type I. The top of the figure touches the frame.

„ II. The top of the figure does not quite reach the frame.

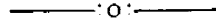
30 CENTES.

Type I. The lower curl of the "3" is not round, it is represented by an oval directed towards the left at the top.

„ II. This curl is of the normal shape.

Mr. Wassermann advances the following theory

to account for these types. From the original matrix, he suggests, two dies were made, one containing the word *Kreuzer*, the other the word *centes*. From these two dies secondary ones were made constituting a third series, and bearing the figures of value. Finally the plates were made with the clichés drawn from this third series, after which the third series of dies was doubtless destroyed. As certain portions of the plate became worn, new clichés were required, and recourse was had to a new series of dies from the original die. The background of the shield was at the same time retouched in order to obtain better impressions. A beginning was made on the plate with a few clichés only, but by degrees the whole was made up of these dies of the 2nd type. Mr. Brunner possesses a pair of the 15 centes, showing the two types together, and with dated postmark of 1851, which proves that at that time the plate contained the clichés of both types.



WARNING !!

VICTORIA, 10d GREY, FAKED.

A rather dangerous fraud is being imposed on the unsuspecting public at the present moment in the shape of the 10d brown on rose Victoria, disguised as the 10d grey. Comparison shows clearly that the shade is different, but beyond that and the fact that the watermark is "10" instead of "8" (which fact by itself is not absolutely conclusive) there is little to go by. The paper has been rather too successfully blanched, and shows suspiciously white, and the impression being from an earlier printing than the genuine grey stamp, is clearer than in nine out of ten copies of the latter. As we have said, the wmk. "10" does not actually prove that the stamp is wrong, but as only two or three copies with that watermark have ever been heard of, this watermark is for all practical purposes enough to condemn, and when comparison with a genuine copy is possible the matter is quite simple. The genuine stamp is of distinctly bluish grey, while the changeling has a suspicion of green in the grey. The man who is offering this fake has several copies to our knowledge, and his figure is 7s 6d a piece. There is a bare possibility that this man does not know the character of the goods he offers, so we shall not mention his name without further proof.





March, 1900, Report.

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MEETINGS.

Programmes for the season have been sent to all members. Those willing to assist in filling vacant dates, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non election of the applicant. (The committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. H. Lombard, Winchester, Mass., U.S.A.,
Mr. P. Loines Pemberton, 202, High Holborn.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1900 are now due and should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec. who will then send cards of Membership. Members who have not replied to special application for their 1899 Subscriptions will be notified as dropped for nonpayment of Dues, on the Annual List of Members which will shortly be forwarded to all Members, together with a copy of "The Stamp Collectors' Almanac" for 1900.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks
Young Stamp Collector No. 1.

NOTICES.

The Fourth Meeting of the Season was held at Essex Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 28. Present: Dr. Marx (in the chair), L. W. Fulcher, W. G. Hawkins, H. Thompson, E. Wetherell, M. Z. Kuttner, and the Hon. Secretary. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, who was unable to attend and give his display of Columbia, Mr. Kuttner very kindly, at very short notice, gave a display of his collection of the stamps of South Australia. This collection which gained a Silver Medal at the Manchester Exhibition, has already been described to some extent in the columns of this journal, but the large variety of rarities, shades, watermarks, and perforations, and also the fine array of Departmentals, must be seen to be appreciated, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Kuttner by those present. Owing to the Sale in aid of the War Relief Fund being fixed for Wednesday March 28, the next Meeting will take place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday March 21, when the President will give a display of his collection of the Stamps of Columbia. All members and visitors are cordially invited to attend

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, S.W.

Mar. 5, 1900.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The ninth ordinary meeting of this Society was held at 74, High Street, February 7, 1900. The President, Mr. Hunt, was in the chair; the evening was devoted to a display of the stamps of South America, several large and fine collections being shown, which proved that this large continent was not neglected by the members.

The tenth meeting was held, February 21st. The President, Mr. Hunt, being in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. J. F. Pearce entitled "Art in Postage Stamps." He commenced by stating that the study of "Art in Stamps" added more interest to philately. In giving a definition of art as applied to this subject, he took it to represent the state of a nation's progress or civilization, although this did not refer to some of the semi-civilized nations at the present time, as they sent out some wonderful works of art, but in the case of older stamps such as the early Mauritius, British Guiana, New South Wales and Trinidad, these being native productions of rough and ready style, a good idea of the state of art might be seen in these varieties. The Colonies in general, however, soon abandoned native art, and obtained their postage stamps from home, and most of these early issues furnished from England (the work of Perkins, Bacon, and Co.), are the gems of the engraver's art.

But now the efforts of England, Germany and other European countries sink into insignificance before the picturesque and attractive productions used by the South and Central American States; therefore our guide of art in the sense herewith used cannot apply to our modern times.

After the reading of the paper the members freely discussed its merits, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pearce concluded the meeting.

Another meeting of the Society was held on March 7th, when a debate on "Used versus Unused Stamps" took place.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general meeting of the Society was held on the 30th January, 1900, at Mr. Larmour's residence, No. 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, at 6 o'clock p.m. There was an almost full attendance of members at present resident in Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris being in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the year 1900:—*President*, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Lahore; *Vice-Presidents*, Lady Collin, Simla, and Messrs. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta, D. P. Masson, Lahore, W. Dorning Beekton, Manchester; *Editor of the Journal*, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; *Sub-Editor*, Mr. W. James, Calcutta; *Honorary Treasurer*, Mr. P. A. Selve, the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta; *Honorary Secretary*, Mr. W. Corfield, 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta; *Members of Council*, the above *ex-officio*, and Major L. E. du Moulin, Aldershot; Major E. B. Evans, Sydenham; Major F. H. Hancock, Jullunder; Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, Calcutta; Major C. H. I. Hopkins, Tynmouth; Professor O. V. Muller, Bombay; and Messrs. G. A. Anderson, Combay; J. Cornwall, Lucknow; W.

S. Coutts, Penang; T. Hoffmann, Calcutta; C. F. Larmour, Calcutta; G. F. Melbourne, Tooting; Goodwin Norman, Calcutta; E. Sassoon-Gubbay, Calcutta; F. N. Schiller, Calcutta; J. A. Tilleard, London; and J. N. O. Thurston, Burmah.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, for their services during the past year, and to all the members of the Society who had acted as honorary officers. Mr. Corfield, on behalf of the Treasurers, presented a provisional financial statement. Mr. Selve placed upon the table an advance copy of Mr. G. A. Anderson's handbook on the stamps of Bhopal, which will be issued to members of the Society in the course of a few days.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. M. P. Castle, Editor of the *London Philatelist*, for a gift of 43 sets of unbound volumes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, with supplements, of the *London Philatelist* for distribution to members of the Society. The late Secretary announced that he had presented complete sets, so far as they are now available, of the *Philatelic Journal of India* to Mr. J. E. Tilleard and Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., the Secretaries of the London and Birmingham Philatelic Societies, for the use of their Libraries.

Mr. Corfield laid before the meeting a proposal for the amalgamation, under certain conditions, of the Philatelic Society of India with the Philatelic Society of London, the Society retaining its individuality as the Indian section of the London Society, on and from the 31st December, 1900, and stated that he had suggested a scheme with this in view to the President in Lahore, who had expressed his full approval of it. After a discussion the meeting cordially accepted the proposal in principle, and it was resolved that a special committee be appointed, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, and Messrs. Corfield, Larmour, Masson, and Stewart-Wilson, to approach the London Society by letter with the object of ascertaining if they would be prepared to entertain the proposal, and to report the result of their enquiries to the general meeting of the Society to be held in March next. The terms of the letter will be published in a later issue of the *Journal*.

Mr. C. F. Larmour exhibited the silver medal he had been awarded for his exhibit of stamps at the recent Manchester Philatelic Exhibition, and Mr. Hoffmann exhibited his collection of British adhesives, which was much admired.

NOW READY.

The Index to Volume IX. of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, consisting of 8 pages of comprehensive references, enabling the reader to find in a moment any article that appeared in the numbers for 1899. As a guide to the New Issues of the year this Index will be found most useful.

Price 3d., post free 3½d.

From KIRKPATRICK AND PEMBERTON,

202, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Types of Collectors.

No. 1.—THE "CONDITION CRANK."

BY SPECTATOR.

I know not where he was reared, but he was evidently brought up amid the most refined surroundings. One can imagine how, in his infancy, a bed of roses made a fitting cradle; of what polished silver was the spoon which fed him, and with what precocious anxiety he would count his earliest teeth in fear of a missing perforation. The gloss on his collars was doubtless the wonder and admiration of his first schoolfellows, pocket money he would refuse unless it were in mint condition. With what mixed feelings he would receive his first strokes from the cane, the smarting being partly eased by the knowledge that he was getting "early impressions." These, and many other speculations of a like character are admissible when the "condition crank," in the prime of manhood stands revealed before us.

For as a man we all know him, and stamp dealers have especial reason to remember him for his hypercritical fancies and his curious peccadilloes. Stamps with a crack here, stamps with a speck there, stamps slightly off centre, and stamps with the tenth part of a perforation missing—all these defects he easily detects with his powerful microscope (an instrument with which he is always armed) and he speedily casts them aside. Pages and pages of rare stamps have no interest in his eyes, some have been breathed upon and some have been in loose company—stamps with a post can hope for no recognition from him. He knows what he wants, and what he wants he will have—even if it does not exist—a stamp, perfect in every way, fine colour, faultlessly clean, showing all its teeth, centred with mathematical correctness, speckless, starchy and trim; if unused, the gum must be above reproach, and if used it is indispensable that the postmark be invisible. That is what he wants and that is what he will have.

With all this he is the stamp collector rather than the philatelist, for to a man who studies stamps to discover their history or who collects them to note the peculiarity and the phases of their issue, the retention of many stamps in some way defective is absolutely necessary, for they may never turn up again. Thus the faded, the heavily postmarked, or the torn, are at times as interesting as the most immaculate specimens, but show the genuine "condition-crank" such a stamp and say "This is particularly interesting as it is the only one of this type that has ever been found" and he will reply "Yes, but my dear sir, do you not

perceive how the third perforation from the top on the right hand side appears to have been bent under?" He does not collect pictures as pictures, nor stamps as stamps, but stamps as pictures.

In this way he will wade through book after book at a dealer's, passing many good things with a fine scorn, but at last a stamp catches his eye. It is a common stamp and its value is perhaps a shilling, but in its calm beauty and wondrous perfection it appeals to him as positively lustrous. A certain Shakespearian gentleman once said to a lady called Miranda "I am in my condition, a Prince," and this proud scrap of paper tries in the same way to assume the importance of a Brattleboro'. Compared with it, the finest Sydney known is a very distant *Vier* indeed, and no stamp of Greece could hold a candle to it. It immediately changes hands at five times its catalogue price, the C.C. going on his way well pleased. The dealer, however, is not at all surprised to receive the stamp back the next day, with this explanation:—

"PERFECTION VILLA,"

HANWELL,

April 1.

DEAR SIR,

I am sorry to have to return the stamp I bought of you to-day, the more so as it seemed at first to be in every way suitable for my collection, but on taking it from the envelope I noticed, on putting it to my nose, that it emitted a faint odour, so faint, it is true, that I cannot determine what it is, and I have not since been able to detect it. You will easily understand that I cannot now put this stamp in my collection, so must wait until I get a more perfect specimen.

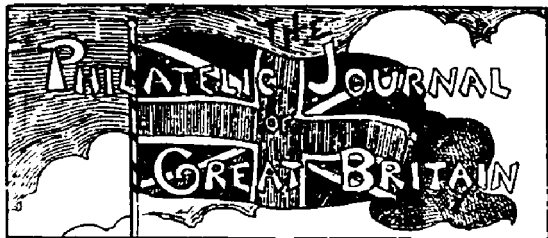
Yours faithfully,

C. KRANQUE."

I cannot help thinking that this gentleman will soon give up collecting, as it is evident that unless he confines himself to a very small field he cannot possibly get one-quarter of the stamps he wants in the only condition that will satisfy him, and adding one specimen a month to a collection will not keep enthusiasm alive.

It is my private opinion that the "condition crank" in a mild form is undoubtedly on the right track, and his craze for fine specimens is the result of much experience, often dearly bought, but the thing *can* be overdone, just as this sketch of him is.

[The above contribution is forwarded for insertion by an old subscriber, but it must not be assumed that we agree with all he writes.—
Eds. P.J. of G.B.]



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All communications to be addressed to:—

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
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THE
Collector's Catalogue Question.

The papers which have recently been read before "The Philatelic Society" on the subject of a proposed collector's catalogue have been the subject of much comment in many of the philatelic journals, and we cannot resist saying a few words on such a tempting subject. The proposition as first propounded to the London Society by Mr. Nankivell was that that body should undertake the task of producing a comprehensive advanced catalogue of stamps, unpriced, which should include every known authentic variety. This was a proposition which considerably astonished Mr. Castle and his fellow-members, and not unnaturally. For the work, to be done by the compilers of the books on Oceania, British India, and Ceylon, etc., would be expected to reach the standard, if not in

voluminousness, at any rate in accuracy, of those works. A catalogue of the stamps of the whole world on those lines would rival the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in size, and as a result we should expect advertisements in the *London Philatelist* offering inducements to purchasers in the way of gradual cash payments, taking guineas for pounds and a revolving book-case for £2 10s. 0d. to hold the tomes.

The question of expense was not the only deterrent to this idea. The enormous amount of work which would be entailed, and the impossibility of clearing up all at once the mysteries which still shroud the history of some countries, which would be necessary to ensure complete accuracy—these are difficulties which are more fully appreciated the more advanced one is in the study of philately; and we do not wonder at men with the experience of the executive committee of the London Society shrinking from the task.

Strange as it may seem, however, the proposition in an amended form, viz. :—"That collectors should produce a Standard Priced Catalogue," received the fullest attention from Mr. Castle and the Society, and it was only after much perturbation of mind and marshalling of all possible *pros* and *cons* that the idea was abandoned as impracticable.

One of the reasons against the notion, advanced by Mr. Castle, was, "That those who issue a price list should be prepared to sell at those prices." This is a very cogent argument, the fact of which would by itself mar the usefulness of such a work if it were produced, for a man is more concerned with the price at which a thing *can* be bought than he is with his friends' *idea* of its value.

Notwithstanding the opposition of facts which cannot be over-ruled, the *Philatelic Record* opens its pages to the discussion under yet another form. "Can collectors," blandly inquires Mr. Nankivell, "by the publication of a Collector's Priced Catalogue, regulate the selling price of stamps?" Each month there is published an affirmative and a negative answer. Nothing is easier than to argue in favour of such a scheme if the fundamental impossibility of the thing is consistently ignored.

There is no trade on this earth in which sellers do not fix their own prices; and the stamp trade is not so different from all others that this invariable rule should be broken. Fancy a vegetarian shopping with his own price list of vegetables as a guide, or a musician trying to buy a piano at a price previously fixed upon between himself and a committee of pianists! Of course the reply to this argument would be that stamps are not necessities, and people are not obliged to buy them. But we contend that collectors are obliged to buy them because there is no other way of getting them, and they would not

be likely to throw up the hobby just because the prices in a catalogue drawn up by themselves do not happen to be the prices at which dealers can profitably sell them.

Supposing for an instant that such a catalogue were produced and all dealers were compelled to price by it, then the fact of the independent valuing would create such a sense of security among collectors that the stamp trade would inevitably be benefitted by it—for a time. But when the weak points were found out, and the speculators started cornering certain varieties, who but the dealers would know where these hordes existed? It would rather shake the confidence of collectors in their own prices when these speculators began to unload, and if collectors should lose confidence in *themselves*, where would stamps be then? Look at it how you will, the collector's priced catalogue is an undesirable impossibility.

:O:

Notes.

Under "New Issues" in this paper it will be seen that we are doing our best not to chronicle any stamps which have not yet been actually issued to the public. We are glad to say that this endeavour has met with the approval of many of our correspondents, but the matter is not so easy of accomplishment as might be supposed. Last month, on the strength of advertisements we had seen, offering the complete set of new German stamps, we chronicled all values up to five marks, now we learn that the values 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks will not be issued till April. In many Continental journals new issues are announced, and even illustrated long before they are actually issued, and it has frequently happened that such stamps, though undoubtedly ready for use, have never been issued at all. The specimens from which such stamps are described come from the office of the Postal Union at Berne, to which a certain number of every new variety of stamp must be sent before they can be used for postal purposes.

The following is a cutting from *The Globe*, which shows what infinite possibilities for good or evil and for better or for worse, besides those with which stamp collectors are familiar, might be invested in a postmaster:—The Postmaster at Melbourne, says a contemporary, has been allotted a new profession. A young lady from Kansas writes to him saying; "I want to find out all about your country, as our geographies do not tell us much, if anything." So far, the young lady being a school teacher, the request for information is desirable; but she continues

inconsequently—"You will greatly oblige by giving this to some intelligent young man not burdened down by wife and children." The young lady was not so ignorant of the way things lay as she would have us think.

* * *

The legend on the first floor window of number 61, Cheapside, proclaims the presence of one J. W. Jones in the capacity of "Universal Philatelic Provider." In fact Mr. Jones is now dealing in stamps on his own account, and the Philatelic Provisions comprise all such paraphernalia as stamps, mounts, books, tweezers, etc. Readers of the *Monthly Journal* will remember that Mr. Jones left the Strand on account of ill health, and because the occupation was too sedentary. He therefore removed to the more bracing atmosphere of Cheapside, and the change seems to have done wonders for him already.

THE NEW HEALTH RESORT.

Oh ye dwellers in Strand!
 (Philatelia brand)
 If debility over you creep,
 Do not hurry to Nice
 To recover your peace,
 You can do it in town on the *Cheap*.

* * *

Mr. Proudfoot of St. Vincent has sent us word that all old issues of St. Vincent except 4d. yellow, 6d. lilac, and 5s. lake, to the number of 309,000 specimens in all, have been destroyed by fire. He further adds that the 4d. yellow, it is thought, will also be destroyed, and that the 6d. and 5s. will soon be sold out. That all British Colonies will in time be independent enough to destroy their remainders instead of offering them to stamp dealers, is our fervent wish. It will be seen, however, by our advertisement columns that there is no evident desire on the part of certain Colonial Governments to become so dignified all at once. Any of our readers who have a speculating turn of mind might direct their attention to the temptations offered in the matter of the Tobago remainders.

* * *

It is satisfactory to learn, from a stamp collector's point of view, that the little Republic of Andorra, which we believe is in northern Spain, has applied for incorporation in the sovereignty of that kingdom. If the application be granted, which is a most likely event, the said Republic of Andorra will lose the semblance of independence which it has hitherto retained. Is the hostile attitude of stamp collectors towards stamps issued for speculative purposes responsible for the attitude of the little Republic? If so Philately assumes an altitude of importance with which even the august

Mr. Palmer, the self-styled "Father of Philately," could scarcely have invested it. But it is a fact that the Government of Andorra have been long contemplating the issue of a set of stamps, and designs have been submitted. Now the idea seems to have fallen through, and the independence of the little State is about to be given up also. Is this cause and effect? However, if stamp albums will never contain a place for Andorra, we must make room for Zuritzerland, unless the latter name is a little joke of the compiler of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's auction catalogue, in which we found a certain 4 rappen stamp classified under that heading.

TO SCOTTISH PHILATELISTS,

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication.

February, 1900.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

At a Special Meeting, on the 22nd of January, it was agreed that an appeal be made to all Stamp Collectors in Scotland, and to all Scottish Collectors abroad, to contribute from their best duplicates towards the War Relief Fund.

A committee has been constituted to receive, and to assist in arranging, classifying, and mounting all stamps sent in, for the purpose of being sold by auction.

A well-known auctioneer has kindly consented to give his services gratis, so that the gross proceeds will go to the Scotsman Fund. A sale will take place as soon as a sufficient quantity of stamps has been received. This sale will be duly advertised, and catalogues forwarded on application to the Secretary.

The following members are authorized to receive and acknowledge contributions:—

- ADAM SMAIL, Hon. Pres., 13, Cornwall Street, Edinburgh.
- R. S. RICHARDSON, Hon. Vice-Pres., 52, George Street, Edinburgh.
- C. M. PELHAM BURN.
- ANDREW HENDERSON.
- ALEXIS THOMSON.
- Dr. F. W. HAULTAIN.
- Dr. A. S. CUMMING.
- Dr. J. M'LAREN.
- D. I. SIMSON.
- W. BONNAR.
- R. KERR.
- D. W. FLEMING
- J. HUNTER.
- W. B. WALKER.

and
WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

18, Montpelier Terrace, Edinburgh.

Mr. Fish, the Secretary of the Scottish Society, has also written the following letter to the Scotsman in which newspaper it appeared on Jan. 25th.

'MONTPELIER TERRACE,
'EDINBURGH, 23rd January, 1900.

'SIR.—Much has been done, and willingly done, in the sad sweet duty of providing for the urgent needs of the widows and children of our soldiers who have fallen in South Africa; but much more is needed, and therefore the members of the Scottish Philatelic Society, at a special meeting held last night, desired to show how they could help you in your noble work.

'The number of stamp collectors nowadays is legion; and it is matter of fact that many States throughout the world owe their existence to-day, with well-filled coffers, to the issue of pretty stamps, not necessarily required for paying postage, but used by unheeding philatelists, or stamp collectors, to fill up blank spaces in their albums. Very recently the Transvaal Government itself added very materially to its income by issuing a commemorative stamp. Hence, no doubt, to some extent, the supply of guns and ammunition in the hands of the Boers.

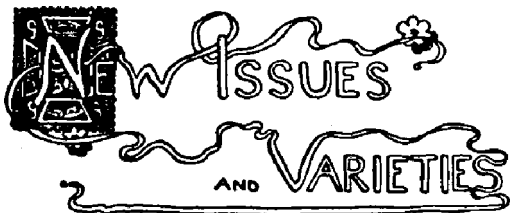
'True philately will never urge the issue of a stamp for anything but real postal purposes, however successful that course would be in raising funds. But the Scottish Philatelic Society feel that they can urge, and they do so most earnestly, that all stamp collectors in Scotland, and all Scottish collectors abroad, should look out their best duplicates, and send them to me, as secretary, at the above address [or to other members of committee—see accompanying circular], in order that they may be disposed of by sale at auction. A well-known auctioneer has consented to give his services free of charge, so that the gross proceeds will go to the Scotsman Fund.

'A distinguished Edinburgh member of the Society has sent his son, a gallant young officer in the Seaforth Highlanders, to South Africa. Another member from Greenock has volunteered to go out on the Medical Staff. Those of us at home will constitute a committee, and freely and heartily give our help, after the manner of our pastime, by carefully classifying and arranging into lots all stamps sent in. All who are interested in our endeavours could greatly add to our success by becoming purchasers at the sale.

'To those who would contribute, I might quote for consideration, the advice of a Major in the Royal Artillery, well beloved by all philatelists:—"Do not send stamps with corners off, but good saleable copies. There will be damaged specimens enough sent home before the war is over—badly perforated, cut close; and too many, alas! will have been obliterated altogether. Our soldiers are men of a right good stamp. Send a few good stamps to show that you think so."—I am, &c.

'WILLIAM FISH, M.A., *Hon. Sec.'*"

Particulars of our THIRD Prize Competition will be found on page vi. of Advertisements.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Guiana. We hear that the 2c. of the current type has the label containing value and the name in rose instead of orange.

Adhesive. 2c. lilac and rose.

British Honduras. We find we have omitted to chronicle the 5c and 25c surcharged Revenue, which are being used for postal purposes.

Adhesive. 5 cents blue, surcharge black,
25c., brown and green, "

Cape of Good Hope. A correspondent at the Cape sends us a specimen of the ½d, green 1896 issue, printed in a deeper green than usual, and he states that there was an issue in this shade in August of last year.

Ceylon. New postcards and a letter card have been issued here, both bearing stamps of the same type as the 5c. postcards.

Postcard. 6 cents carmine.
6 by 6c., "
Letter card. 6c, dark green on blue.

India. Kishengarh. A space will have to be found in our albums now for the stamps of this State, which lies about the centre of the Rajputana district of India. Concerning this place we cut the following from the *Philatelic Journal of India*.



"The first stamp used appears to have been an impression of the current lithographed 1 anna fiscal stamp in green on an envelope. Unfortunately we have been unable to get a copy of this stamp plain enough for reproduction. It is 22 millimetres square and contains the arms of the State in the centre, sur-

mounted by the words *Tikat Raj Kishergarh* in Hindi letters, while the top label contains the word *Kishengarh* in English, and the lower label *ek anna* in Hindi, preceded by *One* and succeeded by *Anna*, both in English. The envelope is of laid paper, size 78 by 136 millimetres, with an embossed tress on the flap representing a rose."

The same journal then illustrates two stamps which are supposed to have succeeded the one

described. The designs are of the primitive kind with which the Indian Native States have familiarized us. In the centre the arms of the State are depicted, and an arched label at the top contains the words "REVENUE AND POSTAGE." The value is in a label below the arms, and the name "Kishengarh" at the bottom of the stamp. The *I. J. of I.* gives the following further particulars.

These stamps are found both imperforate and pin-perforated roughly. They are also used for stamping envelopes of the same kind as those already described. The adhesives are all on white wove, but are apparently produced in any colour that comes in handy. So far we have seen--



Adhesives.	½ anna, imperf., yellow-green.
	" " ultramarine.
	" " carmine.
	" perf., yellow-green.
	" " ultramarine.
	" imperf., dull purple.
Envelopes.	½ anna, ultramarine.
	1 anna, purple.

We have also seen a Re 1 stamp with a design almost precisely the same as the ½ anna. It was blue-green and perforated. We do not, however, suppose that this is actually used for postal purposes. The State has only two offices, one at Arain and the other at Kishengarh. The only postmark used is a double circle with the words *Arain (or Kishengarh) Raj P.O.* The date is inserted in the centre in red ink.

Malta. The *M. J.* describes a new form of the Registration envelope, size II., with the tongued flap and "Thos. De La Rue and Co., Patent" under it like the G. size of 1895.

Reg. Env. 2d. blue, II.; new shape.

Mauritius. We find an extraordinary freak illustrated in the *I. B. Z.* This is the provisional 4 cents on 3 cents wrapper, reconverted to its original value by having the "4" barred with two red bars, and the figure "3" in red printed above,

Wrapper. 3 (cents) red on 4 cents black on 3c. green on buff.

New Zealand. The following values of the 1882 to '87 issue are now being used in the colony in place of the pictorial issue.

Adhesives.	½d. black, perf. II, wmk. N.Z.
	1d. rose, " "
	2d. purple, " "
	6d. brown, " "
	1 - brown-red " "

Queensland. The 1d. wrapper now bears the stamp of the type with figures in all four corners.

Wrapper. 1d. carmine on buff.

Sarawak. The *M. J.* describes a new set similar to the old design but lettered "Postage" on both sides. Before this set came out it was apparently necessary to issue yet another surcharge, this being 4 cents on 6 cents green (of 1871) surcharge red.

The new issue is as follows:—

- Adhesives. 2 cents green.
4c. carmine.
8c. yellow, value in black.
10c. ultramarine.
12c. mauve.
16c. orange-brown, value in green.
25c. brown, value in ultramarine.
50c. olive, value in carmine.
1 dol. carmine, value in green.

Straits Settlements. Negri Sembilan. The *D.B.Z.* announces three new provisionals, all surcharged on the tiger type stamps.

- Adhesives. 4 cents on 3c. lilac and carmine, surcharge in black.
4c. on 5c. ultramarine, surcharge black.
4c. on 8c. lilac and ultramarine, surcharge greenish black.

Pahang. The same journal states that provisionals are also appearing here. One is the Perak 4 cents, head of tiger, surcharged "Pahang" across the middle, and the words "Four cents" without period beneath. The second is the 5c. Perak surcharged "Four cents."

- Adhesive. Four cents on Perak 8cts., lilac and blue surcharge black.
Four cents on Pahang 5cts., lilac and olive, surcharge black.

Tasmania. We illustrate the pictorial 2d. chronicled last month.



Trinidad. Le T.P. says that an unpaid letter stamp has been made by surcharging the "Fee" stamp of 3d. with the words "SURCHARGE POSTAGE."

Postage Due. 3 pence lilac, surcharge black.

Western Australia. Mr. W. Wurtele has shown the *American Journal of Philately* a 1/- Revenue stamp which had been postally used.

Revenue Stamps used for Postage. 1s. lilac, perf., wmk. crown and W.A.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. The list of stamps and post stationery of the new issue of the Austrian Empire is now an imposing one. Of the ordinary stamps we believe all have now appeared, which (with those mentioned last month) number fourteen in all. Several unpaids have also arrived with newspaper stamps, postcards, etc., as follows. We illustrate the newspaper stamp; the unpaids are in the design of the last, but with "heller" instead of "kreuzer."



- Adhesives. 2 heller grey.
30h. red-violet.
50h. grey-brown.
60h. brown.
1kr. carmine-rose.
2kr. grey-lilac.
4kr. grey-green.

- Unpaids. 2 heller brown.
6 " "
15 " "
20 " "

- Newspaper Stamps. 2 heller dark blue.
6h. orange.
10h. brown.
20h. red.

- Wrapper. 3h. brown on brownish.
Postcards. 5h. dark green, (deutsch-slav).
5h. " (deutsch-illir-ital).
5 x 5h. " (deutsch).
5 x 5h. " (deutsch-polu-ruth).

Austrian Levant. The *American Journal of Philately* announces the appearance of a wrapper here.

Wrapper. 10 par on 3 kr. green

Bosnia.—We have received the 3 heller of the new series with figures of value at bottom.

Adhesive. 3 heller, pale ochre.

Hungary.—Many shades can already be found in some of the values of the new issue. For instance the 1 fl. varies from pearl grey to dark grey, the 5 fl. emerald green to yellow green, and the 10 filler from rose to carmine. The following stationery has also been issued.

- Letter-cards. 6 fl., green on grey green.
10 " brick red.
Envelope. 10 " rose on white.
Postcards. 4 " brown on buff.
4 by 1 " " "
5 " green on rose,
10 " carmine.

Brazil.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co, have sent us specimens of the 50, 100, and 200 reis of the current type in new colours, conforming to the Postal Union requirements.

- Adhesives. 50 reis, green.
100 " rose.
200 " blue.

Bulgaria.—The *American Journal of Philately* states that two values of the current set have appeared on thicker paper and in entirely different shades, which are given as follows:—

- Adhesives. 2s. slate grey, thicker paper.
5s. yellow, "

Columbia.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 50c. in a new shade, and perf. 13 x 12 instead of 12 all round. It is further stated that the arms in the centre of the design appear to have been slightly touched up.

Adhesive. 50c., mauve on lilac, perf. 13 by 12.

Cartagena.—We hear that from the same cause that necessitated the provisionals recently chronicled, stamps of 1c. and 2c. had to be made from blocks of the 5c. and 10c. by cutting off the labels at top and bottom, and inserting the word "CORREOS" at top, and the value at bottom. Parts of the old figures of value can still be seen after the new value has been put in, and from this it can be seen that both the new values were made from the same plate. In the sheet of 60 every 10th stamp is a converted 10c., while the rest are all made from the old 5c. blocks. They are roughly perforated and have the wavy lines

printed across them like the provisional 5 and 10c.

Adhesives. 1c. brown on buff.
2c., grey-black on buff.

Denmark.—*Iceland.* A new value has appeared which is printed in two colours.

Adhesive. 4 aur., grey and blue.

Ecuador.—In completion of the current set we have to chronicle the two high values 1 and 5 sucres, and also other values surcharged "OFICIAL" completing the set.

Adhesives. 1 sucre, yellow-brown with black centre.
5 " violet
Officials. 1 centavo, orange surcharge black.
5 centavos, " "
1 sucre, " "
5 sucres, " "

France.—*Dahomey.* In January we noted a 25c. for this Colony, and now we have the 1c. in the same type, no doubt the whole set will soon appear. The *D.B.Z.* also chronicles an envelope and a postcard.

Adhesive. 1c. black on grey-blue.
Envelope. 5c. yellow-green on white.
Postcard. 10c. black on greenish.

French Guiana.—From the *M. P. Z.*

Envelope. 5c. dark green on white.

Oceania.—From the *D.B.Z.*

Envelope. 5c. dark green on white.

Germany.—*Morocco.* Last month we omitted to give the list of postcards under this heading. They are

Postcards. 5c. on 5 pf., green, surcharge in black.
5 by 5c., on 5 by 5 pf., green, surcharge in black.
10c. on 10 pf., carmine, surcharge in black.
10 by 10c. on 10 by 10 pf., carmine, surcharge in black.

Japan.—*Chinese Offices.*

The full set of Japanese adhesives have been surcharged "CHINA" in Japanese characters for use in the Japanese offices in China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., have kindly favoured us with a sight of these stamps. The surcharge is in very small characters at the

bottom of the stamps, as will be seen in our illustration.

Adhesives.	5 rin, grey	surcharge red
	1 sen pale brown	" "
	2 " " green	" "
	3 " chocolate	" black
	4 " rose	" "
	5 " yellow	" red
	8 " bistre	" "
	10 " dull blue	" black
	15 " violet	" "
	20 " orange	" "
	25 " pale emerald	" red
	50 " brown	" black
	1 yen, carmine	" "

Liberia.—Mr. Hayman has favoured us with the changed colours for the low values of Liberia. The types are as before,

Adhesives. 1 cent green
2 " red, centre black
5 " pale blue, centre black
1 " green surcharged "O.S." in red
2 " red and black, surcharged "O.S." in black
5 " pale blue and black, surcharged "O.S." in red

Salvador.—Besides those chronicled in Dec. the 1c. brown, official, is announced as having received the wheel surcharge.

Adhesive. 1 cent brown, official, surcharged

Siam.—We illustrate the types of the new issue described last month, from a specimen supplied by Messrs. Whitfield King.



Sweden.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new 1 krona value. It is printed in 2 colours, the frame being deep rose, and the head of the king a pale grey; the effect is rather pretty.

Adhesive. 1 krona, deep rose and grey, with crown

United States.—*Cuba.* According to *I.B.Z.* this island has been supplied with unpaid letter stamps of the U.S. surcharged "CUBA" above, and value below (in two lines) in cents de peseta.

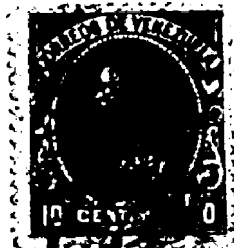
Unpaid letter stamps. 2 cents claret, surcharged 2c in black
10 cents claret, surcharged 10c. in black

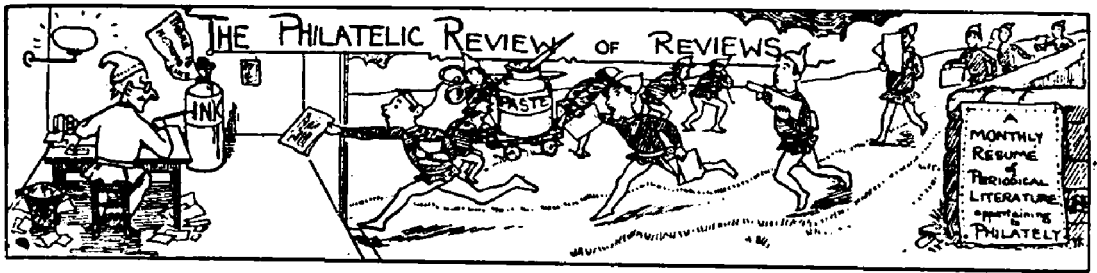
Philippines.—These islands have also a set of unpaid letter stamps surcharged "Philippines," also an envelope, a wrapper, and two new values of ordinary stamps, all surcharged on U.S.

Adhesives. 15 cents olive green, surcharge in black
50 " orange
Unpaid letter stamps. 1 cent claret surcharged in black
2 " " " " "
5 " " " " "
10 " " " " "
50 " " " " "
Envelope. 2 cents, red on white " in red
Wrapper. 1 " yellow-green on manilla

Venezuela.—Messrs Whitfield King & Co. have sent us a set of provisionals surcharged "Resellada R.F.M." in a fancy design as shown in the accompanying illustration. What the reason for this may be we have yet to learn.

Adhesives. 5 centimes, green, surcharge black
10 " vermilion, surcharge black
25 " blue with " " "
50 " black " " "
1 boliviar, green " " "





MARCH 15, 1900.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist for February contains some interesting remarks by Mr. Castle on the Dispersal of Collections. After noting that several large collections have been broken up lately, he goes on to say:—"It is inevitable that changes will ensue in stamp ownerships as in aught else human, and our immediate interest is, selfishly perhaps, more keenly evoked by the question as to what will become of the stamps, or how their dispersal will affect our own treasures. The answer to both these questionings can hardly be separated, and happily is of a nature that will not cause any heartrending to the most timorous collector. Experience, both past and recent, has shown that where a fine collection is placed on sale, the very fact itself whets the appetite of other collectors, and, in a strictly parliamentary and philatelic sense, the vultures never leave the carcass until the bones are picked bare! Unless in the case of some very difficult or little-favoured specialised country the unvarying experience has been that a really good collection is always depleted of its best things within a few months, and practically becomes only a *remanet* to be "absorbed into stock" within a year or perhaps two of its first breaking up. It would seem that there are always recruits ready to fill up the vacant spaces in our ranks, no more apposite instance of which could be found than in the case of the collecting of our own country's stamps. Without mentioning names it will be conceded that within the past half-dozen years the leading or prominent collectors of British stamps have nearly all been changed; the owners of the old household names one after another placed their collections on the market, and the wiseheads prophesied, saying, "Now we shall see English come down," etc., etc. The very appearance of these fine British collections seemed, however to create an entirely fresh and keen band of enthusiasts, who rapidly swallowed all the delicacies, and, like *Oliver Twist*, are

now asking for more. The advertisements in the philatelic journals, the inspection of dealers' stock books, of auction lots, or of Exchange Societies' sheets, alike denote the steady demand there is for sound and fine English stamps. The reason of this is not far to seek, i.e. a comparatively limited supply. In the case of a large proportion of sound stamps the like condition also applies, so we need not to worry our philatelic souls at the fact that our neighbour is selling off. Rather may we rest securely content with this prescience, that if our stamps are as good as our neighbours', when their time comes they will just as readily find new and willing ownership.

The Young Stamp Collector.—Yes, another new paper! It is this time the "merest tyro" who is catered for. Whether this class is strong enough to support *The Young Stamp Collector* may be doubted. Of course beginners are as numerous as ants, but we are afraid that they are generally more bent on adding materially to their philatelic ant-hills than on feeding their minds with useful reflection. Mr. Fred J. Melville, the editor of the newest stamp paper has made a very fair start and in "The Beginners Guide," the first instalment of which appears in number 1, there is much that is interesting and useful. An interview with the youthful prodigy of philately, Master J. S. Higgins of Manchester, who is only fourteen years old, and has a collection of over five thousand varieties of British stamps, is certainly an encouraging spectacle to the beginner. The paper is a monthly and costs only 1s 6d per annum, a price which few young collectors will find extravagant.

The Philatelic Record is publishing an article on "The Stamps of Luxemburg" by F. H. Oliver, in which approximate values are given for the principle varieties unused and used. The February number takes us to the 1880 Dutch printed issues; of this Mr. Oliver makes three

sets of perforations, viz:—

- A. All values up to 25c. 13 to 13½
 B. All values 12½ to 13 × 12
 C. All values 11½ × 12

The last is of course the variety which occurs on all the sheets of the 12½ to 13 × 12 stamps, the printers being the same as for the Holland stamps of the same period, in which this variety is well known. Besides the above perforations the writer gives a 20c perf. 12 all round, about which he says, "The 20c perf. 12 is undoubtedly a distinct variety, I have found the same perforation in several of the stamps of Surinam, these being printed at the same establishment. Collin and Calman in their "Advanced Catalogue" give the 1, 2 and 12½ in this perforation, but I have never seen these, but they omit the 20c, which I have in my possession."

A new feature in the *Philatelic Record* is "The Forum" under which heading knotty points of philately will be discussed by various correspondents. In the last two numbers there have been several attempts to guess the answer to Mr. Nankivell's favourite riddle, viz.: "Can collectors by the publication of a Collector's Priced Catalogue, regulate the selling price of Stamps?" Mr. Robinson in his attempt says that collectors as a body are too lazy. But then is listlessness any excuse for being *Listless*?

Even's Weekly Stamp News is inviting collectors to send in particulars of the countries in whose stamps they are most interested. As a result of two or three weeks' replies the following list of the twelve most popular countries, with the per centage of votes which each received, is given:—

1. Great Britain	33½ per cent.
2. United States	12 "
3. Canada	8 "
4. New Zealand	4½ "
5. St. Vincent	nearly 3 "
6. Ceylon	2½ "
7. Newfoundland	2 "
8. South African Republics	1½ "
9. Tasmania	1½ "
10. New South Wales	1 "
11. Spain and Colonies	1 "
12. Sarawak	nearly 1 "

Of course this list does not represent the degrees of popularity of these countries amongst all collectors, but only among Mr. Fwen's customers and readers. We are certain that the stamps of Great Britain would not attain such an undisputed first place in a more general census, and there is little doubt that several European countries ought to make their appearance above Spain in the list. The position of "Sarawak" is amusing; where are Japan, British Guiana, Roumania, Mauritius

and the other countries, which are supposed to attract specialists? If from the above list we delete Great Britain and South African Republics, we have the names of the countries which have recently issued the most gaudy stamps. The "new collector" is undoubtedly responsible for the above table.

Philately on the Continent.

The "*Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*,"
Leipzig.

The biggest efforts of British and American philatelic journals to start the new year with a sensational number of pages or exceptional literary excellence, have been easily eclipsed by Messrs. Senf Brothers, of Leipzig, in the number of their publication which begins, what is for Germans, through the wisdom of their Emperor, a new century. This number contains in its 64 pages, besides a mass of good reading matter, an epitome of all the new issues of the past year illustrated by means of 94 blocks *in colour*, which are defaced with a bar struck across each. In the *I.B.J.*, seven principal colours do duty for the lot, therefore it will be seen that only the general colours and not the shades are indicated. Thus one shade of violet is used for the new Dutch ½c, the Queensland 1s., and the 3 millesimos Uruguay, etc. But it would be unkind to quibble at this bright idea because it does not go far enough; in effect it certainly enlivens the paper wonderfully. There is also a very good article on

The Stamps of British Guiana from 1850-1860

BY THEODOR HAAS,

from which we will take extracts. After remarking that the early stamps of British Guiana are attractive to collectors principally by the obscurity which long clouded their history, and which in many particulars have not yet been cleared up, the author states that there is only one collector in the world who can pride himself upon having a complete set of British Guiana in his possession, and it is not difficult for us to guess who this happy man is. The following notes on the 1st issue—the almost unattainable circular stamps of 1850-51—are very interesting. "They are printed in black on common coloured paper, though in the case of the 4c. pale yellow a very thin paper was used. As regards the gumming of the stamps hardly anything can be confidently affirmed, as there are so few unused specimens in existence,

and absolutely none in unsevered pairs. The belief that the gum is thick and whitey brown, sometimes lighter and very thinly laid on, may be right. I, however, incline to the opinion that the first issue were not gummed at all. I am confirmed in this belief by the circumstance that I once saw a stamp (I do not remember which value) that shewed the mark of a wafer on the back, and that a Berlin dealer once shewed me a 4c orange used on entire and affixed by a wafer.

As regards the clichés in which the stamps were arranged, several were set up in ordinary printing type, and then arranged on a plate, from which the sheets were printed. The figures in the centre were taken out and replaced by others as required; at least, eight types of each value have been collected. The differences consist in the broken or unbroken circle; in the position of the letters forming the name of the country, and also in the numeral of value, the 2, for instance, having sometimes a straight and sometimes a curved foot stroke. The position of the stamps on the sheet was as follows:—

```

o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o
    
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As to how many stamps there were in each line, or how many on the sheet, nothing is known for certain. Unfortunately, the individual stamps were so near together, especially in a vertical direction, that it was very difficult to cut them out square. There are no vertical pairs known, and very few horizontal ones. This difficulty of obtaining blocks has prevented the reconstruction of any sheets, therefore we know nothing as to how the types were arranged.

The stamps were prepared by Hy. Mackay, in the printing house of the "Demarara and Essequibo Gazette" in Georgetown.

On July 1, 1850, the 4c yellow, 8c green, and 12c blue were issued. As no lower value was provided, we may suppose that newspapers passed through the post without payment. As already mentioned, the 4c stamps are to be found in pale yellow, printed on pe'ure paper; and a rather less marked difference of paper can be traced in all values, as in the issue of these stamps no particular care was taken to employ paper of the same quality throughout. The same may be said of the colour of the paper, as each of the values 4, 8 and 12c, shews a deviation to a greater or a lesser extent; the 4c shades off from red-yellow to citron-yellow, the green of the 8c shows three perceptible shades, and the 12c may be seen dark blue, pale blue, and indigo blue, apart from minor deviations.

These stamps are certainly not pretty; in

fact they are so primitive that their peculiarity lies in their inartistic appearance.

While the values named were described more or less accurately in the year 1864 by G. Herpin in the "Coll. de T.P.," then by an anonymous writer in the July 1865, number, of the "Stamp Collectors' Magazine" and finally by Rondot in the "Mag. Pitt." of 1866 (wherein the colours of the 8c and 12c were incorrectly given), no mention is made of a rose 2c. Stamp collectors were therefore surprised when suddenly two stamps of that description arrived in England. They were a pair used on the entire letter and were purchased by the late Edward L. Pemberton, who was at that time the principal English collector and connoisseur. It was Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., of Bath, who found these stamps, and shortly afterwards two others of the same kind followed, which, it is stated, Pemberton also purchased; this I cannot guarantee. Perhaps people were dubious about their genuineness, and Moens states as much in the "T.P." of May, 1878. Later on, after Pemberton's death, as I was told some years ago, the four stamps were sold separately to various collectors who found the price of the entire letters too expensive.

About the end of 1880, Mr. Luard, the big collector of Guianas, found a letter with a pair of 2c rose, and sent them to Europe; the letter is addressed to Mr. Job Collier, Victoria Village, East Coast, postmarked 24th October, 1851, and is now in the largest collection in the world, in Paris. Nevertheless it was nearly two years before Mr. Luard could point out to Mr. Bacon (the compiler of British Guiana in the great work of the Philatelic Society, London), in an article in the "Timbri" newspaper, that according to information received from the postmaster February 22, 1851, round 2c stamps were to be issued on March 1st. They served as additional postage for letters that were delivered at the house instead of being called for at the post office. This arrangement was very soon abolished; still, isolated stamps were used for some time as is shown by the above mentioned cancellation of October, 24, 1851. Rather more than a year ago, a letter was found in Georgetown with 2c rose on it, and if I am not mistaken, one or two others were discovered in the year 1890. So that now there are only from 8 to 10 of them known, which gives them a distinction in point of rarity which resembles the two Mauritius "Post Office" stamps.

Before these stamps were issued the Postmaster General or some other official wrote the initials of his christian and surname on them with black, blue, red or violet ink, or sometimes with a penoil. The following initials have been found:—

E.D.W.—E. D. Wright (official in the colonial department of the post office).

J.B.S.—James Belton Smith (official in the imperial department of the post office).

W.H.L.—W. H. Lorimer (post official).

E.T.E.D.—E. T. E. Dalton (postmaster-general).

H.A.K.—H. A. Killikelly (postmaster of Georgetown).

“The last signature I have not yet seen ; this is either chance, or as I except, these initials very seldom occur. In isolated cases, stamps of this issue have been found without any initials ; this of course must have been due to an oversight. This circular issue was only available for the interior, while for abroad, postage had to be paid in cash. In 1851, when they became obsolete, the 4, 8, and 12c had been in use for 18 months, and the 2c for only 10 months.

The succeeding four issues are equally well described, and all are illustrated by fac-similies in colour, the “sugar paper” 4 cents of 1856 being particularly life-like. We are sorry that we are unable, through lack of space, to reproduce this interesting article in full.

Le Timbre Poste. The question whether the 2 reales 1851 of Spain ever existed as an issued stamp, in *blue*, appeared to have been satisfactorily settled in the affirmative some weeks ago, when it was reported that a Barcelona dealer had found a specimen of it in an unsevered block of 14 6 reales *blue*. M. Moens, it was pointed out at the time, always believed that it was an essay and not an error of colour, and this view was also held by most of the authorities. But when the Barcelona report came to hand there was a considerable flutter in the philatelic dove-cotes, since the position of 81 *para* Moldavia as the rarest European stamp was seriously imperilled. M. Moens, however, was unkindly sceptical of the Barcelona *find*, as we may see from the following which we take from *Le Timbre Poste*.

“Several colleagues announce the stupefying and improbable discovery at Madrid of a block of 14 Spanish stamps of 1851, composed of 13 specimens of the 6 reales and one of the 2 reales, printed in blue, and without ascertaining the authenticity of this statement immediately proclaim that the question of the 2 reales blue is answered conformably to the opinion of the late Mr. Westoby, who maintained that it was a printers' error. Therefore we give the reasons that make us believe it to be an obliterated essay.

“Instead of forming hasty conclusions like our colleagues, and remembering that the forgeries of the first Spanish stamps came to us from this country, we addressed ourselves to the

older of the wonderful block, M. Antonieh Vines, who did not deign to answer us ; and on confirming our letter we were no more fortunate.

“One of our Parisian colleagues, visiting Brussels, to whom we mentioned it, assured us that the stamps were bad, which would explain the silence which the holder observes regarding us. If M. Vines does not trust us sufficiently to send us his block, let him have it examined by competent people. It seems to us a matter in his own interest.”

—o—

Le Philatliste Francaisk reproduces an article from the *Briefmaren Journal* dealing with the drawbacks of catalogues in which it is argued that the latter are becoming too comprehensive, the reasons for which the writer says are:—“1st. on account of the numerous new issues, for which of course there is no remedy ; and 2nd. because the catalogues exceed the object purposed by the average collector.” And he continues, “But let me begin with an axiom.—For a specialist, no catalogue is sufficiently complete ; consequently catalogues in general are destined for the average collector, and should therefore be compiled to serve his interests. We advanced collectors should put ourselves in the beginner's position ; he has bought the *Senf Catalogue* with its 1200 pages, and he immediately tries to recognise some stamp or other by means of its illustration. Ah ! here it is, and how easy it was to find it, it is No. 1. But no, it is perforated, and No. 1 is not ! Then it must be No. 8. The next day he discovers that the stamp is No. 20, for it has a watermark, while No. 8 has none. Some days later, when the beginner makes some progress he perceives that the watermark should be CC. and not CA., therefore No. 20 is really No. 30. Again, shortly after this, he notices that the words ‘4 cents’ which figure in black on his stamp do not constitute a postmark but a surcharge, therefore the No. 30 is neither the No. 1 nor the No. 8, 20 or 30, but instead is No. 40. The adventure becomes amusing, and as the beginner has grown distrustful he again consults the catalogue and discovers that this some stamp exists with the surcharge ‘4 cents Postage and Revenue,’ and moreover with four or five varieties of perforation ; but it is always the same stamp, and then he exclaims ‘How complicated ! Shall I have as much trouble with each stamp ? I would sooner give up being a collector.’”

It is certainly true that our standard catalogues are not models of simplicity for beginners, and yet when he has learnt the technical terms, these minor differences and varieties are found to constitute the greatest merit in collecting and go far to confirm a philatelist in his hobby.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 112. VOL. X.

APRIL 20, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 4.—Mr. M. P. CASTLE.

Our portrait for this month is that of Mr. M. P. Castle, who is certainly the best known of all English collectors. Born in 1829 Mr. Castle is now 50 years of age, and for 35 years of that period he has been interested in stamps; but it was not till 1878 that he took up the study of stamps seriously. At once recognising Philately as a science in which study was amply repaid, he followed it with all the energy of his naturally active temperament.

He joined the London Society in 1879, and in 1881, on the death of M. de Ysasi, he was elected to the Committee. During the ten succeeding years (the most productive and important in the history of the Society) Mr. Castle was a constant attendant at the meetings, and indefatigable worker in the compilation of the Society's published books.

In 1891, on the untimely death of Mr. Tapling, he was elected Vice-President of the Society, which position he has held with conspicuous success ever since. Shortly after his accession to this position the Society decided to issue a monthly journal of their own, to be the organ of the Society. Mr. Castle, who for the two or three preceding years had been contributing articles to the Philatelic press, naturally became the editor of this publication, and *The London Philatelist* has always been



from its inception, in the fore-front of Philatelic literature, in the conduct of which Mr. Castle has proved himself to be a learned writer and a skilful journalist.

During all this earlier period his attention, as far as his own collection went, was confined to Australian stamps, and how far his own collection went may be gathered from the fact that in 1894

he sold it to *Messrs. Stanley Gibbons* for £10,000, which was the largest price ever paid for a collection of stamps. His reason for selling it was because he found it very difficult to add anything to it that he did not already possess. It contained upwards of 30,000 specimens, all in the finest condition. The popular imagination will best be moved by the fact that there were more than 600 Sydney Views in it, including 50 unused. In its formation many notable collections were absorbed, and it is safe to say that no one, starting now, even with the purse of a millionaire, could ever hope to get such a fine lot together again.

Shortly before selling his Australians, Mr. Castle started specialising Europeans, and his collection of

these is now quite as remarkable as was that of his Australians. Only a few months ago he parted with his used Europeans at a very large price, but the acquisition of unused ones will probably occupy him for some years to come.

We trust he will often startle us with some unsuspected discovery as he has done in the past.

South Australian Varieties Simplified.

(Continued.)

BY M. Z. KUTTNER.

The Perforated Stamps.

The classification of these issues involves the consideration of what is generally held to be an almost insuperable obstacle to the formation of a representative assemblage of South Australian stamps—the number and sizes of the varieties of perforation. As a matter of fact, however, these latter can be far more easily arranged than most people think. Messrs. Smith and Napier have proved that the printers started work in 1867 with *two* machines, one gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$ and the other $12\frac{1}{2}$. The latter being the longer one, was generally employed to perforate the vertical rows. About three years later another machine, gauging 10, was used either separately or in conjunction with one or both of the previous ones. No machines of any other gauge were employed until the introduction of the one gauging 15 in 1893. The varieties sometimes chronicled as gauging $9\frac{1}{2}$, 11, 12 and 13 may therefore be ascribed either to inaccurate gauges and gauging or to single specimens in which the wearing of the needles or other causes have produced deviations from the normal sizes. In any case, these varieties are hardly worthy of very serious consideration. In this connection I may mention that pairs and blocks of stamps are known showing the two smaller sizes of perforation ($11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$) in one straight line. This, however, is probably due solely to some of the needles having become damaged and replaced by others. Such varieties are simply curiosities, nothing more.

Now as to the number of collectable varieties of perforation. In the Handbook, a somewhat appalling list is given of the combinations of the two smaller sizes, while the addition to these of the large-sized one (10) is referred to in almost as much detail.

For my own part I have striven to obtain each and every one of these very minor varieties, my object (in which I flatter myself I have met with some success) having been to make my collection the most complete in this respect that could ever be got together.

At the same time I candidly admit that I do not think anything is to be gained by following my example, while I am perfectly certain, from the manner in which my collection was formed, and the facilities I had for going through large quantities of the various values, that it would be utterly impossible for anyone starting at the present time to obtain more than, say, about 80 per cent of the varieties I possess.

The course I would advocate, both for the general collector and the specialist, is the inclusion of the following typical varieties, which, indeed, show all that is really needed, viz., stamps gauging respectively $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ compound with $12\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 10 in compound with $11\frac{1}{2}$, 10 in compound with $12\frac{1}{2}$. To these may be added, if desired, a specimen of each value showing the three gauges in combination. There is nothing very revolutionary about my suggestion, a similar plan having been most successfully adopted not long since in connection with the stamps of St. Vincent and other colonies.

In fact, the only people likely to suffer would be the spectacle-makers, and the purveyors of perforation gauges, the saving of eyesight and stamp measurement being almost incredible. Personally, I estimate that in forming my collection I cannot have measured less than 7,000 to 8,000 stamps on all sides, while I have examined not far short of a million of the commoner varieties. Looking back upon the result, I hardly think it was worth the trouble, and my advice to others is that of the celebrated though anonymous preacher, "Do as I tell you, not as I do." I have gone into this matter at some length, as, in my opinion, the proper understanding of this branch of the subject is absolutely essential to success in collecting South Australian stamps. I will now deal with the various kinds of perforation in detail.

1.—The $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ Stamps.

The values found with these sizes of perforation are 1d., 2d., 3d. (formed by printing the 4d. stamp in blue and surcharging it "3 Pence" in a straight line), 4d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. Of each value, except the 2d., there were two separate issues, the earlier appearing towards the end of 1867 and during 1868 (except in the case of the 3d., which was first issued in August, 1870) and the later during 1871.

The 1d. is found in practically all shades of blue-green and yellow-green, the first printings being distinguishable by the comparative lightness of the colours and impression and the clearness of the perforation, besides which the shades can generally be almost exactly matched from the perf. \times rouf. set. Unused specimens of the early printings are extremely rare, while they are very far from common used and in good condition. Even of the later issue mint copies require much hunting for, and are, in my opinion, extremely underrated, while perfect, lightly postmarked specimens are decidedly worth buying at the present quoted prices. My own experience leads me to believe that this stamp in practically all varieties of perforation is far more difficult to obtain in good condition and fairly evenly centred than is generally believed. In fact, I much doubt whether 300 really good specimens used and unused of all kinds could be found in London.

The 2d., which is found only in an intermediate shade of vermilion, is an *extremely* rare stamp, the total number known to exist hardly reaching double figures.

The first printings of the 3d. were in an unmistakable sky-blue, after which it appeared in several shades of dark blue, some of the deeper and richer of which are rather hard to find. Unused, the sky-blue stamps are very rare, but are fairly plentiful used. The dark blue shades are gradually appreciating in value both in used and unused condition.

A peculiar variety of this stamp is printed in a kind of dark greenish blue (called by Napier and Smith Prussian blue). Whether this is an error or not I do not feel able to say; but of its rarity there can be no doubt. I cannot remember having seen more than about half-a-dozen used specimens, while I do not know of the existence of an unused one. Two or three specimens in dark blue are known without surcharge and used.

The 4d. is found in shades of dull purple and dull lilac, and is not a particularly rare stamp, either used or unused, except as regards the first printings unused. Although it is stated in the "Handbook" that there is practically no test beyond that of dated postmarks for distinguishing between the first and second issues of this stamp, I fancy that in some cases the lightness of the impression and the shade may be taken as a guide, though the beginner had better at first depend on the postmark test.

The 6d. is found in shades of sky-blue and Prussian blue, the former appearing *only* in the first printings. It is very hard to distinguish between the two printings of the Prussian blue, but, besides the dated postmark test, comparison with corresponding shades in the perf. x roul. series will be found useful.

Unused, the 6d. sky-blue is a very great rarity, while good used specimens are daily becoming more difficult to obtain. In this case, too, the present quotation is anything but excessive. The Prussian-blue stamp, except in the first printings, is fairly common, both used and unused.

The first printings of the 1s. were made in shades of dark brown and chestnut-brown, similar to those of the perf. x roul. issue. Later printings appeared in red-brown of all shades from light to dark. Unused specimens of the early shades are of extreme rarity, while even used copies, in good condition, are anything but plentiful. Care should be taken, however, not to confound certain shades of the later printings (generally found with postmarks dated 1874) with those of the early ones, which they somewhat resemble when viewed by artificial light. The later printings are not particularly rare unused, and fairly common used.

The 2s. is found in two very distinct colours—a pale rose-carmine, somewhat lighter than

that of the rouletted stamp, and a deep carmine-lake, neither colour varying very greatly in shade. The pale rose-carmine appears only in the first issue, and is an extremely rare stamp. I have seen in all about eight or nine used specimens, the majority of which are in my collection, and I do not know of the existence of an unused one.

As regards the deep carmine-lake stamp, although we have the evidence of dated post-marked copies to prove that it appeared in each issue, I must confess that I know of no other means of distinguishing with certainty between the printings. It is a somewhat difficult stamp to obtain, either unused or used, with an early postmark (before 1870); but ordinary used copies are fairly plentiful. Several values—generally of the early printings—are found with impressions on both sides, such specimens, as a rule, being surcharged for official use. Thus the 1d. is known both with O.S. and G.P., and the 4d. with P.O. The 2s. is usually found unsurcharged, doubly printed copies being known in both colours. I have never seen the rose-carmine one in this state, but the carmine-lake is not of excessive rarity.

In connection with the early printings of this issue, it is worth remembering that the shades which are rare in the general issues are comparatively common surcharged for Departmental use; and, as these stamps usually have dated postmarks, they will afford an additional means of distinguishing between the two issues.

A kind of sub-variety of this issue comprises the few known specimens of the

1a.—Perforated and Rouletted Stamps.

These stamps (the only one of which is listed in the ordinary catalogues or known to the general collector being the 9d., to be dealt with later on) undoubtedly come from badly rouletted sheets, which were afterwards put through the perforating machine. They are all of extreme rarity, but two or three of each value being known. Of course they are all of the first printing.

The 1d. blue-green is chronicled in the "Handbook" perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and roulette, while I possess a specimen in yellow-green perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The 2d. has apparently been seen only with the latter perforation ($11\frac{1}{2}$ and roul).

In the American catalogues the 4d. is referred to as existing in this state, but I do not know that it has been seen either in this country or in Australia.

The 6d. Prussian-blue is known perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and roulette, and besides this variety I have a specimen purporting to be $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and roulette. Although I fancy that this latter stamp one belonged to a well-known specialist in Australian stamps, I do not regard it as entirely above suspicion.

Finally, I was once told that the 1s of this set was also to be found, but I have never had any confirmation of this assertion.

(To be continued.)

—:O:—

Concerning the Printing of New Zealand Stamps.

An interesting addition has been made to the mechanical appliances at the Government Printing Office. The old-fashioned press for postage stamp printing has been superseded by a machine of the most modern type, imported from New York, and the plant has been varied to meet the new conditions. The stamp printing press just set up is very simple in its operation and construction. There are four steel plates, each having on its surface 240 dies, and these plates work round the machinery in a square. The plates in succession pass under inked rollers, which fill the sunk lines of the dies, then under a cloth-padded rubber, which removes the ink from the surface of the plate; then they pass on to another side of the square where the plate surface is polished, and then under the cylinder through which the paper is fed, the engraved sheets being removed and protected by a covering sheet of paper. And so the process goes on so long as the machinery is in motion. The new press, though used only for printing postage stamps, is adapted to all descriptions of steel-plate engraving work. It is capable of turning out 5,000 sheets of stamps (240 per sheet) in an ordinary day's work, and can be speeded to nearly twice that number. It is now being used in printing a new issue of stamps of all denominations, under the supervision of Mr. W. C. Smith, who was brought from New York to superintend the erection of the machinery and give instruction in its working. The colours of the stamps now being printed are different to those at present in circulation, and the steel engraving gives them a much handsomer appearance.

The paper used for stamps is supplied by the Stamp Office in books containing 500 sheets of a size just sufficient to hold 240 impressions with the usual margin. Every sheet leaves a printed number, and has to be accounted for. The whole operations are carried on with locked doors, no one being permitted to enter the room without a special permit. Should a sheet be damaged it has to be carefully preserved, as, if it could not be accounted for, the printers would have to make good its face value. Damaged impressions are accordingly sent in company with the perfect ones to the Stamp Office, where

everything is checked and the imperfect sheets destroyed. Only one steel die is engraved for each denomination, and the 240 dies on the steel plates are made with this one when the plate is soft. It is then hardened, and is ready to produce any number of impressions. These plates cost about £60 each.

Day after day the printing of stamps is carried on, the number annually used being between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000. The treatment of the printed sheets as they emerge from the press is the same as heretofore. The sheets are dried in a hot-air chamber, and then run through another press very much after the style of a cylinder printing press. The "drum" carries the sheets on to a gummed roller, and they are caught by grippers and deposited printed side downward on to the canvas bearers, from whence they are removed and hung up on wires to dry. Next they are placed between revolving perforators, and the whole process of stamp manufacturing is complete. A new gumming machine, which dries the gum as soon as it is put on the paper, is shortly to be obtained from New York.

Postcards and letter-cards are still printed on the old machinery, which serves very well for that class of work. The plates are electrotype. The large printed sheets are cut into single cards by a guillotine, and the letter-cards are put through an ingenious little contrivance which folds them neatly and perforates them at the same time. The edges are subsequently gummed by hand. There are altogether a dozen men and women employed in this very interesting department of the Government Printing Office.—*The Evening Post*, Wellington, N.Z., February 23, 1900.

—:O:—

The War Fund Auction.

This event which had been looked forward to with great interest by philatelists for some time "came off" on Wednesday, March 28th, and was from first to last a great success. It is unnecessary to explain that the stamps were all presented by collectors and dealers, that the services of the well known firm of auctioneers Messrs. Ventom, Ball and Cooper, were also freely given, while the vestry put St. Martin's Town Hall at the disposal of the committee free of charge.

A large company was assembled on the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock in the Council Hall of the St. Martin's Town Hall. This is a far more sumptuous room than the auctions are generally held in, and the prolonged deliberations of a licensing sessions in the usual auction room was the cause of the change. The well upholstered

seats in the Council Hall were greatly appreciated by those who stayed for the whole six hours that the proceedings were in progress.

All the prominent London dealers were there, either in person or represented, while among the collectors were Messrs. Oldfield, Castle, Tilleard, Hausburg, Nankivell, Ehrenbach, Yardley, (Lieut) Napier, Bacon, (Major) Evans, F. R. Hall, Blest, (Baron) A. de Worms, J. R. F. Turner, P. J. Lloyd, (Rev.) Cummings, Gordon Smith, Kuttner, Wickham Jones, and S. J. Anderson.

Mr. Walter Bull who is joint Hon. Secretary of the Fund, with Mr. H. R. Oldfield, was auctioneer, and he opened with a little speech in which he dwelt upon the great generosity which had prompted every one to give for the benefit of the Fund. As an instance of this he stated that the hall-keeper had promised to supply all the refreshments during the auction free of charge; an announcement which was received with cheers.

The first lot of the sale, consisting of Great Britain 100 used 1d blacks, was put up. For this there was a bid of £5, and the bidder promised to give the £5 to the Fund if any one bid higher. Some one soon bid £5 2s 6d. After this the sale went on for some time without special incident, except the realization of good prices. Presently, we were suddenly asked to look pleasant while a photograph was taken of the assembly by the London Stereoscopic Co. The flash light which accompanied this operation was so startling that no one need be surprised if the photograph represents everybody leaping into the air. Nevertheless many orders for it were booked at 3s 6d each, 1s of which will go to the Fund. The flashlight further filled the room with dense smoke, making business impossible until it cleared away. The interval was filled by Mr. Woolf standing on a chair near the auctioneer, reciting the "Absent Minded Beggar." A collection afterwards realized £5 7s 0d.

The sale proceeded, and as each £100 in the total was reached, the fact was proclaimed by many who were keeping the score, amidst cheers. £1,000 was the round figure that it was hoped the 349 lots would realize, but near the end it looked very much as though there would be about £20 short. However, patriotism was equal to the occasion and many other lots were improvised and presented by those present, with the result that the £1000 was eventually passed. The last lot was a Kruger sovereign which was knocked down at £2.

Mr. Castle then rose and made a short speech in which he thanked Mr. Walter Bull in the name of all present, for the efforts he had made, and the great trouble he had taken in securing the success of the auction, and

congratulated him at the same time on the excellent result. Mr. Bull, in reply, said that his labour had been freely given as it was a labour of love.

The highest prices obtained were:—

	£	s.	d.
GREAT BRITAIN, VR, pair, fine ...	17	0	0
.. id black, "Royal Reprint" wmk large crown inverted, pair mint ...	4	10	0
.. id red, Dickinson paper, pair ...	3	10	0
.. 10d red-brown, plate 2, used ...	8	10	0
.. Govt. Parcels, id lilac inverted surcharge ...	4	0	0
RUSSIA, 1 kop, black and orange, vert laid paper, mint block of six ...	4	15	0
SAXONY, 3 pf, unused, part gum ...	4	8	0
TUSCANY, 3 lire, unused ...	93	0	0
ZURICH, 4 rappen, very fine ...	10	0	0
WURTEMBERG, 2 marks, yellow, unused, with gum ...	2	4	0
CEYLON, 9d imperf, fine ...	2	16	0
.. 1/9 .. unused ...	2	12	6
.. 2/- .. surcharged "Service" ...	7	15	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1892-94, error, 32 cents, carmine-rose, surcharge omitted, mint ...	14	0	0
LAGOS, 1/- orange, perf 12½ mint	2	12	6
MAURITIUS, 9d yellow-green, no wmk, mint block of four ...	3	0	0
St. HELENA, 1862, 6d blue, perf mint pair ...	2	10	0
.. 6d milky blue, CC 14, mint pair ...	5	5	0
SIERRA LEONE, 1897, 2d on 2/-, unused ...	2	2	0
ORANGE FREE STATE, Official Stamp black on yellow, oblong, used during the war ...	2	10	0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 10c lake and blue, perf 14, mint	4	10	0
.. 1 dol. green do. do.	5	10	0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1/- violet, apparently unused, small margins ...	7	10	0
.. another, used ditto	5	10	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1/- orange, no margins ...	4	7	6
.. 1/- carmine, slight crease ...	7	12	6
NOVA SCOTIA, 1/- violet, small margins ...	6	5	0
.. a similar specimen, less fine ...	4	15	0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1856, 4c black on magenta used on entire, poor ...	3	12	6
NEVIS, 6d litho, mint ...	6	6	0
.. 1d bright red, perf 11½, an entire sheet ...	5	0	0
.. 6d green, CA, unused	4	7	6

ST. VINCENT, 5/- star, unused ...	10	0	0
" a similar specimen...	10	0	0
TRINIDAD, 1891, ½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, 1/- and 5/-, all uncharged "qd," unused, in mint state; one of four sets printed on Feb. 23, 1891, in commemoration of the Duke of York's visit to Trinidad. H.R.H. has the other 3 sets in his possession ...	30	0	0
TURK'S ISLAND, 1/- prune, used, fine	12	10	0
PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co, 1 rd, blue with Lima postmark, very fine ...	5	0	0
PERU, Medio Peso, yellow, very fine ...	2	0	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, London print, 1d imperf, pair unused, no gum, but fine ...	16	10	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 6d bronze, unused with full gum	16	0	0

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No. 2.—THE "PERFORATION FIEND." BY SPECTATOR.

The "Perforation Fiend," though usually of a harmless and even domesticated nature in ordinary matters, is frequently ferocious and aggressive in his pursuit of the maladies of perforation which a stamp is heir to. He may be briefly described as the man who accepts the difference between 11½ and 11¾. It is useless to argue with him about the collectability of such varieties, and if you should hint that his gauge is not perhaps, mathematically correct, that the paper may have shrunk or that it is childish to collect these small differences, you must be either a bold man or one who has not hitherto been face to face with a "Perforation Fiend." It is when questioned or thwarted that he shows the ferocious spirit that I have already remarked. Life-long friendships have been marred in this way.

His particular fancies are Holland, South Australia, New Zealand, Roumania, etc., in which he may revel and lose himself without ever emerging with any systematized arrangement of the stamps. For the ordinary collector, the classification given in *Gibbons'* of the perforations of Holland will suffice, and a specialist in that country can go much farther without coming under the above heading; but when a man makes a set perforated 13½ and another 13¾, heaven help him! A writer in a recent *Monthly Journal* has demonstrated that in the 1879 issue of Roumania, we may separate the sets perforated 11 and 11½, because they were *made by different machines*. The following sensible remarks appear in the same article—"Philatelists, in determining what varieties of perforation or deviations from the normal perforation are worthy of collection, go to the root of the question and ascertain how many *machines* giving different perforations were in use at the time, and so collect their stamps as to have specimens of the perforation of each machine, rather than showing an immense number of eccentricities of perforation, all, it may be, the production of one machine." This is an argument the "Perforation Fiend" would quite fail to understand.

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South Australia or any other country which shall confine the varieties to a reasonable number of sets. Finality is what he abhors. He loves to flounder about among 11½'s by 12½'s and 12¾ x 12½ x 13 x 12½'s and so on. If he finds amusement and instruction in this form of collecting there is no reason why he should not continue it, but his collection is certainly not very interesting to his friends; and his conversation is less so.

He makes you feel very tired when he comes up to you at the club and inquires if you have ever seen the 5c Holland of 1867 in the 1st type perforated 14½ x 14 x 13½ x 14. Though you may know nothing about Dutch stamps, you have to answer briskly and civilly that, after due consideration, you cannot recollect having met with the 10c Holland of 1867 in the exact type and perforation mentioned. He then slaps you heartily on the back as he says that he has found one. At this you express as much surprise as is consistent with your personal dignity, and suddenly call to mind a pressing engagement at the other end of the town before he has time to produce the stamp from his pocket book. If you take the unwise course of staying and inspecting the monstrosity, nothing will satisfy him, but you must measure the perforations for yourself "to prove to you" that there is no mistake, and afterwards listen to a long list of other vagaries that your friend has discovered.

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April, 1900, Report.

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ST. VINCENT, 5/- star, unused	...	10	0	0
" a similar specimen...		10	0	0
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Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,
St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street,
Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and, if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas).

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above: R. R. Bogert, 13, Rue Boissonade, Paris, France. Proposed by S. C. Skipton, seconded by Wm. Brown.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks *Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica Santiago*, from Santiago, Chili; *Stamps* February and March, from F. L. Heygate; *Postal Cards and Covers* (No. 2), from W. T. Wilson, Leeds.

NOTICES.

The Fifth Meeting of the Season took place at Essex Hall on March 21. Present: Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), Dr. Marx, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, Mr. P. Loines Pemberton, and the Hon. Sec. The President's display of his very fine collection of the stamps of Colombia was much appreciated by those present, and it was only to be regretted that there was not a larger number of members present to see them. The next Meeting will be held at Essex Hall on Wednesday, April 25, at 8 p.m., when Dr. Marx will give a display of German and Italian States. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend, and bring with them their collections of these countries for comparison. Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee. Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held at Essex Hall on Wednesday, May 30, at 8 p.m. See further notice in next Report.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, S.W.,

April 6, 1900.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, March 7, at Tisson's Office, 74, High Street.

Mr. Metcalfe (who, in the absence of Mr. Hunt, occupied the chair) opened a discussion on "Used versus Unused Stamps," inviting the members to express their opinions, and a most interesting debate resulted, the whole of the members present entering heartily into the subject. It was generally agreed that there would always be a difference of opinion as to which to collect, it being a matter left entirely to the discretion of the collector. However, in some cases, such as Central America, where the reprints and remainders are to be found, it was thought advisable to collect only used specimens; on the other hand, Great Britain and Colonies were preferred unused, both from a financial and artistic point of view.

The twelfth ordinary meeting was held on March 21, the President (Mr. Hunt) being in the chair.

Mr. Sutton read an interesting and amusing paper, entitled "The Stories of Philately." He commenced by giving a short account of the introduction of postage stamps and how the study of the issues of the European continent portray the events and changes during the last 40 or 50 years. Mr. Sutton related many amusing stories of Philately; how, for instance, stamps were collected to get some invalid or cripple into a benevolent institution, or even to save poor Chinese babies! or how an enterprising American belle adopted 30,000 stamps as a costume for a fancy dress ball; and how another young lady made a walking stick of cancelled stamps. Mr. Sutton concluded by stating that it had been his desire to prove that Philately was not altogether the dry hobby some people imagined it, and that page after page of romance could be woven around it.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sutton concluded the meeting.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting (being the 104th) was held at 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on the 12th of March, at 8 o'clock.

Present:—Mr. Adam Smail (Hon. Pres.) in the chair; Dr. Ballantyne and Messrs. Baxter, Fleming, Innes, Kerr, Miller, Richardson, Walker and Fish.

The minutes of the meetings on the 8th and the 22nd of January were read and approved of.

The Secretary explained that, owing to illness or pressing engagements among a majority of the members, it had been decided to postpone the meeting for February.

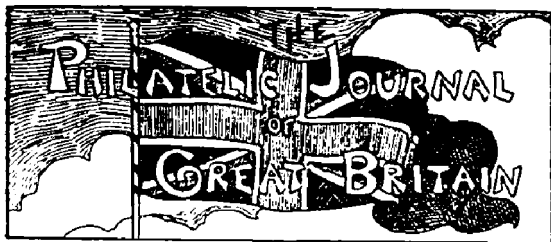
Reports of the result of the Society's appeal for stamps for the War Relief Fund were given in by the committee. Several very handsome donations had been received, but not enough to form a Sale by Auction. After some discussion as to the best means of getting further contributions, the Secretary was instructed to insert a short advertisement in the *Scotsman* and the *Dundee Advertiser*, £1 being voted from the Society's funds for this purpose.

Mr. Fish showed several cards from Rhodesia and the Cape of Good Hope, the latter with views on front.

At Dr. Ballantyne's suggestion, it was agreed to have, at the next meeting, a display of objects of Philatelic interest or curiosity.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A., Hon. Sec.

18, Montpelier Terrace, Edinburgh.



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All communications to be addressed to:—

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
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War Stamps.

Philatelists must naturally feel great curiosity to know what changes have occurred, or are likely to occur, in the stamps of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. That they will eventually be entirely done away with as issues of independent countries there is, of course, no doubt; but the present or the near future may be productive of many curious makeshifts in some parts of the disturbed territories, though, up to now, nothing at all new has reached England. We have certainly seen specimens of stamps which have been used by the O.F.S. burghers on active service writing to their homes; and, indeed, at the war auction one of these curiosities was knocked down at the fancy price of 50/-, but these are very similar to the official stamps which we chronicled at the beginning of last year, and which were used by the Orange Free State mounted police.

Some weeks ago, when a report came over that the Boers had overprinted Cape of Good Hope stamps which they found in the post offices in the Colonial towns, with the letters "Z. A. R.," there was quite a flutter among collectors, but happily more recent news, or rather lack of news, goes to show that there is no foundation for the rumour.

When we gaze upon the seven varieties of stamps which have been manufactured in Carthage in the Colombian Republic during the troubled times through which that city has passed, we may be pardoned if we feel a little surprise at the absence of any provisionals from South Africa at the time of writing. However, when the siege of Mafeking is raised, there is reason to believe that all this will be changed. A message from the besieged village dated March 24 and sent by runner through Gaberones to Lourenco Marques and from thence by *Reuter's Special Service* to England, contains the following passage:—"Siege postage stamps have been issued, and a regular system of despatch runners has been instituted. The 4d stamps are surcharged with a higher value, with the words 'Mafeking Besieged.' The scarcity of gold has rendered it necessary to produce £1 notes, which are now in circulation. They were printed by a photographic process. Letters may now be posted in the town to the outposts or any other part of the defences." What can be the present use of a higher value stamp than 4d under such conditions? We doubt not that, whatever its use may be, it will form a very profitable investment for those of the inhabitants who secure it.

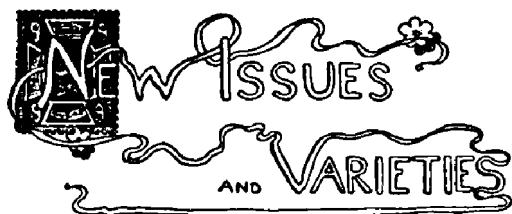
For those who are not ambitious of acquiring the Baden-Powell issue, there is ample scope for the collection of the various Army postmarks. A succession of envelopes franked with Cape or English stamps, which, we believe, are used indiscriminately, bearing the Army field postmarks, and dated from the different halting-places from Kimberley to Bloemfontein, would form an extremely interesting series, and one which those who do not believe in collecting stamps, because of their postmarks, would point to with pride.

NOW READY.

The Index to Volume IX. of the **PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN**, consisting of 8 pages of comprehensive references, enabling the reader to find in a moment any article that appeared in the numbers for 1899. As a guide to the New Issues of the year this Index will be found most useful.

Price 3d., post free 3½d.

From **KIRKPATRICK AND PEMBERTON,**
 202, High Holborn, London, W.C



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Central Africa. *E.W.S.V.* chronicles on the authority of the *Metropolitan Phil.* the issue of a 2s. stamp of the same design as the other high values.

Adhesive. 2s. olive and black.

Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies. The *M.J.* says that the 5c wrapper has received the surcharge in the London type.

Wrapper. 5c green on buff.

Gold Coast. The 1/- of the current type has just been issued, and we also hear of the 5/- and 10/- changed in colour.

Adhesives. 1s. green and black.
5s. " lilac.
10s. " brown.

India. *Jhind, Nabha.* These two States are supplied with 3 pies stamps surcharged for their use.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine, surcharge black.

Pattialla. The *Philatelic Journal of India* states that the new $\frac{1}{4}$ anna postcard is now surcharged for use here.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ a, red-brown on buff, surcharge black.

Kishengarh. This State seems likely to give some trouble. The *M.J.* has seen the $\frac{1}{4}$ a stamp in green, in a block, some of the stamps in which are perforated all round, and others only vertically or horizontally. The *Philatelic Journal of India* has the same stamp in dull purple, while Messrs. Whitfield King have two new values a $\frac{1}{4}$ a, and a 1 rupee. The *M.J.* thus lists these novelties.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{4}$ a, emerald-green, pin perf.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a, " " " " " "
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a, " " imperf., vertically.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a, dull purple, imperf.
1r. emerald green, pin perf.

Labuan. The 2 and 5 cents have appeared in new colours.

Adhesives. 2c. green.
5c. blue.

New South Wales. The *L.P.* states that some of the current 1d envelopes have been doubly impressed to make the value 2d.

Envelope. 1d x 1d red.

New Zealand. There are more *Postage Dues* to chronicle this month, in completion of the set mentioned in February.

Unpays.	3d. green and red, perf. 11, wmk. N.Z. and star			
	5d. " " " " " "			
	10d. " " " " " "			
	1s. " " " " " "			
	2s. " " " " " "			

Niger Coast. The *Monthly Circular* has received the 1/- black of the current design with the watermark Cr. and CA.

Adhesive. 1s. black, wmk. Cr. and CA.

North Borneo. The 2c changed in colour.

Adhesive. 2c. green.

Orange Free State. Several of our contemporaries chronicle a stamp which is being used by the Free State burghers on active service. The stamp is a large oblong in shape, printed in black on yellow, perforated. The design is very simple, consisting of the words, "Com-mando Brief, O.V.S. Franko" in three lines and an ornamental frame. A similar stamp was chronicled at the beginning of last year in the *Monthly Journal*, but that bore the inscription "R.D.M." which signified that they were Officials for the use of the Mounted Police.

Adhesive Frank Stamp. Black on yellow, perf. 12.

Straits Settlements. Malay States. This is the name of the Federated States of Perak, Pahang Selangor, and Negri Sembilan. The stamps of the last mentioned have been overprinted "Federated," "Malay States," in black in two lines, and a bar across the name.

Adhesives.	1 cent. lilac and green.		
	2 cents " brown.		
	3 " " black.		
	10 " " orange.		
	25 " " carmine.		

Trinidad. The 5/- stamp of the current type is reported from several quarters as changed in colour from green and brown to lilac, the whole stamp now being uni-coloured.

Adhesive. 5s. lilac.

Victoria. The current 4d. is said to be now issued in a new shade.

Adhesive. 4d. brown-red.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. There is one more addition to make to the list of values in the new issue, viz. 40 heller. The set of Unpays is also completed by new values. All the latter are to be had imperforate, as they were wanted in such a hurry at first that there was no time to have them perforated. Since that time there appears to have been some "hankey pankey" over them as they are now becoming quite plentiful imperf., singly, in pairs, unused or postmarked to order; evidently a variety worth avoiding.

Adhesive. 40 heller pale green.
Unpays. Perf. or imperf.

Bosnia. The *I.B.Z.* has received the 5 heller of the new series. There is also a new postcard.

Adhesive. 5 heller, green, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Postcard. 5 " green on yellow.

Levant. *Le Timbre Poste* states that certain values of the new issue have received surcharges for the Austrian Post Offices in the Levant. They are as follows.

Adhesives. 1 piastre on 25h. ultramarine.
 2 " " 50h.
 10 " " 2k. grey-lilac.
 20 " " 4k. grey-green.

Brazil. The current 10 reis has been made into a 50 reis by means of the usual surcharge, while another unpaid letter stamp of 20 reis has been added to current set.

Adhesive. 50 on 10 reis, rose and blue.
 Unpaid. 20 reis, green.

Bulgaria. Some unostentatious changes have been in progress here. It has recently been noticed that the 2 and 15st are printed again on the thicker paper, but in quite different shades from any in which they have hitherto appeared.

Le T.P. now announces the 1st and 10st in new colours, viz.

Adhesives. 1st. greyish-blue, perf. 12½.
 10st. yellow ..

Colombia. *Carlagera.* During the past five months we have chronicled six provisional stamps for use in this besieged town; we shall be glad when relief is in sight. We have in the meantime to record the appearance of a seventh variety. This is a 5c. of an entirely new design, of which we append illustration. It will be seen that the wavy



"Control" lines are again in evidence. According to the *I.B.Z.*, these lines are introduced to prevent forgery. The same journal states that the post-master would not sell more than 10 stamps at a time to any one person, and that about three-fifths of the entire issue will have been used for legitimate postal purposes.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, red.

Crete. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for a set of a new issue for Crete. It consists of nine values, from 1 lepton to 5 drachmae. The 1 and 50 lep, which are alike in

design, have for the central design a representation of an old Greek coin depicting Hermes arranging his foot-gear. The 5 and 20 lep, which are also alike, bear a head in a circle. The 10 and 25 lep bear a portrait of Prince George. The 1 drachma also bears a design from an old coin, which we are



unable to interpret. We understand that the seated figure on the 2 drachmae is Minos, while St. George and the Dragon speak for themselves on the 5 drachmae. The stamps are very



well executed and, though much finer productions, they recall the Olympic Games issue of Greece. The higher values (from 25 lep to 5 dr.) are overprinted with a Greek word which means "Provisional," the reason for which is said to be that Crete is not yet included in the Postal Union. The perforation of the specimens before us is uniformly 14½.

Adhesives. 1 lepton reddish-brown
 5 lepta green.
 10 " bright red.
 20 " rose-red.
 25 " blue, overprint vermilion.
 50 " lilac ..
 1 drachma, purple .. black.
 2 drachmae, yellow-brown, overprint black.
 5 " green, centre black, overprint vermilion.

Corea. The *A.J. of Ph.* has received 2 values of the new issue. They are large upright rectangles with the Corean device in the centre surrounded by a circular or oval garter, and the inscription in English "Imperial Corean Post." The date of issue is said to have been Jan. 20th.

Adhesives. 2 chum. blue, perf.
 3 " red ..

Denmark. *Danish West Indies.* The 3c has now appeared in the new perforation.

Adhesive. 3c. blue and lake, perf 13 by 12½.



Dominican Republic. The 1c of the current issue has been changed in colour to green. The *M.J.* says "either to propitiate the Postal Union or as a delicate compliment to the purchasers of these curiosities."

Adhesive. 1c. green, perf. 11½.

France. Alexandria. The following French stationery has been surcharged for the use of collectors and others.

Envelope. 5c. yellow-green, surcharge red.
Postcards. 10c. black on pale green, surcharge red.
10c. by 10c. black on blue " "
Letter Card. 25c. black on rose " "

Djibouti. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., send us a 40c. monstrosity, which is of the same design and size as the other low values. The centre is in grey-blue.

Adhesive. 40c. yellow and grey-blue, imperf.

New Caledonia. From the *Australian Philatelist* we learn that the 4c and 30c of this colony have been surcharged "5c" and "15c" respectively, and also with the letters "NCE" presumably in case the inhabitants of the island should mistake them for stamps of French Guiné or Anjouan. Through an unaccountable mishap the surcharges have also been applied inverted.

Adhesives. 5 on 4c. claret on grey.
5 on 4c. " " inverted.
15 on 30c. brown.
15 on 30c. " inverted.

Germany. A 2pf of the design of the other low values of the new issue is said to have appeared.

Adhesive. 2pf. grey.

Caroline Islands. The *L.P.* states that the German adhesives of the old design have been surcharged "Karolinen Inseln," on all values except the 10pf. We will not chronicle them until we have further particulars. The Marianne Islands, are also said to have been treated in the same way.

Marshall Islands. The Germans have apparently found out that the *English* spelling of the name of these Islands is more useful than their own, so the following values of the old design of German stamps are now appearing with the spelling of the overprint altered from "Marschall" to "Marshall." The *I.B.J.* also lists postcards with new spelling.

Adhesives. 3pf. black on brown.
5 " " green.
25 " " orange.
51 " " marone.
Postcards. 5 pf. green on buff.
5 by 5 " " "
10 by 10 " " carmine on buff.

New Guinea. The 5 pfennig single and reply German cards have been surcharged "Deutsch-Neu Guinea" in two lines. *L.P.*

Postcards. 5 pfennig, green on chamois, black surcharge.
5 by 5 " " " " "

Wurtemberg. Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. send us specimens of two new values, viz. 30 and 40 pfennig, in the type of the *mark* values of 1881-85, with the figures of value in black on a white centre.

Adhesives. 30 pfennig, orange and black.
40 " " red

Guatemala. The 10c regl of 1887 issue has received the surcharge "1900, 1 centavo" in black.

Adhesive. 1c. on 10c. red, surcharge black.

Japan. Corea. Besides the set of Japanese stamps surcharged for China, there is a set for Japanese offices in Corea. We have not yet seen them, but we understand that the denominations and the colours of the surcharge are the same as in the China set.

Mexico. The *A.J. of Ph.* states that the 5 pesos stamp of the 1895 design was issued on unwatermarked paper in October last, at about the same time that the new issue was brought out.

Adhesive. 1895 design, 5 pesos rose, no wmk.

Peru. The *Monthly Circular* describes a new letter-card which was issued at the beginning of the year. It is embossed with a stamp of the same design as the postcards issued last year, viz., head of the President in an oval frame.

Letter card. 3 centavos vermilion on white.

Portugal. Funchal. The *I.J.B.* chronicles the 25 reis reply card on buff instead of on grey as formerly.

Post card. 25 by 25 reis, rose on buff.

Ponta Delgada. The corresponding card for this island has been similarly changed. It is hardly necessary to point out that there are several islands in the Azores and Madeira groups still to be operated upon.

Postcard. 25 by 25 rei., rose on buff.

Samoa. The 2/6 has been reduced to 2½d by means of a surcharge.

Adhesive. 2½ on 2 6 violet.

Siam. The *M.J.* tells us that new cards of 1½ and 4 atts, with stamps of a *similar* type to the new adhesives have appeared.

Post cards. 1½ atts red on yellow.
4 atts carmine on cream.
1 by 4 atts, carmine on cream.

United States. Philippines. The 50c U.S. surcharged for these islands is found on paper without wmk.

Adhesive. 50c orange and black, no wmk.

Porto Rico. The surcharge on the stamps used here is now changed to "PUERTO RICO" which is the Spanish way. So far two adhesives and two envelopes have appeared thus altered, so we learn from the *Weekly Philatelic Era*

Venezuela. The set surcharged "Resellada —R.F.M." illustrated last month is completed by the 2 bolivars and the 25c registration stamps.

Adhesive. 2b yellow, surcharge black.
Registration Stamp. 25c brown, surcharge black.

—: o; —

Discoveries, Errors, and Various Notes.

Brazil. According to the *M.J.* the 20 reis wrapper exists with the head in the centre of the stamp inverted.

B. Bechuanaland. Several journals have been alluding to a 2d Cape, wmk CA., surcharged for this Colony, as a great discovery; but Mr. Phillips in the *M.J.* states that the 2d bistre

with this wmk was obsolete in 1884, and that the first Bechuanaland stamps were produced in 1886, the alleged discovery is an impossibility; and the stamp is in fact a forgery.

Canada. The *A.J. of Ph.* has seen the 2c on 3c numeral, with inverted surcharge.

Cyprus. We recently had the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, wmk cr. and CA., die I. in the blue-green shade of the CC. issue, and as the stamp was in mint state there can be no question of its being changed in colour. The $\frac{1}{2}$ pi CA., surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is in this shade, and therefore the most likely supposition is that one of the sheets missed the surcharge.

French China. *Le T.P.* two months ago chronicled the 50c and 5fr surcharged "Chine" in red instead of black, and we now hear that the variety is due to an error, and that three sheets of the lower value and one sheet of the 5fr were all that were printed.

Fiji. The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 6d has been found printed on both sides.

Holland. Mr. J. Malings calls our attention to differences in the current 1 gulden of this country, those now being used having the word "Gulden" in somewhat thicker lettering, besides other differences. We see the same thing noted in the *Monthly Circular* where it is also stated that instead of being printed in sheets of 25 they are now in sheets of 50 like the other values of this type.

Jamaica. A correspondent in Kingstown sends us a list of curiosities which he has in Jamaican stamps. The 1889-91, 1d, which should be lilac and mauve, he has in lilac and blue, lilac and pink and lilac and carmine, but he unfortunately omits to state whether the stamps are in mint condition; as if used or without gum the original mauve is a very easy colour to change. The following is the list of varieties of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d surcharge on 4d.

TWO PENCE HALF PENNY.
WO PENCE ALF PENNY.
TWO PFNCE HALF PFNNY.

We should like to hear further whether in the second one, the letters are missing from the surcharge, or if it is only the surcharge which is partly off the stamp. We might here remark that we have this stamp with the surcharge, TWO PENCE HALF PENNF, the Y looking like a K with a stroke removed.

Japan. On the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince, new commemorative labels will be issued.

Labuan. The *London Philatelist* chronicles, on the authority of Mr. Franz Reichenheim two unchronicled varieties of the 1893 surcharges, viz. 2c on 40c amber, with inverted surcharge and the 6c on 16c grey with surcharge sideways and reading upwards.

Malta. According to *E.H.S.N.* we may expect an issue of $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps to be used for inland newspapers.

Marianne Islands. The editor of the *Coll. de T.P.* reports receiving a letter from these islands, bearing a 5c Philippine stamp of the last Spanish

issue surcharged "Marianas Espanolas" in an oblong octagonal frame; the letter was dated October 28th. It is explained that Germany became owner of the islands on the 12th of October, but did not occupy them until November. In the intervening days the stamps of the Philippines with the above mentioned surcharge were used.

New Zealand. The *D.B.Z.* says that the 9d purple is to be changed to red shortly.

Nicaragua. This little republic is now in full enjoyment of the luxurious issue supplied by the obliging Dr. Asenjo. We strongly advise collectors to leave these labels severely alone.

Queensland. A correspondent of the *L.P.* says that the latest $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp has not given satisfaction in the colony, and there seems a probability of its being withdrawn; and that its sale has already been stopped at the G.P.O. in Brisbane. If that is the case, what are they using in its place?

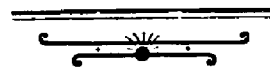
Trinidad. For the past two months many of our contemporaries have been chronicling a new 3d on 5d for this island, the first to do so we think, being the *D.B.Z.* We doubted this stamp and did not report it; and we now hear that though the stamp was prepared it was never issued. It was described in the first place from specimens sent to the Postal Union Office at Berne.

The want of a 3d stamp has probably by now been filled by the 3d "FEE" stamp overprinted with the words "Surcharge Postage" in black; which we find chronicled in several journals. We wait to hear if this has actually been put into use. It is said that the 5d stamp has been withdrawn.

Turks Island. There are rumours of a new issue here, including 2/- and 3/- values; all of an entirely new design.

United States. The U.S. postal authorities have been credited with the intention of overprinting all stamps sent to the various post offices with the name of town, and the *L.B.J.* claims to have seen two thus surcharged for Minneapolis and Milwaukee, but the *A.J. of Ph.* thinks that the German paper is the object of a practical joke as nothing is yet known about it in the States.

There seems to be no doubt about the intention of the U.S. to issue 2c stamps in the form of small books for the pocket which will contain 360 stamps in sixty pages, with six stamps to a page. These have been ordered already and will shortly be on sale.



- **IMPORTANT.** =



✱ Particulars of a Novel Competition will be found on Page V. of Advertisements. All readers can compete. ✱



APRIL 20, 1900.

Philately at Home.

THE EARLY ISSUES OF UGANDA.

By MRS. E. C. BAZETT.

[From *The London Philatelist*.]

The inclosed correspondence, owing to its having been out to Uganda, and much delayed as well, is now some eight months old, and the discussions which led to my writing have died out, but it may nevertheless interest you.

The Rev. E. Millar, C.M.S. to whom I wrote, was the printer of the two first issues of the Uganda stamps, and therefore probably the best authority about them. Briefly, what caused me to write to him was having had offered to me, and seen, numbers of stamps whose authenticity I doubted.

The early issues marked with Kampala postmarks may have been, and probably were, stamps private people had had laid by. The Kikuyu postmark evidently has been done for collectors, the town Kikuyu not being in Uganda at all, but in British East Africa.

The Ankoli postmarks are now genuine enough, but at the time I wrote I do not think they were; in fact, I know they were not, as my son-in-law, who was at home with us then, was corresponding with the officer in charge of that district, and his letters bore no such stamp; he also stated there were no whites in the district.

The Ankoli was genuine enough, but at that time the die had not, I think, left Kampala (the headquarters of government in the capital), and it was probably applied there. The sender of one letter with disputed stamps happened to be a civil officer who was going to Ankoli district, so he may have had the die in his possession. You will see the first issue appears to have been about 2000, and to have been issued in two sizes, but my own measure so erratically that I should not like to say what these sizes are.

As to errors, their name is legion, if you take

in all the slips of the type. I have nothing I should class as an error, though I have a strip of the values 10 to 100, V.R. 96, of which the 100 and 20 are marked "U.R." with a "V" overprinted, and a used 60 which was printed "600" and the cipher struck out.

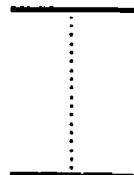
I have submitted the correspondence to your journal, as, of course, the early settlers in Uganda took no interest in Philately, and no records have been kept, so that each year that passes will make it more difficult to clear up disputed points; and I thought you were probably the best person to secure a record of anything which you might think worth recording about the Philately of the country. I may say I know many of the missionaries there, and my son-in-law has been in Uganda about eight years, so that if I can be of any service to you in helping to clear up the philatelic history of the country by inquiring amongst the old residents, I shall be most happy to do so.

"NAMIREMBE, MENGO, UGANDA,

"June 7th, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. BAZETT,—Your letter and paper of conundrums arrived here on the 5th inst., and I enclose the solutions of as many problems as I can solve.

"The question of the green ink on stamps is one I cannot solve. I never, to my knowledge, used any green ink; the violet ink ribbon looks greenish when new. The present line is written with a piece of new ribbon. I do not know whether you can see any difference. I do not know the difference between laid and wove paper, so could not answer that question. All the stamps were printed on the one kind of paper, and they were printed as wanted, hence variations; the first stamps were wider than the next lot. You may be able to tell forgeries by very carefully measuring the length of the stamp. For example, this is a forgery:—



"The length of the others, the real ones, is a very little shorter, perhaps this much (-).

"I inclose you a sheet of the paper from which the stamps were printed. It is one of the few I have left. I cannot illustrate my remarks by specimens, as the stamps of the early issues which I have are not accessible at the present time, though I hope to have them in England when I go there next year with the Katikiro. The Government here had arranged to supply me with some sheets of stamps of the early issues, and these I got on my return here. I see Stanley Gibbons, in the violet U.G. edition, does not quote 30 and 40 shell stamps, though I think these were printed specially for Dr. Ansorge and were never in circulation. I think you would be safe in saying 30 and 40 shell values were printed in the violet U.G. issue.

"On page one, March 15th, is the first entry for stamps I have in my books, and I think the year was 1895, but I am not sure at all, though the probability is very strong—in fact, I am, in my own mind certain the stamps were issued at that time. My account of stamps seems to me imperfect, as it only reaches to November 11th, 1895 (?), I suppose, and yet the printed stamps did not, I think, come in till the end of 1896.

"The stamps were printed twelve lines on a sheet, and then a line upside down on the bottom of the sheet; this was done to economise paper.

"As regards stamps postmarked at Kikuyu. In my time the mails were not stamped with Uganda stamps for England, but I paid by cheque. After I had left, the archdeacon started stamping letters with Uganda stamps, but even then they were inclosed in a bundle for the agent at the coast, and never were the stamps even cancelled, as far as I know. When I came back I began to cancel all the stamps with a pencil on the home letters, and then addressed them to the agent in a bundle. A few letters were stamped with both Uganda and I.B.E.A. stamps, and went loose, but even then they would have been put in a bag and sent to the postmaster direct, and it is most unlikely that a roadside station like Kikuyu should stamp the letters. Anyhow, Kikuyu is no more an official stamp than Reading would be, and is no proof of genuineness. By the way, the Kikuyu stamp marks 'KIKURGU,' and not 'Kikuyu.' At least, as far as I know this is so; it used to be so, and I have a distinct remembrance of seeing the same stamp a few weeks back.

"I remain, yours sincerely,
"ERNEST MILLAR."

A specimen of the only paper on which these stamps were printed was inclosed by Mr. Millar. It is of a thin and brittle nature, laid horizon-

tally, with vertical lines about an inch apart, *i.e. verge batonne.*

Mrs. Bazett's Questions, and Mr. Millar's Replies.

1. q. What date were the first Uganda stamps issued?

A. March 13th, 1895.

2. q. What were the values, and were they all typewritten?

A. I am uncertain as to values, but think they were 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100; and about six at 35 and 45 were printed.

3. q. What colours were used? and what values in each colour?

A. Violet, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100, 30 (?), 40 (?); black, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60. I forget the colour of the 35 and 45; they were done for Dr. Ansorge.

4. q. Were there any green typewritten?

A. No; unless the green was due to the newness of the ribbon.

5. q. Were all the values written on the same kind of paper?

A. Yes.

6. q. Was the paper laid or wove?

7. q. Were there any errors made which could increase the value of the stamp?

A. Not intentional errors. In some cases the figures were misplaced.

8. q. Have you any idea how many were issued.

A. About 2000, I should think; but I do not know.

9. q. Were they made only by you, by one machine, and in one place?

A. Only by me, on one machine, in one place.

10. q. Were they ever stamped by a post-marking stamp? or how were used stamps marked?

A. Used stamps were crossed with a pencil. Erasing stamps came into use in 1898, autumn.

11. q. How far could these stamps carry letters?

A. Anywhere in the Protectorate.

12. q. Why were the colours changed?

A. Because I put a different ribbon in my typewriter.

13. q. Were these expended when the second, or 1896, issue came out?

A. No.

14. q. How were they typewritten? In blocks of one value separately, or in ribbons of increasing value, or sheets of each value separately?

A. In ribbons sometimes, but more usually in lines, thus :—

5	5	5
10	10	10
15	15	15
20	20	20

Sometimes in the common values whole sheets, even. The first stamps were squarer than the next lot printed; 116 to the sheet, nine to the row. Next lot were 143, eleven to row.

Second Issue, 1896.

1. q. When did these come into use?
A. About June, I fancy, but am not sure.
2. q. How printed? Blocks, sheets, or ribbons?
A. Ribbons and sheets and lines as before.
3. q. What were the values?
A. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100.
4. q. What the colours?
A. Violet, I think.
5. q. Were they all typewritten?
A. Yes.
6. q. Were they all on the same kind of paper?
A. Yes.
7. q. Were there any errors?
A. Accidental errors.
8. q. Did they cease when the third issue came out?
A. A few were printed afterwards.
9. q. Did these stamps carry to the same distances as Issue 1?
A. Yes.
10. q. How postmarked or erased? Ever by a regular stamp?
A. Crossed with a pencil. No erasing stamps here till autumn, 1898.

Third Issue, V.R.

1. q. Where issued?
A. At Government Stations.
2. q. Who made them, and where?
A. C.M.S. press, Usoga, by Rev. F. Rowling.
3. q. What was the difference between those with and without an "L"?
A. Those with "L" were supposed to be for local use only, and those without "L" for the Home Mail.
4. q. What difference in papers and what values?
A. 8 annas, 1 rupee, 5 rupees on better paper. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 annas, rs. 1, 5.
5. q. Where and why were the "L's" discontinued?
A. I suppose the "L" was useless.
6. q. Were they typewritten or printed?

A. Printed; "L" put on by Government.

7. q. If printed, where and when?
A. Usoga, 1896, autumn.
8. q. Were any of these in use at the same time as the second issue?
A. Yes.
9. q. When were these first postmarked with a stamp?
A. Autumn, 1898.
10. q. Were they only "Kampala" stamped?
A. No.
11. q. Were there others stamped "Ankole," "Lubova," or "Lubas" issued at the same time.
A. As soon as the dating and erasing stamps arrived they were put in use.
12. q. Are either of the previous issues likely to have been used with these postmarks?
A. Possibly, if anyone had stored them up.
13. q. Will you explain why some people in England are selling stamps, which they call *tete-beche*, or one row reversed head against head, or pairs side by side reversed?
[I have been told it was to use all the paper, the sheet being turned for the last row, and that one side of a sheet is printed and then turned and printed the other way, so that central pairs are made from the cutting a pair each side of the centre divisions, one printing being thus upside down. These have been offered for sale at absurd prices.]
A. Ask the printer; it was only done for convenience of printing, or by an error of the boy. I send you two specimens of such stamps; the 3 anna style is the commoner of the two.
14. q. Is Kikuyu in Uganda?
A. No.
15. q. Is it in Postal Union? Does it belong to B.E.A.?
A. Yes. Yes.
16. q. Are the Uganda stamps used on envelopes ever opened and stamped there? or are the stamps going the rounds with Kikuyu on them, only some that have been marked for sale to collectors?
A. Letters were stamped here with Uganda and B.E.A. stamps, the latter to be stamped at the coast. I have never seen a Kikuyu postmark on a Uganda stamp, and think it most unlikely, from what I know of Kikuyu, that anyone there would open the bags addressed to the Postmaster, Mombasa; they were probably stamped for collectors.
17. q. Can you explain first issue stamps, said to be "a block of 50 value," sent to a dealer and postmarked "Ankole," date Nov. or Dec., 1898.?
Were these values printed in a block, or

were they in ribbons of graduated value, like a strip I had sent me of yours ?

A. I do not understand what you mean by a block. As far as I can remember, I never printed more than twenty-two 50 shell stamps on a sheet, as that value was not much used. These stamps must have been stored for years, and then postmarked when the erasing stamp came up.

“THE LONDON PHILATELIST.”

The March number is an exceptionally good one. The principal article is the account given by Mrs. Bazett of her investigations into the history of the first three issues of Uganda, which we reproduce in full. There is also a long review of Messrs. Mirabaud & de Reuter-skiöld's book, “The Postage Stamps of Switzerland,” which has been published in three languages, viz. : 150 copies in English, 150 in German, and 200 in French, the price being £6 per copy. From this critique we gather that even at that price the book is cheap, for the illustrations of the Cantonals, which are in the original colours, are such exact reproductions that Mr. Castle thinks many collectors might be content, if in possession of this book, to consider themselves complete in the early issues and take up the collection of the stamps at the silk thread issue.

We were rather astonished to find a report of “The Philatelists' War Auction,” which occurred on Thursday, 28th of March, published in *The London Philatelist* thirty-six hours after the last lot was sold. This was smart work when the style and general get-up of that journal is remembered.

The Monthly Journal contains another article from the pen of Mr. B. W. Warhurst on Colours and their names. *Notes and News from Italy*, by Mr. C. J. Phillips, from which it would seem that stamp dealing in Rome is not actuated by high ideals, if we can deduce anything from the following sentence. “The only dealer in genuine stamps that I met was Mr. P. Becchini, who has a shop in the Via due Marcelli. *Collectanea*, by Mr. Geo. B. Duerst who is not unknown to readers of the *P.J.G.B.*, a collection of news items from many quarters, is now a regular feature. A long letter from Mr. Heginbottom, on *Double Postmarks* which is answered in the editorial of the same number is also worthy of attention. *Chatty Notes from Australia* by Bassett Hull, and the usual features, complete a very good number. We miss the continuation of the Indian Native States articles which Major Evans has taught us to look for with interest.

Stamps. The March number of *Stamps*

contains *Fiscal Notes*, by A. Preston Pearce, interesting to Fiscalists, *Post Card Notes* by Mr. W. T. Wilson ; Reviews, and general notes. We also notice that there is now a “New Issue” column, which in our opinion scarcely improves the paper. Hitherto *Stamps* has made a feature of not chronicling new issues in the ordinary way ; we preferred it when it held that distinction. By the way, Mr. Warhurst's name is now associated with Mr. Heygate's as editor.

The Philatelic Record.—In the current number *The Forum* under which heading the Collector's Catalogue question is discussed, contains an “affirmative” answer to the question whether such a catalogue, if produced, could be made to rule the market value of stamps. The question is one which eminently adapts itself to different points of view. If a negative answer is required an excellent and convincing negative answer is ready to hand. Should the editor say “Let there be an affirmative answer !” Lo ! an affirmative answer, equally irrefutable, is forthcoming. Mr. Oldfield supplies very good affirmative reasons this month. The only way to settle the difficulty is to produce the catalogue and watch its effect, and this, if we are not mistaken is the way in which it will shortly be tested, but if it is to have any chance, let it be published in book form and not serially in the pages of a magazine, as Mr. Oldfield suggests. In the latter case Antigua would be a curiosity by the time we reached Zululand. Mr. Oliver's work on the *Stamps of Luxembourg*, brings the story down to the officials, where he has our sympathy, though he does not seem to need it. Mr. J. W. Jones is the *Notable Philatelist* this month, and his photograph is very successfully reproduced in a foliated frame, imperf.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.—The best feature in the *S.C.F.* is an article on the stamps of Brazil by Evan T. Roberts, of which two chapters have so far appeared. Regarding the *raison d'être* of the perforated figure issue of Brazil, Mr. Roberts is greatly perplexed, but he says the generally accepted story as to the perforation is as follows : The Postmaster General at that time either bought or had lent to him a perforating machine which belonged to an English Bank in Rio de Janeiro. This was placed in the Public Hall of the head post office in Rio, and was used to perforate the sheets of stamps, by the clerks or the public indiscriminately. They must have been perforated hastily as we find the stamps imperf, both horizontally and vertically. All the stamps are of the rarer kind, and doubtless would be scarcer still, but for the abundance of forged perforations which are in existence. However, the forger generally made the perfs too many,

or too few. The only genuine perforation is 13½. The *S.C.F.* is following our lead in reproducing the photos of "Notable Philatelists." No. 1 is Mr. M. P. Castle, with which they are just ahead of the *P.J.G.B.* in point of time.

Morley's Philatelic Journal improves each month. It only contains eight pages, but we must say of it that all we read therein is original, and though primarily intended for collectors of Fiscals, there is always something to interest generalists. "Philately as an aid to Culture," by Edward Bell, M.A. is the title of a series of articles, of which the first "In the Study of Poetry," appears in the April number. Under "Discoveries" appears the following note. "It has probably not escaped notice that the Zululand Statistics, printed on our first page last month, did not include Nos. 17, 18 and 19 of Gibbon's catalogue, these being the 5s., 9s. and 20s., fiscals of Natal overprinted for use in the neighbouring territory. We are now definitely informed by Mr. L. H. J. Walker, that they were not issued as postage stamps, and never legitimately did postal service." The statistics referred to were supplied by Mr. Walker of Pietermaritzburg, who obtained them from the late Commissioner of Stamps in that country. They refer to Zululand stamps *actually sold*.

Overprinted Natal Stamps.

½d., green	11,245
1d., lilac	120,224
6d., ,,	6,325

The 6d., was chiefly used for revenue purposes.

Overprinted British Stamps.

½d. vermilion	268,224
1d., lilac	459,776
2d., green and carmine ...	31,987
2½d., purple on blue ...	28,544
3d., brown on yellow ...	11,949
4d., green and brown ...	20,250
5d., lilac and blue	6,428
6d., purple on red	11,405
9d., purple and blue	3,701
1s., green	4,564
5s., carmine	998

Most of the 5 shilling stamps were used fiscally.

Even's Weekly Stamp News.—No. 25 of this journal contains an exhaustive article on the Canada map stamps, wherein it is shown that the position of the red spots denoting the British possessions in the Pacific Ocean varies considerably in different stamps on the same sheet. It is also stated that in sheets bearing different marginal numbers, which are presumably plate Nos. (viz. 1, 2, 3, and 5), the relative positions of the varieties on the sheet vary, although infinitesimally. The varieties are so numerous and the differences so minute (in most cases) that their collection is not likely to become popular. Perhaps a hundred years hence someone will try to recon-

struct a sheet from pairs and blocks, and if the varieties noted in this article are consistent, which we have not yet been able to test, there would be no very great difficulty in doing it.

Postal Cards and Covers.—The second number of this Quarterly has come to hand. Mr. Warhurst, that indefatigable writer, provides the principle feature in an article headed "Minor Varieties, Colours, etc." New Issues and Notes are the only other features, and we advise the *P.C. & C.* to "buck up" a bit if it wishes to hold its place.

Other journals received:—*The Stamp Collector*, *The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, and *Smith's Monthly Circular*.

Philately on the Continent.

THE REPRINTS OF SARDINIA.

BY DR. F. KALCKHOFF.

From the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*.

At the mention of reprints, collectors at once think of Sardinia, as nearly all Sardinian stamps have been reprinted privately in very large quantities. Regarding these reprints something has indeed been written, but these publications refer chiefly to the old letter sheets, and as far as I know nothing has been mentioned about the reprints of adhesive stamps, except in the well known works on reprints. The history of the Sardinian reprints is therefore in many respects interesting, and still requires elucidation on several points, so that it will not be purposeless to draw up a summary of what has hitherto been known about them in order to create a foundation for further investigation.

(a.) ADHESIVE STAMPS.

It is well known that the first stamps issued by Sardinia were lithographed and made their appearance on Jan. 1st, 1851. It need hardly be mentioned that the stamps were forged innumerable times and were therefore, according to the suggestion of the engraver and printer Matraire of Turin replaced by embossed ones. This first issue is the only one of which no reprints exist.

The second issue was proclaimed by a royal decree of May 7th, 1853 (see Fidora in "Beitrag zur Postwertzeichenkunde" vol. 2). As the stamps of the first issue had currency and were used till Sept. 30th, 1853, it may be concluded that the new issue was not immediately made use of, at any rate not before the second half of May. Moens mentions the 1st June 1853, as having been probably the date of issue. The stamps of this second issue are embossed on coloured paper; these, however, could not be kept in use very long, either on the account of manufacture of such coloured paper being difficult or because of the embossing cutting through the paper too easily. A third issue was therefore created in which the embossed printing was kept (also the frame), but the paper employed was white and strong with a coloured frame for background. The issue of these stamps was never proclaimed officially to the public.

(To be continued.)



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 113. Vol. X.

MAY 15, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 5.—MR. E. D. BACON.

Mr. Edward Denny Bacon certainly deserves a very prominent position in our Gallery of leading Philatelists, for no man has ever done more faithful, useful and arduous work for the sake of our hobby.

It is perhaps not quite correct to speak of stamp collecting as a mere hobby, in connection with Mr. Bacon, for the researches which he has made into the past history of our Colonial stamps and his published writings thereon, demonstrate that "science" would be a much more suitable word. In fact he, as much as anybody, has helped to raise Philately above the ridicule which popular ignorance levelled at it in earlier days.

Born in 1860, he was only nineteen when he joined the Philatelic Society, London. In October, 1882, he was elected to the Committee and was made Hon. Treasurer in the early part of 1885, and Hon. Secretary in November of the same year. Unfortunately he found in 1888, that his time was too much occupied with other matters to enable him to give proper attention to his duties in connection with the Society, so he resigned the Secretaryship, and was presented on the occasion with a handsome silver salver. The presentation was made by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling.



Mr. Bacon's particular fancy soon after joining the Society was the study of postcards, and of these he formed a collection which was unequalled. On parting with this collection to Mr. Tapling, among whose treasures it now rests at the British Museum, he started specializing Japan. This too was a marvellous collection and included entire sheets of all the stamps that exist. He also took wrappers,

postcards and envelopes, the number of varieties of which ran well into four figures.

But since Mr. Bacon has had the arrangement of the Tapling Collection at the British Museum entrusted to him, his own collecting proclivities have been greatly restricted. For the past seven years he has laboured untiringly at the Museum, spending on an average three days a week there arranging and classifying the stamps, and he is to be congratulated on the completion of the work. We are now looking forward to the arrangement of the collection in the cabinets, in the manner described in our last volume, by which means the whole collection will be on view at one time. The Museum authorities have not the money to spend for this purpose at present, and this will probably serve for some time as an excuse for the singular apathy with which this most valuable collection appears to be regarded by the "powers that be."

We can do no more in our limited space than mention some of the results of Mr. Bacon's researches which have been published from time to time. The Hand-books on St. Vincent and

Barbados which he wrote in conjunction with Lieut. Napier, and which were published by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, will stand for all time as the most authoritative reference books on those subjects, while almost all our old Colonial stamps and many others besides have been most exhaustively treated by him in the pages of the Philatelic magazines, and in the works of the London Society.

New Leaves to Cut.

WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE, 1900.

The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. Second Edition, 1900. Whitfield, King & Co., Ipswich, 348 pp. Price 1s. 3d. net.

That a second edition of this catalogue should have been needed twelve months after the publication of the first is evidence not so much that the prices have altered, but that the work has been appreciated.

The real strength of the work lies in the fact that it is the only handbook, either priced or unpriced, which is not calculated to dismay young collectors by the complexity of the varieties and issues. For in this catalogue all varieties which are not immediately patent to the eye, such as differences of perforation, of type, or surcharge, are rigidly ignored. It is in fact a catalogue of long ago brought up to date, and is calculated to be of lasting benefit to Philately in the allurements it holds out for beginners.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Catalogue of the Telegraph Stamps of the World compiled and published by Walter Morley, 15, Broadhill Gardens, Catford, London, S.E. 179 pp. Price 5s.

We have received this work, but must confess that owing to our limited knowledge of telegraph stamps we are unable to speak with authority on the intrinsic value of its contents. But if this is at all on a par with the excellence of the printing and binding, and the clearness of the illustrations (of which there are 369), nothing further is wanted to make perfection.

There are apparently only 48 countries which have issued telegraph stamps, and in many of these the list of varieties is very small, the worst offenders in this respect being Great Britain, the Spanish Colonies, and Ceylon. The last named seems to have been most carefully written up, and bears speaking testimony to the pains which Mr. Morley has expended upon the work. There are 110 illustrations of Ceylon telegraph stamps, alone. All collectors of these stamps, we are sure, must have a copy of this catalogue, while most dealers will find it an invaluable addition to their works of reference.

South Australian Varieties Simplified.

(Continued.)

BY M. Z. KUTTNER.

2.—The Stamps Perforated 10.

This set comprises the following values: 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s.

The 1d is found in most of the shades of yellow-green and blue-green appearing in the 11½ and 11½ × 12½ issues, compared with which it is about equally rare, shade for shade, while used, in good condition, it is perhaps a trifle rarer.

The 3d. appears in three very distinct varieties: First, in shades of more or less dull slate blue with the surcharge in *carmine*, this being the first issue of a stamp of the value in question. Unused, this is a very rare stamp, though used specimens are fairly plentiful. I do not, however, remember having seen more than one or two evenly-centred copies in either condition.

The second printing of this value was in shades of sky-blue with the surcharge in black, the stamps being about equal in rarity—or, perhaps, a trifle rarer—than the corresponding shades with the smaller perforation.

The last printing with this perforation has the surcharge in black on various shades of dark blue, corresponding with the commoner ones found perf. 11½ and 11½ × 12½. It is about as rare as the latter stamp unused and very little rarer in used condition.

The 4d is found in shades of dull purple and dull lilac, and is fairly common used. Unused, it is rather rarer than the 1d.

A variety of the 4d. is found printed on the paper watermarked V and Crown used for the Victorian stamps. This and the small 2d. value (to be referred to later) were issued about 1871, during a temporary shortage in the supply of the ordinary paper. Such specimens as do not show the watermark clearly may be distinguished by the thinner nature of the paper and its peculiar netted appearance when held up to the light.

The majority of these stamps were surcharged with Departmental letters, so that unsurcharged used specimens are decidedly rare. Unused, this stamp is one of the greatest of the South Australian rarities.

This stamp is known printed on both sides, though the only specimen I have ever seen was surcharged for Departmental use.

The 6d. is known only in shades of Prussian blue, and is a very rare stamp unused, though plentiful enough used.

The 1s. is found only in chestnut-brown, and is always printed from badly-wiped plates, thus

appearing to be on surface-coloured paper. Though ordinary copies are fairly plentiful used, evenly-centred specimens are *extremely* difficult to obtain, a remark that applies in yet greater degree to unused ones, the majority of these latter (which are nevertheless far from common) being either much off-centre or else imperf. on one side.

All stamps of this set are very difficult to obtain in pairs or blocks.

3.—The Stamps Perforated 10, 11½, 12½ Compound.

The values known with this perforation are as follows: 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and 2s.

The 1d. again appears in all the usual shades of yellow-green and blue-green, and is of about equal rarity to the corresponding shades with the small perforation.

The 3d. is found only with the black surcharge on shades of dark blue. Unused it is extremely rare, and is anything but common used, being, in my opinion, by far the rarest used variety of that value. As matters of curiosity I may add that I have never seen a specimen with any other perforation than 11½ by 10, and that I have used copies printed from badly-wiped plates similar to the 1s. perf. 10 above referred to.

The 4d., which is found in the usual shades of dull purple and dull lilac, is not particularly rare, either used or unused, a remark that applies equally to the 6d., which now appears in various shades of dark blue and Prussian blue.

The 1s. found only in chestnut-brown, has, in my opinion, a similar claim to that of the 3d. to be the rarest variety of its value. Until quite recently I had never seen an uncharged specimen with any other perforation than 11½ by 10, while I doubt whether I have seen more than about a couple of dozen used copies. Unused I have never heard of a thoroughly satisfactory specimen.

The 2s. pale rose-carmine is, so far as my experience goes, even rarer than the 1s., hardly any used specimens and no unused one being known to me. Both the 1s. and the 2s. are, however, fairly common with Departmental surcharges. The 2s. deep carmine-lake is a rather rare stamp unused, but is as yet not *very* difficult to obtain in a used state.

The Stamps with Star II Watermark.

The values of the early types found with this watermark (fully described previously) are the 3d. (black surcharge on 4d. printed in blue), 4d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. Of course they are only found perforated. The list is as follows:—

1. Perforated 11½, 11½ by 12½.

3d. (on 4d.) in shades of dark and bright blue. This stamp is rather difficult to get un-

used and evenly centred, the great majority of the specimens that I have seen apparently coming from the same printing—a rather pale shade—and being *very* unevenly perforated. Specimens are known with distinct double surcharges.

4d. dull purple, and dull lilac (shades)—red lilac (many shades from pale to dark). This stamp in the first printings (of approximately the same shades as the specimens with the pointed star watermark) is very rare indeed unused, and extremely difficult to find used, the earlier stamps (1st star) being frequently mistaken for it. The majority of the shades of the red-lilac printings are fairly common unused and plentiful used. Sometimes they become oxydised, and in that condition are mistaken or palmed off as the rare early printing (*verb sap.*) In 1886, this stamp appeared on paper varying from the normal to a thickness approaching that of cardboard. Occasionally changelings in colours approaching that of the 2s. are offered as errors.

The 6d. blue (shades from medium to dark) is fairly common in most shades, unused. It is chronicled as being found imperforate vertically, but I confess I should like to see a pair in this condition. Some of the shades approximate to the rarer and earlier shades of the early printings with the 1st star watermark, with which they must not be confounded.

1s. brown (shades of red-brown, lake-brown, sepia, and dull brown): None of these, with the exception of the more decided lake-brown, is very rare unused, and all are fairly plentiful used. This stamp also is found in shades suggesting the rare first printings of the perforated stamps with the early watermark, and also on the thick paper previously referred to. Unused specimens without full gum should be very carefully examined, as a number of cleverly cleaned copies are about. The 1s. is chronicled as imperforate vertically, but I have never seen a pair.

2s. crimson-lake (shades). The remarks on the 1s. as regards rarity, shades suggesting early printings, and cleaned specimens, apply to this stamp also.

Quite recently these two values—1s. and 2s., have appeared, the 1s. in a dull brown, perforated by a new machine of the same gauge, but with very much larger and clearer holes than before.

2.—Perforated 10.

The 6d. dark blue is the only value found with this perforation. It is fairly rare unused, but not particularly difficult to obtain used.

3.—Perforated 10, 11½, 12½ Compound.

4d. dull purple, dull lilac, red-lilac (shades). The remarks made about the corresponding

stamp with the small perforation apply to this stamp also. It is known imperforate vertically.

6d. blue. In this case too I can add nothing to what I have said about the 6d. perforate $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$, except that the stamp is *not* known in pairs imperforate vertically. I have a single specimen that appears satisfactory, but I have my doubts. I may here refer to a so-called imperforate variety of this value; I have not seen the stamp in question, but I should imagine it to be either a proof or a cut specimen originally perforated 10 either simple or compound, as unevenly perforated copies of both these varieties are very common.

1s. brown, lake-brown. This stamp varies comparatively little in shade, the majority of the specimens seen being in a full dark red-brown shade. It is very rare unused, and not over plentiful used. I have never seen a satisfactory specimen in the lake-brown shade.

2s. crimson-lake. About equal in rarity to the variety with the small perforations, the remarks on which apply to it also. Is known imperforate vertically.

6d. ultramarine. This stamp appeared in 1886 and is not rare unused, and very common used. Is found on paper varying from thin to thick card.

This concludes the list of varieties of the large sized stamps. Of the smaller sized ones the earliest to be issued was

The 9d. Value.

This appeared with THE NARROW STAR in the following varieties:—

(a) Rouletted in shades of grey-lilac. Moderately rare unused, common used. Not often seen in pairs.

(b) Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ x roulette, $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ and roulette. I place these two varieties together, as I consider that the first is a purely accidental variation of the second. These stamps are of course in the grey-lilac shades, the specimens in red-lilac, mauve or violet, sometimes seen, having forged roulettes. The perf. x roulette is very rare, the only specimen I have ever seen being in my collection. Good specimens of the perf. and rouletted varieties are also far from common used, and so far as I am aware, only one unused copy is known.

(c) Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$.—In these varieties the stamp appears in shades of red-lilac, mauve and violet, all of which are far from common unused, the red-lilac shades being extremely rare. Used, they are not particularly difficult to obtain in any shade. The violet shade is found printed on both sides, and is not particularly rare in this condition. With THE BROAD POINTED STAR this stamp appears perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ in shades of red-lilac and lilac-rose. It is very common used and

unused. Specimens are known printed (very faintly) on the reverse, the weaker impression sometimes occurring sideways.

Occasionally, changelings, both of these stamps and the corresponding varieties with the first star, are offered as the rare perforated and rouletted varieties. These should be guarded against.

The Tenpence Stamps.

These, as most people know, were formed by printing from the 9d. plate in various shades of orange or yellow, and surcharging the impression with the words TEN PENCE in a curve in either blue or black. There are six minor varieties of setting of this surcharge; the stamps are found rouletted, perf. by roul, and perf., and with one exception, bear the early type of star watermark. I will now deal with the varieties in order, commencing with those having the surcharge in blue.

Of these the first to be issued were ROULETTED, the printings being in shades of either orange-red or yellow. The orange-red is not particularly rare unused, and fairly common used. Indeed, in this latter state it is the most frequently met with of all the 10d. stamps, and moreover is generally found in good condition. The yellow is moderately rare unused, though I fancy that the difficulty of obtaining specimens is mainly a question of price. Used, it is hardly less common than the orange-red, except in the case of really fine specimens, which are few and far between.

The next variety to be issued was *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$ by *roulette*. This is found in shades of yellow varying from pale to light reddish-orange. Unused, it is one of the great rarities; used, it is fairly plentiful even in good condition, and in my opinion is slightly commoner than the perforated variety, though priced higher by Gibbons. It is known printed on both sides.

Practically contemporaneous with this are the varieties *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$, which are found in almost the same shades. Unused, they are of excessive rarity—indeed I have never seen a specimen in this condition. Used, they are moderately common, though not easy to find in good condition.

A subvariety of this stamp is perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, but bears the watermark Crown and SA (wide), having evidently been printed on the paper made for the small 2d. (to be hereafter referred to). I do not know of the existence of an unused copy, and have seen only one or two *perfect* used specimens, and about four or five more or less damaged used ones, including the copy in my collection.

The stamps with the BLACK SURCHARGE all bear the star watermark and are found rouletted, *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and *perf.* 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ compound.

(To be continued.)



May, 1900, Report.

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MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—

SR. D. JUAN ESTARELLAS CARBONELL,
San Magin 142, Palma de Mallorca.
Proposed by T. H. Hinton, *Seconded by* Dr. Marx.
Capt. A. J. V. DURELL, District Pay Officer,
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Proposed by Miss G. Killick, *Seconded by*
T. H. Hinton.

NEW MEMBER.

R. R. ROBERT, Paris, France.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—

“Stamps,” April.
“Junior Stamp Collector,” No. 2.

NOTICES.

The Sixth Meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on April 25th. Present—Dr. Marx (in the chair), P. L. Pemberton, W. G. Hawkins, D. Citraes, and the Hon. Sec. Dr. Marx gave a display of his collection of German and Italian States, used and unused, which with the interesting remarks on these stamps, was much appreciated by those present.

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday Evening, May 30, at 8 p.m. The question of arranging a competitive exhibition amongst the members to be held during next season will be discussed. All members are urgently requested to attend.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
May 11, 1900.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting of this Society was held April 4th, at Sisson's Office, 74, High Street.

The evening was devoted to a sale and exchange of stamps.

The fourteenth meeting was held Wednesday evening, April 25th.

The President (Mr. G. H. Hunt) occupied the chair.

Mr. F. H. Metcalfe read a most instructive paper on “Some clever forgeries and how to detect them.” Mr. Metcalfe confined himself to the forgeries of Great Britain and Colonies, as he did not collect other countries. The essayist stated that minute as some of the differences between genuine and forged stamps were, and ingenious as the imitation might be, there was always some little thing either exaggerated or omitted which made all the difference between a stamp which is a joy to the Philatelist to collect, and a fraud which is not worth the paper upon which it is printed. In each case Mr. Metcalfe exhibited the forged stamp along with the genuine, so that the members were able to compare and note the differences as the paper was read.

The best thanks of the meeting were conveyed to Mr. Metcalfe for his instructive and interesting paper,

Recollections of 20 Years' Stamp Dealing.

By THEODOR BUHL.

I am not going to commence this article by telling my readers that I was "asked to write my reminiscences," because no one asked me, and until a sudden idea occurred to me a few days ago such a notion had never entered my head. It occurred to me that my experiences of collectors and dealers, extending over twenty years, would be interesting to the present day philatelists, the majority of whom probably do not remember our old days when watermark varieties were ignored, and varieties of perforation had hardly secured even an official recognition in the catalogues.

Owing to the length of my experience, and the close contact into which I have been brought with all the most prominent collectors and dealers both at home and abroad, I am in a position to throw fresh light on many episodes of philatelic history and to recall the circumstances of most of the big "deals" which have marked the course of the stamp trade during the period I have named.

I hope my readers will not mind my starting the story from the period when I wore knickerbockers. I was not quite five years old when I had my first collection. This was made for me by two elderly ladies at West Drayton, and consisted of all the ordinary penny stamps, cut off the letters as they arrived, and stuck into a memorandum book. What became of that I do not know. About eight years later I began to take a more serious view of stamp collecting, stimulated by the enthusiasm shown by several of my schoolfellows, and I secured first an "Improved" and afterwards an "Imperial" album. I remember, on one occasion, recovering from a long illness and that I had such a sudden craving for one of Stanley Gibbons' 4s. packets that I sent up for it by hand. Either I would not trust the post, or the firm, but I remember well how disappointed I felt that the 2d. and 4d. Mauritius, "unused," had the word "cancelled" printed across their faces. However we were not so particular then, and they filled up the spaces.

Soon after this I commenced "dealing," that is to say I made up penny packets and sheets and gave them for sale on commission to the small stationers' shops in the neighbourhood. Good places for selling were Denmark Hill,

Camberwell, and Brixton, but it was up-hill work competing with such a well-known firm as Stafford Smith & Co., of Brighton. Little did I think that in after years I should sit on committees with my formidable opponent, and discuss the question of spending hundreds of pounds to suppress forgeries. We did not collect forgeries then if we knew them to be such, but I am afraid many a hundred must have passed through my hands. I remember some wonderful packets advertised from Liverpool by a man who has evidently long since given up the business. They were cheap, but there was not a genuine stamp in the lot, and he published a price list of sets, *every stamp* of which was a forgery. Think of it! you readers who are annoyed at finding a few forgeries in a collection nowadays. The poor imitations hailing from Germany, and their rather superior brethren from Liverpool and the Midlands, were scattered broadcast in hundreds of thousands, probably millions, and these have only been weeded out in course of time by the growth of philatelic knowledge, aided largely by the philatelic journals which began to spring up about the early eighties.

The first periodical I remember was the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, of Bury St. Edmunds, but I believe there were one or two small ones appearing in the provinces. The *Record* appeared in 1879, and I founded the *Stamp News* in 1882, but as I shall refer to the various magazines later on, I will dismiss them for the present.

It was in 1879 that I left school and started in the City, strangely enough in the paper trade, but my employment was of short duration as my employer failed, and after a few months elsewhere I was taken ill. It was during the few months in the City that I first met several philatelists who were then well known, and commenced active dealing. The principal meeting place then was in old Leadenhall Market, before it was pulled down for the present structure, outside the shop of a dealer named Palmer, whose nephew is now a dealer in the City. In the luncheon hour, the clerks from City houses in the neighbourhood would come down with any stamps they had secured from the morning mails, and well-known collectors such as Mr. Burnett, Mr. J. J. Kern, and others, were frequently to be seen hunting for bargains. I well remember my first "discovery" of the 2c on 8c Philippines with the error "COREROS," which I showed to Mr. Kern, who was a member of the London Philatelic Society, and who sent the information to the *Record*. Another meeting place which gradually became popular was outside "Todhunter's," a law stationer's in Gresham Street, who sold stamps on commission for various

dealers, principally—at that time—for Mr. G. H. Callf, who was frequently seen in the neighbourhood, as were many other dealers, such as Messrs. Hinton, Bannister, Hudson, and others who are now forgotten. Todhunter's shop was the resort of most of the important collectors of the time, among whom I remember Messrs. Burnett, Castle, Garth, Bacon, and the late Mr. Pearson Hill, who was a frequent visitor. At the time, Mr. T. W. Cheveley had an office in Leadenhall Street, but we did not see much of him round the "exchanges."

After a time Todhunter sold many stamps for me, but prices were different then to what they are now. I had dozens of the 4d. on 1s. St. Vincent, and the highest price, which was a big figure then, was 15s. each! After I had been dealing some time I received the first consignment of the various surcharges of Turk's Islands, and most of these were sold from the window in Gresham Street at an average of about 15s. to 20s. per sheet of thirty showing all the types! Another stamp which I was the first to show in London was the 1d. on half 6d. Tobago (pen and ink surcharge). I remember finding several pairs and singles of these in a mixed lot of stamps, and the price was 15s. each. As far as I recollect, Mr. Burnett had the last pair. Geo. Callf had then been dealing for some time, and was in the habit of getting many fine things which were disposed of at prices which would make anyone's mouth water now. Of course we had to learn, as we were not pampered with catalogues, and the information furnished by the *Record* and the *S.C.J.* gave us no idea of values. The only priced catalogue was Stanley Gibbon's, the old large sized edition, which gave no varieties and in which a large number of the better class stamps were not priced.

In another chapter I shall refer further to this catalogue, and also to the first catalogue giving varieties and prices in the English language, which was compiled by Major (then Captain) Evans in 1882, and published by Pemberton, Wilson & Co. I had almost omitted to mention that Mr. A. H. Wilson, with his handbag, who was then the leading dealer in rare stamps, was an occasional visitor to Gresham Street, and was, of course, much sought after. "Stamp Shops" had not become popular, and apart from the shops selling on commission and a few small ones in the city, there were only W. S. Lincoln in Holborn and J. W. Palmer. Pemberton Wilson & Co. were in an office in South Square, Gray's Inn, from which they afterwards moved to Shepherd's Bush, and finally to Wood Green; Stanley Gibbons was dealing almost entirely by post from the well-known 8, Gower Street, and the others also did most of their business from their respective

homes, the idea being that stamp business should be conducted by correspondence. Every dealer's principal business was conducted by means of "approval sheets" or packets. The usual ingredients of the latter except the "named" varieties, consisted of Zechmeyer's continentals, of which millions were dealt in. Zechmeyer's price was, as I believe it always has been, and is now, 6d. per 1000, but the object of the smart dealer was to get hold of something which he could buy cheap and for which "Zech" would allow a high price in exchange, so that the trade price usually ran from 3d. to 4d. per 1000, in quantities.

(To be continued.)

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The Tamsen Collection.

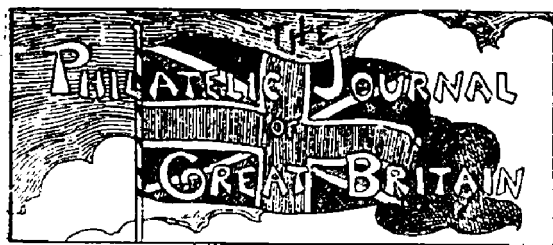
The fine collection of British Bechuanaland and others, the property of Mr. Einil Tamsen was dispersed under the hammer on Thursday and Friday, May 10th and 11th, by Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper. The prices must have been very satisfactory for the owner, the Bechuanalands alone fetching 20 per cent. more than they were offered for *en bloc* two or three months before the sale. An unused half sheet (120 stamps) of the Protectorate, surcharged on the ½d. Great Britain, but with the surcharge in a type unchronicled in the Society's work on this country, having the "P" smaller, and clearer type, fetched £30, while a similar half sheet with surcharge inverted went for £43 10s.

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The King of Stamps.

Messrs. Gaedechens & Co. have sent us for inspection their curious Venezuela stamp which has been christened the "King of Stamps." This is certainly a very curious stamp and most readers of Philatelic journals, if their experience goes back more than a couple of years, will have heard about it. It is the 25c Venezuela of 1880 printed on both sides, rouletted down one side, used on one side, and with several other peculiarities which it takes the owner himself to explain. Mr. Gaedechens states that he has refused £750 from a Russian nobleman for this stamp, but if any one wants to spring a little on this, some business might be done!

Particulars of a Novel Competition will be found on the Fifth Page of Advertisements. All readers should compete.



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All communications to be addressed to:—

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
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Federation and Philately.

Federation is very much to the fore just now. The Australian Colonies, with the exception of Western Australia, are nearer the actual formation of the great Commonwealth, which has been discussed for so long, than a few months ago seemed possible. Further north, in the Straits Settlements, our Colonies of Perak, Pahang, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan, have apparently, for we have heard nothing except philatelically, already formed themselves into one community; and the issue of the stamps of the Federated Malay States must already have rendered the separate ones of the four above mentioned Colonies obsolete. Even now it is not too early to prophecy that within a few years the South African Colonies south of the Zambesi, which will undoubtedly include the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, will also

be united as one individual state under the Imperial crown.

What these changes portend for philately there is as yet hardly any conception. The most tempting and satisfying bait for a collector are the stamps of a country which has ceased issuing and of which there is more or less of a possibility of eventually forming a complete collection. The Federations of the Malay States and of Australia will, when Western Australia joins, as there is every probability of its doing, put a full stop to all further issues from ten different Colonies, while there is a great probability that in ten more years, a similar number of stamp issuing countries in South Africa will also have "finis" written to their postal accounts.

We have only to look back upon the effect of the union of the islands comprising the Leeward group of the West Indies in order to find an example upon which to base a forecast. The extraordinary demand which at once sprang up for the stamps of those islands is history too recent to be unknown to any collector who is not quite a beginner. The prices immediately rose in an enormous degree, and this in face of the large number of remainders which were sold by Government. Coming to the present day, the great demand for the stamps of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State is traceable not to the fact that we are at war with those countries, but that collectors are attracted by the idea that they can gather together the stamps without having to leave room for possible new issues, and with no haunting fear of commemoration labels or other new worries.

There are already signs of a movement, especially in Australia, in favour of Australian stamps, and it is noticeable that fine specimens of the early issues of all those Colonies are scarcer than ever. The future of Peraks, Selangors, etc., is more problematical. Interesting as they are to specialists, the complexity of surcharges rather alarms the ordinary collector. But then, similar arguments might have been urged against Transvaal twelve months ago.

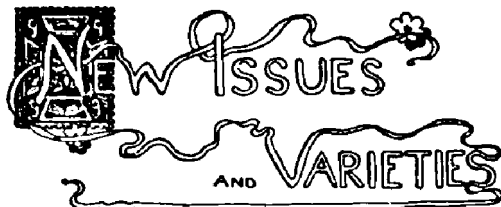
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Notes.

An evil which has been unfortunately greatly on the increase of late, is the inexpressibly mean advantage taken by some scoundrel or scoundrels of the trust which is placed in them by stamp auctioneers at the time of the viewing of the lots. Messrs. Plumridge & Co., are the latest and greatest victims of these miscreants. In their last sale was included a beautiful strip of three Queensland 2d. imperf, but just before the sale it was

found that the lot was missing, and there is not a shadow of doubt that it had been stolen. The lot was put up to auction on the chance of its turning up, and was run up to about £15. The strip, however, has not since been heard of. The loss falls entirely on the auctioneers, for though the owner generously offered to forego half the value, Messrs. Plumridge declined the offer on the ground that they are fully responsible for stamps entrusted to them for sale. It behoves all dealers and collectors to keep a sharp look-out for these imperf 2d. Queenslands; the publicity already given to the affair should make it very difficult for the thief to dispose of his booty in England.

In the prosecution of the two men Ernest George Buck, of Ruvigny Gardens, Putney, and Charles Rowley, of Westover Road, Wandsworth, on the charge of stealing from Messrs. De la Rue's, Bunhill Row, St. Luke's, four British Central African 10s. stamps, it transpired that altogether over £1200 worth of stamps, at face value, had been stolen. The prisoners were convicted and each sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It would be interesting to know what stamps went to make up the total of £1200; were they all current issues or were they obsolete? The *Monthly Journal*, in the article on Colonial Reminders in January last, probably called the attention of Messrs. De la Rue to the leakage of stamps, and it is extremely fortunate that the culprits have been run to earth.

We unfortunately have not space in this number to publish the prospectus of a new association (which has been incorporated under the Companies' Acts with a capital of £1050 divided into 1000 shares of one guinea each) to protect stamp dealers and collectors from fraud. The Board of Directors consists of the following seven gentlemen:—Messrs. Cooper, Ginn (G. C.), Hadlow, Oliver, Plumridge, C. T. Reed, and T. H. Thompson. The registered office of the company is at 331, Strand, W.C., and Mr. J. Crawford is the secretary. This association is the realization of a long felt want. It undertakes the collection of debts for members, to keep for the information of members a register of all persons reported or known to the committee as being worthy or unworthy of credit, to disseminate information concerning frauds and forgeries, and various other charges, in the interests of the stamp trade. If this movement is supported as it deserves, there is much good work that it can do, and the names of the committee-men are a guarantee that any work undertaken will be carried through.



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The 4d. stamp has at last been changed to green. There is no difference in the design of the stamp. The first sheet which we saw had the paper dividing the panes blank, as in the old half-penny, but others bought at the same office a few days later have this space filled in with a pattern of lines which is difficult to describe. Perhaps entire sheets with the blank space may be worth holding. The marginal letter in both cases is "R." The official date of issue was April 16th.

Adhesive. 4d., blue-green.

British Central Africa. Several of our contemporaries chronicle a 10s. of the current high value type, wmk'd crown CC.

Adhesive. 10 shillings, olive green and black.

Cape of Good Hope. Mafeking. Messrs. Bright & Son have shown us the Mafeking siege stamp, which we mentioned in our article on "War Stamps" last month. It is the 3d. stamp of the Cape, surcharged "MAFEKING," "BESIEGED," in two lines, and the new value, "6d.," below, all in black. These stamps are apparently being used on letters carried through the Boer lines by runner.

Provisional adhesive. 61, on 3d. magenta.

Ceylon. We append an illustration of the 2 rupees 25c chronicled in December last. The colour is pale blue



Hong Kong. A wrapper has been issued in this colony for the first time. The stamp is in the current type, and, with the five lines of inscription, is printed in green.

Wrapper. 2 cents., green on buff

India. Chamba. The *M.J.* says that this State has been supplied with some official stationery, viz.: two envelopes surcharged with type 2 of the surcharge and the Sun, and with "Service" added above, all in *black*, and the Service Postcard of India, with similar surcharge, but without the word "Service."

Service Envelopes. ½a, green on laid.
1a, brown on wove.
" Post Card. ½a, ultramarine on toned paper,

Native States. Bussahir. The *M.J.* has received from Mr. Stewart Wilson ½a and ¾a stamps of similar designs to the earlier ones, but with English inscriptions on the lower value, and all the inscriptions on the higher, in colour on white instead of the reverse. Our contemporary has also received some of these, together with the ½ anna of the second type in a new colour. All exist imperforate as well as perforated with a tracing-wheel, producing oblong punctures.

Adhesives. ½a, violet imperf and pin-perf.
¾a, ultramarine, imperf and pin-perf.
1a, greenish-grey " "
1a, dull olive " "
1a, greyish buff " "

Kishengarh. It appears as though this State, the stamps of which only burst upon an admiring philatelic world at the beginning of this year, is working to make up lost time. The ½ anna has already been chronicled in four distinct colours as well as imperf, perf pin-perf, and imperf vertically; and now the ¾ anna is beginning a similar career. The 1 anna is also mentioned in a new tint by the *M.J.*, and the ½ anna green is found imperf vertically like the ¾a described last month.

Adhesives. ½a, green, imperf vertically.
¾a, bright rose, imperf and pin-perf.
1a, " imperf.

Labuan and North Borneo. According to the *Aust. Phil.* the 2c and 5c of these countries have had their frames changed in colour to green and light blue respectively.

Adhesives. 2c, green and black.
5c, " blue.

New South Wales. Envelopes for Members of Parliament have been issued here. They are of the values of 1d. and 2d., are impressed with the current designs of stamps, without overprint, and are each in two sizes, note and letter or foolscap. In the centre of the envelope is "On Public Service Only," and in the left upper corner, "This envelope can only be lawfully used by Members of Parliament, and only on public business. The public are cautioned against using it under any circumstances." The inscriptions are in black. (*Aust. Phil.*)

Official Envelopes. 1d. rose, two sizes.
2d. blue, "

New Zealand. We have received from Messrs. Whitnell, King, & Co., specimens of the locally printed ½d., 1d., and 4d. They are in new colours, and the two lower values are watermarked, "N.Z." and star. The 1d. and 4d. have exchanged designs, and the latter is now bi-coloured. We have also received the 2d. and the 2½d. in the local printing.

Adhesives. ½d. green, p. 11.
1d. rose, "
2d. purple, "
2½d. blue, "
4d. brown and blue, p. 11.

Orange Free State. At last there is something from this region to gladden the heart and eye of the patriotic philatelist. The stamps of the Orange Free State have been overprinted "V.R.I.," at the top, and the value in figures in *black* below. All these values are printed on stamps of the like value, with exception of the 2½d. which, as there is no O.F.S. stamp of that value, has been printed on the 3d. The *Monthly Journal* mentions several varieties, with a period omitted. The three lowest values were issued on 19th March.

Adhesives. ½d. on ½d. orange.
1d. on 1d. violet.
2½d. on 3d. ultramarine.
4d. on 4d. "
6d. on 6d. carmine.
1s. on 1s. brown.
5s. on 5s. green.
Varieties. No stop after "V." ½d., 1d., 2½d.
No stop after "I." 1d.
"I." missing 1d.

Just as we go to press we have been shown the 6d. mentioned above, printed in *blue*, and overprinted "V.R.I.," and value in *black*.

Adhesive. 6d. blue, surcharge black.

Seychelles. The following novelties are reported to have appeared:—

Adhesives. 2c. orange and green.
6c. carmine.
75c. yellow and lilac.
1r. 50c. black and carmine.
2r. 25c. green and brown-red.

South Australia. A correspondent sends us a specimen of the 1d. in the new colour, overprinted "O.S." in the tall thin type.

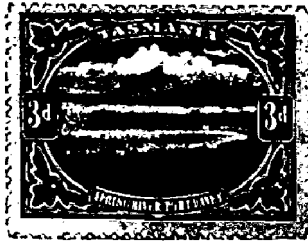
Official Stamp. 1d. rose, surcharge black.

Straits Settlements. Federated Malay States. The 5c., 20c., and 50c. values of Negri Sembilan and the dollar values of Perak have been over-printed for the Federation, in addition to those mentioned last month.

Adhesives. 5c. blue and ochre on Negri Sembilan.
20c. green and olive " "
50c. green and black " "
1 dol. green and yellow-green on Perak.
2 dols. green and carmine " "
5 dols. green and ultramarine " "
10 dols. green and ochre " "



Tasmania. More post-ers have been issued here, of the accompanying designs; and with the 1d. and 2d. chronicled in March, the issue now numbers eight stamps. These may now be bought at the Agent-General for Tasmania's office, 5, Victoria Street, London, at face value, but only



in complete sets, and with no discount for quantities. The new values are :—

- Adhesives. 3d. grass green, Lake Marion.
 2d. indigo, Tasman's Arch.
 3d. brown, Spring River, Port Davey.
 4d. ochre-yellow, Russell Falls.
 5d. ultramarine, Mt. Gould, Lake St. Clair.
 6d. lake, Dilston Falls.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. We omitted last month to detail the unpaid letters which had not been issued when we listed four values in March.

- Unpays. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 40, and 100 heller, brown.

Levant. Further values of the new issue are now surcharged for the Turkish offices, and there is also some stationery, all surcharges in black.

- Adhesives. 10 par. on 5 heller, deep green.
 20 " " 10 " rose.
 5 pi. " " 1 kr., deep rose.
 Post Cards. 20 par. on 10 heller, rose.
 20 by 20 par. on 10 by 10 heller, rose.
 Letter Card. 1 pi. on 25 heller, dark blue on grey.
 Wrapper. 10 par. on 5 heller, green on pale green.

Bosnia. The new issue is completed by the appearance of the following stamps and stationery :

- 6 heller, chocolate.
 10 " " red.
 20 " " rose.
 25 " " deep blue.
 30 " " pale brown.
 50 " " lilac.
 Journal Stamp. 2 heller, light green.
 Envelope. 10 heller, red on white.
 Post Cards. 5 by 5 heller, green on yellow.
 Letter Cards. 10 " " red.
 6 heller, chocolate. " "
 10 " " red.

Belgium. Congo. Postal Union changes are

in progress here. The following are reported :—

- Adhesives. 5c. black and green.
 10c. " " carmine.
 25c. " " blue.
 50c. " " olive green.

Chili. We have received two values of a new issue, of which the design is a bold head of Columbus looking to the left, and figures of value in all corners. The values we have received are 2c. carmine and 5c. blue, but we hear that the full set has appeared.

- Adhesives. 1c. green.
 2c. carmine.
 5c. blue.
 10c. violet.
 20c. black.
 50c. brown.

Colombia. Panama. A correspondent in this province has sent us specimens of a new registration stamp very similar to that for Colombia of 1889, but much more poorly executed.

- Registration Stamp. 10 c. black on pale green.

Corea. The current series has been surcharged with characters printed in red, which obliterate part of the inscription. The new characters, being interpreted, mean *Empire of Corea*. The inscription which it obliterates, meant *Kingdom of Corea*.

- Adhesives. 5 p. green, surcharge red.
 10 p. blue, " "
 25 p. violet-brown, surcharge red.
 50 p. mauve, " "

Crete. It is difficult to make a connected narrative of what we hear and read about the surcharge on the values 25 lep.—5dr. of the new Crete stamps. That it means "Provisional" is clear, but accounts do not agree as to the reason for it. We learn, however, from a reliable source that the stamps so surcharged may be used on letters and parcels for abroad, but that the lower values

(those which are not surcharged) will not be accepted for foreign correspondence. The surcharges then will last until Crete enters the Postal Union, when all the values will be available for foreign correspondence, and the distinction will be no longer necessary. This issue is being used provisionally for fiscal purposes, but may be distinguished by the circular seal of the Minister of Finance, which is applied once on each block of four so that each stamp only shows $\frac{1}{4}$ of the seal. Later on, the stamps will be perforated in the centre with the letter "X" for fiscal purposes. We must also mention that the five values with the provisional surcharge are all found with the surcharge in black and in vermilion.

A postcard has also been issued bearing a stamp with a portrait of Prince George. The inscription is in Greek and French and reads "Crete" "Carte Postale," and beneath on the left "Ce coté est reserve a l'adresse."

Post Card, 10 lepta, russett brown on buff.

Dominican Republic. The *M. J.* lists the following new values of the commemorative stamps.

Adhesives. 20c., dark brown.
50c., yellow-green.
1p., black on blue.
2p., yellow-brown.

Egypt. The permanent card of 4 millièmes has appeared with reply half. (*Smith's Monthly Circular*.)

Post Card. 4 by 4 millimetres, carmine-rose.

France. A 2 francs of the current type has appeared, and we are informed that it is likely to be short-lived. It certainly looks delicate. It is of the first type ("N" under "B.").

Adhesive. 2 francs, pale brown on pale blue.

Dahomey. We understand from *Smith's Monthly Circular* that the whole set, of which we recently chronicled the 2 cents, has been issued in the ordinary Colonial type, the values and colours of which are too well known to need recapitulation here.

New Caledonia. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., kindly send us a specimen of the 5c in the new shade.

Adhesive. 5 cents, yellow-green.

F. Vathy. The 5c surcharged in carmine also appears in yellow-green.

Adhesive. 5 cents, yellow-green, surcharge red.

Germany. Marshall Isles. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co inform us that, of the first issue, only the 10 and 2 pf stamps were ever issued, while of the new issue (spelled "Marshall") only the 5 pf, 25 pf and 50 pf have yet been issued, so that we were in error, as were many other journals, in chronicling the 3pf. last month.

Caroline Isles. The *Am. J. of Ph.* has seen the German stamps surcharged for use in this colony, and the list is as follows.

Adhesives. 3 pf. brown, (surcharged black.
5 pf. green " "
20 pf. ultramarine " "
25 pf. orange " "
50 pf. red-brown " "
Post Cards. 5 pf. green
10 pf. carmine.
10 by 10 pf. carmine.

Bavaria. From various sources we hear that two new values, viz, 3 and 5 marks have been issued here and in *Smith's Monthly Circular* we read of two new postcards with stamp of the numeral type. The adhesives are in the type of the 1 mark.

Adhesives. 2 marks, olive-brown. 1
5 " light green.
Post Cards. 2 pf. " grey on buff.
2 by 2 pf. " "

Japan. A new envelope has been issued, value 3 sen, with stamp in the design of the current type.

Envelope. 3 sen, violet on white.

Peru. The 1c is reported in steel-blue instead of ultramarine, and the 10c in black instead of yellow.

Adhesives. 1c. steel-blue.
10c. black.

Salvador. We understand that the 1c stamp of the 189 design has been surcharged 1900 in *sans serif* numerals.

Adhesive. 1c. vermilion, surcharge black.

Spain. *Le T. P.* describes and illustrates the new design for the Spanish stamps. The king is naturally represented as of a maturer age than on the present stamps, with three-quarter face looking to the left. The uniform, of which very little is to be seen, is that of the military college. So far the 15c only has appeared, and its colour is (in spite of the Postal Union Convention) blue.

Adhesive. 15 centimos, blue perf. 14.

United States. Cuba. The 1c and 2c envelopes are reported to have appeared in blue paper.

Envelope. 1c. green on blue.
2c. carmine "

Philippines. In addition to the stationery we have already chronicled, the following have appeared.

Envelope. 1c. green on white.
Post Cards. 1c. black. 4
2c. blue.
2 by 2c. "

Venezuela. *Smith's M. C.* mentions two new postcards with stamps of the 1899 type. The inscriptions and frame are in black.

Post Cards. 10 centimos, red on white.
10 by 10 " " lilac.

—————:0:—————

Trade Note.

Messrs. Plumridge & Co. the auctioneers, ask us to say that there is no connection whatever between their firm and the late one of Cheveley & Co. The latter carried on business for some years at 63-64, Chancery Lane, and Messrs. Plumridge now have their offices in the same building. The Arbitration Room in which the sales are held, is only a floor below them, and this convenience caused Messrs. Plumridge to open business in that building.

Types of Collectors.

No. 2.—THE "BARGAIN-HUNTER."

BY SPECTATOR.

There is a certain class of stamp collector who prides himself upon forming his collection at bargain rates, and it is safe to say that there is no man who is more consistently deluded or destined for a ruder awakening than he. Let it be distinctly understood that I am not speaking now of the experienced collector who studies the *stamps* as well as the prices. *He* picks up more real bargains in a quiet way than anybody else, but his profession is not that of "bargain-hunter," and he can recognise a bargain even when the price is above catalogue. I am speaking now of the more youthful collector who has arrived at that stage in his experience when he believes that everything can be had at "half catalogue," and that anything at less than that figure is cheap.

With these notions firmly planted in his confiding soul he becomes a fully qualified receptacle for philatelic rubbish of all kinds. Dealers, large and small, collector-dealers, speculators, and "collectors who are disposing of their duplicates" look to him to relieve them of that very heavy class of goods which they are glad to sell at 50 per cent. discount, stamps which in reality show a better margin of profit to the vendor than many for which most collectors are willing to give full catalogue price. The latter generally turn out to be the real bargains, and are appreciated by all but the professional hunter. All students of stamps, or at any rate of the stamp market, know that many things may be had, and are dear at a fourth of catalogue price, and these are the stamps that the "Bargain-Hunter" fattens upon. On the other hand, stamps which are seldom met with and which, when they do turn up, command full catalogue rates or more he has not the pluck to buy, and his collection is in consequence something like a Christmas pudding without any plums in it.

I know something about bargains, because I used to be rather inclined that way myself when I first began collecting; in fact I was once tempted to send money to an unknown gentleman in the West of England who advertised a bargain in a newspaper, and I am a "bargain-hunter" now in the sense that I am still waiting for that gentleman's reply! After that experience I gave up looking for such things for a long time, but when one day—some years afterwards—I was offered ten sets of the beautiful Queen's head issue of Nova Scotia issue, unused in mint state, at prices which were then something under half catalogue, I parted, and made my second great

bargain. But alas! What was then half catalogue is now rather more than full catalogue! Since then I have had a wholesome dread of anything ostentatiously cheap.

In consequence of this I have left the unused stamps of certain colonies which have recently been denounced as "unissued" or "printer's waste" to the gentleman under discussion, and it will be found that he is generally full up with these bargains. But in a case like this he is not so badly off, as the stamps are certainly in the finest condition and may turn out all right after all. But this type of collector is not by any means a stickler for condition, and most of his purchases would make our friend, the "Condition Crank," positively shiver. This must of necessity be the case, for quality is seldom found combined with cheapness. No one finds it necessary to sell his finest stamps at low prices.

Just look through the collection of the "Bargain Hunter" with me, gentle reader, and what do we see? On the first pages are most of the prominent varieties of Great Britain, including a 2s. brown, which looks as though it had been made by the Ancient Britons and obliterated by an irate Druid with woad. Turn over. Austria. Complete! A few more pages, and we reach Bremen, which is represented by five and a half stamps, two and a half of which are genuine and three forged. What is this that we see in Gibraltar? At the end of the first line is a brownish-blackish looking stamp. On close inspection it turns out to be the 1s. of the first issue! "It might be a better specimen," explains the owner apologetically, "but I picked it up at half catalogue." Pass on over many pages of ill-used Europeans, and all through the book you will notice that where the better stamps are not missing they are represented by mangy-looking specimens, the appearance of which is sufficient guarantee for their collector's repeated assurances that he bought them cheap. When we do see a decent stamp in anything like good condition we are tempted to inquire how he came by it; and when we have reached the end we wonder what can be his object in collecting.

Perhaps the greatest thing that the professed "bargain-hunter" misses is the confidence of those with whom he deals. The average dealer is always ready to give his advice, and frequently useful tips too, to his regular customers and *bona fide* collectors; but as the gentleman of whom we are speaking is a roving customer and generally knows nothing about the history of stamps and cares less, he gets scant sympathy from those who look upon stamp-collecting as a pleasant hobby, apart from values.



MAY 15, 1900.

Philately at Home.

The Philatelic Record. Mr. Nankivell very reasonably publishes a detailed list of the number printed of the Transvaal stamps of the first Republic. The totals for each value, which include the local, German and Natal prints are as follows:—

1d	229,560
3d	40,040
6d	452,400
1s.	36,640

Total of all values ... 758,640

The discussion on the "Collector's Priced Catalogue" question is nearing its close, and in the same number of the *Record* there is a summary of the views of the leading philatelic journals on the subject. From these it is evident that the idea has received little favour, in fact not one journal out of the seven quoted thinks it practical. The *P.J.G.B.* is represented as having mumbled something about the "Collector's Priced Catalogue" rivalling the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in extent; whereas we said this only of the *unpriced* catalogue, which must be quite comprehensive if there is to be any excuse for its being. But the editor of the *Record* has taken this question very much to heart, and must be pardoned if in his anxiety to meet with favourable comment, he does not always digest what he reads on the other side of the question. The concluding chapter on the stamps of Luxemburg, by F. H. Oliver, deals with the stamps surcharged "S.P." Speaking of these he relates the only *shady* transaction in the stamps of Luxemburg. This was the issue in 1884 of the remainder of the stamps of 1874-1880 with the overprint small "S.P." There is no evidence to show that these stamps were ever used for postage purposes, used copies being unknown. Mr. Oliver thinks that they cannot be treated as anything but government reprints. The stamps so treated are the 40c rouletted later Frankfort impression; the 4c and 1 franc local impression and the 1, 2, 5,

10, 12½, 20 and 30c. Haarlem impressions in various perforations.

The London Philatelist for April contains an article by Mr. Bassett Hull on the laureated series of New South Wales, which is of engrossing interest to students of Australian stamps. The article is embellished with some hitherto unpublished official correspondence relating to the issue of the various values and the manufacture of the plates. From it we gather that the 2d of the laureated type was issued on the 24th of July 1851, superseding the 2d. Sydney View. The 1d. was issued on the 20th December of the same year. The 6d. a new value, on the 30th April, 1852, the 3d., the issue of which was considerably delayed through the dilatoriness of the engraver (Mr. Carmichael) on the 2nd of December, 1852, and finally the 8d., another new value, on 16th of May 1853. The engraving of the plate for this value was entrusted to Mr. H. C. Jervis, the engraver of the 3d. view, and this was the only value not executed by Mr. Carmichael. This eight-penny stamp was required for the payment of postage on letters by private ship, and also for the quadruple postage on inland letters, thus relieving the pressure on the 2d. stamps.

We will reproduce the last portion of Mr. Bassett Hull's article *in extenso*, as it shows some of the difficulties which had to be encountered in those days, whenever new plates were required.

"In order that collectors may learn how narrowly they escaped having to provide space for another value of the Laureated series I will quote the following correspondence.

In a letter dated the 30th April, 1852, Mr. Merewether said:

'1. I recommend that plates for sixpenny and one shilling stamps, engraved on steel and with elaborate workmanship, so as to give security against forgery, should be forwarded from England.'

And on the 12th May, 1852, his successor, Major Christie, wrote:—

'Referring to the letter from this office of the 30th April, No. 52/56, in which it is pro-

posed that a plate for shilling stamps should be obtained from England, I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of representations which have been made to me of the difficulty of affixing a sufficient number of the stamps now in use on parcels passing through the post, I consider it necessary that shilling postage stamps should be issued as soon as practicable.

'2. Mr. Carmichael, by whom the other plates have been engraved, will execute the one now required on copper, of the same pattern as the sixpenny stamps, with the necessary substitution of the words 'One Shilling' in strongly marked characters, for £20, being at the rate of 16s. a label, the plate to contain 25 labels.

'3. The cost of the plate can be charged against the sum of £100, which was voted by the Legislative Council for providing and renewing plates for postage stamps during the present year.'

That the Governor-General did not think the locally engraved stamp would be sufficiently protected against the danger of imitation is shown by the following letter, addressed by Major Christie to the Colonial Secretary:—

'GENERAL POST OFFICE,
29th May, 1852.

'SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 26th inst., No. 52/77, in reply to mine of the 12th inst. in which it is stated that His Excellency the Governor-General does not consider it expedient that a plate for one shilling stamp should be ordered in this Colony, as it is considered that forgery would be encouraged if stone* plates of this value were engraved similar to those already in use for stamps of lesser value.

'2. I beg to state that the proposal made in my letter of the 12th inst. was for a steel plate,* and that Mr. Carmichael, who has already engraved the sixpence and the other stamps, is probably the only person in the Colony who could execute these.

'3. For engraving on copper plate Mr. Carmichael's charge is 16s. each Queen's head; for engraving on steel, which is afterwards hardened and is therefore more durable, the charge is £1 per Queen's head.

'4. As it will probably be a twelvemonth before the plate from England can arrive, and the demand for stamps of greater value than 6d. has become great and urgent in consequence of the numerous packets of gold that pass through the Post Office daily, I am induced to request that His Excellency will be pleased to reconsider his decision, the more so as I doubt not that Mr. Carmichael would make no extra charge for an alteration in the shape of the stamp, and in the design itself, that would obviate any possi-

*This is inaccurate.

bility of the stamps of lesser value being used, even if the difference of the colouring did not obviate this objection.'

This appeal, however, was in vain, and nearly two years elapsed before New South Wales possessed a shilling stamp.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.—The editor, in the April number discourses on Japanese forgeries, which term he applies to what have hitherto been regarded by some as official Re-prints. They are distinguished by having minute Japanese characters (meaning "facsimile") stamped upon them. The true character of these labels is shown up in the following letter received by a correspondent of the *Monthly Journal*:—

"SIR,—Duly received your letter inquiring me whether the official imitations of the Japanese postage stamps have been made up to the present time.

"In reply, I beg to inform you that only two postage stamps, of 1 sen and 2 sen, issued in the fifth year of Meiji, have been officially imitated, with the purpose of completing the official edition *A Short History of the Imperial Japanese Postage Stamps*, in which all the issues of Japanese stamps are contained; but the said imitations have only been affixed in the said book, and never sent anywhere apart from the book.

"In conclusion, I may presume that the stamps said to have been imitated officially, as stated in your letter, would, no doubt, be the private issues made for the purpose of fulfilling the public requirements

"Yours faithfully,

"K. FOURNICH,

"Vice-Minister of Communications."

Major Evans, commenting on this says:—
"We can assure the Japanese authorities that there are no 'public requirements' which *facsimiles* can 'fulfil'; all they can do is to transfer cash from the pockets of unlearned collectors into those of the private persons who manufacture and deal in these articles."

Mr. G. B. Duerst contributes two translations from the continental journals on "The Stamps of the Argentine Republic" (first part), from *Le Timbre Poste*, and "The Re-prints of the Sardinian Stamps" from the *Deutsche Briefzeitung*; the latter being an abridgement of the same article which we are reproducing in the "P.J. of G. B."

"The Stamps of Duttia," by Major Evans, goes deeply into the history of these little known stamps and recalls the fact that their existence was not known to collectors until some three years after their first appearance, which leaves their early history in obscurity. Major Evans thinks that there must have been

a 1 anna stamp of the first type, though no specimen has yet been found. The curious figure which appears on the stamps is the god Ganesh, and the circular impression found on all the stamps is a representation of the Maharaja's seal, which has to be impressed on every stamp, envelope, or postcard, before it can be available for postage.

Stamps.—Two separate articles on Philately in connection with the war take up much of the space in our *Rushden* contemporary. Mr. A. Preston Pearce's fiscal notes are more than usually interesting, and Mr. Walter T. Wilson continues his history of "British Colonial Postcards," Jamaica being the colony treated of in the current number.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.—An old collector, Mr. Walter Nathan, is writing his *Reminiscences* for the *S.C.F.* He tells a really painful story of how he made a kite, when a boy in Australia, which instead of being painted and ornamented in the usual way was decorated with stamps. This is how he worked it out:—

"The plain stamps of the Sandwich Isles, with figures in the centre, were regarded with contempt. They might perhaps be good enough for a border! And for this purpose they were used. The bright coloured blue and red heads of the king, displayed on the stamps of the 1853 issue, were regarded with more favour, and these together with red, blue, and green 'Views of Sydney,' brown, and yellow 'laureated heads,' and red, brown, and blue stamps of Victoria with the Queen represented with sceptre and crown, were considered very attractive in a grand central device, with offshoots of crescents and stars."

Thus bedight the kite was the envy of all the boys in the town, and they encompassed its destruction by flying kites of their own with tails made of clipped glass. These latter were sailed in the neighbourhood of the philatelic kite, and dodged it about in the air until the tail of one became entangled with the string and cutting it, freed it, with all its valuable decorations, and it immediately soared away into space, from whence it never returned.

"Notes on the Stamps of Egypt," by G. Johnson, of the Birmingham Society, is appearing, and the two types of the first issue are described and illustrated.

Even's Weekly Stamp News is full of war-philately, and postmark notes. In the issue for May 5th there is an illustration and description of a strip of three railway stamps, which are the most valuable that exist. They are the first issue of the Barry Dock, and are inscribed, "Barry Dock and Railways." They were

issued in January, 1891, and only 500 were printed. There appears to be no doubt that all were used in the ordinary way with the exception of these three stamps, which were found at one of the stations in 1898, when a search was instituted by the Secretary of the Company. The strip is valued by its present owner at £150!

Other journals received:—*Smith's "Monthly Circular," The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser,* and *The Stamp Collector's Journal.*



Philately on the Continent.

THE REPRINTS OF SARDINIA.

BY DR. F. KALCKHOFF.

(CONTINUED)

From the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*

Fidora only mentions a circular letter from the Postmaster General in Turin, dated April 1854, which speaks of new stamps with a white oval centre, which were made current after the remainder of those printed on coloured paper had been used up. According to Moen's the issue dates from April 13th, 1854; still no stamps of this kind seem to have been used before May. The stamps were manufactured as follows:—the coloured frames were first printed by means of lithography, then the design of the stamp was impressed. The inscriptions are therefore on a coloured background, the head showing up well on the white centre. This style of manufacture did not, however, give satisfaction. The inscriptions can hardly be deciphered upon used stamps, moreover, their manufacture on account of the yearly increasing demand might have been very expensive. For the succeeding (fourth) issue there is also no official decree. Moen gives Jan. 1856 as the date of issue. Fidora, however, says that stamps of this issue were used in 1855 for postal purposes. Up to that time, only the values of 5, 20 and 40c had been issued. The demand for further values led, after some years, to the issue of 2 new values, viz. 10 and 80c. A royal decree of Nov 29th 1857, declared that after the 1st of Jan. 1858, postage stamps should consist of 5 values in different colours, that would resemble the former stamps in shape size and design. The fourth issue differs from the second and third issues in that only the head is embossed, while the frame, as in the first issue, was lithographed in colour with white inscriptions. To this issue was added on the 1st Jan. 1861, the value of 3 liras, and finally of the 1st Jan. 1863, the value of 15c. The fifth issue comprises the newspaper stamps of 1 and 2c: the sixth the stamps in grana coinage destined for Naples, which do not concern us here. The stamps of the seventh issue are like the fourth issue, perforated. These perforated stamps were really only trials put forward by Matriare, probably by desire of the Government. They were only manufactured from the

Spring to about Autumn 1862, and are much rarer than the imperforate ones. Only the values of 10, 20, 40 and 80c were issued perforated. According to my opinion, only those stamps are to be considered authentic which are perforated 11½ horizontally and 12 vertically, which points to the employment of a comb perforating machine, which perforates three sides of the stamp at one time, while the fourth side receives its perforation by the next stroke of the machine. The other perforations 11, 11½, 12½ and 13½ must all be of private origin and of much later date. The appearance of cancelled stamps denotes nothing, as numerous postmarks, were, and still are to be found in private hands, apart from the fact that used stamps could also be subsequently perforated. The 5c, 15c and 3 lire have certainly never been officially perforated; I do not think that during the time of their currency, stamps were perforated by private individuals; the machines were at that time too expensive and too little known.

With the close of the year 1862 the contract concluded with Matraire regarding the supply of stamps came to an end. The Clichés of the embossed stamps and the original steel die of the head remained in Matraire's possession, besides a large quantity of waste impressions and also stamps ready to be delivered. After the death of Matraire (1869 or '70) all these materials and effects came into the hands of a certain Usigli of Florence, who offered them for sale. Usigli had also a very large number of cancelling stamps, seals, official stamps, &c., as well as clichés of the stamps employed for cancelling the letter sheets of 1820, obtained probably in a crooked manner. The Matraire remainders were obliterated with these postmarks. It seems doubtful if these were originals—that is to say—the real stock left over. They were at any rate at first looked upon as reprints, and catalogued as such by Moens. Later on the stamps in question met with greater recognition, but the very conscientious Moens describes them as part of Matraire's legacy, and distinguishes them thereby from the originals. When you consider that Matraire had the printing materials, and that some of the stamps of his legacy differ very strongly from used originals, the supposition arises that at least part of this legacy must be looked upon as reprints made in the year 1860. The possibility that the Italian postmaster (for purposes of exchange, perhaps also for collectors), subsequently ordered Matraire to manufacture a new issue, part of which remained in the hands of Matraire, and so descended to Usigli, is not altogether excluded. It is certainly striking that certain shades of colour of all the issues from 1858 to 1862 can frequently be met with unused, but never used. Herein we have philatelic mysteries still to be cleared up. Usigli himself made no reprints of the stamps; he contented himself with postmarking and selling those left by Matraire. At the beginning of 1880, he sold the printing materials to Rabuffetti & Co., of Rome, who, in 1885 manufactured a reprint of the second issue embossed on coloured paper. The colours of the paper of this reprint betrayed him immediately; this reprint was of course also postmarked, but through ignorance of the proper year of issue, too early a date was affixed to the stamp. Reprints can occasionally be found dated March and April 1853,

while the originals were used at the earliest in the middle of May, and the same error also occurs with regard to the stamps of Matraire's legacy post-marked by Usigli and Rabuffetti. For example, Matraire's stamps of the 3rd issue bear the date of January 1854 although this issue, as has been shown, was not sold to the public till May or at the earliest, the end of April. The stamps and dies passed from Rabuffetti to his son-in-law and former partner Bonasi in Rome, who in turn, sold it in November 1888 to David Cohn in Berlin for 1200 marks. Cohn only received part of the cancelling stamps which he subsequently (1891 or '95) presented, through Mr. Lindenberg, to the National Postal Museum. Cohn has not yet parted with the plates used for printing the stamps. From 1889 to 1892, he manufactured reprints of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th issues, which in part were successful. Cohn also postmarked a small part of his reprints of all these issues. The reprints of letter sheets are generally very indistinct and do not show the date of the year, which Cohn was in the habit of taking out. He has not made any reprints since 1892.

REPRINTS OF THE SECOND ISSUE OF MAY, 1853.

The reprints, like the original are embossed on coloured paper. Cohn printed them by means of a small hand-stamp side by side on small sheets. The printing of these reprints is nearly always weaker than the originals, and they differ greatly as regards the texture and colour of the paper. Rabuffetti's reprints are gummed (smooth colourless gum). Cohn's reprints are not gummed, or only very rarely. Cohn also manufactured proofs of the different values in various colours; the differences of shade are shown by the following table:—

	Originals.	Stamps left by Matraire (Reprints ?)	Rabuffetti's Reprints.	Cohn's Reprints.
5c.	blue-green	deep yellow-green	emerald green	grey-green
20c.	bright blue	blue	greyish blue, dark blue	grey-blue, blue, bright blue
40c.	pale rose	rose	lilac-rose	dark rose, pale rose

REPRINTS OF THE THIRD ISSUE OF MAY, 1854.

As in the manufacture of the originals, Cohn had the coloured frames of the background lithographed, and then printed the design of the stamps separately. The coloured borders were printed in sheets of 100, and as there was only one printing there is no deviation in the shade. The sheets are arranged in 10 rows of 10. Cohn cut these into strips of 20 (two horizontal rows of 10) as he could not operate on larger sheets with his small embossing apparatus. The reprints are printed on rough, ragged paper made from wood fibre, while the paper of the originals is firm, smooth, and free from wood fibre. All the reprints are ungummed. The greater part of Matraire's stamps of this issue must be regarded as genuine remainders, while others have the appearance of a later printing. The following

table, as far as it goes, shows the differences of shade.

	Original.	Stamps left by Matraire.	Cohn's Reprints.
5c.	light green, dark olive green, blue-green	light green, dark olive green	dark green
20c.	Prussian blue, dark blue	dark blue	Prussian blue
40c.	brown-red	brick-red reddish-violet	red-brown

(To be continued.)



Philately in America.

THE CANADIAN PROVISIONALS OF 1899.

(From the *Montreal Philatelist*).

Mr. W. Sterling Purvis in the *Philatelic Advocate* for March urges the collection of "the split-provisionals used by some postmasters when the 2 cent letter rate came into force" Jan. 1st., 1899. These fractional stamps are also listed in the new edition of Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, so that it is time that their true character should be shown. No one terms them, as Mr. Purvis implies, "fakes" or the "result of collectors' genius," but for all that it is a simple matter to show that they were absolutely unnecessary, were never sold to the public as stamps and cannot properly be called stamps at all. If their collection is advocated and a high price put upon used specimens, then look out for "fakes" and the results of the faker's genius, for we shall soon be flooded with such simply contrived trash.

It has been established, so far as we know, that only at one post office in the Dominion—Port Hood, N.S., during the temporary scarcity of 1 and 2c stamps, the postmaster, in direct contravention of the postal regulations, affixed to mail matter and cancelled a few mutilated postage stamps which he had surcharged 1c. and 2c. with a hand stamp.

This postmaster must be a relic of the anti-confederation regime, when such mutilations were allowed, as even an entire absence of the required values would not warrant, under present regulations, this antiquated process. In such cases the postmaster should forward the money to the office on which his mail is forwarded with a request to affix the necessary stamps; he can hand stamp or write the amount paid on each letter if desired, but that is not necessary. As these fractional provisionals of the Port Hood P. O., were never issued to the public, but were affixed by the postmaster and the amount paid stamped on them, they are no more deserving of collection as postage

stamps than the hand stamp or pen mark on an envelope would be if no stamp or portion of a stamp had been affixed. If it is asked "Why cut up and affix the stamps then?" the answer is the postmaster knew no better and wanted to make his cash account correspond with the total of stamps sold and on hand. He tried to simplify his book-keeping—nothing more—but went about it in an antiquated and unlawful way.

The *Montreal Philatelist* draws rather a fine distinction between Commemoration stamps and speculative stamps. The former are regarded by our Canadian contemporary as the "truest friends of Philately," while on another page of the same journal there is a column mentioning certain speculative stamps as unworthy the attention of collectors. This list includes the "projected" issue for Natal, the proceeds to go to the sufferers through the war. Of course this issue never was "projected" at all except by an egregious London dealer. But if it were, we should consider it quite as collectable as the Labourdonnais label of Mauritius which is extolled to the skies. The one brings in money for charitable purposes, the other to replendish the State exchequer. Neither of these taxes should fall exclusively on philatelists, and both are equally indefensible.

"RELIEF FUND" ISSUES.

At the present time there are many suggestions from various quarters, that special issues should be made for the relief of Soldiers' Widows and Orphans. Even for a good cause we cannot see that the prostitution of the postal service should be urged as a means of raising funds. The editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* neatly suggests to somebody who proposes a "famine relief" issue, that a donation of unused stamps of the normal design will no doubt be welcomed by the Treasurer of the Fund. There is unfortunately confirmation of the intention of the Victorian Government to issue special war stamps. The Wellington (New Zealand) *Evening Post* says that the Postmaster General of that Colony has accepted designs for penny and twopenny stamps, of which 40,000 of the former, and 20,000 of the latter are to be issued. The penny stamp bears the Victoria Cross, and across it the words "South Africa—for valour—1900." On the two-penny is depicted a picket and scouts, scanning the horizon, and in the distance a faint outline of hills which the British have to scale.

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We have still a few of these left, and can send a copy to any reader who wishes to bind up the volume, for 3½d. post free.

KIRKPATRICK AND PEMBERTON,
202, High Holborn, London, W.C



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 114. Vol. X.

JUNE 15, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 6.—MR. ROBERT EHRENBACH.

Though Mr. Ehrenbach is only 42 years of age, he is one of our oldest collectors. For the past 23 years he has collected and studied stamps with such zeal as to earn for himself a high position in the ranks of our foremost philatelists.

Born at Bradford in 1858, he was only a schoolboy when he first took an interest in stamps, and he has kept it up ever since, though it was not till 1877 that he may be said to have collected with the seriousness which has characterized his connection with the hobby ever since.

He was at that time a general collector, but a visit to Australia in 1886 gave him a liking for Australian stamps, and for some years he practically confined his attention to those stamps. In five years he had a fine special collection of them, and wishing to take up some other groups of countries so that he might have the pleasure of almost beginning again, he sold his Australians, some of the finest things being disposed of privately and the rest by auction.

The new love was old German States and unused Europeans generally. Of these Mr. Ehrenbach rapidly amassed a large and valuable collection, particular attention being paid to the

German States. He was always very fond of strips and blocks, and his Germans included such things as blocks of twelve of the 1/30 blue and of nine of the agr. green of the 1st issue of Oldenburg, and a block of sixteen of the 1kr. black of Bavaria, all unused, whilst among the used was a reconstructed sheet of the rare 3pf. red Saxony.

This collection, in its turn, was sold, the price being £6000. Since then Mr. Ehrenbach has specialized Austria, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Russia, and several South American States, of which the most notable is his collection of Buenos Ayres which is quite unequalled.

Mr. Ehrenbach early joined the Philatelic Society, London, and was elected to the Council in 1894, which position he has held ever since.

He has not only collected but studied his stamps, and the results of his labours have been given to the world in the papers which he has read from time to time before the Philatelic Society, the principal ones being "On the Adhesive Stamps of Brunswick;" "Notes on the Danish 2 Skilling Stamp of 1851;"

"Notes on the Varieties of 1866-72, issues of Uruguay;" and "Lithographic Errors of Oldenburg," the last of which was given in collaboration with Mr. M. P. Castle.

These remarks will give some idea of the wide range of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach's researches.



South Australian Varieties Simplified.

(Continued.)

BY M. Z. KUTTNER.

THE TENPENCE STAMPS.

The *rouletted* variety, always found in pale yellow shades, is in my opinion by far the rarest of the normal varieties of the 10d. stamp. I do not know of any unused specimens, while *really good* used copies are of extreme rarity, though medium and off-centred specimens may of course be met with. This stamp exists with inverted surcharge—in my opinion the rarest subvariety of this value. I do not think any unused specimens are known, and I have seen only 3 or 4 used copies, including the two I possess. In an article I wrote some years since, I gave my reason for believing that not more than five sheets of the crown and SA., and one of this variety, were ever issued, an opinion which I still hold.

The stamps *perf. 11½* and *11½ x 12½* in my opinion rank next to the rouletted ones in rarity, though I have seen some half-dozen unused specimens. Used in good condition, they are very hard to obtain. They are usually found in medium shades of yellow.

Far commoner are those *perf. 10*, *11½*, *12½* *compound*, of which unused copies in good condition can generally be obtained at about catalogue price or a trifle lower. Used, they are little rarer than the rouletted stamps with blue surcharge, though apt to occur off centre.

The small 2d. Stamp.

This stamp is perhaps the most important of all issued in South Australia, as it is found with almost every variety of watermark and perforation employed in that colony.

I will first deal with the varieties having the star watermark (first type).

Rouletted, it is found in shades of orange and orange-red; is fairly plentiful unused, common used, and is known printed on both sides (this latter variety being surcharged for Departmental use).

Perforated 11½ x roulette, it is of extreme rarity, no unused specimen and only about a dozen used ones being known. The majority of these bear the postmark of ROBE.

With this watermark the stamp is also chronicled *perf. 11½* and rouletted, *perf. 11½*, and *perf. 11½ x 12½*. So far as I can make out, one specimen showing both the *11½* *perf.* and the roulette (surcharged C.D.) was in Mr. Castle's collection, while the other varieties have been listed as being possible and probable rather than certainly known to exist. At any rate I have seen none of the three.

Next in order come the varieties printed on paper watermarked with SA below a crown, the letters being wide apart. Though the paper varies from thin to fairly thick the watermark is always very distinct.

Rouletted, it is found in shades of orange-red and orange-yellow, and is about equal in rarity to the variety with star wmk. unused, but is about twice or three times as plentiful used.

It is known imperforate (though the very great majority of these specimens are either fakes or colour trials), and I have a pair in my collection imperforate between.

Perf. 11½ x Roulette, it is a very rare stamp indeed. I have heard of only about six or seven specimens, all used and all but two surcharged P. (Police). The exceptions, which I believe to be unique, are both in my collection, and are respectively surcharged C. Sgn. in black, and unsurcharged. The former of these is now, I fancy, chronicled for the first time, though I have had it for nearly eighteen months.

Perf. 11½, 11½ x 12½, it is also extremely rare. I do not know of any unused specimens, and the few used copies I have seen and possess are surcharged, either for departmental or official use (S.T., P., O.S.) or else with "specimen," in which latter state they are probably reprints.

Perf. 10 x Roulette, it is a very rare stamp unused (I can remember only some four or five specimens), and far scarcer used and in good condition than its present catalogue price (4s.) suggests. Care should be taken to guard against specimens with forged roulettes made from the next variety which is

Perforated 10. This stamp is extremely common, though possibly almost worth its catalogue price (5s.) unused. Used it is catalogued 9d.; but I doubt whether it is worth much more than that sum per dozen. It is found in a very great number of shades, ranging from almost yellow to deep orange red. Specimens are also known printed on both sides (one side surcharged P.), and are not of excessive rarity.

Perf. 10, 11½, 12½, it is extremely rare unused, and not at all common used and without departmental surcharge. Very many shades exist and most of the varieties of perforation are compounds of 10 and *11½*, the *12½* machine being apparently but seldom employed in this connection.

Watermarked V and Crown perf. 10, it is not very rare unused (about equal in rarity to the rouletted varieties), and plentiful used, though good specimens are not very dear at the catalogue price of 9d.

Watermarked Crown and S A close, the paper varying from one resembling that

used for the wide SA watermark to a whiter, thicker and denser kind, it is in one variety (perf. 10) the commonest of all South Australian stamps. Of the many shades in which this later stamp is found, yellow, orange, orange-red, blood-red and dark brown, I must confess that I do not believe in either the first or last mentioned. The former I consider to be in most cases due to sunlight and the latter to oxydation or chemical influence. The blood-red shade is the rarest of the legitimate ones, especially unused.

Perforated 11½, 11½ × 12½, it is very rare. Some few years since a block of 11 unused specimens perf. 11½, turned up and are now divided. No others are known in that condition. Four or five used specimens of both perforations have also come under my observation, one of which (in my collection and with O.S.) is apparently without watermark—a corner stamp. The blood-red shade has not yet been found with this perforation.

Perforated 10, 11½, 12½ compound, it is very rare unused, only two or three specimens being known to me. Used, also, it is not always so easy to find as one would imagine from its catalogue price (5s.) On the one hand I have looked through about a quarter of a million specimens practically without results, while a little lot of less than two hundred has yielded about a dozen. In this case also the blood-red variety is far rarer than the shades of orange. In 1893 this stamp appeared with the current set *perforated 15* (in shades of orange), in 1895 in similar shades but *perforated 13*, afterwards I fancy from a new plate, the later printings from the old plates having very greatly deteriorated. Last year it came out with the same perforation (13) but in shades of violet. All these stamps are common, used or unused.

The Small 1d. Stamp.

This value appeared with both kinds of Crown and SA watermark and with all the chief varieties of perforation (excluding roulette) found on the 2d. value. To commence with the stamps having the

Crown and SA. wide.—The varieties in order of rarity are 11½ × 12½, 11½, 11½ × 10 and 10. These are all rare unused, ever the commonest (those perf. 10) being anything but easy to find and apparently getting scarcer every day. The other kinds are very hard to obtain in mint state. Used, the only varieties at all plentiful are those perf. 10 and 11½ respectively, and even they are fairly uncommon in good condition, as the shades of *blue-green* in which they were originally printed have a nasty way of turning to *green-blue*. It is strange how much rarer the

stamps of this value are than the corresponding varieties of the 2d.

With the wmk. *Crown and SA (close)* the varieties of perforation known are 11½ × 12½, 10 × 12½, 11½ × 10 and 10—all in shades of *blue-green* and rare in about the order given. If anything the first three are more difficult to obtain than the corresponding varieties with the wide SA watermark especially unused.

In shades of dark yellow green, the varieties of perforation according to their rarity are 10 × 12½, 12½ × 10, 11½ × 10 and 10. They are all somewhat more difficult to obtain than the corresponding perforations in *blue-green*.

It will be noticed that I have set forth the various compounds of the small 1d. and 2d. at length as so few variations are known. But even of these all need not be taken. A specimen showing the work of each machine, singly or in conjunction with one or both of the others, is quite sufficient.

Like the small 2d., this stamp appeared in 1893 *perforated 15* and in 1895 *perforated 13*. Later printings were made from a new plate, the one in use having become extremely worn. Last year the colour was changed to a rather pretty shade of rose (or rosine as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons's colour specialist calls it).

The 8-Pence Stamp.

This stamp is of special interest, as it is found only on the paper water-marked with the broad pointed star. It was formed by printing the 9d. stamp in shades of (1) burnt sienna (2) yellow brown, and (3) grey-brown, and surcharging it across the value with 8 PENCE in black. There is only one type of surcharge. The varieties of perforation known are 11½, 11½ × 12½ compound. The yellow-brown is slightly the rarest and the grey-brown the commonest unused, while used there is little difference. Some specimens, usually through faulty perforation, show traces of surcharge at top and bottom so that it is possible that an unsurcharged specimen may turn up.

6d. Ultramarine.

This stamp of the early type appeared in December 1884. It is known perforated 10 × 11½, 10 × 12½ and with the triple compound, unused specimens have also appeared with an additional perforation of 11½. The paper varies from thin to thick card and the stamp is not very rare unused, and very common used.

The Half-Penny Values.

At the beginning of 1882 the current penny stamp was surcharged HALF PENNY in two lines, the original value being barred out. The varieties of surcharge are of very little importance.

About fifteen months later appeared the small $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp (Gibbon's type 14) in chocolate brown perforated 10. This stamp, like all the others of the same type, is watermarked Crown and close S A sideways, so that two stamps are needed to show the whole watermark. It is fairly common both used and unused. In 1891 the colour was changed, first to Venetian red and then to yellow brown, the perforation remaining the same. These stamps are slightly rarer than the chocolate brown variety, but are still very common.

A few sheets of the Venetian red stamps were however perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, simple and compound, with which perforation they are very difficult to obtain, especially unused. The catalogue price of 3d. for used specimens, is in my opinion, far too low, as I doubt whether two or three hundred could be found in all London.

At the end of 1891, the stamp appeared in yellow-brown, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ on one side and 10 on the others (*i.e.* the sheets were perforated by the 10 comb machine set for stamps of ordinary size and each pair was separated by the single line $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine, so that pairs imperforate vertically can well occur. The stamp is common used or unused.

In 1893 and 1895 the perforations were changed to 15 and 13 respectively, both of which varieties are very plentiful. A variation of the former is perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ on one side, 15 on the others. Of this stamp I know nothing and doubt whether I have seen it. The stamps perf. 13 are in shades of brown (pale and dark). Last year this type was superseded by a new design printed in green, which is now current in several shades.

The Small 3d. Stamp—Gibbons' Type 15.

This stamp appeared, water-marked with Crown and close S A and perforated 10, in sage green, olive green and deep green, all of practically the same degree of rarity—or the reverse. In 1895 it came out in olive green perforated 13.

The Small 4d. Stamp—Gibbons' Type 16.

In 1890 this stamp appeared, on close S A paper and perforated 10, in varying shades of violet, subsequent printings being in aniline ink. These are fairly common; but the issue of 1893 in grey-lilac perforated 15 is of a fair degree of rarity *unused*. In 1895 the stamp reverted to bright violet and came out with the perforation 13.

The Small 6d. Stamp—Gibbons' Type 17.

This appeared in 1887, on close S A paper perforated 10, the earlier printings being in pale

or sky-blue while the latter ones were in deep or bright blue. In the latter shades it duly came out with the rest of the sets perforated 15 and 13 respectively, with the former perforation it is nearly as rare *unused* as the 4d. of the same issue. Used, all varieties are common.

The Long High Value Stamps, Gibbons' Type 18.

These stamps, most frequently seen in "specimen" sets, appeared first in 1887. This set was on close S A paper perforated 10 and comprised the following values: 2s. 6d. lilac; 5s. rose; 10s. green; 15s. yellow-brown; £1 blue; £2 red-brown; 50s. dark venetian red; £3 sage-green; £4 lemon; £5 grey; £10 bronze; £15 silver; and £20 mauve. Unused they are naturally worth at least "face," while the values above 10s., are of course difficult to obtain *genuinely* postally used.

Later on, certain values appeared perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ compound, still with the same water-mark but generally differently disposed. The shades too differ somewhat. Gibbons' catalogue gives the following values; 2s. 6d.; 5s.; 10s., green, (this I have just had in almost an olive shade); £1; £5 grey and £5 olive brown. The £5 grey should be fairly rare in any condition (used, unused, "specimen," or fiscally cancelled) as it was soon superseded by the printing in olive brown. As to the other values, I believe that they are all to be found with this perforation; though I would here warn collectors against the "specimen" sets on *thin* "wide S A" paper, which are merely reprints. The 2s. 6d., 5s. and £1 have lately appeared perforated with the large holes previously referred to (*vide* 1s. and 2s. second star).

The 2½d. Stamp.

The first appearance of a stamp of this value was at the beginning of 1891, when the small 4d. previously referred to was printed in green on close S A paper (like all the succeeding stamps) and surcharged 2½d. in brown, the original value being barred out. Normally the perforation is 10, with which the stamp is found in slight shades of blue-green and yellow-green. Some sheets however, had the three vertical lines on the right and the two lowest horizontal lines perforated with $11\frac{1}{2}$. This gives rise to eight compounds of 10 *with* $11\frac{1}{2}$ while the two right-hand stamps of the bottom row on each sheet thus perforated gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$ *all round* and are correspondingly scarcer than the others. As regards the surcharge, the variations in the size and shape of the stops are slight, though two stamps on each sheet have the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ much closer to the large 2 than the others. Another variety of perforation is 10 compound with $12\frac{1}{2}$, a few sheets having four vertical lines of perforation made by the $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine.

These are rather rarer than the 10, 11½ compounds. The *Handbook* says that the compound 11½, 12½ does not exist, but some two or three years since I discovered this variety among Mr. Hadlow's stock. I fancy, however, that it was a freak of the 11½ machine, and not actually caused by the use of the 11½ and the 12½ machines.

In 1893 this stamp appeared perforated 15, some specimens being printed from a curiously worn plate. Possibly this may account for the introduction in the following year of an entirely new design (*Gibbon's Type 21*) which appeared in blue-lilac with the same perforation. This stamp seems rather cheap at the catalogue price of 2s. unused, 3d. used. In 1895 it came out with the current 13 perforation, while last year it was changed to deep blue.

The 5d. Stamp.

The stamp of this value also, on its first appearance in 1891, was made in a similar way to the 2½d., viz. by printing the small 6d. in reddish brown and surcharging it 5d. in carmine, the original value being barred out. It is found only with the 10 perforation, has no variety of type of surcharge worth mentioning, and is common used and unused. In 1894, a new design (*Gibbon's type 22*), appeared perforated 15. This stamp, printed in a brownish purple fugitive ink, suggestive of a photograph, is far rarer than the catalogue prices of 4s. and 1s. would indicate. In 1895 the perforation was changed to 13.

• • • • •

My task is now done. Ill-health and worry may perhaps have rendered some of my descriptions less clear than they might have been, or may even be responsible for errors of omission or commission. I need hardly say that I shall be glad to have any such mistakes pointed out, and shall at all times be ready to answer any queries relating to the study of one of the most interesting, even though somewhat intricate, sets of stamps of any of our colonies.

(Conclusion.)



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We have still a few of these left, and can send a copy to any reader who wishes to bind up the volume, for 3½d. post free.

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202 High Holborn, London W.C.



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Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

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The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—
 "Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica, Santiago, Chili."
 "Stamps," May 1900.

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee for the year 1900-1901 was held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday, May 30.

Present Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), Dr. E. F. Marx, Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, H. Thompson, C. T. Reed, W. L. King, P. L. Pemberton, E. W. Wetherell, and the Hon. Sec.

The report and balance sheet read by the Hon. Sec showing 111 members on the roll and a balance of £1 10/- in hand on January 1st, 1900. was received and adopted subject to audit, Dr. E. F. Marx and Mr. F. Marx being appointed auditors. The Hon. Sec. read letters from Messrs. Vernon Roberts, W. Dorning Beckton, J. E. Joselin, and B. W. Warhurst, regretting their inability to attend the meeting, and making various suggestions for the good of the Society. Dr. Marx reported on the working of the exchange packets. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the President, and the various officers of the Society for their services during the year, and they were unanimously re-elected, with the addition of Messrs. P. L. Pemberton, and W. S. King, as members of the Committee.

The suggestion made by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, that a competitive Exhibition be held amongst the members during next season, was unanimously approved of, the Committee to meet in the autumn to make arrangements. On the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. Wetherell gave a display of a portion of his large general collection, which was much appreciated by those present. The balance sheet and Exchange Supt's. Report will be published next month.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

June 9, 1900.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting (being the 105th), was held at 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on the 9th of April, at 8 p.m. Present: Mr. Adam Smail, *Hon. Pres.* in the chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Miller and Fish.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved of.

Mr. Malcolm Tomlinson (Musselburgh), and Senor Juan Esterellas Carbonnell (Palma de Mallorca), were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Smail reported that over 1,200 copies of his song, "The British Soldier in War and Peace," had been sold, and the proceeds handed over to the *Scotsman* "Shilling Fund."

Mr. Pelham Burn showed a Boer "commando" stamp, dated "Spytfontein, 11th Nov." Mr. Smail showed a post card and an envelope forwarded from Ladysmith during the siege; also an envelope from the U.S.A. with a design of an octopus stretching out its tentacles over the States, and in print the words "Mormon Menace." A strip of 11 of the Roman States 80c pink, unsevered, and a number of letter-sheets dating from 1757 were also shown. Mr. Miller showed a letter cover from Robert Louis Stevenson; and O.F.S. post-card; and some anomalies in British, and Western Australian stamps.

The Secretary was instructed to arrange with Mr. Falconer for the sale of stamps sent in for the War Relief Fund.

14th May, 1900. The 106th meeting was held at 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8, p.m.

Present: Mr. Adam Smail, *Hon. Pres* in the chair, Dr. Ballantyne and Messrs. Baxter, Bonnar, Richardson and Fish.

The Secretary was instructed to purchase vol. 2 of the *London Philatelist* from the Manchester Phil. Society, and to write to the Secretary of the London Philatelic Society for copies of their magazine subsequent to end of vol. 7.

Mr. Smail showed an interesting collection of U.S.A. locals; and Dr. Ballantyne showed an envelope recovered from the "Mexican," and another from Bloemfontein with surcharge of "V.R.I." on the Orange Free State stamp.

£11 7s. 3d. had been received as the proceeds of the War Relief Fund Sale; and the Secretary was instructed to pay that amount to the *Scotsman* "Shilling Fund."

WILLIAM FISH, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

18, Montpelier Terrace, Edinburgh.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

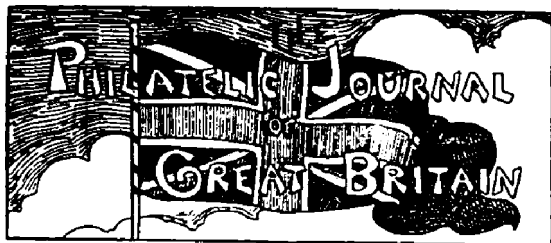
The Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of the above Society was held at Sisson's Office, 74, High Street, on Wednesday evening, May 2.

The President, Mr. Hunt was in the chair. The evening was devoted to a display of the stamps of Asia. Several large and interesting collections were exhibited.

The Sixteenth Ordinary Meeting was held on Wednesday, May 16.

The President, Mr. Hunt, occupied the chair. Mr. J. Lee Pike read a long and interesting paper entitled "A Day at the International Philatelic Exhibition." He commenced by relating his experiences in Manchester; with a graphic report of the Exhibition's opening ceremony and continued by describing the various exhibits, how they were arranged, and the rarities they contained; among much other information the Essayist gave, he specially mentioned a number of "Changelings" (stamps faked by chemical action), which were on view. He described how these were made, and illustrated his remarks by specimens on which he had himself operated, Mr. Pike afterwards presented the "changelings" to the Society.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pike concluded the meeting, which afterwards adjourned till October, when the new season will commence.



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On Colour Charts.

One of the several subjects which have been agitating philatelists, or at least, philatelic scribes, during the past year is the question of colour nomenclature as applied to stamps.

Various writers have put forward suggestions for solving the difficulty, one advocating an instrument called a tintometer, while several colour charts have been issued during the past decade; the latest and best being that compiled by Mr. B. W. Warhurst and published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons last year. But this unfortunately does not supply the want. Mr. M. W. Jones, in a paper read before the Manchester Society last autumn on this subject, came to the conclusion that a perfectly accurate colour chart *could* be produced, but it would be too bulky and expensive for practical use. At the conclusion of his interesting paper, Mr. Jones

suggested a plan which at first sight seems commendable.

The suggestion he made was, for a committee of colour experts to draw up a standard list of colours, giving the light, medium, and dark shades of each, and to select typical stamps of each shade, and to publish the list, giving the catalogue number of each. With this list a collector could, after collecting the requisite stamps, make his own colour chart with which he could classify all his stamps. In the last number of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, Mr. Bishop puts forward this same idea as something entirely new, and invites opinion upon it.

Doubtless such a colour chart, once got together, would answer as well as any. But the difficulties in the way of forming it seem great. It would scarcely do for each collector to choose his own specimens, even when he knows the numbers in Gibbon's catalogue, for even the fastest colours are at times subject to accidents which render them different from the normal, and the inclusion of such stamps would be fatal. It would be very difficult to find stamps of every shade of colour which are always constant and undeviating. Then again there are some colours which are peculiar to certain stamps and those by no means easy to get. This would make the collection of a colour chart an effort scarcely secondary to the formation of the main collection. Some of the true shades of orange and yellow particularly would be a costly series to acquire. What a run there would be on the "solferino" Greece 40 lepta of 1875, which is a stamp that has no counterpart in shade in the whole gamut of philatelic colours. This stamp is exceedingly scarce in its pristine freshness of colour even used, whilst unused it is an extreme rarity. The ½d. Malta, *golden yellow*, sometimes known as the "canary" yellow, is another unique stamp and must be in mint condition with full gum, as used copies are nearly always quite different in shade; this is a stamp that would cost at least 10/6, and if many colour charts were made to include it, it would soon be almost unattainable. The *lemon-yellow* 4d. Tasmania is not an easy stamp to get in good colour, and is impossible to match, while some of the shades of Tuscany and Sicily are quite unique in the stamp album. All these stamps would be necessary to typify colours in the chart.

Then there are many shades which, in the case of every stamp in which they occur, *must* under certain atmospheric conditions change in quite an alarming degree. Stamps thus altered in appearance are very common, and many inexperienced collectors might put a greenish looking stamp in the space set apart for a *lilac* without knowing any better.

Now this question of colour names is a very interesting one and a reliable guide of some kind would be of great service to the cataloguer and the compiler of new issue columns. But we doubt whether the general collector cares very much what name may be given to a y shade so long as he is quite sure that he has got it. Even comparison with a *perfect* colour chart, if such a thing be possible, would not quite convince him that he has or has not a rare shade, unless he has the other shades to compare with in the stamps themselves. Experience is the only true guide to the colours of stamps; names will never help the classification very much.

If the time ever does come when all colours will be named accurately and scientifically, philately will doubtless lose such picturesque terms as "solferino," "mustard," "canary," and "mulberry," which may not be scientific nor even correct, but are indelibly associated with certain stamps. Three of these four names have already disappeared from our standard catalogues, and we feel their loss with a sentimental regret, for they are associated with our early collecting days. We could have put up with their possible inaccuracy on account of their undoubted expressiveness. A colour chart would no doubt rob us of many more cherished illusions, and we are really not in any hurry to have all our oldest beliefs upset by the stern and unromantic hand of science.

Result of the Second Bi-sected Stamp Competition.

The only Competitor who sent in the correct solution was:—

MR. CHARLES BENAERT,
425, FULHAM ROAD,
S. KENSINGTON, LONDON.

to whom we have forwarded a Cheque for £5.

The names of the Countries from which the Stamps had been cut were:—

TRANSVAAL, BARBADOS, AUSTRIAN, ITALY, MONTSERRAT, DENMARK, DOMINICA, MAURITIUS, TRINIDAD (unpaid) and CAPE, in the order named.

Recollections of 20 Years' Stamp Dealing.

By THEODOR BUHL.

(Continued from page 81.)

One of the shops not entirely devoted to stamps, but yet one of the principal *rendezvous* of philatelists, was Miss Fernley's in Seething Lane. If ever anyone dealing in stamps had a chance of making a fortune it was Miss Fernley, notwithstanding that a large part of her business was to sell "on commission." At this time I do not remember *all* the names of those who frequented the little shop, but they include many of the leading celebrities, such as Messrs. Tapling, Burnett, Castle, Garth, Bacon, Pearson-Hill, Kleinwort, Gibb, Biggs, and, amongst the dealers, Mr. S. P. Mats, which name my readers will recognize as a clever *nom de plume*. Miss Fernley still keeps a shop in Lower Thames Street and sells a few stamps and publications, but the Fates have not been kind to her, especially since her old shop was pulled down for improvements and the opening of so many dealers' shops and offices in the city.

Another shop from which many fine old Austrians emanated was Goodwin's in London Wall. Mr. Goodwin, who has long since either removed or given up business, dealt in all kinds of old curiosities, to which stamps were but a secondary consideration, and, as he was not exactly a philatelist, there were plenty of bargains to be picked up from his old store which seemed to have been hoarded up for years.

Writing of shops reminds me of one of my earliest visits to Lincoln's, in High Holborn, when I made what I then thought a most important discovery. In looking at some of the 1851 (first) issue of Baden, I noticed the date on the sides, and showed Mr. Lincoln, with pride, that I had discovered that the catalogues were wrong. Neither of us noticed that the date on the stamps was that of the *Decree* authorizing their issue and not the date of issue.

I will not weary my readers with too much detail, but will go back to 1879 and tell them how I succeeded in getting stamps from abroad, which was not such an easy matter as it is now-a-days. The postage to such places as Barbados, Chili, Peru, and most of our Colonies, was 1s. per half ounce, and there were very

few collectors outside Europe. After my illness, I decided to commence dealing in stamps in a serious manner. It was serious, though the turnover would now be considered ridiculously small; but the difficulty was not so much to sell the stamps as to get them! And there were jealousies!

The few dealers who had addresses of Continental dealers or collectors were considered extra fortunate, and the small dealer who had a correspondent in Australia, became at once of some importance. However both difficulties were overcome in due course. At the time of the Leadenhall Market days there was a young dealer named Power, the son of a wine merchant, I believe, who lived in the north of London. He had to leave, to take up his residence in Madeira, and sold me his "addresses" and his copies of the Continental stamp journals, and made over his goodwill, such as it was, to me for the large sum of *Ten Shillings*. That was all right but I wanted used Colonials and I had no Colonial correspondents, so I hit upon an idea. I issued a circular offering to buy for cash or take in exchange for goods of any kind, any number of used stamps, and quoted prices for the leading varieties. But where was I to send the circulars? My first investment was the "Clergy List," and copies were sent to every Colonial clergyman, with a request to pass them on to anyone interested. For foreign countries I sent copies to all the consuls, with the same request, and I must say that in both cases the plan answered splendidly. The principal articles required were bibles, but I sent out any-thing, in one instance a consignment of bedsteads to Venezuela. Of course many preferred cash, but it was all the same, as every consignment showed a good profit. Some of my transactions in this way were very large and will be referred to presently. It was nothing unusual to receive twenty or thirty letters by a West Indian mail, full of shilling St. Vincents, old Trinidad, St. Lucia, Barbados, in fact everything that was current and most things that were then obsolete.

The business started in the Wynne Road, Brixton, and was afterwards removed to Lambert Road, Brixton Rise. By that time I was issuing a wholesale and a retail list, and commenced dealing more largely with prominent collectors. My first visitors among the collectors were Mr. Robert Ehrenbach (who no doubt often thinks of his then "general" collection) and Mr. Lowenthal Rheinberg, afterwards well known as a collector of Australians. Mr. J. N. Marsden, then of Manchester, and who is now a prominent collector in Portugal, was also an early visitor, and I daresay he still has the envelope with six of the penny in red on sixpenny Trinidad, which arrived the day he was there and for which

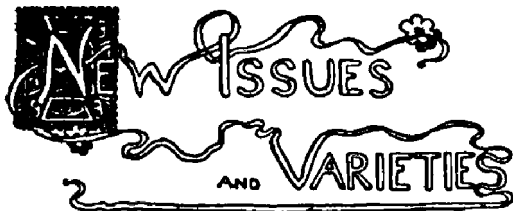
he paid me 36s. Cyprus 30 paras on one piastre at £2 each also sounds a bit stiff now, but we never knew how rare these novelties were going to be. There were no speculative issues then.

As to the dealers, they were fewer in those early days than they are now, and the majority of those who are well known at the present time had not been heard of in the early days of my dealing. Somehow "Theodor Buhl & Co.," Brixton Rise, had made a reputation outside the little back room, and the correspondence grew to about 80 letters a day. Among the dealers who called upon me, I remember Mr. M. Giwelb. He had then arrived from Berlin, where he had been in the employ of my old friend David Cohn, and I am sure he will forgive me reminding him of the fact that he knew very little of London then, certainly less than he knows now. He came to Brixton on a tram and I walked back to the tramway terminus with him, our transactions having consisted of a purchase by me of five shillings worth of old Swedish stamps; quite a deal in those days. After that I saw a good deal of Mr. Giwelb at his room in Langham Street, where once or twice a week I called to settle accounts and provide him with more stamps. The subsequent taking a shop in Leicester Square (No. 37 I believe was the first one) was entirely a speculation on Giwelb's part, and although it was a success from the start, I believe his real prosperity started with the purchase of the "Botteley" collection. Mr. Botteley was at that time one of the best known collectors, and like so many good philatelists, he hailed from Birmingham. He was a great traveller in those days, for a philatelist, and made many Continental journeys with Mr. Thomas Ridpath of Liverpool, the well known dealer. Ridpath was then a very prominent dealer and Botteley was a prominent collector, and the Midlands at that time, held their own against London, in proportion, more than at present. Notwithstanding all his experiences as a traveller there was one little matter that worried Mr. Botteley; he would not travel at night, and poor Ridpath spent many a wasted night over this. Ridpath at that time was almost, if not the only English dealer who travelled. He was known to every one who took any keen interest in stamps on the Continent; he was the first to travel through Russia, and I well remember him telling me, in after years in Paris, what a happy hunting ground the philatelically unexplored Russian cities had been to him. Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg, in fact France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Holland, Austria, all knew Ridpath philatelically. More or less the successor of Young and Stockall of Liverpool, his reputation was enhanced in later years by

the great British Guiana find, out of which he did not make half as many hundreds as he should have done. If I am not mistaken, this great "find" which consisted of hundreds of the early issues also included the celebrated "unique" stamp; the "one cent" red, of 1856.

M. la Renotiere objects to the word "unique" as applied to a stamp, but in this case I think all must admit that it can be fairly used as regards this stamp which has, since its original discovery, been quietly reposing in his collection. Amongst his peculiarities, Ridpath was always a great authority on *postcards*, as he is to this day, and what others neglect in this way he manages to turn to profitable account. The last time I had the pleasure of meeting him, about three years ago in Liverpool, he was still the same clear-headed, enterprising dealer of the old-fashioned school, relying on his old-style methods and yet able to talk with more knowledge on almost any philatelic subject than most of the "great" dealers of modern times. If I have dwelt too long on Mr. Ridpath's merits I must apologize, but to an old dealer, these items of "ancient history" bring back so many memories of the past that one is tempted to ramble on without regard to time or space.

(To be continued.)



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The sheets of 1d. stamps are now appearing with the same design in the space between the panes as on the sheets of the new ½d. green, mentioned last month. The latter stamp is now issued surcharged "ARMY OFFICIAL"

Official adhesive. 1d. green, "Army Official"

British Central Africa. *Der Philatelist* announces the issue of the 1d. card, inscribed "EXTERNAL" instead of "INTERNAL."

Post Card. 1d. carmine on buff, "EXTERNAL."

Cape of Good Hope. *Mafeking.* Further values of the Mafeking siege stamps have now arrived. Two of these are similar to the one chronicled last month on Cape stamps, another is on the 3d. "unappropriated die" type of B. Bechuanaland, which has been described to us by Mr. F. R. Ginn, who possesses a used copy, and finally, the 1s. on the 4d. British Bechuanaland of 1891.

Adhesives. 1d. on ½d. green (Cape, 1898)
3d. on 1d. carmine (Cape, 1893)
3d. on 6d. lilac (Br. Bech., 1891)
1s. on 4d. brown on green (Br. Bech., 1891)

Ceylon. The 2 cents. brown is now surcharged "On Service."

Official adhesive. 2c. brown, black overprint

Hong Kong. The 3 cents. reply post cards have been surcharged for use as single 4 cents. cards. The surcharge has been made diagonally with a hand stamp, which appears to be that of 1894, applied first in red and then in black. (*Ph. J. of I.*)

Post Cards. 4c. on the halves of 3c. x 3c. card, surcharged in red and black.

India. *Bussahir.* The *Monthly Journal* gives a further list of novelties for this State.

Types of 1896.
Adhesives. 2s. orange-yellow, "monogram" lake; imperf.
4s. violet " " " "
8s. brown " mauve " "
12s. green " lake " "
1r. ultramarine " " " "

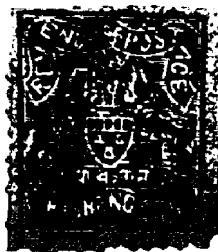
Type of 1900.
Adhesive. 1s. dull olive, "monogram" lake; imperf.

Duttia. According to *Le Col. de T.-P.* an envelope has been issued in the type of the stamps of 1899. *Beneath* the stamp is the Maharajah's seal in blue.

Envelope. 4 an, green on (!)

Kishengarh. We omitted, in our list last month, the ½ anna in carmine. The appended illustration shows the type of the ½ anna, from a specimen furnished by Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. The *M. J.* mentions a ½a. in a grey-blue shade, used in December last.

Adhesives. ½a. carmine (shades), perf and imperf
½a. grey-blue " " " "



Orcha. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a specimen of a stamp which has just been issued in this State, of the accompanying design, with the following information:—"Orcha is the premier State of Bundelkund, in Central India. Its post office is of long standing, but stamps have not been

used until now." Four values have appeared as follows.—

- Adhesives. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna red
 1 anna violet
 2 " yellow
 4 " green

Poonch. The *P'h. J. of India* has seen two post cards used on the 20th and 22nd November, 1894, with $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp on lavender wove, batonne paper. The stamps are on the post cards, which were sent by one native merchant to another on business matters, and are therefore undoubtedly genuinely used.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ an. red (?) on lavender wove batonne (1885-88 issue).

Jamaica. A correspondent in Jamaica has sent us specimens of a new poster in the form of a penny stamp. It is a large oblong, measuring rather less than the new Tasmanians. Llandovery Falls is the



name of the slice of scenery which it is designed to advertise. It is watermarked Cr. and CC. and perf 14.

Adhesive. 1d. red.

Malta. An envelope was issued here on the 1st of May. The design is oval, with embossed head of the Queen, similar to that of some other colonies, and inscribed, "Malta Postage—One Penny." It is issued in three sizes—note, small commercial, and large commercial—the first two on laid paper and the last on wove.

Envelope. 1d. carmine on white

Mauritius. The *M. J.* has received the current 8c. card, surcharged "2 cents" in black and with the original value and the words "Union Postale Universelle" cancelled with black bars.

Post Card. 2c. in black, on 8c, rose on buff

New South Wales. The *London Philatelist* some time ago mentioned the 5s. of the 1890 type as being known perforated 10 x 11, and the 20s. perf 11; we find we have not chronicled these before. The *Monthly Journal* now lists the 10s. long fiscal, surcharged "Postage" in blue with a new perforation—12 x 11.

Adhesives. 5s. violet (1890 type), perf 10 x 11
 20s. blue " perf 11
 10s. violet and carmine (1885 type), perf 12 x 11

New Zealand. The *Aust. Phil.* states that the die of the 2d. has been re-engraved. The size is 1 mm. less each way. The ornaments in the upper and lower corners are larger, and the words "Two Pence" are longer. It is printed in deep mauve, on paper watermarked N.Z. and star, and perf 11. This is the stamp chronicled last month. The *London Philatelist* also mentions this stamp without watermark.

Even's Weekly has received some new envelopes with stamps of the same design as the adhesives; the result is said to be very poor. There are three values, which with the sizes are given as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1d., $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 2d., $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Orange River Colony. All the stamps overprinted "V.R.I." mentioned last month are without a stop after the value, with the exception of the 1s. which has one after the "s." The *M. J.* also learns from a correspondent that a few of the old 1d. brown and 1s. orange have also been overprinted. Of the former only about 10s. worth were so treated, the stamps being in the hands of a manager of a Bank at Bloemfontein who got permission to have them made available for use. They were not issued to the public and need not therefore be chronicled. The character of the 1s. orange appears to be equally doubtful. There were two settings of the type of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., which will make it necessary for specialists to collect entire sheets. In the second setting there were no errors, though all the stops are of a wrong fount, and are placed higher than in the first setting.

There are two more values besides the one we listed last month, and also more varieties of surcharge, as well as postcards. Some of them we have seen and others we chronicle on the authority of the *Monthly Journal*.

- Adhesives. 2d. on 2d. mauve
 3l. " 3d. ultramarine
 Errors. No stop after "V"
 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. rose, 6d. blue, 1s., 5s.
 No stop after "1"
 "d. orange
 No figures
 4d., 6d. rose, 6d. blue, 1s.
 No letter "S"
 1s. brown
- Postcards. 4d. on 4d. rose
 4d. x 4d. on 4d. x 4d. green
 1d. on 1d. orange
 1d. x 1d. on 1d. x 1d. brown
 1d. (? 1d. on 2d. mauve)

Soudan. The Egyptian cards of 4 mills are, according to the *L. P.* now issued with the usual surcharge.

Post Cards. 4 mills carmine-rose
 4 x 1 " "

South Australia. We omitted to mention last month that the surcharge "O.S." on the new 1d. has the letters one on each side of the stamp, instead of close together.

Straits Settlements. The *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 5 cents in a new shade.

Adhesive. 5c. red-violet.

Tasmania. Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle send us a specimen of a new letter card impressed with the new pictorial 2J. design. It is further ornamented at the back with a scenic picture of which we hear there are six varieties.

Letter Card. 2d. purple on blue

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. *Smith's Monthly Circular* chronicles several further items for the issue in the

way of post cards and there is also an envelope of 10 heller.

Envelope. 10h. rose on white
 Post Cards. 5h. dark green, "Deutsch-Poin-Ruth"
 5 x 5h. " " "Deutsch-Bohm"
 5 x 5h. " " "Deutsch-Ital"
 5 x 5h. " " "Deutsch-Illir-Ital"

Hungary. S.M.C. also describes a new post card for this country with inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.

Post Card. 4 x 4f. brown on buff

Belgium. Congo. From the L.P. we learn that the inscriptions on the 10c cards, single and reply, have been altered.

Post Cards. 10c. red on buff, altered inscription
 10 x 10c. brown and green on rose, altered inscription

Belgium. The 1 fr. and 2 fr. have been changed in colour, and the 10c. letter card is now printed in carmine.

Adhesives. 1 fr. orange
 2 fr. lilac
 Letter Cars. 10c. carmine

Chili. There is the following stationery belonging to the new issue. The design is an embossed bust of the Republic.

Registration Envelopes. 15c. violet
 20c. black
 Letter Sheet. 5c. violet
 Wrappers. 2c. green
 20c. black

We append an illustration of the type of the new stamps chronicled last month.



Colombia. Cucuta. The present troubles in Colombia have necessitated the issue of a pair of provisionals, of the values of 5c. and 10c. The latter is perforated vertically and imperf. horizontally; the 5c. is described as perforated all round. For design the arms of the Republic have been utilized, with inscription "ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA" encircling them. Value below, "CORREOS" above and at the top in small letters "GOBIERNO PROVISORIO." Whether the last inscription means that the stamps are issued for official purposes, or only that they are officially issued provisionals, we are unable to say.

Adhesives. 5c. black on red, perf.
 10c. " " imperf. x perf.

Panama. A correspondent in Panama has sent us several specimens of the 10c. cut in halves, and used apparently on small pieces of original. We presume that there is a shortage of 5c. stamps, which, as Panama is practically cut off from the capital, could not be procured in a hurry. We see by the *M.J.* that for this reason 200 of these same 10c. stamps were made into Registration stamps by means of a large "R" overprinted in black.

This was prior to the issue of the new type which was mentioned last month.

Adhesive. 10c. orange bisected diagonally for use as 5c. (?)
 Registration Stamp. 10c. overprinted "R" in black

Denmark. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have sent us two new stamps with values expressed in the new currency. They are 1 cent green and 5 cents blue. The design appears to be the same as that of the 5, 10 and 20 ore of 1885 with the exception of the alteration of the value. There will no doubt be an entirely new issue for this coinage.

Adhesives. 1 cent green
 5 cents blue

Danish West Indies. Two more values have been issued in the new perforation, viz 13 x 13½.

Adhesives. 1c. mauve and green, perf 13 x 13½
 5c. grey and green " "

Iceland. The *M.J.* has received a 10 aur card-companion to the 10 x 10 aur of 1892. It has a heading in six lines, the formula being in French as well as Icelandic.

Post Card. 10 aur. carmine on white.

Dominican Republic. The 1 p, which we chronicled last month is black on lilac and not black on blue.

Ecuador. The *D.B.Z.* mentions the appearance of the long upright fiscal, 50c. violet, surcharged "DIEZ-CENIAVOS" in black for postal use. And the *American J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1c. and 2c. Jubilee stamps overprinted 1897-98 in the smaller type.

Adhesives. 10c. on 50c. violet (fiscal) surcharge black
 1c. carmine, overprinted 1897-98 in black
 2c. blue " " "

France. *Dahomey.* There is an envelope of 15 centimes, of the usual type, now issued.

Envelope. 15c. blue on azure.

Morocco. According to S.M.C. the French letter card with the inscription "Republique Francaise" at the top, is now surcharged for use in Morocco.

Letter Card. 25c. on 25c. black on rose

Oceanic Settlements. The 5c. now appears in the yellow-green shade.

Adhesive. 5c. yellow-green

Fort Said. We have not previously listed the envelopes, letter cards and postcards which have been issued here. All are surcharged on the ordinary French ones.

Envelopes. 5c. yellow-green on white
 15c. blue on green
 Letter Cards. 15c. blue on grey-blue
 25c. black on rose
 Post Cards. 10c. black on green
 10c. x 10c. black on rose

Germany. The 5 pf. card now appears with the new design of stamp, and without the rising sun and date "1900," which disfigured the centenary cards as issued in January.

Der Phil. also mentions a 2 pf. card in two sizes and shades of card, with stamp of the old design, and a 3 pf. with the Germania design and black inscription.

Post Cards. 2 pf. grey-blue on blue (two sizes)
 3 pf. brown on white
 5 pf. green on buff

Bavaria. Through a printer's error we listed a new 2 marks stamp last month; it should have read 3 marks, olive-brown.

Der Phil. describes some new post cards, namely 2 pf, single and reply with stamp of the design with large figure of value in the centre, dated '00, and 10 pf single, and reply with stamp of the design of the ordinary adhesives, also dated '00.

Post-cards. 3 pf. grey on buff
 2 x 2 pf. " "
 10 pf. red " "
 10 x 10 pf. " "

Wurtemberg. The *M. J.* chronicles a set of new cards for Wurtemberg, and also 2 pf stamps of the Official and Municipal Service series.

Postcards. 2 pf. grey on buff
 2 x 2 pf. " "
 Municipal Service Stamp 2 pf. grey
 " " Cards 2 pf. grey on buff
 " " 2 x 2 pf. " "
 Official Stamp 2 pf. " "
 " " Cards 2 pf. grey on buff
 " " 2 x 2 pf. grey on buff

Guatemala. The 5c lilac has now been surcharged "1900—1—centavo" similar to the one surcharged on 5c. chronicled in April.

Adhesive. 1c. on 5c. lilac, surcharged black

Italy. A new reply postcard with stamp of the same design as the other cards, of the value of 10 x 10c. has recently been issued.

Postcard. 10 x 10c. brown on pale green

Mexico. Some of the values of the new issue are now appearing over-printed "OFICIAL" in black.

Official adhesives. 1c. green
 2c. red
 15c. lavender and brown

Peru. A new letter-card, bearing the bust of the President embossed in the same style as on the postcards which were issued last year, has just appeared. The value is 3c.

Letter-card. 3c. red on white

Portugal. According to *Meehel's Weekly* the reply card of 25 reis. is now issued on buff.

Postcard. 25 x 25 reis. rose on buff

Roumania. The 5 bani letter-card has been impressed with a second impression of the stamp, raising the value to 10 bani. This second impression is printed in the left upper corner.

Letter-card. 5 x 5b. green on grey

Salvador. The *Am. J. of P.* lists another provisional, viz., the 2c. green of 1899, with the wheel overprint additionally surcharged "1900 1 centavo."

Adhesive. 1c. on 2c. grey-green, surcharge black

Switzerland. We have received the 25 centimes in blue, and we presume this will necessitate an alteration in the colour of the 50c.

Adhesive. 25c. blue

Turkey. The *Am. J. of P.* states that the 20 paras which has hitherto been printed in rose now appears in "all shades of violet-brown."

Adhesive. 20 paras. violet-brown

United States. Porto Rico. There is at present such indecision about the spelling of the name of this island that the post office ought to be doing quite a good business. We take the following from the *Am. J. of P.*:—

"We are in a delightful state of uncertainty in regard to the proper name for this possession of the United States. When first acquired, the Government evidently intended to use the Americanized form, "Porto Rico." This, however, did not seem to accord with the wishes of the inhabitants of the island and a change to the Spanish form, "Puerto Rico," was soon decided upon. The first issue of stamps, envelopes and postal cards shows the inscription in the Americanized form and now some of the stamps as well as the stationery have appeared with the inscription in the Spanish form. In framing the laws for the government of the island of Porto Rico, which have recently received the sanction of both houses of Congress, the House of Representatives adopted the Spanish spelling, whereas, if our information is correct, the Senate decided upon a change, and the Bill in its final form, as passed by Congress and signed by the President, calls the island "Porto Rico." We may therefore in the near future expect new surcharges with the Americanized spelling, or else a new issue of stamps for the island.

Mr. John Zug has sent us specimens of 1 and 2c envelopes on oriental buff and blue, with the surcharge underneath the stamp in black.

Adhesives. 1c. yellow-green, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in black
 2c. red, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in black
 Envelopes. 2c. rose, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in red
 5c. blue, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in blue
 Black surcharge "Porto Rico"
 1c. green, oriental buff paper
 1c. green, blue paper
 2c. red, oriental buff paper
 2c. red, blue paper
 Postcard. 1c. black, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in black

Uruguay. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. kindly send us specimens of some novelties for this country. They are the 7 and 20c. of the obsolete 1890 type, and the 5 mils. of the current type re-issued in new colours, as follows:—

Adhesives. 5 mil. orange
 7c. red
 20c. pale blue

Venezuela. *Le Col. de T. P.* and other Continental journals chronicle the appearance of the "Instruccion" stamps, with the surcharge "Resellada" and fancy design, the same as applied to the other stamps illustrated in March. Also new single and reply postcards, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives for foreign postage.

Adhesives. 5c. black, overprint black
 10c. green, " "
 25c. blue, " "
 50c. red, " "
 1 bol. violet, " "
 Postcards. 10c. red and black on white
 10 x 10c. red and black on white





DISCOVERIES, ERRORS & VARIOUS NOTES.

Great Britain. When the present stock of the 4½d. stamp has been sold out there will be no more printed, as there is so little demand for that value.

The *Philatelic Record* describes the new 1s. stamp which is to be issued next month. The design is unaltered. The centre of the stamp, *i.e.*, from and including the words "Postage and Revenue" above and "One Shilling" below the portrait is printed in green, and the surrounding design in lake.

British Bechuanaland. The stamps in the collection of Mr. Emil Tamsen which were sold recently by auction contained some uncatalogued varieties. Of one of these there were two half-sheets, (one being with inverted surcharge) of the ½d. English surcharged "Protectorate" in quite a different type from the ordinary one, the initial "P" being much smaller and all the letters in the word more even and better printed. There was also a variety of the 2d. on an appropriated die type with a "2" of quite a different shape, being somewhat smaller and with a curl in the tail.

Canada. The values 3c, 6c and 15c are, it is said, to be shortly withdrawn from use.

Cape of Good Hope. The Boers, it appears, actually did surcharge some Cape stamps found at Vrybourg and other towns with the inscription "Z. A. R.-1900" in two lines horizontally. The values operated upon were the ½d. *green*, 1d. *red*, 2d. *brown* and 2½d. *olive-green*. Some of these stamps were used, apparently, but the whole proceeding was discountenanced by the Boer Postmaster General, who stopped the issue and sent a quantity of Transvaal stamps to take their place. The ½d. was surcharged "½ PENCE," probably out of spite to the English language.

France. The following colours are chosen for the new issue, the design of which was described some months ago. 10c red; 15c orange; 20c violet brown 25c dark blue and 30c lilac.

Greece. The 25 lepta of the current issue has just been discovered by the *Weekly Philatelic Era* printed in *carmine*. This is not an error but a well-known chemical changeling. It is not the exact shade of any of the printings of the 20 lep

Hayti. A correspondent of the *Mexell's Weekly*, reports that a case of stamps shipped to the Haytian Government by the American Bank Note Company was rifled of its contents while in transit, in consequence of which the entire new issue has been declared void. This is said to have occurred some two months ago. However this may be, a recent mail brought us a letter from a correspondent in Hayti who made no mention of the matter and the

letter was franked with the stamps that are said to have been declared void.

India. The *Philatelic Journal of India* states that Postal Union colours will soon be employed there. This will necessitate a change in the ½a, and 2½a. The former is likely to appear in slate-grey, while other changes are announced as follows: ½ an. yellow green; 1 an. carmine; 2 an. violet; 2½ an. blue.

Mr. A. J. H. Smith reports to the same journal the following errors on Indian stamps surcharged for use in Faridkot, Gwalior and Patiala.

Faridkot, 6 annas ordinary, "STATE" surcharged twice. I have seen a pair. Strange to say the "FARIDKOT" remains single but there are undoubtedly two "States."

Patiala, 4 annas ordinary. The first stamp in the second last row of the bottom frame (which printing) has the word "Patiala" omitted.

Gwalior. In the last printing of the ½ and 1 anna. one stamp has a small "G"

Italy. According to *Le T.P.* and other journals the 25c is to be surcharged "1 piastra" for use in the Italian Post Office in Crete.

Japan. The stamp issued to commemorate the wedding of the Prince Imperial of Japan has been shown to us by Messrs Whitfield King & Co. This stamp is of goodly commemoration size, and though it was reported some time since that the design was to consist of a Letter-box and a Wine-cup we can hardly think the articles depicted in the centre of the stamp, as we see it, can possibly be those useful things. The colour is red.

Northern Nigeria. This is the new name for the Niger Coast Territory which has now come under the direct control of the Colonial Office. A new set of stamps is therefore necessary and instead of the fine looking stamps printed by Messrs Waterlow which have been coming from this part of Western Africa, we shall shortly have stamps of the common or Colonial De la Rue type. Many of our contemporaries have already listed all values up to 2½; but we are not aware that they have yet been issued.

Samos. An issue of stamps for this island was first reported, we think, by *Le T.P.* at the beginning of the year, with an illustration of the design and particulars about the varieties to be found on the sheets. With all this circumstantiality, however, we decided to wait till we saw the stamps before believing in them. Our reticence appears to have been justified, for the following letter from a gentleman holding an official position in the island has been addressed to *Smith's Monthly Circular*. He says: "Up to the present moment there has not been any issue of postage stamps in the Island. The Princely Government wished to issue stamps for local use, but the Imperial Turkish Government would not give permission."

Spain. Porto Rico. The *Am. J. of Ph.* mentions the discovery in the stock of their publishers of a 20c of the 1882 issue in the olive colour of the 80c.

United States. In the *Metropolitan Phil.* we find a list of proposed designs for an issue to advertise the Buffalo Exhibition. Steamers, trains, waterfalls, etc., are the principal items as a matter of course, the only innovation being the automobile which will also be depicted on one of the stamps.

Western Australia. According to the *Aust. Phil.* the 2d. yellow has been withdrawn from use and the 2d. grey reinstated.



JUNE 15, 1900.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist. Concerning the sale of the magnificent collection of unused European stamps, formed by the Editor of the *London Philatelist*, for by far the largest sum ever paid in a philatelic transaction, we find some remarks by Mr. Castle himself, embodied in an editorial. From these remarks it seems that the owner had no idea of parting with the collection until an ardent collector, through the medium of Messrs Hamilton Smith & Co., made an offer, "of a nature that could hardly be lightly passed over." With regard to Mr. Castle's intention for the future, he says "There will be neither weakening in the ties nor waning of interest, but there may haply be a transfer of affections. The writer then cautions the public against believing that the sale of a large collection either depresses the market or reflects any want of confidence on the part of the seller. This caution we hardly think necessary, especially as the collection still remains in the hands of a collector, and will not be broken up, so the market cannot be affected, while as for want of confidence, there seems very little sign of that when £30,000 is paid so cheerfully for the collection!"

But Mr. Castle's caution is mainly urged against the cry which might possibly be raised that Europeans have had their day; and he argues that so far from that being the case, many European countries, especially Belgium, Holland, France, Finland, Denmark and Portugal, "have a brilliant future before them."

The *London Philatelist* also contains, besides the article on German Colonial stamps, which we are reproducing in full, an "Occasional Note" headed "Made in Germany." This tells how, to the astonishment of collectors in Germany, the two "Post Office" Mauritius stamps made their appearance in the Berlin Imperial Philatelic Museum. On close inspection these stamps prove to be "made in Germany"!

"It seems difficult for us wicked Islanders to grasp," continues the *London Philatelist* "but our German friends absolutely abhor these things, and prefer the English Colonial make! The Berlin Club members are justly wroth at the idea of their Government exhibiting forgeries, having borrowed the originals from a French dealer (M. Bernichon) to copy from. The Gallic merchant can afford to hold what the Teutonic Government cannot afford to buy."

The Monthly Journal. The second instalment of M. Jaquier's article on the "Stamps of the Argentine Republic" translated from "Le Timbre-Poste" by Mr. Daerst deals with the issues of 1862-64. The question of the precedence of the types of the 5c of 1864, known as broad and narrow "C," is again argued. The writer of the article agrees with Marco del Pont, in giving the type with wide "C" (which is the same type as the other values 10 and 15c) priority over the narrow "C." The date of the latter he fixes at 1864, on the grounds that no obliterated copies can be found with an earlier dated, while of the wide "C" type used copies date from 1862 onwards are known. In Mr. T. W. Hall's article in the *London Philatelist*, quoted in these columns in February, it will be remembered that he also was of the same opinion on this point, which opinion he further supported by stating that the only existing stamp in the possession of the General Management of the Post Office is of this narrow "C" type and that all known reprints are also in this type. These arguments would seem enough to settle the question, but Moens says that both types must have been issued at the same time, and that he only received the 5c with the wide "C" in 1864 and that he never had any other sent him from the post office at Buenos Ayres. This however seems to prove nothing, and as shown above, M. Jaquier is not influenced by it in forming his opinion.

Other principal features in the *Monthly Journal* are "Duttia Envelopes" by Major

Evans, a letter on the "colour question" advocating the use of the tintometer in fixing the names of colours, by B. F. J. Cooper, "Collectanea" by G. B. Duerst, and an editorial on the vexed question of Kashmir remainders.

The Philatelic Record. In "The Stamps of the Transvaal," on which subject Mr. Nankivell once more takes up his pen, there is a very clear reference list of the first issue in all the varieties of paper, roulette, gum, etc., with prices for used and unused, and, where they exist, for tete beche pairs. If the prices mentioned appear a little "tall" we must recollect what small numbers were printed of these stamps and also what a boom they are enjoying in the market just now. Even then, we think that as a guide to values the list is rather prophetic than actual.

The "Collector's Priced Catalogue Question" is taken up by Mr. W. D. Beckton who in very emphatic accents answers "No" to the suggestion that such a catalogue could control the market prices of stamps. Mr. Beckton thinks the wording of the question very unfortunate and in his reply draws an interesting distinction between relative *values* and *prices*, and points out that if the "Post Office" Mauritius is worth £800, the 2c circular Guiana should be relatively worth £2,400 since the former outnumber the latter in the ratio of three to one. It should be remarked that Mr. Oldfield in his article, suggested that stamps should be priced according to their relative rarity, and it is in reply to this that Mr. Beckton cites the above instance of a great discrepancy between *price* and *value*, similar cases of which can be found among all classes of stamps from the commonest to the rarest. A catalogue of stamps priced on the ratio system would be interesting and amusing, but would be of no practical value. In concluding his remarks Mr. Beckton cries out against the growing tendency to make too much of the question of prices. He says—"Our hobby is fast becoming little short of a money grabbing business, one vast speculation which, if not effectually put a stop to, will spell ruin to philately. Judging by some of the articles which have appeared in the magazines the last two years we shall soon arrive at the state when it will be considered sufficient to put, as a description over the stamp, its supposed cash value. Every Philatelist takes a pride in a rarity, he always did, and, I hope, always will do. But he did not, and as a *Philatelist* I venture to assert does not, look upon his rarity as so many golden sovereigns." This is a timely note of warning and suggests a worthier programme for the *Record* which is practically the oldest English Stamp Journal, than the tabulating of prices and values.

The *Record* undoubtedly scores with an excellent portrait of Isaac Van Alphen, late Postmaster General of the South African Republic which is produced with a short notice of his career. Mr. Van Alphen was apprenticed in 1869 to Mr. James Cooper Rous of Pretoria, at that time Government printer by contract. At the age of fifteen he acted as "printer's devil" under Viljoen who supervised the printing of the first locally printed stamps of the Transvaal. The greater part of the printing was done by young Van Alphen himself with the occasional assistance of Viljoen. And a pretty, though very interesting mess they made of it between them. Only an offence against philately is alleged against Mr. Van Alphen and that was the issue in 1895 of the hideous oblong red stamp, to commemorate the introduction of Penny Postage into the Transvaal.

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The History of the German Colonies and German Post Offices in Foreign Countries, and their different Issues of Stamps.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
LONDON, ON THE 27TH APRIL, 1900.

BY FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

From the "*London Philatelist*."

Considering the political situation of Germany in the time before 1870, there could not be any colonial undertakings but those of single German states.

The most remarkable colonisation on the part of a small German state was the following:—

On the 1st January, 1683, the Elector Frederic William of Brandenburg, the so-called "Great Elector," bought from native chiefs a small territory on the coast of Guinea, hoisted the Brandenburg flag, and built the fort Friedrichsburg, of which small ruins are still in existence. This possession, however, was sold in 1718 by the grandson of the Great Elector, Frederic William I., second King of Prussia, to the Dutch Government for 7,200 ducats (£1,800) and twelve slaves, as he was unable to hold it against Holland without a strong fleet.

Only through Germany's political union, and the creation of the German Empire, was she enabled to acquire colonies.

I. On the 9th April, 1883, the German merchant Adolf Luederitz, of Bremen, bought from native chiefs, for 200 rifles and 2,000 mrk. (£100), the Bay of Angra Pequena, on the

south-west coast of Africa, and on the 1st May and 25th August of the same year the rest of the land, extending for about twenty geographical miles from the coast, between Orange River and 26 deg. south latitude; and giving it the name Luederitz Land, placed it under the protection of the German Empire on the 24th April of the following year. On 24th August 1884, this territory—and all other territories purchased by German subjects on the same coast between Orange River and Cape Frio (19 deg. south latitude), except Walfish Bay and Guano Islands, belonging already to Great Britain—was created a German colony, and named "Deutsch Sudwest Africa." The first Governor of this colony, and at the same time Imperial German Commissioner for all German possessions on the West Coast of Africa, was Dr. Gustav Nachtigal, the well-known African explorer.

Afterwards the northern frontier touching the Portuguese colony Angola was regulated by treaty of 30th December, 1886, with Portugal; and the eastern and southern frontier towards Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, and Zambesi, by treaty with Great Britain of 1st. July, 1890, by which Heligoland was ceded to Germany. This German territory comprises about 322,500 square miles, with about 200,000 inhabitants, of whom, in 1899, 1,557 were Germans, and 1,840 other white people, and extends from the Orange River to the Kunene River, whereas the eastern frontier runs along the 20 deg. east.

The principal town and residence of the Governor is Windhoek, about 190 miles from the coast on the Swakop River.

There were in 1899 twenty post offices in this colony, of which many little ones are managed by non-commissioned officers and corporals of the garrison; the oldest post office being at Otyimbinque, opened on 16th July, 1888.

All the post offices in the German colonies and foreign countries are under the control of the Chief Postal Administration of the Rhine Province at Cologne (Ober Post Direction Coln).

Before I begin to give a description of the different issues of stamps for this colony, I may mention that all I have to say about the print of the different colonial issues and the use of German stamps without surcharge refers to all German colonies.

All stamps used in German colonies and German post offices in foreign countries, with and without surcharge, as well as the issue in course of preparation, are printed at the Imperial Printing Works in Berlin (Reichs Druckerei), and errors, defective or inverted, or local surcharges are luckily not known.

As soon as the Imperial Government had taken over a tract of country and created it a colony, or granted a charter, they used in the first years the German stamps of current issue without surcharge; but even after the issue of special stamps for colonies many values of German stamps without surcharge were and are still used, although the same values exist surcharged with the name of the colony; and as none of the special surcharged issues for the colonies and German post offices in foreign countries contain the 2 *mrk.* value, this stamp appears when used out there, always without a surcharge.

The postage fee between Germany and her colonies, as well as between the colonies themselves, was based, up to the 1st May, 1899, on the Postal Union system; however, since last year, the *ld.* system, for once not "made in Germany," was adopted. The postage fee in each colony, however, is based on the inland postage, therefore the sets contain the 3 *pf.* value as well.

For German South-West Africa the first special issue of stamps was put into circulation in 1897, consisting of the four following values only:—3 *pf.*, brown, 5 *pf.*, green, 10 *pf.*, rose, 20 *pf.*, blue, of the German Empire issue of 1889, surcharged in black diagonally from the left bottom corner to the right upper corner in two lines—"DEUTSCH-SUDWEST-AFRICA" in three words. According to official information as published by the "Germania-Ring" in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, the two values of 25 *pf.* and 50 *pf.* have been similarly surcharged in a very small quantity and sent to the office of the International Postal Union at Bern, but have never been issued.

In 1898 appeared the second issue of stamps for German South-West Africa, which comprises all the usual values from 3 *pf.* to 50 *pf.* of the German stamps of 1889, surcharged in black, diagonally as before, "DEUTSCH-SUDWEST-AFRICA," but this time in two words, a peculiarity of the German language to form long words.

New sets of stamps, comprising the values of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 *pf.*, 1, 2, 3, and 5 *mark.*, are in course of preparation for all German colonies. The lower values up to 80 *pf.* will be in the same colours, size, and perforation as those of the German Empire issue of 1900, and show in a frame the picture of a steamer with three masts, and two funnels—the Royal Yacht *Hohenzollern*—nearly "bows-on," steaming to the left. The *mark* values will have the same colours, size, and perforation as the high values of the German Empire issue of 1900 and show the same steamer nearly "broadside on," accompanied by two other vessels, also in

a frame. The name of the colony appears on all the values in a ribbon above the picture, the lower values having the word "PFENNIG" in a ribbon between the numerals which appear in the two lower corners, the four high values the numeral and the word "MARK" in two lines, on a shield in the two lower corners of the stamp.

II. A few months later than the acquisition of Luederitz Land, on 5th July, 1884, the above-mentioned Dr. Nachtigal concluded a treaty with the King of Togo, through which the coast of about thirty-five miles between 1 deg. 14 min. and 1 deg. 38.5 min. east on the Gulf of Guinea was declared German territory. On 14th and 28th July, 1886, and 1st July 1890, treaties regulating the western frontier towards the Gold Coast were concluded with Great Britain, and on the 9th July, 1897, the eastern frontier was fixed by treaty with France, whose colony Benin touches the German property on this side. The so-regulated German possession comprises now 31,800 square miles, under the name of "Togo." The first capital and residence of the Governor was Sebbe, but was changed for the present one, Lome, on account of its healthier climate. The second important town is Klein Popo. Post Offices only existed in these two places in 1898, the first being opened in Klein Popo on 1st March, 1888.

The first special issue of stamps for this colony appeared in 1897: the German stamps of 1889—3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pf.—diagonally surcharged in black, from the left bottom corner to the right upper corner, "TOGO."

III. The third German colony, also on the West Coast of Africa, is Kamerun.

At the beginning of July, 1884, a Hamburg firm bought, on the Bay of Biafra, the districts of Bimbia, Kamerun, Malimba, Klein Batanga, Plantation and Kribi, which were taken at once under the protection of the German Empire on 14th July, 1884. During 1885 German protection was extended through treaties with native chiefs, into the interior, and on 29th March, 1887, Great Britain relinquished her right in favour of Germany with regard to Ambas Bay and Victoria. The northern frontier towards Lagos was fixed by different treaties with Great Britain—29th April, 7th May, 1885; 27th July, 2nd August, 1886; 1st July, 1890; 14th April, 1893—and the southern and eastern frontiers regulated by treaties with France of 24th December, 1885, and 15th March, 1894. By all those treaties the German colony Kamerun comprises now about 195,000 square miles, with about 3,000,000 inhabitants, of whom, in 1898, 324 were white people, and amongst them 254 Germans. It extends along the Gulf of Guinea

from 2deg. 21min. to 4deg. 40min. north, and in a north-east direction to the Tsade Lake, bounded on the west by the Oil Rivers Protectorate, whereas the eastern frontier runs, roughly speaking, along the 15deg. east longitude. The colony is divided into four districts—Kamerun, Edea, Victoria, Kribi. Each district has its post office in its capital of the same name, the oldest being in Kamerun, opened 1st February, 1887.

The first special issue of stamps was here, also, put into circulation in 1897, comprising the usual values of the 1889 issue—3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50pf.—and surcharged in black, diagonally from the left bottom corner to the right upper corner, "KAMERUN."

Although the German Post Office Regulations strictly forbid the use of bisected stamps, on the 3rd October, 1898, about 100 pieces of diagonally-cut stamps of 20 pf. passed through the post in Kamerun, each half stamp actually paying the postage fee of 10 pf.

The "Germania-Ring" is of opinion that those bisected stamps were not a necessity, as the postage fee could easily have been made up by two 5 pf. stamps or combinations of other values for higher postage, or stamps could have been procured from the neighbouring post office of Victoria, if there were really no 10 pf. stamps in stock at Kamerun on that day; but Dr. F. Martin, of Munich, a civil servant at the time and the sender of the envelope you have before you, protests most emphatically in a letter just published by him in one of the magazines, saying that the stock of the 10 pf. as well as the 5 pf. was nearly exhausted shortly before the 3rd October, and the Postmaster endeavoured to purchase from large firms any quantity of those values they could spare; but as the homeward mail had to be made up by 5 p.m. on the 3rd October, and the steamer from Germany, usually arriving the day before and bringing a new stock of stamps, was by chance this time not due till the following day, he could not manage to obtain sufficient 5 or 10 pf. stamps to satisfy the public demand on mail day, and was obliged to bisect about fifty 20 pf. stamps, which, however, were not issued to the public, but affixed by the post office officials themselves, principally to picture cards requiring 10 pf. postage. Dr. Martin admits that he affixed stamps in value of 30 pf. only to his letters to compel the Post Office to complete the fee by adding half a 20 pf. stamp; but I think every collector would have done the same. The "Ober Post Direction" in Cologne at once made inquiries into the matter, but did not reprimand the Postmaster, as he was really unable to obtain anywhere, 5 pf. or 10 pf.

stamps in time—the next post office, Victoria, being two days' journey, and the cost of procuring any stamps from there amounting to more than £5.

However the case might be, the bisected 20 pf. stamp really paid the postage of 10 pf. on the 3rd October, 1898, and can therefore be looked upon as a great rarity.

IV. On the East Coast of Africa, German trade was well established when, in April, 1884, Dr. Carl Peters and a few other gentlemen founded in Berlin the "Society for German Colonisation," with the intention of acquiring land on the East Coast of Africa. As soon as that Company had received subscriptions amounting to 65,000 mrk. (£3,250) Dr. Peters and three other German gentlemen started at once for Zanzibar under assumed names, and secretly concluded in six weeks twelve treaties with native chiefs of Usagara, Useguha, Ukani, and Nguru, and purchased a territory of about 54,000 square miles. Dr. Peters returned to Berlin as soon as possible, and managed to obtain on the 27th February, 1885, from the German Government for his Company, now called "German East Africa Company," an imperial charter—the first one ever granted by Germany.

On 1st January, 1891, this property, as well as ten miles of land from the coast—from the mouth of the River Umbe to Tunghi Bay—which was ceded by the Sultan of Zanzibar to Germany, was taken over by the German Government and turned into a German colony under the name of "Deutsch Ost Africa." Through Treaties with England (29th October and 1st November, 1886; 1st July, 1890; 25th July, 1893) and with Portugal (30th Dec. 1886) the German colony Deutsch Ost Africa comprises the enormous area of 384,000 square miles, between the coast (5deg.-9deg. south), the Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, and Nyassa Lakes, with about 4,000,000 inhabitants, of whom, in 1898, 664 were Germans and 116 other white people. The colony is divided into twenty-two districts; the principal town and residence of the Governor is Daur-es-Salaam, with about 10,000 inhabitants and a very excellent harbour.

Each district has a post office in its capital, the oldest being in Dar-es-Salaam and Bagamoyo, opened on the 4th October, 1890.

The first issue of special stamps for German East Africa took place in 1893, when the following five values of German stamps of 1889 were put into circulation:—

- 2 pesa, "2" horizontally surcharged in black at the foot of the stamp, on 3 pf.
- 3 pesa, "3" horizontally surcharged in black at the foot of the stamp, on 5 pf.
- 5 pesa, "5" horizontally surcharged in black a little above the pf. value, on 10 pf.

10 pesa, "10" horizontally surcharged in black a little above the pf. value, on 20 pf.

25 pesa, "25" horizontally surcharged in black a little above the pf. value, on 50 pf.

Before a second special issue of stamps for German East Africa was issued, in 1896, different essays containing the values 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50pf. were made to state which way the surcharge "DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA" and currency should be placed, so that it is readable when obliterated. The well-known stamp dealer, Mr. Philip Kosack, of Berlin, has kindly lent me five different types of essays, some of them obliterated in Berlin for trial.

1. Vertically surcharged on the left side "DEUTSCH-" reading upwards, on the right side "OSTAFRIKA" reading downwards, and currency as in the first issue.

2. "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA" in two lines horizontally above the currency.

3. "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA" curved surcharged above the currency.

4. "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA" in diamond type in one line horizontally above the currency.

5. Surcharged in black diagonally from the left lower corner to the right upper corner in three lines, the first one showing the numerals, the second one the word "DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA," the third one the word "PESA." This type was adopted.

V. The next oldest German colony is New Guinea, situated in the South Pacific Ocean, between the equator and 8deg. south and 141deg. and 160deg. east longitude.

On the 17th May, 1885, an imperial charter was granted to the German New Guinea Company for its possessions situated on the north coast of New Guinea, and in the Bismarck Archipelago.

This charter was extended on 13th December, 1886, for the northern group of the Solomon Islands. After the conclusion of treaties with Great Britain of 25th and 29th April, 1895, and 6th April, 1896, the possessions of this Company comprise:—

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*.—The north coast of the island of New Guinea, from 141 deg. east to Mitre Rock (8 deg. south), in area about 100,000 square miles, with about 100,000 inhabitants. The principal stations are Stephansort, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, and Konstantinhafen.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—That covers all the little islands off the coast of German New Guinea, and all the other little islands in a north-east direction between the equator and 80 degs. south, and between the 141 degs. and 154 degs. east longitude, about 20,000 square miles.

The principal station, and at the same time the residence of the Governor for the whole colony, is Herbertshoehe, on the Gazelle Island.

3. *The north-east part of the Solomon Islands, about 9,000 square miles.*—Of the last islands, Choiseul and Isabel were ceded to Great Britain by the Samoan Treaty last year. All those three tracts of land were placed under imperial administration on 27th March, 1899.

The number of inhabitants of the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands together is estimated at about 80,000 to 100,000.

There is only one post office in this colony, at Stephansort, opened on 14th Dec., 1889.

German New Guinea received its first issue of stamps in 1897, consisting of all the six values of German stamps of 1889 from 3 to 50 pf., surcharged in black diagonally from the left lower corner to the right upper corner, in two lines, "DEUTSCH-NEU-GUINEA."

VI. The Marshall Islands, between 4 deg. 30 min. and 12 deg. north, and between 161 deg. and 172 deg. east longitude, were placed under German protection on 15th October, 1885, and the island of Nauru on the 16th April, 1888. According to the treaty with Great Britain of 16th April, 1886, the German sphere of interest was extended over the West Ralik and East Radack group of islands, the Brown and Providence Islands, and the above-mentioned island of Nauru, between the Marshall and Solomon Islands; altogether about 160 square miles of land, with 13,000 inhabitants, of whom forty-three were Germans, and 121 white people, on 1st January, 1898.

The private company—Jaluit Company—bears the cost of administration of the islands.

The principal stations are on the islands of Jaluit, Jalwor, Majuru, Likieb, and Nauru.

Only one post office exists on the islands—on Jaluit, and is managed by the harbour-master.

Before the American-Spanish War a regular mail service by sailing-boats, between the islands and the Spanish colony Ponape, was in existence, but has been stopped since the war, and the delivery and despatch of letters are, up to the present time, quite dependent upon the accidental arrival or departure of a vessel.

The North German Lloyd purpose calling at these islands at regular intervals shortly, in connection with their China-Japan service.

The first issue of stamps was made in 1897 and comprises the six values of the German stamps of 1889—3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pf.—surcharged diagonally in black in one line, from the left lower corner to the right upper corner, "MAR-SCHALL INSELN."

From the publication of the "Germania-Ring" we learn that of these values the 5, 10, and 20 pf. only have ever been officially sent to the post office at Jaluit. The values of 3, 25,

and 50 pf. are to be looked on as essays. Eight hundred sets of them were sent to the office of the Postal Union at Bern in 1897, and two lots sold in Berlin to two dealers in spring, 1897, and autumn, 1899, but none officially issued. If these values, however, are found with genuine obliterations, they were bought from dealers and sent out privately for obliteration, and the Postmaster in Jaluit allowed them to pass through the post if the postage fee was covered by the 5, 10, or 20 pf. stamps, as the Post Office did not suffer thereby.

The second issue, German stamps of 1889 in a new type of surcharge, was sent out at the beginning of last September, and sold at the Jaluit post office since 27th September, 1899. The difference between the first and second issue is that the word "MARSHALL" is written with "SH" only.

Up to the present time the values of 3, 5, 25, and 50 pf. only have been issued, surcharged in Type II. Perhaps the 10 and 20 pf. will follow as soon as the stock of the first issue of these values is exhausted; if not, the steamer issue takes the place of the combined issues of Types I. and II.

VII. Whereas all the other German colonies are trade colonies, and managed by the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, the following, Kiautschou, in China, is solely a military station and coaling depôt for the German navy, and placed by order of the German Emperor of 27th January and 1st March, 1898, under the Admiralty ("Reichs Marine Amt").

After the conclusion of peace at Schimonoseki of 1895 between China and Japan, Great Britain, Russia, and Germany tried to get ports for coaling stations in China on a long lease. For a long time Germany had been coveting the Bay of Kiautschou, in the province Shangtung, 36 deg. north latitude, 390 miles north of Shanghai, for this purpose, and tried negotiations for its purchase with the Chinese Foreign Office, but did not succeed. When, in the beginning of November, 1897, two German missionaries were murdered by a crowd of fanatics in this province, this event was used as a pretext, and a German squadron, under Vice-Admiral von Dietrichs, appeared before Kiautschou, landed troops, occupied the most important points round the bay, and hoisted the German flag on the 14th November, 1897. After long negotiations between China and Germany, a treaty was signed on 6th March, 1898, by which the Bay of Kiautschou, a small piece of land round the bay, the necks of land south and north of the bay, and the little islands in front of it, were leased to Germany for ninety-nine years.

(To be concluded next month.)



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

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JULY 20, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 7.—BARON A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, whose portrait we have pleasure in giving this month, has for many years been a prominent figure in the philatelic world, and he has added so much to his fame during the past few weeks that the present is a very appropriate time for including him in our "Gallery."

What has given such well-deserved lustre to his name lately, is of course, the production of the magnificent work on the stamps of Switzerland, which he wrote in collaboration with M. Mirabaud, and which was published only a few weeks ago. By general consent this work is considered by far the most luxurious that has ever been produced in connection with philately; and at the same time, judged simply as an addition to our literature is of the utmost importance.

Baron de Reuterskiöld's mother was English, and his father, as the name implies, a Swede; this no doubt accounts for his speaking the English language as a native. Born in 1860, he started collecting in the 70's, and was, of course, at first a general collector; but like most other philatelists who have made a name, he was soon won over to specialism and took up Great Britain and her colonies in Asia, Africa,



and America, a by no means limited field. Of these, in turn, Nevis and Turks Islands were his prime favourites, and he took medals for both at the London Exhibition. His article in the *London Philatelist* on Turks Isles, in which the different settings of the surcharges were illustrated, will be fresh in the minds of all who are interested in those intricate stamps.

The countries which he is now specializing are Franco, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, and he is one of the official forgery detectors named by the Swiss Philatelic Association for the stamps of the last-named country. Living in Switzerland, it is perhaps natural that he should pay particular attention to the stamps of that country; but it is one thing to pay attention to certain stamps and quite another to get them. It requires not only a long purse but a great deal of patience and study. Standing out among the numerous rarities which adorn his pages, is the wonderful block of 48 unused Vaud 5c., with heading, and margins on three sides, which formed the starting point of the difficult work of typing the 100 varieties of this stamp, 99 of which have now been

found and placed in their correct positions on the sheet.

Baron de Reuterskiöld has been selected to be one of the judges at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition in August. No doubt the judges who judged him fit for this position, judged aright.

Recollections of 20 Years' Stamp Dealing.

By THEODOR BUHL.

(Continued from page 102.)

The local dealers at that time were Cheveley and Tozer, but like myself they did business only by post. Edwin Healey, who was then at his old address, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, was just starting as a dealer, and paid me frequent visits of an evening, always leaving a sovereign or two behind. Healey was always fond of the "shop-trade," and his present position in that branch, with over 1000 agents, is evidence of how he worked up a special line of his own from a small beginning.

In 1883, after having left Lambert Road, and lived in apartments close by for some time, I decided to take an office in the city. It was a bold thing to do, because city offices for stamp dealers were not thought much of then, but my idea was to buy stamps from the different offices. I "fixed up" at 11, Queen Victoria Street, in one room on the third floor of the building, and, although I have changed offices several times I have remained in the same building ever since. After a few months I migrated to larger rooms, but the trade in the first room soon assumed such proportions that I saw it was safe to launch out into a broader field. My best customer, or rather the one who sent me the largest remittances at that time was Mr. Kern of Rio Janeiro, since deceased, whose generous buying largely encouraged me to continue in the business. What I bought in my office consisted largely of stamps from city business houses, and as I soon gained a reputation for paying fair prices, the place was filled daily with clerks and office boys. Through advertising I also secured many collections and single old stamps. The average price for a Sydney View was about 3s., and we may take it that everything else was more or less in proportion. An important deal in Mulready envelopes is fresh in my memory. A lady in Brixton had about 300 of these, all black, which I purchased at 1s. 8d. each, and sold at 3s. 2d. each, the majority going to the late Alfred Smith of Bath. After I had moved into larger rooms I commenced to find more interesting and important transactions. My old room was taken by a collector (who is still an active philatelist), with, I suppose, an idea that people would come to the place to sell bargains, but his career in the capacity of an amateur dealer did not last long. The new

place soon became known as a rendezvous for collectors and such authorities as the late Earl of Kingston, Lieut. Napier, and Mr. Thornhill spent many an afternoon with me discussing philately in the days when they were all learning. Of the three gentlemen mentioned I have much to relate. Lieut. Napier was the first I had the pleasure of knowing, and our acquaintance and subsequent long years of friendship arose in a peculiar way.

I was in the habit of advertising "approval sheets" and one day received an application from a Lieut. Napier, in reply to which I sent a selection. Months passed, and at last I wrote to the address and received a reply that Lieut. Napier was hunting in Africa. Of course nothing was to be done then, and more months went by until one day I received a visit from the gentleman himself, who brought the stamps back, having carried them about all through his African expedition among his papers. From that time a friendship commenced between us. How he must sometimes smile at the recollection of his first collection! His serious study of the stamps of certain countries soon gained him a reputation for special knowledge, and many a special book of a country was made up for us, for which Lieut. Napier almost invariably supplied the "brains."

It was he who introduced Mr. W. B. Thornhill, another embryo specialist, who subsequently became particularly strong in "Sydney Views," eventually selling his collection of these for, I think, £1500. It will be remembered that Mr. Thornhill subsequently wrote the "Stanley Gibbons" handbook on Shanghai, and is also an authority on English. In his turn Mr. Thornhill introduced me to the late Earl of Kingston, to whom he was related by marriage. Lord Kingston did not take kindly to stamps at first, but whenever he was in London he would spend an hour or so of an afternoon in my office, forming one of our little quartette, and, like most men who breathe the atmosphere of stamps, he soon took the "fever," first in a general way and afterwards becoming an enthusiastic collector of English, of which he possessed a fine collection. He was a most genial companion, and his much-lamented death at Cairo, where he had gone to recruit his health after a severe illness, was a great loss to philately.

Another prominent collector of English of whom I have heard nothing for some years was Mr. H. H. Townsend of Queenstown, who, I believe, sold his collection some time ago. It was after I had been in the city a year or two that I first had transactions with the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., whose magnificent collection now rests in the British Museum, and whose premature death in April, 1891, robbed

me of one of the best friends I ever had. His merits as a prince of philatelists are so well known that I need not recapitulate them here. During a period of about six years I had the pleasure of supplying many treasures to Mr. Tapling's splendid collection, in fact I had something for him every few days. It is difficult now to remember all the bargains and discoveries, but I will mention just a few which occur to me. A cheap lot was an unused strip of nine of the Victoria 2s. green, imperforate for the sum of 30s.; others were New Zealand 1s. blue paper, £15, New S. Wales 2d. stars in corners, £6, laureated 8d. at, I think, £8, all being unused; and the first known copy of the 3d. laureated New South Wales watermarked "2" at £10. Of course, these are only a few examples, as our transactions must have totalled to £2000 or £3000. I sold Mr. Tapling the first known copies of several Colonial varieties now well known, such as the S. Australia 9d. perf. and rouletted, and (at the old London Stamp Exchange) the Tasmanian error 1d. watermarked "2." The last occasion on which I saw Mr. Tapling was when he took the chair at the dinner given to Mr. A. H. Wilson at the Criterion on his retirement from business, subsequently adjourning to his chambers in Pall Mall. That evening he did not appear well, and a few days afterwards he was taken ill. Soon after this I sent him five of the rare Chiapas (Mexican locals) which had just been discovered by Mr. Köster. On his recovery he sent me a cheque for £242 for the five stamps and a long and much prized letter. I had not even time to answer the letter when I received a telegram from his secretary asking me not to write as Mr. Tapling had had a relapse, and within two days the sad news of his death was in the evening papers.

About the same time I commenced business with another dear friend, who is happily still alive in the person of M. La Renotiere, the largest collector in the world, although our personal acquaintance did not commence until about 1890. M. La Renotiere's collection requires no mention. I have had the rare privilege of seeing it, but I am not permitted to mention what I have seen. A list of what I have sold him would fill many pages of this journal, and I can only mention that the total amounts to many thousands of pounds, and includes trifles at hundreds of pounds each.

Amongst the other prominent collectors in my early days were Mr. Douglas Garth, the late popular ex-secretary of the London Philatelic Society, Mr. Maitland Burnett, first editor of the *Philatelic Record*, Mr. Lachlan Gibb, now in Canada, Major (then Captain) Evans, Mr. M. P. Castle, still actively accumulating

ten thousand pound collections, Dr. E. Shorthouse of Birmingham, Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, and many more, whose names may be mentioned in the course of these notes. Of Dr. Shorthouse I remember that he was the first collector, to call upon whom I undertook a long journey. He had a fine collection; I had some things to sell, and I went from London to Birmingham, returning the same night, and the business done:—Sold one Sandwich Island stamp for 7s. 6d.! Needless to say we did better transactions together in after years.

(To be continued.)

New Postal Tariff for Paraguay.

A.—For the Interior.

Letters	...	5 centavos per 15 grammes.
Commercial papers	...	50 "
Patterns	...	50 "
Printed matter	...	50 "
Post cards and Letter cards	...	2 centavos.
Registration fee	...	30 "

B.—For Argentina and the province of Matto Grosso (Brazil).

Letters	...	20 centavos per 15 grammes.
Commercial papers	...	50 "
Patterns	...	50 "
Printed matter	...	50 "
Letter cards	...	20 "
Post cards	...	4 "

C.—For Uruguay and the central provinces of Brazil (via Argentina).

Letters	...	28 centavos per 15 grammes.
Commercial papers	...	50 "
Patterns	...	50 "
Printed matter	...	50 "
Letter cards	...	28 "
Post cards	...	8 "

D.—For all other countries comprised in the Postal Union.

Letters	...	40 centavos per 15 grammes.
Commercial papers	...	50 "
Patterns	...	50 "
Printed matter	...	50 "
Letter cards	...	40 "
Post cards	...	8 "

The registration fee for all countries with the exception of the interior is 40 centavos, advice of delivery 60 centavos.

This new Tariff creates several new values, and the following will therefore be issued:—

- Postage stamps of 8, 16 and 28 centavos.
- Letter cards of 20, 28 and 40 centavos.
- Post cards of 8 centavos.

The Mafeking Siege Stamps.

The following interesting account of the Mafeking Siege Stamps is posted in the window of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, where all the nineteen stamps which were issued are also on view :—

"We have received a visit from Mr. E. J. Ross, of the firm of Messrs. Aldred and Ross, general merchants, of Mafeking, who brought with him a complete set of all the stamps made and used during the memorable siege, the set being signed by Lord Edward Cecil, chief station office, as a guarantee to their genuineness. The necessity for over-printing the stamps, which were in the hands of the Post Master, has been questioned by the incredulous, but after hearing all that Mr. Ross has to say on the matter, which opinion has been confirmed from other sources, all doubts are completely set at rest.

"It appears that Mafeking was formerly, for Postal purposes, in British Bechuanaland, but some four or five years ago, was transferred to the Cape of Good Hope, and in the time of the siege, the post office possessed various odd stamps, not only of the Cape Colony, but of two or three issues of British Bechuanaland and British Protectorate.

"The total face value of the stamps in the Post Office did not exceed about £350. The desire to communicate with the outside world was not confined to the military authorities for their own despatches, but all the inhabitants and civilians were as eager as possible to get letters to their friends and relations. The only method available was, of course, by means of native runners, who were paid as much as £25 to undertake the risk of running the gauntlet of the ever alert enemy. Two or three of these runners were despatched South, endeavouring to get round Kimberley and so to our forces, but the great bulk of them were sent up North towards Colonel Plumer's column, and letters that got through were forwarded *via* Salisbury and Beira to their destination. These runners concealed letters, written on thin paper, not only about their clothing, but also even in the soles of their boots, which were manufactured and made hollow on purpose, no bags being allowed to be carried, as they would have impeded their progress. Unfortunately, as was found out later on, a number of the runners were caught and killed, and in some cases despatches, such as those from Lady Sarah Wilson to the *Daily Mail*, were found afterwards, but with the postage stamps removed by the "slim" Boer.

"In order to pay for this postal service, it was found necessary to practically double the

ordinary rates, and the military authorities bought up all the stamps of the Post Office, and handed them to the printer of the *Mafeking Mail* to overprint with higher denominations. Letters that were then written were taken to the Post Office, and the military postal officials stamped them with various denominations according to the weight or bulk of the letters. No stamps were sold to the public, and no person was allowed to send more than two, or at the most three letters by any one runner.

"In addition to the ordinary stamps, for the purpose above named, it was found necessary to make stamps for use within the lines, and a local post was organized with special stamps. These consisted of two kinds :—

"*First*.—A boy on a bicycle, inscribed, 'V.R., Siege of Mafeking' in a scroll above, and "Local Post 1d." below. The boy on the bicycle is Sergeant Major Goodyear, of the Cadet Corps, which was created to do duty as orderlies and messengers.

"*Second*.—A front-faced portrait of Colonel Baden-Powell inscribed 'Mafeking, 1900, Siege,' in a scroll above, and 'Postage 3d.' in a scroll below.

"Both stamps were produced by a Mr. Taylor by means of the ferro-prussiate process, on paper specially made and manufactured during the siege. The portrait type consisting of two varieties, differing only in size to the ordinary stamp, were made in blocks of 12, and are blue on blue, differing much in colour, and are perforated 12. Of no single stamp over-printed were there more than 1,000, and of some of them not more than 30 copies, being on old varieties, of which only a few remained in the Mafeking Post Office.

"It is satisfactory to know that the printers' "formes" for over-printing have all been broken up, and the negatives and dies of the local stamps destroyed."

M. Jean Baptiste Moens, the great Belgian dealer, has retired from business. For the past year he has been "selling off," and many collectors of unused stamps have made the most of their opportunity in securing blocks and strips of unconsidered trifles which will never again be offered in similar condition. M. Moens' remaining stock has been sold to M. Edward M. Ruben, of Copenhagen, for a sum which has not been announced, but which is said to be very advantageous to the seller. The one care of the retiring dealer is to finish the 38th volume of *Le Timbre Poste*. To facilitate this end, June and July came out in May, and the August and September numbers in June. M. Moens was always a little ahead of his time, and he is determined to keep up his reputation to the last.



July, 1900, Report.

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MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—
"Stamps," June.
"Postal Cards and Covers," July.
"Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica, Santiago, Chili," March and April.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

January—December, 1899.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1899.		1899.	
January 1st.		January—December.	
To balance in hand	1 2 10	Official Organ, 12 months	12 10 4
„ Subscriptions & Entrance Fees	29 18 6	Stationery and Printing	9 10 6
		Postages, Hon. Sec.	1 17 6
		Clerical Assistant ditto	1 1 0
		Rent Essex Hall	2 0 0
		Exchange Supt., Postages and Stationery	2 17 6
		Boxes for Exchange Packets	0 15 0
		Stamp Collector's Almanacs, Lists of Members, & Postages	3 16 6
		Advertisement, Manchester Exhibition Catalogue	1 0 0
		Library, 3 "London Philatelist"	0 18 0
		Balance in hands of Treasurer	1 15 0
	£31 1 4		£31 1 4

Examined, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.

June 28, 1900. E. F. MARX, } Auditors.
FRIEDRICH MARX, }

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1900.

Members who have not yet forwarded their Subscriptions for 1900 to the Hon. Sec. are requested to do so as early as possible.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.

July 9, 1900.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, May 14th, at the residence of the President, Mr. Sydney Cowper, Claremont; the attendance was not what it might have been, only some dozen members put in an appearance, owing to the very inclement weather.

Those who were absent missed a treat, as Mr. Targes exhibited his very valuable collection of Cape of Good Hope stamps, including errors and wood blocks too numerous to mention. The Secretary, Mr. T. F. T. Jackson, also showed some hundred or

so of envelopes with stamps on them, as he is making a speciality of them; and last, but not least, the latter part of the evening was spent in examining the President's collection, which contains stamps not to be purchased by the beginner.

The President, who is a relation of Sir Rowland Hill, has always been one of the lucky ones



Spain.

THE STAMPS OF THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

BY GEORGE B. DUERST.

Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, elected King of Spain in 1870, abdicated on the 12th of February, 1873, and Spain once more enjoyed a Republican form of government. The northern provinces, however, were never very much in favour of such a government, they were always the principal supporters of the monarchy. Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, who had always hoped to make his claims a reality, thought the opportunity too good to let pass without making an attempt to attain the position, to which he believed himself entitled. He sent some emissaries, and their reports were so favourable to his course that he made his appearance amongst what he called his "loyal" people. He proclaimed himself King of Spain under the title of Carlos VII., and after creating an army he made a determined attempt to reach Madrid and to conquer Spain. With what success does not concern us here, the various issues of stamps plainly show his advances.

One of the first steps taken was the creation of a special postal service for the disaffected provinces and as such letters could not be sent by the usual channels, messengers were employed, who took all the correspondence over the frontier to the next French town, from where they were forwarded by the French post office.

For this correspondence French stamps had of course to be used, but in order to indicate from whence such letters were sent a special die was made consisting of a fleur de lys, the royal arms of the Bourbon family in a double-lined five-pointed star. Later on this surcharge was used by the Carlist post office as obliteration.

It has always puzzled me why the French postal administration allowed such a surcharge to be put on the French stamps. Large numbers were undoubtedly not used in this manner, as stamps bearing this surcharge and being afterwards obliterated with French can-

cellation dies are extremely rare. Some collectors attach no value whatever to these stamps, but I do not agree with them. I consider them philatelically speaking of very high value, as they clearly indicate a historical event. I believe it is the only instance where stamps of a neutral country were used by another belligerent nation. Generally the stamps of the invaded country are used and surcharged by the invading enemy.

The following French stamps have been found with the surcharge described above.

1862 issue perf. Head of Napoleon, not laureated	5c. green.
1892 issue, perf. Head of Liberty...	1c. olive.
" " " "	2c. brown.
" " " "	5c. green.
" " " "	15c. bistre.
" " " "	25c. blue.
" " " "	40c. orange.
" " " "	80c. carmine.

The first is considered the rarest of all, although the rest are not easily obtained. Why they took a stamp of the 1862 issue, which to all practical purposes had been out of circulation for some years, is not known. The only plausible explanation I can advance is that the sale of stamps in the small towns north of the Pyrenees is not very brisk, and that it was quite possible that a sheet of this issue was still in the hands of the postmaster, who considered it a good opportunity to palm it off on the unsuspecting Spanish messenger, who came there to post his letters. Most likely patriotic French citizens would not use stamps bearing the portrait of the Emperor, seeing that the Republic was already in the third year. Be this as it may, I would council all collectors to be very careful when acquiring this stamp.

Using French stamps, for which full face value had to be paid and then sending all correspondence by special messengers resulted in a pecuniary loss to the Royal exchequer. The consequence was the manufacture of special stamps, and the great hurry can be clearly seen in the bad execution. The new stamp was ready at the end of June, and according to all authorities was put into circulation on July 1st, 1873.

No official decree, however, seems to have been published until December 13th, 1873, when the Royal Council of the Government of Navarre notified the public that a postal service had been established, by which official and private letters could be sent to Bayonne (France), from where they would be distributed. The headquarters of the Carlist postal service were at Bayonne, and all letters, &c., for places outside the seceded provinces were taken to this place by special messengers. All

such letters, &c., had to be posted in two envelopes; the outside envelope had to bear the inscription "Al encargado de la correspondencia, Bayona," and a stamp of the value of 1 real. The inside envelope had to bear the address of the person the letter was intended for plus French stamps to prepay the postage. The Carlist post officials at Bayonne opened the outer envelope, and if the postage on the inner envelope was correct handed the letter over to the French post office. This accounts for the rarity of genuinely used specimens, as all the outside envelopes bearing Carlist stamps were torn off and no doubt destroyed.

Letters within the area of the Royal troops were of course forwarded direct. All letters had to be franked with Carlist stamps, otherwise they were burned, and if the senders could be found, punished.

Special stamps for the various provinces were issued, and I will follow the usually adopted plan to describe the complete set for each province.

A.—For the provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Alava and Guipuzcoa.

These provinces being situated in the north of Spain near the French frontier, were the first to adopt the monarchy, and consequently for them the postal service was first established.

ISSUE OF 1ST JULY, 1873.

Profile of Don Carlos to the left on horizontally lined background in an oval, above which the inscription "Franqueo" in colours on white ground, below the word "Espana" in white letters on coloured ground; in both the lower corners the value in coloured figures and letters on white ground. Above the word "Espana" and below the oval there is a white line parallel with the line of the oval. The stamps are lithographed and printed in colours on thin white wove paper and are imperforate. In the spelling of the word "Espana" a mistake was made by leaving the accent or tilde out over the *s*.

They were manufactured by M. Closeau, a lithographer at Bayonne, and evidently he did not understand Spanish, as otherwise he would not have made the mistake of leaving the accent over the *s* of "Espana" out, which in the eyes of Spaniards is an unpardonable sin. Three transfers were made, as we find these stamps printed in sheets of three different sizes: in 7 rows of 12—84, in 11 rows of 11—121, and in 15 rows of 12—180 stamps.

It is said that a stamp dealer in Paris bought one of the stones in 1881 and had a quantity of reprints made. This is scarcely possible, because the so-called reprints are so different from the originals that it seems to me much more probable that they are forgeries. Some of the

peculiarities always found on the originals are entirely missing in the reprints.

1 real blue, pale blue.

ISSUE OF 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

The mistake in the spelling of the word "Espana" was rectified on the stone consisting of 84 stamps. This was done by eliminating part of the white line over the word "Espana" and leaving only a small portion of it over the *s*, which resembles the tilde. Mr. Westoby says that a second transfer consisting of 15 rows of 12 stamps—180 stamps, was made for this issue, but I have never seen a sheet of this size. Printed also at Bayonne on medium to thin white wove paper, imperforate.

1 real blue, deep blue.

An essay exists of this issue in black.

This issue has been reprinted in Paris in 1881 and has evidently been done from the original stone. They can, however, be easily recognised by the blotchy appearance, especially by the blurred hair.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF FEBRUARY TO MAY, 1874.

For the town of Bilbao.

Bilbao, while undergoing on land a prolonged siege ran short of postage stamps, and in order to be able to forward prepaid correspondence a die was prepared by the postal administration to indicate what letters had been prepaid in cash.

Envelopes exist bearing the following inscriptions. "Correos. Vale por dos sellos par falta de ellos," and "Correos. Vale por dos sellos par no haberlos." These inscriptions are however often left off and the usual cancelling die is only applied. This consists of a double circle with the inscription at the top "Portugalete," at the bottom "Vizcaya," and in the centre in a straight line "Correos."

ISSUE OF 1ST JULY, 1874.

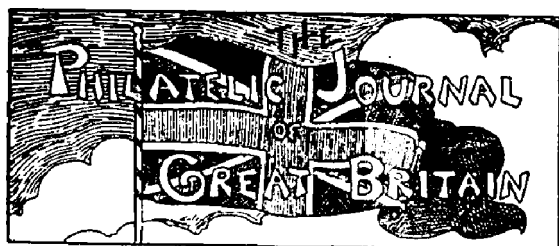
Meanwhile the royal armies had not been idle and gained some successes over their republican enemies. In this issue we can see this fact plainly depicted, because Don Carlos, in imitation of Napoleon, appeared on the stamps crowned with laurels.

Head of Don Carlos laureated to the right on a solid background in a circle; at the top "Espana" in a scroll in coloured letters on white ground; at the bottom "Franqueo" in a straight line, also in coloured letters on white ground; in the lower corners the value. Lithographically printed in colour on medium thick white wove paper and imperforate.

1 real lilac, grey-lilac, mauve.

Essays exist in blue and carmine on white.

(To be continued.)



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The Summer Season.

This is the season of the year when no indoor pursuits have much chance of holding their own against the numerous open air pastimes which are the particular occupation for everyone's spare time in the summer months. Philately is essentially an indoor pursuit, and might be expected to die off altogether in the hot weather, and yet when the heat becomes so tropical as that we are now experiencing, there are many arguments in favour of philately as against the more exciting but also more heating pursuits of the field.

One can keep cool with one's stamps, catalogues and paraphernalia by an open window on the shady side of the house, while the gentle breeze softly stirs the leaves of the album and occasionally makes the younger and more lively stamps dance and quiver on their hinges, while on the tennis lawn, in the cricket field, and on the river, men and maidens are reducing themselves by their exertions, to a condition of body which is anything but comfortable. True, the philatelist is liable at any moment to be plunged into a state of perspiration by the discovery of a new minor variety or a rare perforation even under the ideal conditions pictured above, but this soon passes off and leaves the student with a new delight.

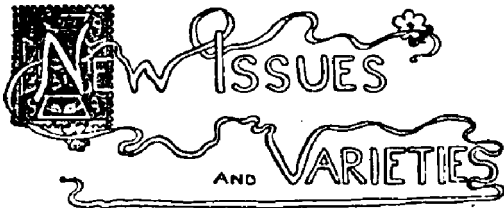
It is a curious fact that in nearly all tropical or hot countries philately is a favourite pursuit. In India nearly everyone collects, and in Burmah, Java, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong every other person hoards stamps, though they may not perhaps study them so keenly as we do at home.

As in Asia, so in Africa, America, and Australia, stamp collecting is a universal hobby. It will be seen therefore that there is no reason why temperature alone should put the nose of philately out for the summer, and in fact we believe that the weather has not very much to do with it after all. Collectors are just as ready for a bargain, though they may not hunt quite so much for it, and they are just as pleased to get what they want in the warm weather as in the cold. Dealers, naturally, are just as ready to sell. What is it then that affects stamps so much in the summer months? What causes the auctions to be abandoned for two or three months, exchange club secretaries to shut up shop, and the dealers to pull long faces? Simply the fact that half the collectors are away on their holidays, and the other half prefer the tennis lawn, the cricket field, and the river to the pleasure of sitting up by the open window with their stamps, catalogues and paraphernalia, with gentle breeze, etc. Such is the perversity of human nature!

It is quite useless and unnecessary to argue that they are unwise who thus desert stamps for several months in the year. But we may point out that there are some who, wherever they may be, never forget their

collections, and are always on the alert for whatever may turn up to enrich them, and these faithful few no doubt reap a little harvest at times. The most unexpected things turn up sometimes in out-of-the-way places, and many collectors have received unexpectedly fine additions as the result of the summer holiday.

This year we hope many of our readers may be successful in coming across "V.R.I.'s" and "Mafeking Besieged's" in unexpected quarters. There is certainly a large field for the hunters of these desiderata, and though the numbers, especially of the latter, are very small, the faithful may well expect some reward of the kind, if they are diligent, on their peregrinations.



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Honduras. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have forwarded us a 10c. of the current type, surcharged "Revenue," like the 5c. and 25c. values chronicled in March.

Adhesive. 10c. lilac and green, surcharge black.

Canada. The letter card has been surcharged 2c. in black.

Letter Card. 2c. on 3c. carmine on blue.

Cape of Good Hope. In the window of their shop Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are showing a full set of all the Mafeking provisionals, of which we give a list below. There are two types of the words "MAFEKING—BESIEGED": (a) being in fancy type 1 3/4 mm. in height, and (b) in smaller type 1 1/4 mm. in height. There must have been a very curious mixture of stamps in the Mafeking post office when the siege began, as three different issues of Bechuanaland stamps and two of Cape have been operated upon. The Baden-Powell issue consists of two values printed in dark blue on pale

blue and perforated. The 1d. depicts a messenger on a bicycle with the words "Siege of Mafeking—1900" in a scroll above, and "Local Post" below. The 3d. shows the well-known features of Baden-Powell himself, and is inscribed, "Mafeking—1900—Siege" and "Postage Three Pence." This value exists in two varieties, one being 21 mm. high and the other 18 1/2 mm. high, and narrower in proportion. For convenience of reference we list all these together here, and repeat some that we have mentioned before. (Note—The 3d. on 6d. lilac Bechuanaland listed last month was an error for 6d. on 3d.) The stamps are said to have been first issued in March and continued in use until the end of the siege.

- I. Surcharged on Cape stamps—
 - 1d. on 3d. green (1897), Fancy type.
 - 1d. .. 3d. .. (1898), ..
 - 3d. .. 1d. rose-red (1893), ..
 - 6d. .. 3d. red-lilac (1898), ..
 - 1 - .. 4d. sage green (1898), ..
- II. Surcharged on British Bechuanaland stamps—
 - 1d. on 3d. vermilion (1898), Fancy type.
 - 3d. .. 1d. lilac (1898), Fancy type.
 - 3d. .. 1d. lilac (1898), Small type.
 - 6d. .. 2d. green and red (1898), Fancy type.
 - 6d. .. 2d. green and red (1898), Small type.
 - 6d. .. 3d. black on yellow (1898), Fancy type.
 - 6d. .. 3d. lilac (1897), Fancy type.
 - 1 - .. 6d. black on red (1898), Fancy type.
 - 1 - .. 6d. .. (1891), Small type.
 - 1 - .. 4d. brown and green (1891), Fancy type.
 - 2 - .. 1 - green (1891), Small type.

Ceylon. We have received a new 6 cents. envelope with the stamp of the same design as the card of the same value. The paper is laid.

Envelope. 6c. brown.

Hong Kong. The *Monthly Journal* has received the entire reply-paid post card of which we last month chronicled the separate halves, surcharged 4 cents, with that surcharge in black.

Post Card. 4 x 4c. on 3 x 3c. Brown, surcharge black.

India. Duttia. The 1/2 anna envelope mentioned last month is on white laid paper. The *L. P.* describes a 1/2 x 1/2 anna post card, stamp of current type, in red on white.

Post Card. 1/2 x 1/2 anna, red on buff.

Kishengarh. The *M. J.* mentions the 1/2 anna green imperf. and the 1 rupee in grey-green.

Adhesives. 1/2 anna, green imperf.
1 rupee grey-green, imperf.

Mauritius. The 6c. of the current *arms* type has just appeared, though chronicled last year. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a specimen.

Adhesive. 6c. pale green and carmine.

New Zealand. A correspondent writes:—

"It may interest you to know that a few of the New Zealand postage due stamps, 1899 issue, were sold and used as postage stamps. It happened in this way. A new postmistress was appointed to the local post office, Renwick, Marlboro', a short time before the stamps were issued, and being new to her duties when the stamps arrived in November she sold them to several persons who used them on correspondence. The mistake was found out when the letters went through the post office at Blenheim. The Chief Postmaster then sent instructions as to their proper use, and also that they were not to be used till December. The postmistress thereupon recalled what were misused of the stamps she had sold. I have one specimen of these misused stamps post-marked 24th November, 1899. Only the 1d. value was thus sold."

There is an 8d. value of this same "postage due" issue which we have not yet listed.

We have received a 2d. lilac of the 1882 issue on thick paper, similar to that of the current issue, but having the wmk. N.Z. and star placed sideways. Can anyone explain this freak?

A correspondent also sends us the 6d. of the current type, locally printed in carmine-rose and perforated 11.

Adhesives. 2d. lilac, 1882 type, wmk. sideways, thick paper.
6d. carmine-rose, p. 11.

Unpaid. 8d. green and red, p. 11, wmk. N.Z. and star.

Orange River Colony. Besides the varieties already listed, Messrs. Bright & Son have shown us specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 5/-, surcharged "V. R. I.," in which the second or up-stroke of the "V." is the same thickness as the first stroke, instead of being thinner as in the ordinary type. There are six in each pane of 60, and the variety only occurs in the values above mentioned, as far as is known at present. There is a minor variety of the 1/- in which the stop after "S." is smaller and placed higher up.

Messrs. Bright & Son also showed us a second type of the ordinary "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on three pence, in which the foot of the larger "2" is longer and sticks out more to the left. Of this variety there were two in every sheet of 240, they being the two end stamps at the left of the bottom row of one of the panes of 60. Whether these occur on the same stamps surcharged "V. R. I." we cannot say for certain, but most probably they do.

Adhesives. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) on 3d. ultramarine, variety, larger "2"; surcharged "V. R. I." and value in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange, variety, thick "V."

1d. mauve " " "

5/- green " " "

1/- brown " stop after "S." smaller and higher up.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. We have this month to add to the long list of novelties in connection with the new issue of this country several articles of stationery, viz., 10 hel. envelope on greyish paper; single and reply cards of 10 hel., and two letter-cards.

Post Cards. 10h. carmine on buff
10 x 10h. carmine on buff

Letter-Cards. 6h. yellow on blue

10h. carmine on grey

Envelope. 10h. carmine on grey.

Bulgaria. A correspondent of *Smith's Monthly Circular* sends that journal some particulars of the changes which have been in progress here. It seems we were in error in describing the 10 stot in yellow, it should be rose on yellowish paper, the 15 stot is yellow, and these, with the 1 stot, greyish-blue; 5 stot, yellow-green, and 25 stot, dull blue, are printed on thick hairy paper. We have already chronicled the 1 stot (April).

Adhesives. 5s. yellow-green, on thick fibrous paper
10s. rose, on yellowish " "
15s. yellow, on thick fibrous paper
25s. dull blue " "

China. The *I. B. J.* describes a new reply post card issued in China early in last April. It is

printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and is similar to the Japanese cards in design.

Post Card. 1c. x 1c. red on yellowish

Colombia. *Cucuta.* Several of our contemporaries list three new values, presumably of the same design as those chronicled last month.

1c. black on yellow, imperf.

2c. black on rose, imperf.

20c. black on yellow, perf.

Corea. We illustrate the two new varieties chronicled in April.



Denmark. Through an unfortunate mistake we mistook the new Danish West Indies stamps for a new issue of the mother country, and chronicled them last month under Denmark. We must now correct this to—

Danish West Indies. Two new stamps of a design similar to the current 5 ore. Denmark.

Adhesives. 1 cent. green
5 cents, blue

France. *French Congo.* The long expected set of stamps for this country has at last appeared



and for sheer ugliness would be hard to beat. They are crudely executed, and the combinations of

colours too ghastly for words. The values 1c. to 15c. are all of the oblong type, and are water-marked with a thistle; the 20c. to 75c. are of the type showing the native, and have a spray of rose watermark; and the franc values are of the third type as shown in our illustration, and are water-marked with an olive branch.

- Adhesives. 1c. marone and pale lilac
 2c. brown and yellow
 4c. bright red and blue-grey
 5c. green and grey-green
 10c. red and pale red
 15c. violet and pale green
 20c. yellow-green and dull orange
 25c. deep blue and pale blue
 30c. rose-red and yellow
 40c. chestnut and bright green
 50c. purple and lilac
 75c. claret and yellow orange
 1fr. lilac-grey and olive
 2fr. bright carmine and dull brown
 5fr. orange and grey-black.

Oceania. The 5c. now appears in the new shade.

Adhesive. 5c. yellow-green.

* **Zanzibar.** According to *Le Col. de T.-P.* the 1 x 1 an. on 10 x 10c. post card is now surcharged in red.

Post Card. 1 x 1 an. on 10 x 10c. red surcharge.

Germany. The letter-card is reported with stamp of the Germania design.

Letter-card. 10 pf. carmine.

Bavaria. *S. M. C.* states that the recent alteration in the postal rates has rendered the 3 pf. post cards useless, and they are being converted into 5 pf. cards by the addition of the impressed stamp of 2 pf.

Post Cards. 3 x 2 pf. yellow-brown and grey
 3 x 2 x 3 x 2 pf. yellow-brown and grey.

China. According to the *I. B.-Z.* there was a shortage of 5 pf. stamps at Kwantschow at the beginning of May, and some 10 pf. stamps were promptly surcharged 5 pf. in black, some at the foot of the stamp and others in the centre. These stamps had only been in use a few days when a new supply of the 5 pf. stamps arrived and put an end to their issue. This is only the second occasion on which provisionals have been made in any German colony, the other occasion being in 1898, when 100 stamps of 10 pf. of Kamerun were bisected for use as 5 pf.

Adhesive. 5 pf. on 10 pf. carmine, surcharge black.

Samoa. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a sight of the new issue for Samoa. The obsolete type of German stamps is surcharged "Samoa" upwards diagonally in black. *Der Phil* also chronicles some post cards.

- Adhesives. 3 pf. brown
 5 pf. green
 10 pf. red
 20 pf. blue
 25 pf. orange-yellow
 50 pf. marone
 Post Cards 5 pf. green on buff
 5 x 5 pf. green on buff
 10 pf. red on buff
 10 x 10 pf. red on buff

Mexico. In addition to the values listed last month the following have also appeared, surcharged "OFFICIAL" in black.

- Official adhesives. 3c. brown, surcharge black
 5c. blue, " "
 10c. orange and lilac, surcharge black.

Portugal. The *Mitteldeutsche Ph.-Z.* chronicle^s the reply card of 25r. on buff instead of on grey.

Post Card. 25 x 25r. on buff.

Salvador. There is a further surcharge to be added to list of provisionals; this is the 3c. blue of 1899, with wheel over-print and additionally surcharged "1900—1 centavo."

1c. on 3c. blue, surcharge black.

Sarawak. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new value in the current type, viz., 20c.

Adhesive. 20c. light brown and lilac.

Switzerland. Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent us specimens of three Swiss Jubilee stamps which have been issued to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Postal Union. The values are 5, 10, and 25c., and the design, which is the same in each, is said to be the work of M. Grasset. A female allegorical figure is the main feature, the words "Jubile de l'Union Postale Universelle" above and the date "1875—1900" below. In shape they are long rectangular. Very large quantities are said to have been printed to prevent speculation. They were put in circulation on the 2nd July, and will remain in force until the end of the year. There are also two post cards with the same design but twice the size, printed at the left.

- Adhesives. 5c. yellow-green
 10c. rose
 25c. blue
 Post Cards. 5c. blue-green
 10c. deep rose.

Venezuela. The three highest values of the "Instruccion" stamps have now received the surcharge "Resellada" and initials "R. T. M.," completing the set.

- Adhesives. 3 bolivars red, surcharge black
 10 " violet, surcharge black
 20 " red-brown, surcharge black.



Discoveries, Errors, and Various Notes.

Belgium. The unpaid letter stamps are, it is said, to be changed in colour shortly.

Bulgaria. There have been rumours for several years to the effect that a new issue is

about to appear having for design a portrait of the Prince. We have it on good authority that such an issue is improbable, as there are the same objections to portraits in Bulgaria as in Turkey.

Dominican Republic. A decree authorizing the issue of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo stamps for printed matter is given in the *A. J. of P. h.* as follows:—

On the Initiative of the Executive Powers.

In view of the fact that the want of low values in the present issue of postage stamps renders the prepayment of printed matter and circulars impossible, and that the Government desires to facilitate the circulation of these within and without the territory of the Republic, it is resolved.

Art. 1. To issue the following quantities of postage stamps.

100,000 stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo.
100,000 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Art. 2. The present resolution shall be sent to the executive power.

Given in the Hall of the Sessions of the National Congress, on the 30th day of the month of March, 1900, the 57th of our independence and the 37th of the restoration.

The President (Signed) M. Ubaldo Gomez.

The Secretaries (Signed) Enrique J. Castro.

(Signed) L. J. Alvarez.

Greece. We hear from various sources that Greece is going to have a complete new set of stamps, which Messrs. Bradbury and Wilkinson are preparing. We may expect a fine set from the firm who recently turned out the handsome set for Crete. It is stated that they will be issued in September.

India. A correspondent informs us that the $\frac{1}{4}$ an., $\frac{1}{2}$ an., 1 an., 2 an. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ an. were expected to appear in the new colours on the 1st July.

Italy. A magnificent set of pictorial stamps is being prepared for Eritrea; the designs have been entrusted to an eminent Italian artist.

Japan. The Wedding Stamp alluded to last month has been surcharged for use in Japanese post offices in China. The following notice which appeared in a Shanghai paper shews that these labels are only locals:—"Notice is hereby given that the 3 sen Postage Stamp, issued in commemoration of the marriage of the Imperial Japanese Crown Prince, which is to be used on and after the 10th May next, is put on sale from this date. N.B.—The above Stamp can only be used for domestic service and not for international service. Y. O.T.A., I. Japanese Post-master, Shanghai, 28th April, 1900."

We have also received from Messrs. Whitfield King the following description of these stamps:—

"At the top of the oval is the chrysanthemum, the Imperial crest.

"In each of the corners is a sprig of Pawlonia, but those in the lower corners are entwined, the one with the Chinese character for three and the other with that for sen. The inscription reads downwards.

"That on one side is 'Dai Nihon Teikoku Yubin,' meaning Japanese Imperial Post'; while

that on the other is 'Togu Gokongi Shiku ten,' meaning 'To commemorate the Prince Imperial's Wedding.'

"The little box inside the oval is called the Yanagibako (willow box). It is covered with very nice white paper, and in this the first letter which the bridegroom sent to the bride is kept. The one above that looks like a larger box is really a table beautifully ornamented with pictures of cranes and pines. (It is said here in Japan that the crane lives a thousand years and that the pine never dies, hence these are emblematic of long life.) On the table are placed cakes of Mikka yo mochi (three days and nights bread), so called because it is left in the bridal chamber for three days and nights after the wedding so that the bride and bridegroom may eat it whenever they wish. These cakes are made of rice flour, and there are as many cakes as there are years in the bride's age.

Kishenghar. According to the *L.P.* this State will in future issue its stamps in the following colours:— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, rose; $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue or green; 1 anna, rose; and 1 rupee, green. We are sure philatelists will appreciate this tardy concession.

Labuan and North Borneo. In our January issue in chronicling the 4c. "monkey" stamps, we remarked that they were "on the market, and might even be on sale at the post offices by this time," but in this it would seem we were too sanguine. The *S. C. F.* has seen official correspondence, dated April 15, from Labuan, and as late as the middle of May from Sandakan, North Borneo, saying that these stamps had never been seen in either colony. Unfortunately we have no reason to doubt this statement, since the North Borneo Company have been doing such a large business in the sale of stamps at their London offices that we are not surprised that they cannot spare any for the countries of their supposed issue. Under these circumstances we can scarcely yet chronicle the change of colour of the stamps to black and carmine, though we have received specimens, until we hear whether they have been issued.

New Zealand. A patriotic 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is in preparation, judging from the following cutting from the *New Zealand Times*:—

"Mr. J. M. Nairn's design for the new one penny half-penny stamp has been accepted by the Commissioner of Stamps (Hon. J. Carroll), and will shortly be issued. The design represents a little scene censored by folds of the New Zealand ensign. On either side is a dismounted trooper holding his horse, while from the sea rises a figure symbolical of the Empire's call to arms. In the extreme background may be seen the massed contingents, in whose honour the stamp is issued. The new stamp is the same size as the twopence half-penny one, and will be printed in khaki colour."

These stamps are intended, we learn from a correspondent, for postage of newspapers in excess of the 1d. fee and below that of 2d., though of course it will be available for ordinary postage also.

Servia. The 15 paras. is reported on ordinary white paper without silk threads.

Types of Collectors.

No. 4.—THE MEREST TYRO.

BY SPECTATOR.

We were all beginners once, therefore it would be unkind to write disparagingly of those who are just starting. I do not intend to write about any genuine tyro in our pursuit. But we read so often, in learned treatises, that certain elementary facts are known even to the "merest tyro" that it might be worth while inquiring who this gentleman is, and what the extent of his knowledge might be. Why he should be always singled out as the possessor of all sort of information it would be difficult to say, for if he knows half that is credited to him he would no longer be the "merest tyro," but quite a well informed man.

This leads us to the conclusion that there must be, in philately at any rate, a kind of person whose ignorance is greater even than that of the "merest tyro," a conclusion which on the face of it is absurd. Therefore I am forced to assert that the term is frequently misapplied, and that the "merest tyro" does not know anything like as much as he is supposed to know.

This can easily be proved. I have read at different times that he knows where to look for the plate numbers on the old 1d. red English, and yet I am continually asked by my young friends to point out where these magic figures are to be found. I have also read somewhere that the "merest tyro" knows that adhesive stamps have only been in use for 60 years, that the 1d. black was the first example, and that its value is from 3d. to 6d. according to condition; and yet I have been often shown, by people who must really be the "merest tyros" themselves, specimens of this historical stamp with the volunteered information that they are over a hundred years old, and that they are worth something like £10 sterling apiece! Another thing which he is supposed to know, but doesn't, is, that octagonal stamps are more esteemed when cut square with good margins than when trimmed, however neatly, to the shape of the stamp.

It takes some time for the "merest tyro" to have his impressions on these and other heads corrected, while there are some who collect for years without ever getting more than a few degrees removed from this stage. There are many people who never *will* be made to understand how perforations are gauged, and who

insist on counting *all* the perforations along the top or at the sides; which lands them into such a fogged state of mind that they decide never to worry about perforations any more.

Even in these enlightened days there are collectors who stick their stamps fast down in their albums with gum or paste. One collector I know, who does not mind paying two or three pounds for a single specimen, and has a really fine collection, still believes in this primitive method of arranging his stamps. He prefers specimens with the original gum because it saves him the trouble of applying the mucilage himself. Such collectors can hardly be said to have emerged yet from the "tyro" stage, though they may have finer collections than many advanced philatelists.

In fact, there is quite a larger class of collectors who never learn anything about their stamps and never will. They acquire specimens with more or less rapidity, and stick them in their books, but know no more about them or their history than they do of the man in the moon, to use a common but useful expression. We can sympathise with the promising beginner who puts his Austrian journal stamps into Greece, and considers the stamps of Nicaragua and Salvador the most interesting rarities it would be possible to acquire; time and experience will correct these ideas soon enough. It is the man who remains the "merest tyro" from the moment he first sees a stamp till the time of his death who is the enigma that I am writing about.

All the countless little rudimentary facts and anecdotes connected with different stamps are quite lost to him. Anyone but the "merest tyro" could in showing his collection, recount numerous interesting explanations about his specimens without being at all learned. For instance, he could say how the 15c. U.S. of 1866 came to be printed in black, as a mourning stamp to the memory of President Lincoln; that the 1868 and some subsequent issues of the same country were embossed with a grill to prevent the stamps being cleaned; he could give the various reasons which have been set forth in explanation of the hieroglyphics on the 1873 issue for Porto Rico, one being that Porto Ricans never acknowledged King Amadeo, and as some guarantee that the stamps bearing his portrait were worthy of use, the *paraphe* or sign manual of the governor of the island was overprinted on them. Many of these little tales are quite apocryphal I fear, but they all tend to draw interest to our hobby, and an accumulation of them will help to raise a man from the level of the "merest tyro."



JULY 20, 1900.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist. In the June number Mr. Franz Reichenheim supplies some additional remarks on the German Colonial stamps, which are supplementary to his paper read before the London Society and which we are reproducing from *The London Philatelist* in full. Mr. Whitfield King has been putting the author right on one or two points, and calls his attention to an erroneous statement *re* Post Offices in German New Guinea. There is an omission on page 112 after paragraph 3, which should read:—

“There is only one Post Office in this colony, at Stephansort, opened on 14th December, 1889, still in existence of those opened in the years 1888-9, the first ones having been at—

Finchhafen, opened 15th February, 1888, closed March, 1891.

Hatzfeldthafen, opened 1st April, 1888, closed 30th September, 1891.

Kerawara, opened 4th April, 1888, closed June, 1890.

Konstantinhafen, opened 15th May, 1888, closed 30th September, 1891.

Four other Post Offices now exist, which were subsequently opened at Herbertshoehe, Berlinhafen, Matupi, and Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen.”

It will be remembered that we announced, on the authority of Messrs. Whitfield King in our May number, that only the 10 and 20 pf. of the first issue of Marschall Islands were ever issued in the colony itself. Mr. Reichenheim has been informed by Dr. Kalckhoff, of Berlin, that according to the latest inquiries, not only the 5, 10, and 20 pf., of the first type of surcharge, but also the 3 pf. value of this type, have been officially issued, and adds that the

postal authorities will now probably complete the old set by sending out to the islands the two other values (25 and 50 pf.) surcharged with type I., “as they do not like that stamps sold and sent to Berne by them should be looked upon as ‘essays,’ and as being less valuable than if they were really issued.”

Verily the effects of Philately are far reaching! Here is the sober and steady-going postal administration of the “Fatherland” worried about the standing of some of its unissued stamps in the eyes of philatelists. Is it possible?

Mr. Reichenheim also gives a complete list of the German Post Offices now in existence in the colonies and foreign countries.

The annual report of the London Philatelic Society, by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the honorary secretary, affords interesting reading, and it is satisfactory to learn that the premier Society is still flourishing. There has unfortunately been a large death roll among the members, Messrs. W. A. S. Westoby, Douglas Garth, C. P. Krauth, F. R. Fraser, and J. W. Myers, who was killed in South Africa, having all died since the last general meeting. Twelve new members have been elected and ten resignations received.

Two important works have been published by the Society—“The Stamps of the British Isles,” by Messrs. Hastings Wright & Creeke, and the second part of the Society’s work on the British Colonies, etc., in South Africa. We are reminded that of the latter, only 600 have been printed, and after the members of the Society have been supplied, there will not be many left to go round; so that those requiring it should see that they get it at once.

The Monthly Journal. Though the editor of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons’ organ has resumed

his military duties until the war is over, there is a good deal of Major Evans in the June number. In an editorial, the principal philatelic events of the past year are reviewed, and even a little vaticination is indulged in. *The Monthly Journal* is hungering for the "Collectors' Priced Catalogue" for review, and judging from Mr. Philips' dissection in another part of the *Journal* of an amateur specialists' price list of Transvaals which was recently published, the review should be as entertaining as the catalogue itself.

"Faridkot" is the Indian Native State treated of by Major Evans in this number, and a most interesting and useful article it is. As a result of inquiries and researches into the history of these stamps the number of genuine native-made postal issues of this State has been reduced to seven varieties, instead of the 54 which was the number listed in the eleventh edition of Gibbons' catalogue. All the rest are of a fancy nature, issued by the State Post Office. The synopsis of these stamps, as given by Major Evans, is as follows:—

1879 (?).

Design. Arabic characters in two rows, with a kind of reticulated border between them, and a plain frame surrounding the whole.

Shape. Small oblong. Imperf.

1 folus, ultramarine (shades), on native laid paper.

1 folus, ultramarine (shades), on ordinary laid paper.

1 folus, ultramarine (shades), on wove paper.

1 folus, black-blue, on wove paper.

Printed *tete-beche*.

1 folus, ultramarine (shades) on wove paper.

1882.

Design. A circle enclosing an inner circle filled with Arabic inscriptions. Below these, a label with Arabic inscription, the whole surrounded by an outer frame. Shape, a rectangle. Imperf.

1 paisa, ultramarine, on white wove.

1 " " on toned wove.

After January 1, 1887, the date of the Convention with the Indian Government, under which the surcharged Indian stamps are supplied to this State, the native-made stamps ceased to be used for postage.

"The Stamps of the Argentine Republics, translated from *Le Timbre-Poste* by Mr. G. B' Duerst, is continued, and the other feature of the journal are up to the usual standard.

—o—

Mosley's Philatelic Journal. An article in the June number by Oliver Firth describes two types or dies of the 4c. Seychelles, and states that two types of the other values probably exist also. The following are the principle differences in the 4c. carmine and green.

1. The fillet of the crown ends before reaching the background lines and the thin upper line of it continues to the right beyond the vertical line which closes the front jewel division.

2. The lines of shading across the nose all reach the thick outline of the eye-ball, the lowest of the four forming by its continuation the uppermost line of shading across the cheek below the eye.

3. The nose, as a whole, is of a refined order, and somewhat aquiline in type; it is outlined only by the cessation of the background lines until quite near the tip, where a rather light line begins to connect the horizontal lines, at the first horizontal line above the tip of the nose itself and continues to the base of the neck, where it joins one of the background lines, forming therewith a somewhat acute angle.

The curved line from the upper lip, extending across the cheek, is almost joined by the curved line forming the upper outline of the lower lip; under this latter line the shading is "split," a companion line proceeding from the small solid block of colour which accentuates the under lip.

4. At the back of the head the uppermost line of the chignon thins off very considerably, and curving downwards goes to form an inner line of the curl shading; the short background line, although reaching it, nevertheless does not appear as though a continuation of it.

5. The pendent curl is formed by different lines of shading in the two types, the chief exterior difference being the continuity of the background line, which touches the bottom of the curl in passing in type 1, but shows a breach of continuity in type 2. The differences of the other lines will be appreciated by a comparison of the

1. The thick lower line of the fillet connects with one of the background lines and the upper one stops at its junction with the vertical line.

2. The two lower lines fail to reach the thick one, and the lowest appears as if it would terminate somewhat *above* the line of the cheek-shading.

3. The nose is made to appear as having a blunter tip by the outline, which is thicker than in type 1, and seems to begin one line higher, ending by a curving angle at its junction with the horizontal line at base of neck.

The lower line is further away from the upper, and is not "split," a solid patch of colour resulting.

4. The line is somewhat more decided, and is rather a continuation of the short background line, though the thin line of curl shading does continue from it.

enlargements, which clearly show the different disposition of the lines of shading.

The article is accompanied by enlarged illustrations of both types.

The History of the German Colonies and German Post Offices in Foreign Countries, and their different Issues of Stamps.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
LONDON, ON THE 27TH APRIL, 1900.

BY FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

(Continued from page 112).

It was further stipulated that all the land twenty-eight miles round the German possessions should be neutral, and China should never be allowed to issue any orders or rules, or make any alteration in this district, without Germany's permission.

There is only one public post office in this colony, at Tsiutau; but as in many of the forts round the Bay so-called "Marine Feldpost" offices are established, stamps are also found with this obliteration.

The first issue of stamps—the usual German set of six values of 1889 surcharged diagonally in black, in the usual way "CHINA"—appeared in 1896. The steamer issue for this colony is in course of preparation, but will appear with the name "KIAUTSCHOU," not "CHINA."

VIII., IX., and X. When, in 1885, Germany tried to take possession of the Caroline Islands, west of the Marshall Islands, between the equator and 10 deg. south and 143 deg. and 165 deg. east longitude, Spain suddenly claimed older rights on the islands; and after some long discussions between the two Governments concerned, it was agreed to leave the decision with Pope Leo XIII, who declared that those islands, belonged to Spain, but Germany should be allowed to establish a naval and coaling station there, and German merchants acquiring land and residing there should have the same political rights as Spanish subjects.

I remember well having seen caricatures of two little girls, Germania and Hispania, quarrelling over a little doll (Caroline) till the father decided that the doll belonged to Hispania, but that Germania had the right to play with it. And Germany played quite nicely with that little doll Caroline till 30th June, 1899, when, through a treaty between Spain and Germany, the Caroline, the Mariane (except Guam), and Pala'u Islands were sold to Germany for 25,000,000 pesetas (£1,000,000.)

The just-mentioned Mariane Islands, with about 15,000 inhabitants, are situated north of the Caroline Islands, and consist of a great number of small islands, of which the Guam Island was ceded to the United States by Spain after the late war.

The islands of Pala'u are seven in number, with an area of 193 square miles, and situated west of the Caroline Islands.

The Caroline Islands, with about 35,000 inhabitants, are divided into two parts, East and West Caroline Islands, and the most important one is the island of Yap, in the West Caroline group. All the three groups are at present administered by the Governor of German New Guinea, and divided into three districts:—

- (1) East Caroline: principal station Ponape.
- (2) West Caroline: principal station Yap.
- (3) Mariane Islands: principal station Saypan.

Post offices exist on the East Caroline Islands: in Ponape, since 15th October, 1899; in the western group, on the island of Yap, since 7th November, 1899; and on the Mariane Islands, on the island of Saypan, since the 22nd November 1899. On the islands of Pala'u no post office has as yet been established.

There have been issued the two complete sets of the German stamps of 1889, surcharged in black diagonally, as usual, "KAROLINEN," "MARIANEN," which Mr. Kosack has kindly lent me.

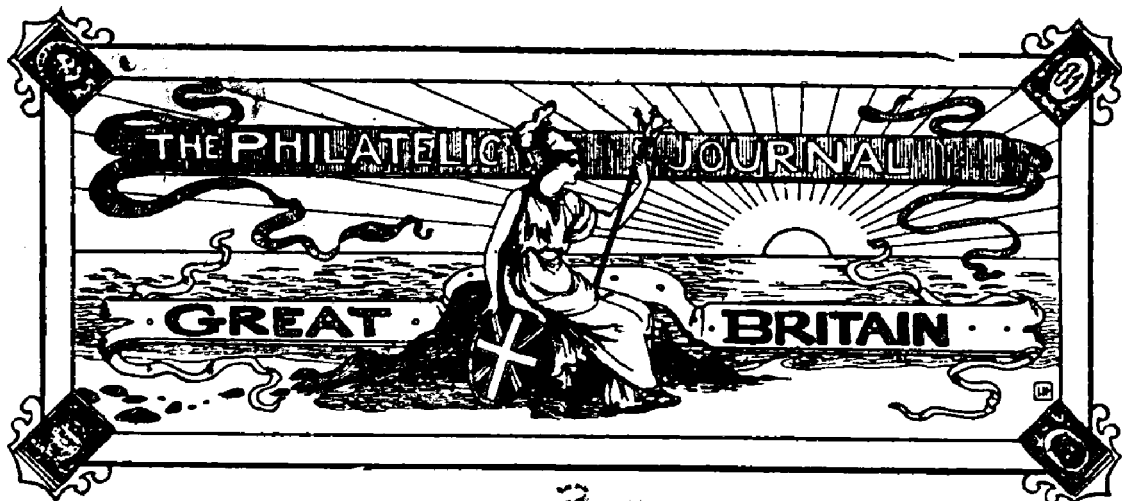
No stamps have yet been issued for the islands of Pala'u.

XI. The youngest German colony is Samoa, a group of islands in the South Pacific between 13 dg. and 15 dg. south and 171 dg. and 172 dg. 30 min. west longitude, where the German flag was hoisted on the 1st March this year, after Great Britain and the United States (which together with Germany had governed these Islands for a long time) had relinquished their rights through the Samoa Treaty of 1899, Germany ceding to Great Britain the islands of Choiseul and Isabel of the Solomon group, and to the United States the islands of Tutuila, Manua, and Rosa, and relinquishing her rights over the Tongan group in favour of Great Britain.

The two principal islands now belonging to Germany are Upolu (with the chief town Apia) and Savaii.

Up to the present time the Post Office in Apia uses the German stamps of 1889 without surcharge; but the values of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pf. have just been issued surcharged diagonally "SAMOA," lent to me by Mr. Kosack.

(To be concluded next month).



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 116. VOL. X.

AUGUST 15, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 8.—MR. T. W. HALL.

Mr. T. W. Hall, it is needless to explain, is our leading specialist in South Americans, to whom all moot points referring to the stamps of that continent are referred. He is one of the large class of philatelic lawyers, and in his case the interest in stamps is partly attributable to the very fact that he is a lawyer, as will be explained further on. His father was the head master of Reed's Grammar School at Corby in Lincolnshire, where the future philatelist was born in 1861. It was there that he first came within the glamour of blue and black Nicaraguas, triangular Capes, and the other stamps which form such strong attractions for beginners.

But between that time and his reaching the age of 27 his interest was but intermittent, and was only re-kindled by being professionally engaged in several matters connected with our hobby. One was the formation, in 1888, of a well-known but short-lived Joint Stock Company to conduct the sale of stamps by auction; and another, his defending a libel action against a former Exchange manager of the I.P.U. over comments made by the said superintendent as to the genuineness of certain surcharged stamps included in the exchange packet. It was in the

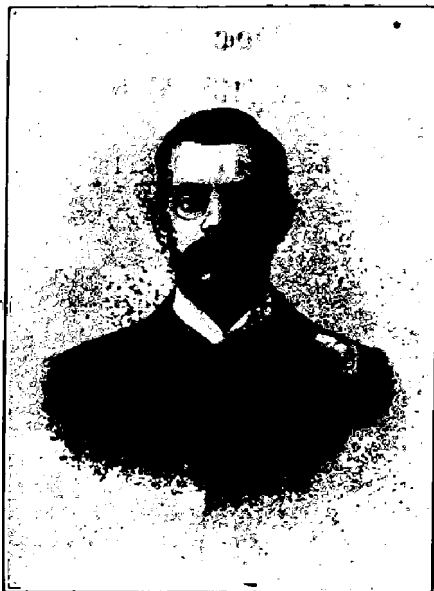
consideration of these cases that he became gradually drawn into a closer and deeper study of stamps than before.

In 1894 he joined the International Philatelic Union, and in 1895 became a member of the Philatelic Society, London, and was elected to serve on the Council of the latter in 1898 and 1899.

In the meantime, Mr. Hall had been specialising and studying the stamps of the South American Continent, leaving Central Americans severely alone, with the result that he has now the finest all-round collection of the countries comprised in that continent that England can boast. His best countries are probably Peru, Uruguay, United States of Colombia and Argentine, in the order named.

On two occasions Mr. Hall has exhibited his stamps, first at the London Exhibition of 1897, when he came off third best for medals, being beaten by Mr. H. J. White, who had three gold medals and one silver, and by Mr. W. Dornington Beckton, who got two gold and two silver, whereas Mr. Hall secured two gold, one silver, and one bronze medals (for Peru and the United States of Colombia).

On the second occasion, at Manchester last year, he got the first and second awards in his class for Argentine and Corrientes, and Curacao and Surinam. He has written several papers on philately, and these have been mostly published in the pages of the *London Philatelist*.



Recollections of 20 Years' Stamp Dealing.

By THEODOR BUHL.

(Continued from page 115.)

In turning from my own personal experiences to an account of a large deal effected by a Continental dealer. I may here remark that reprints were not looked upon with any particular disfavour until recent years. To us a stamp was a stamp, and whether original, remainder or reprint was immaterial.

The story of the Heligoland remainders and reprints is known to most of the older dealers but to very few collectors. When the "schilling" series became obsolete and were replaced by the new currency of pfennige and Marks, the remainders were offered for sale and it occurred to the late Julius Goldner, of Hamburg, that there was a possibility of making a considerable sum of money out of them. Goldner was then adding to his income by dealing in what we should now call a comparatively small way, and he offered (I believe by telegram) a sum equivalent to somewhere about £100 for the lot including the plates. I have never been able to find out how many "remainders" he received, but, anyhow, his offer was accepted, and he eventually made a considerable fortune by the careful sale, first of the remainders, and, later on, of the reprints. It is worthy of note that all the latter were printed to his order at the Government Printing Offices in Berlin, and it is therefore to be presumed that a record of the numbers printed of each value is in existence. Besides the "schilling" series he also secured the remainders and plates of the 1, 2 and 3 pfennig adhesives, the 10 pf. envelope, and the 3, 5 and 10 pf. newsbands. As far as I am aware, the last two were never reprinted, and I am not quite sure that there is any difference in the 3 pfennig.

Goldner was a thorough business man, and, of course, as his business grew, he negotiated some very large transactions. As long as you took "part exchange" he was always keen on any large stock or monopoly. Three comparatively recent deals, all within a year or two of his lamented death, occur to me. It is not so long ago that the market was flooded with quantities of some of the more modern (not the current) issues of Venezuela, especially the lithographed and surcharged series. Well, it appears two men arrived in Hamburg from

Venezuela with several trunks full of these things and "put up" at a well known hotel. Goldner was there at once, and as he saw no likely buyers in Hamburg, he endeavoured to trade as cheaply as possible, but, as he told me himself afterwards, it suddenly occurred to him in the evening that I was in the habit of staying at this hotel, and he thought to himself, "Suppose they stay there because they are expecting Buhl?" It seemed so probable to him that he closed at once on much better terms than the vendors might otherwise have secured. As it happens I knew absolutely nothing about the stamps or the business until Goldner himself told me some time afterwards, but I think that neither in this case nor in that of the Peruvian remainders did he secure the entire control of the market. It was only a year or so before his death that he suddenly rushed off to Madrid, and within two days of his arrival he had purchased the entire stock of the largest dealer in Spain, and was sorting and packing it up. For many years he frequently visited England and did large business.

Another "remainder" lot in which there were no reprints passed through my hands, but not all at one time. The three "Constantinople" locals, red, green and blue, were in the possession of a gentleman named Stampa, a most appropriate name under the circumstances, but he made a mistake in not producing the whole lot at once. For the first parcel I gave him £50—then, I think, £20 or £25, and I forget the rest, but they worked out at I suppose somewhere about 1s. per 1000. They are worth more now.

Still another was the Sierra Leone lilac stamps surcharged "REVENUE," and the 1s. green surcharged "5s." I bought this lot by post for £65, and sold them, before I had received them, for £130 to a gentleman who is still well known in London philatelic circles. I may here mention that the "Revenue" stamps were never used postally, in fact they were never issued at all, but the "5s." on 1s. may have been so used, because some were issued and they were available for both postal and fiscal purposes. This is the reason why all the remainders were cancelled with a red line. There was no reason to cancel the "Revenues" as they had not been available for use.

One of the most important deals among dealers was the purchase of the business of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, and the history of this transaction will probably interest the majority of my readers. It was in 1889 that I first suggested to Mr. E. S. Gibbons that he should sell his business. He had just completed his "jubilee," and was a successful man, anxious and able to retire.

The result of our conversation was that Mr. Gibbons offered me the whole business, as it stood, for £20,000 cash. I spent two months or more taking a list of the stock and making a valuation. I climbed up ladders, examined and valued drawers upon drawers full of stamps, went through the books, and in fact I was there every afternoon, frequently taking tea or supper with Mr. Gibbons and the late Mrs. Gibbons, and often finishing the conversation at my club in Pall Mall.

It was at this club that, having finished my labours, I offered Mr. Gibbons £18,000 for his business; all I could make it worth in those days. He asked me if I meant thereby to refuse the business at £20,000, and foolishly I said "Yes." Mr. Gibbons thereupon replied that the price was now £25,000, and as it seemed impossible to deal at the figure I let the matter drop. I still have the original papers, including many in Mr. Gibbons' own handwriting giving lists of his takings and transactions since the foundation of the business. Mr. Charles J. Phillips, whom I had visited on more than one occasion at Edgbaston, was then employed in the Birmingham assay office, and no one had any idea that he would blossom forth as a London Stamp Dealer. My earliest recollections of Phillips are when he used to write to me for such things as 2s. 6d. packets of fiscals, which I presume he made up into packets for shops. Anyhow, he got hold of the business, although others, including a still very well known philatelist, were endeavouring to obtain it for flotation as a limited company, and make me the Managing Director. It would be out of place to go into the details of Mr. Phillips' arrangements with Mr. Gibbons, but it is to his credit that he obtained the business for flotation as a private limited liability company, without paying down any considerable sum of money, and that he has, after removing it from the old historical address, 8, Gower Street, made it one of the largest and most successful stamp-dealing concerns in the world. The regret is mine, but I do not blame myself so much as I blame those against whom I had to contend at the time.

(To be continued.)



Spain.

THE STAMPS OF THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

BY GEO. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 119.)

Further successes of the royal armies led to the establishment of the headquarters of the internal postal service at Tolosa in Guipozoon, that is on Spanish soil, on 15th July, 1874, and here we find the first decree published for an issue of Carlist stamps on 9th February, 1875.

For this issue two stamps were prepared, one of 1 real brown for franking letters of 15 grammes from one province to another, the other of 50 centimos green for franking letters of 15 grammes within a province. The paper is thin and thick.

ISSUE OF 1ST MARCH, 1875.

Laureated head of Don Carlos to the right in a broad white circle on solid ground surrounded by a thin coloured line; at the top "DIOS PATRIA REY" (God, Country and King), at the bottom "ESPANA," with value at both sides in white letters on solid ground; in two of the four corners, fleur de lis, and at the side Greek borders. The stamps are lithographed and printed in colour on thin and thick bluish white wove paper, imperforate.

50 centimos, green, light green, yellow-green, on thin paper.

50 centimos, green, light green, emerald green, on thick paper.

1 real, brown, dark brown, on thick paper.

The 50 centimos is said to exist in blue, but I believe this is a chemical changeling.

—o—

For the Province of Catalonia.

Shortly after the entry of the Royal armies into the province of Catalonia an independent postal service was established, but instead of forwarding all foreign letters to Bayonne, they were sent to Prats-de-Mollo, a small French town to the north of the Pyrenees. All correspondence had to be sent as before in two envelopes.

An official decree states that a special stamp to be used solely for the province of Catalonia would be issued on 15th April, 1874.

ISSUE OF 15TH APRIL, 1874.

Head of Don Carlos to the right on horizontally lined background in an oval; at the top "DIOS. PATRIA. REY." in a curved band;

at the bottom "CORREOS. 16 MS VU" (copper maravedes); on the right hand side "CATALUNA," and on the left "ANO DE 1874," all in coloured letters on white ground in straight labels. Lithographed in sheets of 100 stamps. Printed in colour on white wove paper. Imperforate.

16 maravedes vellou ($\frac{1}{2}$ real) rose, bright rose.

Defective transfers have occasioned the following minor varieties :

DIOS. PAIBIA. RFY.	DIOS. PATRIA. RFY.
DIOS. PAIBIA. KFY.	DIOS. PATRIV. REY.
ANO. EN instead of ANO DE.	

10 maravedes instead of 16m.

—o—

For the Province of Valencia.

Fresh victories over the republican troops led the royal armies into the province of Valencia, and for this province also a special stamp was issued.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Head of Don Carlos to the right in an oval, the background of which is formed by horizontal lines; from this oval lines radiate to the outer lines of the frame. At the top in a curved scroll "ESPAÑA VALENCIA," and at the bottom also in a curved scroll "CORREOS $\frac{1}{2}$ REAL" in coloured letters on white ground; at both sides of the oval are fleurs de lis. Lithographed and printed in colour on white wove paper, imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ real, rose, dark rose. Two varieties.

Type I.

The top scroll touches the outer line of the frame.

España and Valencia are two distinct words.

There are 31 horizontal lines to the left of the head in the oval and only 29 to the right.

There are three distinct lines over the head in the oval.

Type II.

The top scroll does not touch the outside line of the frame.

There is no space between España and Valencia.

There are 34 horizontal lines to the left of the head in the oval and 32 lines to the right.

There are only two lines over the head in the oval. Both varieties appear on the sheet side by side.

The next issue is rather a debatable one. Some writers assert the stamps were made by dealers, who had obtained the stone; others say the stamps were printed in time, although very few were used, as the end of the insurrec-

tion was drawing near. Be that as it may, I will describe them, as they are given in most catalogues and have been printed from another stone.

ISSUE OF JUNE OR JULY, 1875.

Very similar in design to the last issue. Printed in colour on white wove paper. Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ real, red, vermilion. Two varieties.

Type I.

The top and bottom scrolls touch the outside lines of the frame.

There are 43 lines to the left and 41 lines to the right of the head in the oval.

There are four lines over the head in the oval.

The right-hand fleur de lis is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. larger than the one on the left.

Type II.

The top scroll is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant from the outside line of the frame.

There are 30 lines to the left and 29 lines to the right of the head in the oval.

There are only three lines over the head in the oval.

Both the fleurs de lis are of the same size.

The figure of value is very near to the word "real."

Error :

$\frac{1}{2}$ real instead instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ real vermilion. Type I. only.

—o—

Besides the foregoing stamps quite a number of official franking dies were used. They consist as a rule of a large oval with coat of arms in the middle and varying inscriptions for the various provinces and armies, the post office, the different offices connected with the court, and last but not least, the King, Queen, and a host of other high officials. It is said that between 40 and 50 exist.

—o—

Whether any envelopes were issued before the end of the insurrection is a very moot point. Some writers affirm they were provisionals, and used on account of the exhaustion of the stock, others are just as certain that they were never used officially, although they admit that they were intended to be issued; still others say they are rank forgeries emanating from Paris. I have seen two used envelopes, which appeared to be genuinely and legitimately used; it is however a long time ago, and to-day I might detect a flaw which I overlooked in my younger days. Unused

specimens, even in the entire state, are sometimes found, but not so often as, say 8 to 10 years ago.

A Spanish authority states that they were only used in the two fortresses of Cantarreja and Villahermosa, the former surrendering to the republican forces on the 6th of June, 1874, and the latter on the 29th of October of the same year. They were necessitated by the stock of ordinary stamps running out.

Coat of arms of Spain in a circle; at the top in a curved band "CARLOS SEPTIMO," above which in a straight label "CORREOS;" underneath the circle in a curved band "REY DE LAS ESPANAS," below which "TRES CUARTOS" in a straight label; all the inscriptions and the whole design in colour on various coloured paper. They were done by hand.

ISSUE OF 1874.

3 cuartos blue.

Obliterations.

With regard to the obliterations, I hold only those for genuine, which consist of a five-pointed star with a fleur de lis in the centre, in blue or black, or of the name dies of towns within the revolted provinces. With both, however, great care has to be taken, as numerous forgeries exist. These stamps are often found with a black obliteration consisting of a diamond surrounded by dots, and then offered, of course, at enhanced prices, as genuinely used Carlist stamps. This obliteration is a very common Spanish one, generally used on newspapers, and I am led to believe was used to cancel the stamps on Carlist letters falling into the hands of the republican forces, and later on by dealers. Personally I believe they are all forged.

(To be continued.)

THE 12 CENTS HAWAII.

It is reported that a speculator has considerably bought up from the Hawaii postoffice the entire lot of 12 cents stamps remaining on hand early in May. The number is estimated at about 40,000 specimens, and the cash invested, roughly, £1000. Since the Hawaiian Islands are now using the stamps of the United States, there will of course be no further need for printing any more of this stamp. Collectors who have not yet secured a specimen must be in no hurry to correct the omission. The past history of such speculations proves that it takes two or three years before the cornered articles are sold below face value.

New Leaves to Cut.

The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Postcards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa. Part II. Compiled and Published by the Philatelic Society, London. 181 pp. 16s.

We have waited long for the second part of this great study of the stamps of the British Colonies in Africa, but we are amply compensated for the delay by the compendious and painstaking manner in which the work which now lies before us has been produced. In every way, save perhaps in the matter of the illustrations, this book is quite up to the standard of the other works produced by the Society. The thirteen photo-mezzotypa plates and the coloured autotype plate showing the entire sheets of the Mauritius 1d. and 2d. "post paid" re-engraved of 1848, are all excellent, the latter especially.

The Colonies, etc., comprised in this part are Gambia, Gold Coast, Griqualand East, Griqualand West, Lagos, Madagascar, Matabeleland, Mauritius, and Natal. The stamps of the British Consular Mail of Madagascar, and also the British Inland Mail stamps of 1895 are very carefully described and illustrated; the reference list of the Consular Mail stamps includes several varieties not mentioned in Gibbons' list. As it is not the office of the London Society to ignore speculative issues, the stamps of the "British Inland Mail," issued in January and in March, are included.

The stamps of Matabeleland are very easily described; and it is probably news to most collectors who confine themselves to postage stamps, that this country has issued any stamps at all; but as a matter of fact, three private telegraph stamps were issued by Reuter's agent, Captain Charles L. Norris-Newman, at Bulawayo, on 23rd March, 1894. The stamps are of three denominations—2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., and were printed by the cyclostyle process all on the same sheet, six of each value in horizontal rows of six. Only 50 sheets were printed, making 300 of each value, and of these only about 35 % were used; they should be of considerable rarity.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is that devoted to Natal, which embodies a paper by Mr. E. D. Bacon that has not hitherto been published. Most of the information concerning that other important Colony Mauritius, was read before the London Society in the form of a paper, by its author, Major Evans, four years ago, and afterwards published in the *Philatelic Record*, and is therefore robbed

of its novelty. Throughout, the reference lists of the stamps and stationery must, of course, be accepted as the most reliable yet published; and while, in some instances, varieties are omitted which have hitherto been accepted as authentic, in other cases the character of some stamps which have been thought questionable is now cleared up, as for instance, the surcharged 1d. on 4d. Gold Coast. But it is noticeable that the standing of stamps in this category is not strengthened as a rule by any fresh evidence, but by the amount of credence which the compilers have attached to evidence of which we were already in possession.

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Hinton's Hints on Stamp Collecting. An A.B.C. of Philately. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 116 pages illustrated. 1s.

London:—E. Nister, 28, Paternoster Row.

This is the second edition of the handy little book which Mr. T. H. Hinton (known to all members of the I.P.U. as their indefatigable secretary) has published for the assistance of beginners—and others; the "others" will undoubtedly find it a useful reference book at times.

It is a considerable improvement on the first edition, contains more information, more illustrations, and is bound in cloth. "Stamps that Puzzle Collectors" is a new feature which is sure to be appreciated by beginners, and it is profusely illustrated. The author must have risked a little safe vaticination when he wrote under "South African Republic" that the stamps have been surcharged "V.R.I." on the British occupation in 1900, considering that the book must have been in the press six weeks ago. But events have proved that the statement is correct. Mr. Hinton seems to have the knack of finding out what stamp lore beginners are most likely to find useful, and he puts it before them in a lucid and pointed manner.

—:O:—

The Philatelic Society of Victoria Exhibition.

The above Society held an Exhibition on Saturday, 26th May, at the Old Court Studio, Town Hall Building, Swanston Street, Melbourne, to celebrate the Jubilee of the issue of Stamps in Victoria, and it proved a great success. The attendance at the Exhibition numbered over 1000 in the one afternoon and evening. This is the second Exhibition held in Victoria and by the Society, the first being on 15th September, 1894, and as on the former occasion it was open for the one afternoon and

evening only. Appended is a List of Exhibits, from which it will be seen that a philatelic treat was given to the public.

Assistance was given to the Exhibition by the Hon. Postmaster-General, who granted his patronage and also allowed five frames from the Department to be exhibited. They contained statistics and photos of the Post Offices of Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, and other cities and towns in the Colonies, and contained present and obsolete stamps unused to the face value of £2971.

The Government Printer exhibited a frame of stamps in a large cedar case size 7 feet x 5 feet, and contained unused stamps to value of £1750. He also exhibited plates of 1d. rose, 6d. blue, and 1s. 6d. orange, in copper, brass, and nickel respectively, and also a sheet of each value along with them. These exhibits of the Government Printer and four from the post office were prepared for the Great Britain Exhibition and returned to this Colony.

The Trustees of the Public Library also sent a frame containing unused Victorian stamps before 1862, some of which are in good condition, while others have been spoilt by the sun and water.

During the afternoon and evening a promenade concert was given, and it greatly added to the success of the affair.

The members of the Society were pleased with the success, and at the last meeting a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. D. S. Abraham, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, for the able manner he had carried out the details of the Exhibition, and also to Messrs. J. Davis, F. A. Jackson, and Cr. H. Weedon for the assistance they had given to bring about the result achieved.

LISTS OF EXHIBITS.

ABRAHAM, D. S.—Collection of Western Australia contained in 13 sheets, and amongst them were included 1d. black, pair and single, unused; 2d. chocolate (five copies), 4d. blue (five copies) used, and block of twelve unused; 6d. bronze (eight copies, including two pairs); 1s. oval (eight copies, pairs and shades), and also 1d. black, 2d. vermilion, 4d. blue, 6d. bronze, and 1s. oval, rouletted. A page of original envelopes contained 1d. black, rouletted; 2d. chocolate, and pair of 6d. blue (2nd issue). All later issues are well represented, the unused copies being prominent throughout; amongst the later issues were included block of four and strip of three, ½d. surcharged in red and green on 3d., watermark Cr. and CC.

ABRAHAM, J. S.—Proof sheet of 4d., emblem Victoria, wove paper, imperforate.

BLACKBOURN, PERCY.—Frame of asso

traliens, including South Australia strip of three 4d., watermark "V" and Crown, and pair of 6d. black Victoria, postage at sides, Sydney Views.

BORNEFIELD, J.—A fine collection of Canadians and reconstructed plates of Great Britain, 1d. black 2d. blue, perf. and imperf.; 1d. red-brown, perf and imperf., and 1d. rose, &c.

BRETTSCHNEIDER, W.—Transvaals and German States.

COHEN, C.—Twelve sheets of unused early issues of Victoria, including half lengths in various shades, Queen on Throne, emblems, 5s. blue on yellow, 10d. slate, 6d. beaded oval, orange, 3d lake, 8d. on 9d. laureated, &c.

CORR, J. R.—The most recent issues of Sarawak, 2 cents to 1 dollar. Federated Malay States, 1 cent to 25 dollars. Gold Coast, 5s. and 10s. Trinidad, 5s. New Zealand, Postage Dues, ½d. to 2s. and others. Postcards of European and Central and South American Countries.

CHAPMAN, C.—Frame of assorted Australians, including some fine copies.

DAVIS, J.—Two frames of early Australians; one fine frame contained only rare stamps in pairs, including Sydney Views, 1d.; Van Deeman's Land, 1d., imperf., S.A., &c.

DEAVILLE, E. A.—New Zealand stamps in three frames (these exhibits were most artistically arranged).

DERRICK, A. J.—Specimen Leaves from his Album, which included Victoria 6d. orange, beaded oval (three copies); 5s. blue on yellow (two copies); 4d. beaded oval, one pair imperf. and two copies rouletted on original paper; 1d. and 4d emblems, star watermark, rouletted. A page of registered N.S.W. used and unused, perf. and imperf. A fine page of 4d. octag. Tasmania, 1st issue, used and unused. A plate of Victoria 2d., Queen on Throne, engraved; also copy of *Hobart Town Gazette* of 1829 with the Duty Stamp attached, and 67 sheets of Postcards, Envelopes and Wrappers of Australian Colonies.

DONNE, C. B.—Sydney Views, laureated and diadem issue of N.S.W. Early Victorians in blocks and strips, used and unused; unused Ceylon and British Colonials; early Australians on original covers, and an engraving of Melbourne Post Office of 1853 by Thomas Ham.

ELLIS, C. W.—Sheet of 2d. Victoria, mauve, on green paper, &c.

FOWLER, Dr. W.—Caricature Postcards of South African War, and Pictorial Postcards of Battle of Waterloo.

HILL, D. H.—Specimens of Victorian Postage Stamps, used: Victorian Duty Stamps, ½d. to £1, unused; ½d. to £100, used; obsolete Victorian stamps in blocks and strips of four, used; Postage Due Stamps, unused; Fee Stamps, unused; obsolete issues of N.S.W., Tasmania, Queensland, S.A., New Zealand, and W.A., unused, and sheets of the following:—Fiji, 2 cents and 6 cents, 1872 issue; S.A., ½d. on 1d. green, 1882 issue; Labuan, 2 cents rose, and Gambia ½d. green; Indian Native

States (six sheets); N.S.W., 2d. (1886) on stamp duty paper, and Tasmania (1889), ½d. on 1d. rose, and also early envelopes of Great Britain, Mauritius and Ceylon, all unused, and three plates (engraved and two lithographed) 2d Victoria, Type II., 1852. These exhibits were contained in twenty frames and comprised 2500 stamps.

JACKSON, F. A.—Collection of British India almost complete. Complete set of Scinde District Post; unused sheets of the following:—8 annas, surcharged "On H.M.S.", watermark Elephant's Head; ½ anna, surcharged "½." provisional issue; ¼ anna carmine, blocks of 1 rupee Service and 9 pies carmine. Complete set in pairs, unused, of Postal Service Stamps.

KELSON, A. J.—Some unused Victorians and original Envelopes with Cuban stamps posted during Spanish-American War.

KENNEDY, H.—Queensland Duty Stamps, from 3d. to £500, used, also some philatelic curiosities.

MCDONALD, A.—A fine collection of rare Australian stamps, including Victoria 6d. orange (two copies); 5s. blue on yellow; 5s. blue and red, unused; emblems 1d. green, perf., watermark star, 3d. beaded oval, laid paper, unused; Sydney View (four unused); Mauritius Post Paid, 2d. blue; U.S., 1869, Lincoln, 90 cents, unused. This collection included only fine copies and was full of rarities.

RUNDELL, W. R.—Varied collection of Victorian stamps on original covers, including the 1st issues 1d. and 2d. in early and rare shades of colour, also the 4d. of 1885 printed in the colour of the 2d. of the same date, a genuine error; also three plates (one engraved) of the two pence Queen on Throne. N.S.W., 48 Sydney Views on original covers, including the variety of 2d. with "Crevit" omitted; laureated 3d., watermark 2; used and unused W.A., New Zealand, and South Australia stamps.

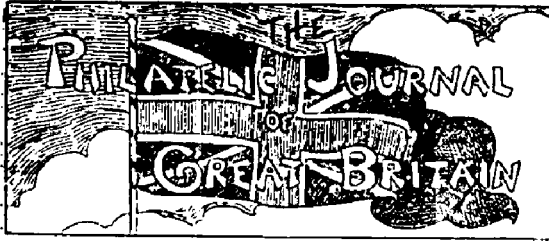
WHELEN, A. S. A.—Spain. A very fine collection, including 1850 issue, complete; 1851 issue, including 5, 6 and 10 reales. Madrid, 1 cuartos bronze; 1854 issue, including 2 ctos. on greenish paper; 1860, 1862, 1864 and 1865 issue, almost complete, including all 19 cuartos; 1868, Habilitado, 25 mits. blue, 50 lilac, 50 brown. 1873-1874, Carlist stamps, used; 1889, 1 peseta, imperf. on original entire cover. Fernando Po and Philippine Isles.

South African First Republic. 34 copies, mostly used and many fine copies. British Occupation, V.R. surcharge, 26 copies, including many errors. Transvaal, complete, used and unused. Second Republic, 24 copies, old type; Republic 1887, high values, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and 20s.

Orange Free State. 1868 and 1877 sets complete. 1881-82 issue, including inverted surcharges, 1d. on 5s., also varieties, 3d. on 4d. Later issues almost complete.

The exhibits by this gentleman were very fine and included 932 stamps, all fine copies.

For the above report we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. D. S. Abraham, Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Victoria.



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The Importation of Current Issues

A WARNING TO COLLECTORS.

It is impossible to blink the fact that many collectors of stamps are merely speculators who take only those stamps which they fondly believe will improve in value! They have no interest in stamps for themselves, but they hope to have a good interest in the near future on their cash outlay. Such people have been attracted by the enormous increase in value which nearly all

kinds of stamps have had during the past ten to fifteen years, and the class of speculators is almost entirely a new one which has sprung up during the last decade of the century.

Since the West Indian bubble which affected many speculators in such an unpleasant manner they have been casting about feverishly for some country, or group of countries, whose stamps they could exploit in a similar manner. They have been unsuccessful in this, and as they have no particular philatelic instincts they have taken the rather peculiar step of "going in" for unused Colonials of current issues. This is a very easy thing to do, as it requires no knowledge whatever; but for this very reason it is extremely doubtful if the speculators will make the profit they expect, yet the fact remains that many people have decidedly come to the conclusion that they will make a very good thing by stocking immense quantities of unused Colonials, with the consequence that current issues are being imported actually by *hundreds of thousands*, in the hope of their becoming rare! The number imported by dealers is but a fraction of what are being hoarded by private speculators.

When there is a rumour that the stamps of any colony are likely to be changed, hundreds of pounds are immediately on the way there. As often as not the rumour is groundless, but the next time it crops up, a few more hundreds are sent out. The argument is of course that the 1/- Grenada of 1883 is now worth about 25/-, therefore it is clearly a smart thing to import a few hundred sets of the present issue. A moment's reflection would show these speculators that it is not *smart*, but a certain way of making them *smart*, though in a different sense.

It will be no exaggeration to say that for every single unused Colonial imported only five years ago, quite 500 are brought over now, and as we have said before, it is not the dealers who are working this change, but the little army of singularly short-sighted speculators, who each apparently think that they are the only ones at the game. Hundreds of these people think nothing of sending five and ten-pound notes to different postmasters and getting entire sheets, which they put aside until they become obsolete. Even shippers of ordinary mer-

chandise have their remittances made at times in unused postage stamps of different denominations, and these they dispose of at a profit of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ %, which pays them very well.

If these practices had been in vogue twenty years ago many unused Colonials of that date would certainly be attainable now at less than face value, just as many of the present day are likely to be in 1910. Complete sets of the U.S. Columbus issue of 1892 can now be bought at auction, unused, at a fraction under face, yet they were in use but a very short time, and were not speculated in any more than British Colonials are to-day.

It is quite true that many issues which became obsolete only two years ago are now worth an advance on their face value. The reason for this is partly because over-stocking of current issues has only become acute during the past eighteen months, and partly because many *private holders* of such stamps have not unloaded yet. It is an invariable rule, when an issue becomes obsolete, for dealers to put practically double prices upon them immediately, and almost as invariably during the past year or two, the prices have gradually given way, because speculators unload when they want money or get nervous; but they have not all unloaded yet by any means. We must warn our readers that very few unused Colonials which have only become obsolete during the past five years are at all safe investments, and that the older stamps, besides being far more interesting, will show a far better return, where an investment is sought, than current Colonials even at face value will yield.

There is one consolation which must be a comfort for large holders of current Colonials, and that is that obsolete stamps are rarely demonetized in British Colonies, and that they are almost sure to be worth face in the Colonies to which they belong—even ten years hence.

NOTES.

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Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's auction rooms, which have been practically rebuilt, are now ready. One, the larger, is to be used for the sale of furniture, pictures, &c., and the smaller for stamps, coins, books, and *bric-a-brac* of the

lesser kind. Both are beautifully fitted and decorated, and show a great improvement on the old style. The larger room, by the way, was the studio of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who lived in the house for the greater part of his life. It is interesting to reflect that this rendezvous of philatelists, and collectors of old pictures, prints, musical instruments, furniture, &c., was once the great meeting place for all the fashion, beauty and talent of the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Goldsmith, and many other men whose names will never die, have met frequently in the very room at No. 47, Leicester Square, in which the stamp sales are now held.

Reading the reminiscences of an old philatelist in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* relative to the very first auction sale, held by Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, at 13, Wellington Street, Strand, in March, 1872, recalls an amusing incident recounted in the *Philatelic Journal* of April, 1872. A rare U.S. Local was being sold at this sale, and as the bidding advanced, the auctioneer, who was more used to disposing of pictures and works of art, ventured to recommend the stamp as "beautifully engraved," which created great laughter, for it was a foully hideous thing and the engraving apparently done by a "blind man with a skewer."

M. Coyette, the secretary of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition, has issued an appeal to English philatelists to support the coming show at the *Hôtel de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture*. He reminds them that Philately "should remain outside of political events periodically occurring in all parts of the world. All those who have faith in it, all who rightly consider it as an active agent of civilization and of international fraternity, hold it scrupulously aloof from the conflicts of the moment." All this is very true, but the fact remains that English collectors and dealers have not so far responded with any great cordiality to this invitation of our Parisian friends, and there is not the slightest doubt that the attitude of the French press towards our Queen and Country (so quickly modified when the exhibition opened) has left a great number of Englishmen with but little desire to visit Paris, though they may wish every success to the Paris Philatelic Exhibition. Another cause of this aloofness among possible English exhibitors is the risk which might be incurred, the experiences of some of the exhibitors at London and Manchester being that many delicately coloured stamps deteriorated appreciably during the few days they were on view.

The French and English philatelic press have both scrupulously avoided any reference to politics, but in the United States they are not so particular. *The Virginia Philatelist*, for instance, makes a paragraph about the British War Fund Auctions and War Stamps. "To have a real war on hand—though it be only against a handful of freemen—has been enough to disturb the equanimity of the Britisher and drive him into hysterics . . . What will Johnny Bull resort to next to 'raise a wind'? Were national honour a part of his stock in trade we would suggest that he put that on the market—but alas!" If national honour is a commodity of the open market, the Americans would do well to watch that market carefully. *The Virginia Philatelist* is nicely printed and the advertisements are interesting.

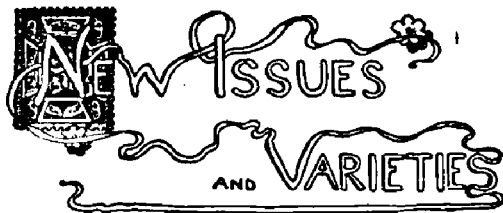
The following letter, which appeared in the *Globe* newspaper on 30th July last, relates to a subject which must have frequently exercised the minds of patriotic philatelists. The writer presents the subject in a forcible light.

Sir,—It is said that a straw will show which way the wind is blowing, and the discord at the Cape is being freely discussed everywhere. Looking through a stamp album, one is struck with the fact that all the issues of stamps of Cape of Good Hope are "adorned" with a fancy figure of a lady, said to represent "Commerce," but who bears a striking likeness to "Liberty," used by our neighbours across the channel, and with a variety of views and heraldry, but none of the stamps have anything whatever to denote that they are the issue of a British Colony, properly called Cape Colony, and governed by Her Majesty our Queen. Her Majesty's portrait adorns the stamps of Canada, of India, all the Australian Colonies, Ceylon, New Zealand, and many others, but not one of the Cape stamps! Does not this serve to show the disloyalty of these veiled rebels? The "Bond" is at the bottom of this, and it is a matter which the authorities should see altered forthwith. A portrait of our Queen and their Queen on every stamp these rebels had to buy would impress upon their minds the fact that they are living under the British Flag, and any sneaking regard for Republican ideas are out of place, and had better be taken elsewhere. My belief is that the question of suzerainty could never have been raised if all the stamps used in the Transvaal had been impressed with the Queen's head; as we have it here. Let us insist that any future issue of stamps by Cape Colony shall bear a portrait of our Queen, which will act as a gentle reminder to the disloyal.

Yours faithfully,

D. N.

July 28.



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British South Africa. The 4d. of the small design has now appeared; the colour is bistre.

Adhesive. 4d. bistre.

Great Britain—The new 1s. value was put on sale at most post-offices about the second week in July. The design appears precisely the same as before, but instead of being printed in green it appears now with a green centre, and the rest of the stamp in carmine-red. It is printed as before in panes of 120, surrounded with a double line, the inner one carmine-red and the outer green. According to the *Philatelic Record*, the imprimatur sheet was registered at Somerset House on April 12th.

Adhesive. 1s. carmine and green.

Ceylon. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 15c. has now appeared in bright blue and is in the same type as the 15c. sage green.

Adhesive. 15c. bright blue.

India. *Bussahir.* The *M.J.* describes more changes which have taken place in the postal issues of this State. The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and 1 anna have been changed to vermilion, and the latter is printed from a new stone, the design showing up much better than before. The designs of the 2 and 4 annas have been re-drawn, with inscriptions the same as before except that the word "POSTAGE" is substituted for "STAMP." Of the 2 annas there are further two distinct types. The first was printed in little blocks of four, coloured orange-yellow, and each stamp separately drawn; while the second is printed in sheets of 50, ten horizontal rows of five, coloured brown, and the word "do" (Arabic for "two") added before the numeral, thus—"do (2) annas," instead of "2 annas," only. The 4a. is printed in sheets of 28 stamps, and also differs from the 1896 issue in several particulars.

The *Monthly Journal* also chronicles several more varieties of monogram colouring, and of perforation, etc. The List is as follows:—

Adhesives.

1a. vermilion, type of 1896, monogram mauve, pin perf.	
8a. brown, " " " " " " " "	blue-green imperf.
12a. deep green, " " " " " " " "	mauve, perf.

Types of 1899-1900.

1a. violet	..	monogram mauve, imperf and pin perf.	
3a. blue (varying)	..	.. ..	..
1a. dull olive	..	.. ..	..
1a. vermilion	..	.. ..	..
1a. ..	..	.. ..	..
2a. orange-yellow	..	rose ..	..
2a. brown	..	mauve ..	..
4a. claret	..	rose ..	..
4a. ..	..	mauve ..	..

Cochin. The *M.J.* mentions the postcard of the 1898 type, but printed in carmine on buff; and says that they are issued in pairs which can be used as reply-paid cards.

Post Card. 2 pies. carmine on buff.

Kishenghar. The *M.J.* has received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 1a. in the first type, in blue, on the same thin paper as the current stamps. Our contemporary also states that the 1/2a. described recently as grey-blue, would be more correctly termed bluish slate.

Adhesives. 1/2 anna, bluish slate, pin perf.
1 .. blue, first type, imperf.

Mauritius. A provisional 4c. stamp, made by surcharging the 16c. chestnut "4 cents" in two lines, with the original value crossed out by a bar, was issued on 30th May last. If these were intended to meet a public demand for this value, this object was defeated by eager speculators immediately buying up the whole issue, of which only a limited number is said to have been issued.

Adhesive. 4 cents on 16c. chestnut.

New Zealand. The 2d. of the 1882 type, and the 1/2d. black, are being issued on the thick paper of the new issue, with watermark double lined N.Z. and star. The 2d. with watermark sideways which we mentioned last month, appears to be a variety of this re-issue. The *Indian Philatelist* learns from its New Zealand correspondent that the 2 1/2d. blue, the 5d. red brown, the 6d. green, 8d. deep blue, 9d. purple, 2s. blue-green, and 5s. vermilion, as well as the 4d. brown and blue already chronicled, are being issued now locally printed on the *unwatermarked* paper and perf. 11. The 3d. and 1s. London prints, it is stated, are still in use.

Adhesives. 1/2d. black (old type), wmk. double lined "N.Z. and star."

2d. purple	..	..	..
2 1/2d. blue, local print, no wmk., perf. 11.	..	..	..
5d. red-brown	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..
8d. deep blue	..	..	..
9d. purple	..	..	..
2s. blue-green	..	..	..
5s. vermilion	..	..	..

Northern Nigeria. We have refrained from chronicling these stamps hitherto, but now they have reached England from the colony itself, we think there can be no doubt that they have been actually issued. Though we have not seen them, we understand that the design is the usual Colonial type, and the values as follows:—

Adhesives. 1/2d. lilac and green.
1d. .. red.
2d. .. yellow.
2 1/2d. .. blue.
3d. .. brown.
6d. .. violet.
1s. green and black.
2s. 6d. .. blue.
10s. .. brown.

Orange River Colony. The 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. surcharged "V.R.I." on Orange Free State now appear with the overprinting in the second (or third?) setting of the type showing the variety with thick "V" six times on each pane, and with the stops after the letters "V.R.I." higher up. Of the 3d. and 1d. there must have been two settings showing the thick "V," as some we have seen have the thick V's in different positions on the pane, and with all the letters showing thicker, though this may be accounted for by the printing. In the 1s. value of this second setting the stop after the value "1s." is placed higher up like the stops after the letters "V.R.I." while in the first printing this type appears only as a variety four times (we believe) on each pane. The *Philatelic Record* states that a few sheets of the 4d. were printed from the "raised stops" setting, but is not found with thick "V"; but this value is now obsolete.

Adhesives. 2d. mauve, variety, thick "V."
3d. blue
6d. blue
1s. brown

Sarawak. The *M.J.* has received a new reply-card of 4c. with stamp in the type of the current issue.

Post Card. 4 x 1c., carmine on buff.

Transvaal. What we believe is the first Transvaal stamp surcharged "V.R.I." has been shown to us by a well-known collector, who received it direct from his brother who is with the army at the front. It is the 1/2d. green overprinted vertically "V.R.—SPECIAL—POST" in black. They were issued at Vryburg on the arrival of the British troops in that town, and though they may not have been absolutely necessary, still they were properly used. The whole of the issue amounted to 50 stamps, all told.

The *M.J.* has received six values of the Transvaal stamps overprinted with the letters "V R I." in thick capitals in black. "They were put in circulation on the 18th of June, and consisted of the stock that was found at Johannesburg. President Kruger having taken with him all the stamps that were in the post-office at Pretoria when he started on his little railway trip" There are said to be no errors of surcharge on these stamps, but the overprint is not so nicely printed as that on the Orange Free State stamps. We have since seen the other values up to 1s.

Adhesives. 1/2d. green.
1d. carmine and green.
2d. brown ..
2 1/2d. blue ..
3d. lilac ..
4d. sage green ..
6d. lilac ..
1s. ochre ..



OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. Hungary. We have already chronicled the reply-card of 4 fill. with inscription in Hungarian and Croatian, and now we note the single card.

Post Card. 4 filler, brown on buff.

Afghanistan. The *M.J.* chronicles the 1876-7 issue, dated 1294, on plain wove paper; hitherto these stamps have only been chronicled on laid.

Adhesives. Shahi, green on white wove.
 " yellow " "
 Sunar, green " "
 Abasi, " " "
 ½ rupee " " "
 1 rupee " " "

Belgium. *La Revue Ph. Belge* a month or two ago chronicled a change in the colours of Unpaid Letter stamps, and as other journals have followed suit, we presume that they have been issued.

Unpaid, 10c. carmine.
 50c. grey.
 1fr. ochre.

Chili. An envelope has recently been issued with stamp in the design of the new adhesive.

Envelope. 5c. blue on white.

China. *Smith's Monthly Circular* chronicles the 10c. changed from dark green to lilac.

Adhesive. 10c. lilac.

Colombia. *Cucuta.* The *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 5c. provisional in black on white paper, and bearing a hand-stamped surcharge "Andres B. Fernandez," this being the name of the General commanding the revolutionary forces. The 10c. and 20c. are also mentioned with the same overprint.

Adhesives. 5c. black, green surcharge.
 11c. black on pink " "
 20c. black on yellow " "

Ecuador. The 4c. fiscal of 1891-92 is reported by *Morley's Ph. J.* as having been surcharged "CORREOS—10 CTS." in black for postal use. The surcharge may also be found inverted.

Fiscal Postals. 10c. on 4c. brown.
 10c. on 4c. " Surcharge inverted.

France. *Alexandrie.* The new 2fr. has been surcharged in black for use here.

Adhesive. 2fr. black on blue.

Levant. The 2fr. has also been pressed into service for use in these offices by being surcharged "8 piastres 8" in black.

Adhesive. 8pi. on 2fr., brown on blue.

Guiana. The 5c. is reported in the new shade.

Adhesive. 5c. yellow-green.

Greece. We have been shown a card, with stamp of a totally new design, showing a full length picture of Mercury with figures in the upper corner. We presume the new issue of adhesives will be in the same type.

Post Card. 5l. green on buff.

Germany. The 2pf. adhesive is now issued in the Germania design. The cards, single and reply of that value as well as the 3pf., are also reported with stamp of the new design.

Adhesive. 2pf. slate-blue.
 Post Cards. 2pf. " on pale green.
 2 x 2pf. " "
 3pf. brown on white. "

Caroline Islands. The old type of German stamps and cards surcharged "Karolinen Inseln" have arrived in the Fatherland from the islands themselves, and therefore may be presumed to have been issued.

Adhesives. * 3pf. brown.
 5pf. green.
 10pf. carmine.
 20pf. ultramarine.
 25pf. orange.
 50pf. red-brown.
 Post Cards. 5pf. green.
 5 x 5pf. green.
 10pf. carmine.
 10 x 10pf. carmine.

Guatemala. Messrs. Monteith & Co. inform us that they have received the 1c., 6c. and 10c. in new colours, and that the complete set has been altered in colour too.

Adhesives. 1c. deep green.
 2c. carmine.
 5c. blue.
 6c. emerald.
 10c. bistre.
 20c. violet.
 25c. yellow.

Italy. *Offices in Levant.* The 25c. as recently foreshadowed, now appears, *vide* the S.C.F., surcharged "1 PIASTRI 1" in red.

Adhesive. 1pi. on 25c. blue, surcharge red.

Mexico. We have to add the 20c. to the list of the current issue surcharged "OFICIAL." in black as before.

Official Adhesive. 20c. vermilion and blue.

Portugal. *Mozambique Company.* The *M.J.* hears from a correspondent at Beira that two provisionals were issued at the beginning of June. The 5r. stamp of 1894 surcharged "25 réis" in large figures and thick type across the centre in two lines, with a bar cancelling the figure "5" at foot, and the 20 reis of the same issue perforated down the centre and each half surcharged "50 réis" in tall, narrow figures and comparatively small letters. There were said to have been 22,000 of the 5r. and 15,000 of the 20r. so surcharged, resulting of course in a like number of the 25r. and 30,000 50r.

Adhesives. 25r. on 5r. orange, surcharge carmine.
 50r. on half 20r. grey-lilac, surcharge native.

Russia. *Post-offices in Levant.* The following stamps and stationery have now been surcharged for use in these offices.

Adhesives. 4 paras on 1 kop. orange, surcharge blue.
 10 paras on 2 kop. green, surcharge red.
 1 piastre on 10 kop. blue, surcharge red.
 Post Cards. 20 paras on 4 kop. carmine, surcharge blue.
 20 x 20 paras on 4 x 4 kop. carmine, surcharge blue.
 Letter-card. 1 piastre on 10 kop. carmine on grey, surcharge blue.

Salvador. A correspondent informs us that he has several more varieties of surcharge, viz. :— The 13c. of 1898 surcharged "1900—2 centavos;" the 12c. of 1899 surcharged "1900—3 centavos;" the 26c. of 1899 with the wheel surcharge and "1900—5 centavos;" and finally the 13c., 1899, without wheel but with "1900—1 centavo."

Adhesives. 1c. on 13c. brown-lake (1899).
 2c. on 13c. brown-lake (1899).
 3c. on 12c. green (1899).
 5c. on 26c. carmine (1899) with wheel.

Samoa. A correspondent of *Meeke's Weekly* relates an interesting find of 1d., 6d., and 5/- of the first issue, imperforate. Of the 1d. blue there is an entire sheet and a block of four; of the 6d., one entire sheet, and of the 5/- a block of four. The 6d. are described as of the first printing and the other two values of the second.

Spain. *Fernando Po.* The *M.J.* chronicles two new surcharges on the 20c. stamp of last year, of 50 cent. de pta., and 5 cen., in the same type as was used for these values on the earlier issues.

Adhesives, 50c. pta. on 20c. carmine.
5 cen. on 20c. carmine.



August, 1900, Report.

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NOTICES.

The Committee will meet in September to arrange for coming Season. Date to be notified in next report.

Members who have not yet forwarded their Subscriptions for 1900 to the Hon. Sec. are requested to do so without delay.

DEATH.

The death of a member, Mr. W. E. JEFF, which took place at Coleshill, near Birmingham, on July 6, is notified with regret.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,
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August 9, 1900.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As the space apportioned to advertisements is strictly limited and we are rapidly booking orders for next season, dealers and others who wish to secure special positions for their announcements **should make early application.**

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AUGUST 15, 1900.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist. We have never done learning about the stamps of even the best known countries, and in the July number of the Society's journal, Baron Percy de Worms adds some interesting items to the history of the stamps of Ceylon. The most important of these is the discovery of

TWO SERIES OF THE CROWN AND CC. ISSUE OF 1863-67,

differing in the substance of the paper, the shape of the *wmk.*, and in other particulars. The first paper used is thinner and softer than the second, which is hard and tough in comparison. The sheets of the first paper are watermarked in four panes of sixty Crowns and CC. arranged in ten horizontal rows of six, with the words "Crown Colonies" in outline block capitals filling in the space 25 mm. broad, which divides the pane horizontally. As the plates were constructed in one pane of 240 stamps it follows that the *wmks.* do not fit the stamps, and each one has one complete Crown and CC. and about 3 mm. of the next below or above it. Horizontally the *wmks.* fit fairly well.

The second paper, which, as mentioned above, is harder and tougher, somewhat resembles that of the "no *wmk.*" issue. This was specially prepared for printing these stamps and has the 240 watermarks arranged in 20 horizontal rows of twelve, not divided into panes. All four margins contain the words "Crown Colonies."

The Crowns and CC. of the first paper are 22½ mm. long, and the vertical distance between them 1½ mm.; while in the second paper they are 21 mm. long and the space between them 6 mm. Besides the distance between the watermarks the two papers can be distinguished by the shape of the C's, which are oval in the first and circular in the second. There is yet a further distinction in that

"copies on the first paper are not less than 26 mm. long, whilst those on the second do not exceed that length. As in the case of the 'no watermark' issue, this variation in length is caused by the different nature of the two papers."

This interesting discovery will leave many specialists' collections of Ceylon far from complete, for though all values of the "CC." issue were printed on both papers, with the exception of the ½d. and 1s., some shades are very scarce on the first paper and *vice-versa*, while other shades are peculiar to one paper only. A scarce variety, we are told, is the 1d. dark indigo, perf. 11½ on the first.

From postmarked specimens, Baron P. de Worms believes that the second paper came into use at the end of 1866. The following is the list which he furnishes, the order being probably that in which the stamps were issued.

FIRST PAPER.

- ½d., mauve, lilac, deep lilac.
- 1d., dark blue, indigo.
- 2d., yellow green, deep green, grey-green, emerald-green, maize.
- 4d., lake-rose, pale rose.
- 5d., light to dark carmine-brown, dark sage-green, light sage-green.
- 6d., brown, bistre-brown, chocolate, deep brown.
- 8d., light to dark carmine-brown.
- 9d., brown
- 10d., vermilion
- 1s. None.
- 2s. dark blue.
- 1d., indigo, perf. 11½.

SECOND PAPER.

- ½d., None.
- 1d., pale blue, Prussian blue
- 2d., maize, olive-yellow, orange-yellow.
- 4d., light to dark rose.
- 5d., light sage green, olive-green, myrtle-green.
- 6d., deep brown, red-brown
- 8d., light carmine-brown, deep carmine-brown.
- 9d., bistre-brown; deep brown.
- 10d., vermilion-orange.
- 1s., lilac, light to deep violet.
- 2s. pale blue, ultramarine, Prussian blue.

THE STAMPS OF UGANDA

stand in quite a different category from those of Ceylon, for whereas the latter were issued forty years ago, the first issue for Uganda was made so recently as March, 1895; yet we know more about the early issues of Ceylon than of Uganda. Mr. Skipwith, of Leeds, is perhaps the best authority on the peculiar type-written stamps of this African Colony, and his paper, which was read before the Leeds Philatelic Society on 21st March, 1899, is now reproduced in *The London Philatelist*, interspersed with notes suggested subsequently by Mrs. Bazett's article in the same journal in March of this year (see the April number of our present volume).

Mr. Skipwith touches on some points which were not mentioned in Mrs. Bazett's article. He states that the first stamps were issued without gum, but they are sometimes found stained by the gum, because that used for sticking them on the letters was obtained direct from the plant. Also that "there was a legend on the margins of the sheet indicating the number and the value of the stamps contained therein, to save time in ascertaining the total value of the sheets, which consisted of stamps of different values." Of these Mr. Skipwith only possesses fragments, such as "22 Stam," "11 at 25." "Shells," etc. He also lists the following provisionals:—10 on 50 cowries, 15 on 20, 25 on 50, and 50 on 60, which are only found in the first issue printed in dull olive green. The two values 30 and 40 of the second issue which were queried by Mr. Miller in his reply to Mrs. Bazett (see page 71 current volume *Ph. J. of G. B.*) are substantiated by Mr. Skipwith, who says they were issued and used, but he says at the same time that the 35 and 45 values printed for Dr. Ansoerge "do not seem to have been postally used."

Coming to the fourth issue, 1897, the one which is found sometimes with the large "L" printed over the stamp, we are told that "the design was the work of the Rev. F. Rowling of the C.M.S., who also set up the type, and superintended the printing by his native 'boy.'" Further that they were printed in sheets of 32, in two panes of sixteen stamps arranged in four rows of four, and owing to the shortness of type a smaller "o" had to be used in the word "postage" once in each pane. Of all values except the five rupees, there were two printings, and the variety of the 1 anna with the tall figure "1" occurs in the first printing of that value only. The letter "L" overprinted on these stamps was done by the Government officials, and stamps so treated were intended for local use only; after a time

this idea was abandoned, and they were also used on letters going to the coast.

The first printing which was issued on 7th November, 1896, consisted of 29,000 stamps with a total face value of 12,000 rupees. The second printing which was completed 9th July, 1897, consisted of 30,000 stamps, all values except the 5 rupees (5 annas, we presume, is a misprint for rupees in *The London Philatelist*).

—o—

The *Monthly Journal* begins a new volume with its July number, and it is ushered in with a strong

WHIFF FROM THE BRINY OCEAN,

the editorial "we" being pleasantly wafted from the "sad sea waves." The propinquity of "bands, bathing machines, Christy minstrels, excursionists, Salvationists, and other attractions too numerous to mention," do not, we are glad to learn, compensate the ever-faithful editor of the *Monthly Journal* for the absence of stamps and stamp men, though they have had no effect on his wit, for he says:—"We really begin to fear that Philately, as some of its enemies declare, is a kind of incurable disease or mania, and that the 'stamp habit' is as difficult to get rid of as the 'liquor habit,' although, if our readers will pardon the remark, it is not our 'habit' to 'lick' our 'stamps'." We suppose this is philateliqourly speaking. In the same journal Mr. B. W. Warhurst has an article entitled

"COLOURS AND THE PRANG STANDARD."

which is rather difficult for the lay mind to follow in all its details. One thing, however, is clear, and that is that the Prang Standard is of little use to stamp collectors, though it might assist in the compilation of a philatelist's colour chart. Mr. Warhurst approves the suggestion that a list of stamps representing about 100 of the most important colours should be compiled by a competent committee of colour experts, and published in the philatelic journals so that every man might make his own colour chart.

—o—

Morley's Philatelic Journal. Members of exchange clubs will regret that Mr. Morley's endeavours to find an insurance company who will undertake the

INSURANCE OF EXCHANGE PACKETS

have not been successful. We cannot be surprised at his non-success when we consider the risks that exchange packets are liable to on their rounds. These risks are neither unnecessary nor abnormal, but they are greater than any insurance company cares to take

The editor of *Morley's* concludes that "it does not appear to us to be feasible to promote a scheme for mutual insurance when we think of the amount that would be raised by the largest practical annual premium, and contrast it with the sum that would be required to make good a total loss." Without going into the subject deeply, we should have thought that by the co-operation of all the Exchange Clubs of Great Britain, some scheme of partial insurance might be arranged if the total value of any single packet were limited to a certain maximum value.

—o—

Stamps contains a letter from Mr. C. H. Bowdler on the

Y $\frac{1}{4}$ STAMPS OF CUBA,

which advances the old theory that the symbols signify an addition of $\frac{1}{4}$ real to the original value of the stamp. He explains that the letter "Y" standing alone means "and" in Spanish, and the surcharge appearing on stamps of 2 reales raises the value to 2 reales and $\frac{1}{4}$. This is a theory which has several times been refuted by the best authorities, and it is generally accepted now that the "Y" does stand for "YNTERIOR," meaning that they were for local use in the town of Havana, where, until the year 1855 there was no official local postal service. In that year the "Correo Ynterior" which means Local Post) was established, and the surcharge "Y $\frac{1}{4}$ " adopted. This surcharge is interesting as being the first surcharge ever issued to the public in any country.

—o—

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly. Mr. Nathan's reminiscences have brought him to

THE FIRST STAMP AUCTION

ever held in England. This was in March, 1872, and was held by Messrs. Sotheby Wilkinson and Hodge, at 13, Wellington Street, Strand. The stamps disposed of were the property of Mr. J. W. Scott, of New York, and the prices realized of course are interesting to read about now-a-days; Mr. Nathan contrasts them with present day values. A 15c U.S. inverted centre, a very fine specimen, went for 36s.; we learn from the *Philatelic Journal* of April, 1872, that this was a good price then, but in March of the present year a copy was sold for £23 in New York. All three varieties of the St. Louis stamp were bought in for 53s., and the three 10c. for 47s. At the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s Sale, March, 1900, three 10c. St. Louis fetched £371 10s. A fine Brattleboro was bought in by the owner for £3. These stamps might have gone much higher if the owner had not been bidding, a course

which, as we learn from the old *Philatelic Journal*, considerably nettled the amateurs and dealers who were present. Other prices were, Naples, $\frac{1}{4}$ t., arms, 40s.; ditto, cross, 8s. Four varieties of the 2d. Sydney View, unused, very fine, sold with a poor 3d. for £3 3s. A 13c., 1852, Sandwich Islands, figure in fancy border, went for £6 10s.; this we learn from the source already mentioned, was also bought in by the owner. A nice specimen of Van Dieman's Land, 1d., first issue, 3s.; nineteen varieties of Oldenburg, 6s.; Trinidad blue and slate lithos, 10s. and 11s. respectively; Tuscany, 2 soldi, 19s.; 60cr., 15s., etc.

Mr. Nathan now recognizes that he did not make sufficient use of his opportunities at this sale, but he may be excused by the fact that the prices were looked upon as rather "tall" in those days. According to the *Philatelic Journal* the only real bargains were:—

The unused Sydneys at 63s.

The Lynchburg at 24s.

The Baton Rouge at 84s.

The grey Nashville at 100s.

and one or two of the Northern Locals.

The History of the German Colonies and German Post Offices in Foreign Countries, and their different Issues of Stamps.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
LONDON, ON THE 27TH APRIL, 1900.

BY FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

(Continued from page 128).

German post offices, as well as post offices of other European Governments in foreign countries, were established in countries which had no postal institution of their own, or did not belong to the Postal Union, or of which the postal institutions were not reliable enough.

I. The first country in which foreign post offices were established was the Turkish Empire. The Sultan was very pleased to grant permission about thirty to forty years ago for establishing post offices on the part of other European Governments in his empire, as there did not exist reliable postal institutions, and he knew perfectly well that it would be of great interest for his country to have them.

The oldest of such German post offices in the Turkish Empire is that at Constantinople, opened on the 1st March 1870; then followed the post office at Jaffa, opened in autumn, 1898, on the occasion of the visit of the German

Emperor; and on 1st March, 1909, those at Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, and Pera.

The postage fee between all German post offices in foreign countries and Germany is based on the Postal Union system.

For fourteen years the stamps of the mother country, the issues of the North German Confederation of 1869 and of the German Empire from 1872 to 1880, were used in Constantinople without any surcharge, but by-and-by it was discovered that big quantities of stamps were bought by the public solely for the purpose of making remittances to Germany, buying stamps out there through the rate of exchange a little cheaper than the face value, and avoiding the fee for money orders.

This discovery was the reason that the German Government issued on 25th January, 1884, a special set of stamps of four values of the 1880 "PFENNIG" issue, each value surcharged in black at the foot of the stamp with the approximate value in Turkish currency, showing the word "PARA" or "PIASTER," with the numeral before and after it.

The set consisted of the following values:—

10 para on 5 pf., lilac.
20 „ „ 10 „ „ carmine.
1 piaster on 20 pf., blue.
1½ „ „ 25 „ „ brown.
2½ „ „ 50 „ „ olive and myrtle-green.

The value 1 piaster on 25 pf. exists also equally surcharged in indigo-blue, and, unused, is the rarest stamp of this issue.

There exist two types of surcharge of the 1½ piaster on 25 pf.:—

Type A. "1½" surcharged exactly on the "25," so that the distance between numerals and the word "PIASTER" is 1 mm. each.

Type B. "1½" surcharged a little more to the left, and on the other side to the right, so that the distance between numerals and the beginning of the word "PIASTER" measures nearly 2 mm.

In the 2½ piaster on 50 pf. we find the stamps in the lighter shades surcharged in dead black, and the darker shade in shiny black.

As the German post officials are strictly forbidden to sell the 2 mark stamp to the public, and have to affix this stamp themselves to letters or parcels requiring this fee, this value cannot be used for remittances, and is therefore still in use out there without surcharge.

When, on 1st October, 1899, the new type of stamps was issued for the German Empire, this set, except the 3 pf. value, was also surcharged for the use of the German post offices in Constantinople, similarly to the first series, with the exception that the numerals

1½ piaster on 25 pf.
2½ „ „ 50 pf.

are placed a little above the word "PIASTER" on each side, and comprises the following values:—

1) para on 5 pf., green, yellow-green.
2) „ „ 10 „ „ carmine, rose.
1 piaster on 20 pf., blue (two shades).
1½ „ „ 25 „ „ orange-yellow.
2½ „ „ 50 „ „ lake-brown and chocolate

This set is now used at all German post offices in the Turkish Empire.

It is intended to surcharge some of the new German stamps of 1900 for use at the post offices in the Turkish Levant, and so the set of 1889 will soon be replaced by them.

II. In China there exist three German post offices—in Shanghai, opened 16th August, 1886; Tientsin, opened 1st April, 1893; and Chefoo, opened in 1895.

At Shanghai the German stamps of 1880 and 1889, and at Tientsin and Chefoo those of 1889, were used without surcharge till 1898, when the unsurcharged stamps were replaced by the above-mentioned issue for the German colony China, and in future the new German stamps of 1900 will be issued surcharged "CHINA."

III. The German post offices in Morocco were opened on 20th December, 1899, in Tangiers and six other towns; and a special series of stamps—German stamps of 1889, surcharged "MAROCCO" and its currency—was issued for them on the same date.

As the seven post offices have between themselves the inland tariff for postage, we find here also the lowest value (3pf.) of the 1889 German issue surcharged.

The whole set comprises the values:—

3 centimos on 3 pf., brown.
5 „ „ 5 „ „ green.
10 „ „ 10 „ „ carmine.
25 „ „ 20 „ „ blue.
30 „ „ 25 „ „ orange-yellow.
60 „ „ 50 „ „ red-brown.

The surcharge is in black and runs across the stamps from the left bottom corner to the right top corner, in two lines, the first line showing the word "MAROCCO," the second line the numeral and the word "CENTIMOS." For these post offices some of the new values of the German Empire issue of 1900 will also be surcharged with name and currency of Morocco.

For much of the above information I am indebted to *Deutscher Kolonial-Kalender*, by Gustav Meinecke; *Deutschlands Kolonien*, by Dr. Kurt Hassert; the publications of the "Germania-Ring" in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* (Hugo Krötzsch); and the kindness of Dr. F. Kalckhoff, of Berlin.

Philately on the Continent.

THE REPRINTS OF SARDINIA-ITALY.

BY DR. F. KALCKHOFF.

(Continued from page 92.)

From the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*.

Reprints of the Fourth Issue of 1855

The design of the stamps of the 4th issue consists of a coloured frame with white centre on which is embossed the bust of Victor Emmanuel. In order to obtain the well-known stamp with white centre, the middle had to be removed; in this way the stamps or stones were made both for the original and the reprints. The reprints, however, are not so sharply printed, which is specially noticeable in the flower ornaments in the corners. The originals, in the worst prints, have much finer lines. The reprints were made by D. Cohn in 1889, and were printed in sheets of 50 (ten horizontal rows of five).

The 50 heads were printed from one plate with a separate operation, and as the spacing of these heads was most carefully arranged they appear on the sheets of the reprints all in the same position in the frame. The reprints are gummed and were only circulated by Cohn in an unobliterated condition. The earlier sheets were in light colours, but the bulk of them were printed in rather dark bright shades. The 5c. is light or dark olive green; the 20c. is light or dark blue, and the 40c. light or brick-red.

Reprints of the Perforated Issue of 1862.—These reprints are identical with those just described, but perforated with a single-line machine gauging 11½.

Facsimiles of the Fourth Issue.—In 1890 the "Imperial Postal Museum" received together with a large consignment from the Italian Post Office, a set of stamps purporting to be of the 4th issue; but the most cursory examination revealed many differences from the real stamps. The frame differs greatly from the originals, and the inscriptions are bigger; the head is also different, the arrangement of the hair and the shape of the back of the head being altered. When and why these facsimiles were made is not known, but it may be remarked that they only exist in the values 5, 10, 20 and 40c. They never came into dealers' hands and apparently were made and circulated for official purposes only. The colours are: 5c. light green, 10c. yellowish brown, 20c. pale blue, and 40c. brick red.

The Face Value of Early Trinidads.

Le Timbre Poste publishes a letter, written by Mr. Wm. Everslie, the Postmaster-General of Trinidad, on February 8, 1864, which M. Moens found among his old papers during the clearing out process which has been going on recently with his effects. This letter is of importance as it establishes the theory, as expounded in the London Society's Work, that all the stamps having no indication of the value, were one penny stamps. The letter, which is in answer to one of M. Moens' runs:—

"The value of the grey, blue and red stamps which you mention in your first three questions was 1 penny; they were issued in conformity with an ordinance, passed on 1st April, 1851, 'to establish a postal service for the interior of the Island.'

"By this ordinance the Governor is authorised to issue stamps under Clause XII., and to appoint under Clause XIII. the persons to be charged with the sale of the stamps.

"The commission was 5 per cent. It is now 7½ per cent. for persons appointed for the sale of stamps, and 10 per cent. for private persons who keep a post office or rather a letter-box; lastly, 5 per cent. to anyone who buys £10 worth of stamps at the time.



Philately in America.

CASUAL PHILATELIC NOTES FROM COOK ISLANDS.

BY RALPH W. GOSSET.

[From *Montreal Philatelist*.]

In Tahiti (the chief French colony in the Eastern Pacific), a great number of the 10c. black on lavender, 1881-6 issue, are being used on correspondence; a large amount of them pass through the post-office here, from which I presume they are on sale at the post-office at that place.

It is interesting to note that between the Cook Islands and Tahiti the postage is 5d. from either place, but from either of these places to any other part of the world the postage is 2½d. Truly some great anomalies exist in the Postal Union.

A new stock of stamps arrived at the post-office at this place from the Government printer at Wellington, N.Z., recently, and are all

printed, on hard brittle paper, as compared with the paper they were printed on formerly. The heat here makes a great many of the stamps stick firmly together, and the colours of some are spoiled in soaking them apart again.

One sees some funny addresses sometimes. The following address was on a letter that passed through the post-office at this place recently. After deciphering it, it was duly sent on to its destination, viz. :

2033. Herrn Ingenieur Herzfelder
I Pigottangaffa 4.
Auckland
a. Neuseeland
Cooks office
Wien
über amer ka

A little while back a post-office was opened at Port Moresby, British New Guinea, and was placed under the auspices of the Queensland Postal Department, and in consequence Queensland stamps are used there. They are unsurcharged and only the postmark shows that they have been used at that place.

The 1d. brown Cook Islands' stamp which first came out in 1893, was a fairly rare stamp, as in all catalogues it was priced approximately 1s. ; in 1894 it was changed to blue,—for what reason no one can say—but I know that a certain person on this Island made a corner in them on the change of colour. It was on account of a fraud that was practised to a very large extent on the Government that they were changed back to brown again. At the present time the 1d. blue is a fairly uncommon stamp, and will get more so as time goes on, for the next change in colour in the 1d., if there is one, will be to rose—the Postal Union colour.

I have received permission to forward you a copy of the two following documents re the surcharging of the 1d. blue Cook Islands stamp to one half-penny, viz. :—

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF POSTMASTER.

The old brown 1d. stamp having been received and a supply received in this office,

You are hereby authorised on and after the 24th inst. to make the following changes:

To reduce the balance of all the 1d. blue stamps to one half-penny, and to issue the old brown stamp as the one penny stamp of the Federation.

(Signed) MAKEA,
Chief of the Federal Government.

Approved :

(Signed) W. E. GUDGEON,
British Resident.

24th April, 1899.

Rarotonga, April 24th, 1899.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the quantity of the one penny blue stamps now on hand, and I further certify them to be as follows :

90 [ninety] sheets of 120 stamps.

Authority from the Chief of the Cook Islands Federal Government approved by the British Resident has also been produced before me for the reduction of the above "one penny" blue stamps to "one half-penny."

(Signed) A. VON HOFF,
Government Auditor.

According to the above it will be seen that 10,800 stamps were surcharged, valued before the reduction £45, and afterwards £22 10s.

While in conversation with the Government printer at this place recently, he informed me that while printing the ½d. surcharges two errors were made, viz. : half a sheet (60 stamps) of 1d. blues was doubly surcharged, as per my notes in the *Montreal Philatelist* of November, and that another half sheet (50 stamps) was surcharged inverted. So this clears up all doubts as to whether any inverted surcharges occurred, although I have not yet seen any.

Then, of course, there is the "full stop" error, which I have already described at length in a recent letter.



The Light Side of Philately.

CULLED FROM ALL QUARTERS.

A FEW QUERIES, Etc.

Why is a rare stamp like a shoulder of lamb? Because neither is appreciated without the mint source (sauce).

Why are the Boers like keen philatelists? Because both make for the best kopjes.

Why is a fake like a horseshoe? Because both have been forged.

A fugitive stamp—a stampede.

A fugitive colour—the white flag.

Why is the N.S.W. 1d. stamp like a fully equipped lancer? Because it has a coat of arms, is generally mailed, is always available for "duty," and can take a devil of a lot of licking. But the difference is more marked. A little water will always make the former run, while the latter is always ready to run for a little water.

Australian Philatelist.

THE TASMANIAN POST-ERS.

"Lynx," in the *Tasmanian Mail*, discourses on the large picture stamps of Tasmania in the following strain:—"Those postage stamps. You can't lick them for size and mystery of subject, for the pictures were meant for post-cards, and now they are simply photographed down into nothingness. The Treasurer informed Parliament that there can be no change for a year. Phew! What a prospect! As our poet sings:—

'Twas a maiden of Hobart so nice,
Had a mouth that for two would suffice,
It had stretched, pretty dear,
From her ear to her ear,
Till the boys had to kiss her in twice.
'Tis the same with these stamps, *a la* Bird,
Whose dimensions are really absurd,
You can't make 'em stick
With one good honest lick—
They need two, and then sometimes a third.
A darkly mysterious view
May inveigle a tourist or two;
But, in fact, every picture
Has called forth a stricture,
And raised much artistic ado.
So ye B's "come in out of the rain,"
Bird and Bayly get rid of your bane;
Your old-fashioned square
Is an antidote fair,
Which will make things quite ship-shape again.

Australian Philatelist.

—o—

TOOK HIM FOR A BANDIT.

A young officer of the United States army, in evening dress, was strolling along a lonely and shady street in Manil, when suddenly he was confronted by three natives. One of them was an officer, as could readily be distinguished by his uniform, another, an insurgent, while the third seemed from appearances to be a learned man. The insurgents accosted the young officer and asked him who he was, and he knowing well that if he answered "an American," he would probably be imprisoned, and being a stamp collector, readily answered "A philatelist."

The insurgent officer did not know the meaning of this, but thinking it was another name for America, turned to his gentleman friend.

"Senor," he said, "Is a philatelist an American?"

The wise man did not answer at once, not being very well acquainted with English, but computed by Greek, and answered, "No, General; 'philos' means I love, and 'atelia,' freedom from tax; therefore I think he must be a bandit like yourself."

The insurgents, hearing this, let him go his way in peace.—*Grant's Monthly Philatelist.*

Our New Issue & Bargain Column.

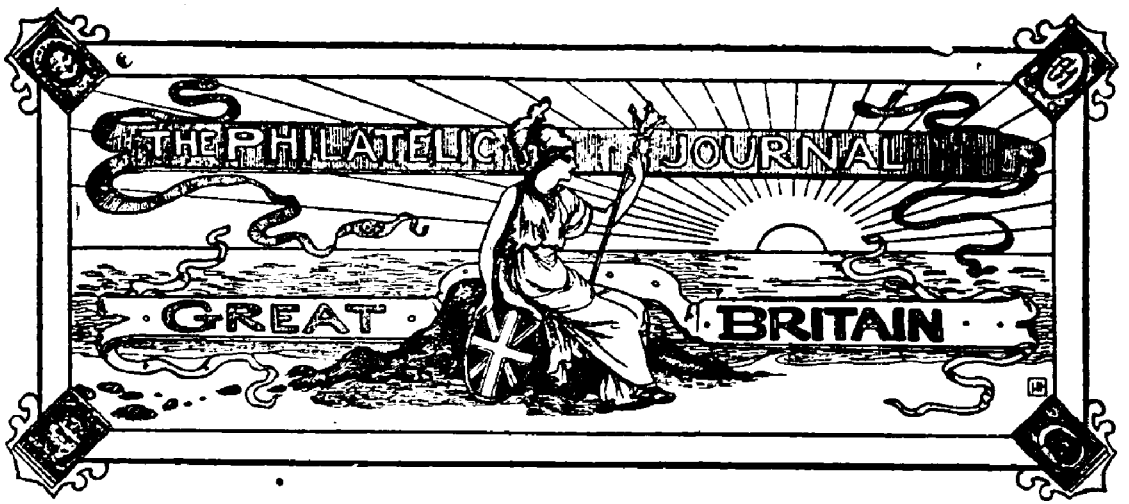
* denotes unused.

	s.	d.
Orange River Colony, surcharged "V.R.I."—		
½d. yellow	3	*
1d. purple	4	*
2d. bright lilac	1	0*
3a. blue	1	3*
6d. blue	3	0*
1/ brown	4	6*
New Zealand, ½d. green	1	*
" 1d. red	2	*
" 2d. violet	3	*
" 4d. brown-blue, no wmk	2	6*
Mauritius, 6d. green and red	2	*
Seychelles, 2c. brown, orange and green	1	*
" 6c. carmine	2	*
Congo (Belgian), 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50c. set of five	1	0
Jamaica, new 1d. red	2	*
Uruguay, 5 mils, blue, obs.	1	*
" 5 mils, orange	1	*
British Guiana, 2c. lilac and carmine	2	*
Orange Free State, ½d., ½d., 1d., 1d., and 2d. set of 5.	5	
" 6d. rose	5	
" 6d. bright rose	1	0
" 1d. on 3d.	4	
" ditto, thin figure	1	0
WEI-HEI-WEI, 5c. green	3	6*
Hawaii, 1894, 5c. carmine, obsolete	1	
" 10c. green	4	
" 25c. blue	10	
" 1899, 1c. green	1	*
" 2c. rose	2	*
" 5c. blue	2	
China, (London print), 1c. to 20c. set of 6	6	
" 20c., 30c., 50c. 3) 1 3		
British Honduras, 1891, 6 in black on 10c.	6	
" 1892, 15 in red on 6c	1	0
Holland, new 50c., used	2	
Cape, 4d. blue, triangular, fine	1	3
German Morocco, 1899, 5c. to 60c. set 5	1	8*
Lorenzo Marquez, 1894-98 set 5	4	*
Queensland, 1899, ½d. green, (4 figs.)	2	
" 1899, ½d. green, (new type)	1	*
Tasmania, 1900, 1d. carmine-red (pictorial)	2	*
" 2d. purple	4	*
Dutch Indies, King and Queen, (including 30c.) set 12	6	
Cape, 1900, 1d. carmine, new design,	2	*

POSTAGE EXTRA.

KIRKPATRICK and PEMBERTON.

202, High Holborn,
London, W.C.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 117. VOL. X.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 9. MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

The name of Evans is as well known to philatelists as it is to chess players, though there is no connection between the gallant Major and the equally gallant Captain of the same name who invented the famous gambit.

If Major Evans is not the actual inventor of the art of studying stamps he was one of the earliest, and is to-day quite the most comprehensively learned and careful student of stamps there is, and the most versatile and prolific writer.

The *Philatelic Record* of January 1885, contains the following paragraph, recounting his early experiences:

"Major Evans was born on the 3rd of November, 1846, and first commenced collecting at Uppingham Grammar School in 1861, leaving that institution in December, 1862, the proud possessor of the best collection within its precincts. He wrote his first article for a philatelic magazine—the name of which has escaped his memory—in 1864, and received as his reward a prize of stamps, the gem of which was a fine set of forged Liberia, which adorned his album for some time ere he became aware of their spurious character. On receiving his commission in the Royal Artillery, in 1867, he was sent to Malta, and there met with Lieutenant



Speranza, formerly Secretary to the Philatelic Society, London, his intercourse with whom no doubt fostered his stamp-collecting proclivities. Stationed at Plymouth in 1873, he formed the acquaintance of Mr. E. S. Gibbons, then a resident of that town, and of the late E. L. Pemberton, who lived in Torquay. It was at this time that, to use his own words, "I began to understand how stamps should be collected."

It was therefore from that date that Lieut. Evans went in for stamps really seriously.

In 1876 he exchanged into a battery ordered to the Mauritius, being in no small measure instigated to take this step by the hope of being able to do something for philately in this sugary isle. (We again quote the *Phil. Record*). How completely his hopes were crowned, we all know, as his investigations into the history of the early issues of Mauritius, have been given to the world in the form of a paper which was first contributed to the Philatelic Congress held in Paris in 1878, and afterwards, rewritten and added to, in the pages of the *Philatelic Record*, and finally in the Society's work on Africa, Part 2, which has just been published.

In 1884 he published his *Philatelic Handbook*, at that time the most comprehensive catalogue of the stamps of the world in existence. Since then his frequent contributions to the philatelic press on all possible subjects, too numerous to enumerate, his admirable editorship of Messrs. Stanley Gibbon's *Monthly Journal*, which was founded in 1890,

and his connection with the various Philatelic Exhibitions, for which he has been selected as judge, have established his reputation as a philatelist second to none.

Some time ago Major Evans again joined the colours under the last reserve order. Fortunately there is no longer a chance of his being ordered to South Africa, for though there are many philatelic questions in urgent need of an answer out there, he could be ill spared by his fellow philatelists in England.



New Leaves to Cut.

*Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue. Part II.
The Adhesive Stamps of Foreign Countries.
13th Edition. 432pp. 2s. net.*

There is very little to criticise in this part of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' new catalogue. In general arrangement it is the same as the last edition, with the exception that Transvaal and Orange Free State are transferred from the body of the work and bound in at the end, as a supplement to Part I. If the compilers had been consistent and followed the plan they have adopted with regard to the late Spanish Colonies, this supplement would only have consisted of the Transvaal stamps surcharged "V.R.I.," and those of the Orange River Colony; but there can be no doubt that the course they have adopted is the more convenient for reference. The lists of these two countries have been re-written and amplified by the addition, especially among the commoner stamps, of as many shades as exist (probably more), and the prices, of course, show an enormous advance.

Throughout, the book is improved by the better appearance of the new illustrations, which, as in Part I., are larger than before, while the numerous enlarged illustrations of minor varieties and types add immensely to the usefulness of the work as a handbook. These features are most useful in Afghanistan where, while only an expert could follow the old catalogue, the differences between the *Sinas*, *Shahis*, and *Abasis*, etc., are now, if not as plain as daylight, at any rate quite possible to be distinguished by the ordinary philatelic eye.

The prices, generally speaking, show an advance since last year; in fact, it can scarcely be said that there are any really important reductions. Where these have been made it has only been in the case of stamps which were overpriced in the last edition. Thus, for in-

stance, the 20c. Holland, 1867 type, perf. 10 x 10½, is reduced from 20s. to 6s.; the former was always an absurd figure, while the latter is about right. The 1 kop Russia, 1865, no wmk., from 40s. to 30s. is another case of this; while numerous examples can be found in the unused first issues of Austria and Austrian Italy, which have been "marked down" considerably. We notice considerable advances in Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Schleswig, Hayti, Luxemburg, and several other countries. The 2gr. Prussia, Prussian blue, unused, is now marked at £6, which is much more like its true value than was 70s. To sum up the prices, we may say that there has been a pretty general advance, which is more than we were able to say of the Colonials in Part I.

Examining the catalogue as a reference book, we find that several of the countries have been rearranged, thus, Belgium has had the aniline coloured stamps merged into one issue with the ordinary colours, and it is explained in a note that this has been done on account of the difficulty, almost amounting to an impossibility, even for an expert, of distinguishing the one from the other. Even so, we see the 5fr. is now listed in the *maurine* colour; this stamp has been consistently ignored in previous editions. Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Dutch Indies, Luxemburg, Liberia and Roumania, have also been re-written. In the list for the last mentioned country, the 1863 issue is subdivided into horizontally or vertically laid and wove papers, although there seems good reason to believe that none of these stamps exists on the ordinary horizontally laid paper, and certainly not on vertically laid. The double foot variety of the 4 sk. Norway of 1855 is now listed, though not priced. The new issue of Bosnia is catalogued as perf. 12½, though it exists perf. 10½ as well. One or two small mistakes which crept into the last edition appear also in this, for instance the ½gr. Hanover is given under date 1850 instead of 1860; and in French Zanzibar the surcharge of "7½ annas" on the 75c. is given as printed in *black* instead of *vermilion*; though these are very small mistakes in a work of such magnitude, the specialists who are entrusted with the work of revising the lists should have prevented their appearance in successive editions.

NOTE.—Dealers and others who wish to book advertisement space in the November number of the "P.J. of G.B." (Circulation 5,000 copies), should apply at once for terms, to the publishers, Kirkpatrick & Pemberton, 202 (after Oct. 1st-222), High Holborn, London, W.C.

Recollections of 20 Years' Stamp Dealing.

By THEODOR BUHL.

(Continued from page 131.)

Before I go further with these philatelic reminiscences I must refer to my brother, who, although younger than myself, has been in the business almost as long, and whose knowledge of philately is considerable. He commenced working for me very soon after I had started business, and about 1887 I took him into partnership, since when he has been right through with me, from 1890 to 1895 as junior partner to myself and another, and from 1895 to 1899 as secretary of Buhl & Co., Limited, to both of which concerns I shall refer later on. After nearly twenty years together we are now each working on our own account.

The way in which the remainders of the five kinds of the old "Britannia" Mauritius came on to the market is probably known to very few, and I will relate it as told me at the time by the two small dealers who bought the stock. The lot consisted of the blue, red-brown on bluish, vermilion on white, and the 6d. imperf. and perf., all of which were scarce stamps up to that time, and although I do not know the exact quantities, they were in the order written, the blue being by far the largest number. These two dealers were showing each other some stamps in a "Coffee Shop" when a stranger interposed and said that he knew of some old Mauritius stamps, the result being a sale and purchase of the whole lot at, I believe, a ridiculously low price. Anyhow, I contracted to purchase a quantity for £120, paying for them by instalments of £6 per week, and I still have the old book showing the receipts for the first few payments, after which I took them up in bulk. Many of the sheets were damaged or discoloured, some were incomplete, and the tale is that they had been shipwrecked and had never seen Mauritius, but I have some misgivings as to the truth of this part of the story.

While writing of Mauritius, an affair connected with a blue "Post office" occurs to me. I had considerable correspondence with the Island, and one day the mail brought me an offer of a 2d. "Post office" on original, at £80. At the time the stamp was not worth so very much more, but, of course, I at once wrote for it. Some time afterwards I received a letter to

the effect that I was too late and that the stamp had been sold to a Parisian banker. It is now reposing in a well-known French collection, having changed hands at £200, and at present its value would be nearly £1000.

Among smaller deals, I remember buying complete sets of the lithographed issue of Nevis, the sheets being torn up, and each set put in a separate envelope, at 4s. 6d. per set. The present catalogue value is £19 per set.

Another little Nevis story is the case of Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, who had a good many sheets of the 1s. lithographed, which he valued at about 30s. per sheet. Mr. Gibbons was evidently short of the 1s. and had some 6d., for he gave Mr. Mackenzie a sheet of the latter in exchange for one of the former. The sheet of the 6d. is now worth about £150, and this identical one is now in Mr. Avery's collection, as it was included in Mr. Mackenzie's collection of Nevis which I sold later on to Mr. Avery for £415.

There is still another Nevis story, this time anent the 6d. green, De la Rue type. I happened to be in Paris when I saw a number of these at Mr. Schmidt de Wilde's at fl.50 each. Although it had only been recently issued, the stamp was not plentiful, and I bought them, retailing them on my return to London, at first at 3s. 6d. each, and gradually raising the price until Mr. Mackenzie had the last one at 15s. The present catalogue price is £7. But this is not quite as good as the 5s. "star" St. Vincents, which I sold at from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each. Two at this price were in London collections for years, and they are now worth £14 each; one of them I subsequently re-sold at, I think, £12 for a gentleman who had paid me 15s. for it.

I have sold many fine lots to Mr. Avery, one of which was Mr. Otto Pfenniger's celebrated collection of Swiss, including nearly all the complete plates of the Orts Poste and Poste locale and the types of the Zurich, for a modest sum, somewhere between £100 and £200.

My first big price for a real rarity was at one of the early Auction Sales at the Mart. Almost the only dealer who was a buyer of rare stamps at sales up to that time was Mr. A. H. Wilson, although the prominent collectors attended even more than they do now. Mr. Wilson had bought at previous sales, most of the rare British Guianas from the Luard collection, but I thought I would secure the blue one of 1856 at any price in reason, to show that I could buy rare stamps. Up to that time the highest price had been £33, but I gave £37 for a copy that was certainly not one of the finest. After it had been "knocked down," the auctioneer announced that he had been instructed to offer another one, but much finer and unused. The

idea of the audience was that this was hardly fair, but I did not mind, and became the purchaser at £50, up to that time the highest sum ever paid for any one stamp at auction. I had a splendid advertisement as a result, because it was reported in the *Globe* newspaper, and reproduced in about 200 papers and magazines all over the world. The number of offers of stamps which arrived in consequence was so great that I had to prepare printed replies. The letters came in hundreds, but 99 per cent only contained rubbish. As to the two stamps, I sold them within a few days at a handsome profit.

Amongst the opportunities missed, I must not forget the 1d. brown New Zealand, water-marked N.Z. Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, of Sydney, an Australian dealer of experience, had come to London and taken offices on the first floor in the Strand, where Mr. F. R. Ginn is now located. One day I called on him and asked if he had anything for me. His reply was in the negative, and I pressed him to let me see some sheets. He reiterated that it was useless, as he had nothing for me, and suggested an adjournment to the Gaiety. It appears that the same afternoon a well-known Bristol collector called and saw the very sheets which I had wanted to see, from which he bought a strip of three of the stamp in question for, I think, £4. They were subsequently re-sold for something like £150; but what seemed so strange was that Vindin had noticed the variety, which was up to that time quite unknown, he had specially marked it as rare, and only asked £4! Of course, more of them were found afterwards, as is always the case with these varieties.

I recollect finding the first known copy of the 9d. gray, South Australia, perf. and rouletted, and within a few days I had three of them. Thomas Bull discovered the first copy of the 3d. N.S.W., laureated, watermarked 2, and priced it at 15s. I bought it and re-sold it for £10. Since then I have seen a dozen or more. My brother found the first known copy of the 1d. Tasmania, watermarked 2, and soon after there were several about.

On the other hand, I have never heard of any other specimens of the extraordinary surcharges on the first issue of Peru, found by Mr. Stafford Smith, which I believe are in the Tapling collection; but a curiosity of which others have been seen, was the 1s. Virgin Islands first issue, without the central design, the first known copy of which I bought from Mr. A. H. Wilson.

I wonder if any of my readers have ever seen a genuinely used V.R. black English? One was discovered in a curious way, when Mr. Brosnan had his shop in New Oxford Street.

A gentleman came into the shop with a common 1d. black which he wanted to sell; Brosnan was explaining that they were quite common, and only those with V.R. in the corners were very rare. To illustrate his meaning he pulled out a small drawer full, when the gentleman picked up one and said, "Why, this has the V.R. in the corners!" This was quite right; it was genuinely used with the red post-mark, and afterwards changed hands at £12, and later on at more.

Another question. Have any of my readers ever seen any of the Swiss "Unpaid" letter stamps with inverted centre?

In the early days the Cape errors were not as valuable as they are now, and I had several through my hands at about £6 each; as also 3 lire Tuscany at the same price, and I have known the 6d. beaded oval, Victoria, unused, in fine condition, to change hands at £12; as the Sweden "Tretjo" error at 30s., now worth £15. But a still more interesting history is the 1d. CC. Triangular Cape. A country dealer bought one for 1s., and on his way to London offered it to another provincial dealer at £50. Dealer No. 2 refused it, but advised him to ask more for it. He came to me and asked £200, which he did not get, but I bought it at three substantial figures and re-sold it at a profit.

Among bargains at Auction Sales, I remember a case, a few years ago, of a lot I purchased at 55s. and re-sold the same week at £40. No one else had noticed the bargain!

The Barbados 1d. on half of 5s. is a rare stamp, especially in a pair, but I once bought an unused pair for £6, and exchanged it for a used pair and £5 cash, but what about the opportunity I had of buying the 2s. brown English at face value at the post office, and didn't even secure one, which is beaten by the collector who, years afterwards, bought several in Dresden at 10 per cent. under face value.

There are many interesting items of wholesale lots, which, although matters of old history, are worth repeating.

The lettered South Australia, O.S., P.S., &c., are now worth something separately, but in the old days I used to buy these and the Western Australia, including "Convict" stamps, with holes, from the late Alfred Smith, at 5s. and 10s. *per thousand* respectively.

I did considerable business with the St. Lucia surcharged "One halfpenny," and "six-pence" on the old green and blue stamps, watermarked crown and CC, and I still maintain that these are absolutely genuine. They may never have been issued, but the fact remains.

Mr. Schmidt de Wilde sent a remittance to St. Lucia for ordinary stamps at face value and,

to his astonishment, he received these surcharged stamps in return for his money. They undoubtedly emanated from the St. Lucia post office, and the probable explanation is that the postmaster found himself short of these values, and, having a stock of the old stamps, surcharged them sooner than refuse to increase the revenue of his office.

Another stamp in the same category is the 3c. red (Inland) of Liberia, which is mentioned as a forgery in the latest edition of Stanley Gibbon's catalogue, but I maintain that it is equally as genuine as the St. Lucia, although it may not have been—and apparently it was not—issued.

On one occasion I purchased a whole parcel of more or less spoilt stamps from an official in Liberia, most of which were "caked" together and had been spoilt by the climate. These included *thousands* of the 3 cents. red, which are unquestionably from the original die, and must have been printed in London and sent out for use.

The surcharges on the "Railway" stamps of Guatemala are now fairly scarce, but there were originally about three million remainders, which were offered to me by a gentleman, who came from the country. I refused them at the price and they were eventually purchased by the late G. B. Calman of New York, who disposed of them gradually, and, no doubt made a good thing out of them.

The stock of Cyprus, surcharged on English, was very large, there being *millions* of the 2½d., but even these are now absorbed. The whole lot was purchased by Stanley Gibbons, and I remember seeing the cases of them all over his old house in Gower Street, in the office, in the dining room and even in the bedrooms!

The earliest stock I purchased was the remainder of the first and second issues of Venezuela. I bought them for a few pounds through Mr. Power, whom I have already mentioned, and made a very good thing out of them. Part of the first issue were already on the market, but I had all of the second issue and sold them at 9d. per set.

The history of the West Indian deal (the Islands which were replaced by the issue for the "Leeward Islands"), which were purchased by Mr. T. H. Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, is well known. I regret I did not secure them, as I made special efforts to secure the lot, but I was beaten by Mr. G. B. Calman and Mr. Thompson by a few hundred pounds. The latter paid £3,500 for them, and is supposed to have made a small fortune.

Most of my readers have no doubt seen the set of three so-called reprints of the first issue of the Argentine Republic. The 10c. and 15c. are not reprints, as the plate of the 5c. was pur-

chased by a dealer for about £50. He had transfers made and the figures "10" and "15" cut into the new dies, thus making the so-called "reprints" of the two latter values from the die of the 5c. They are easily distinguished by the fact that the figures are too high, and not parallel with the word "centavos." After dealing in these for many years the owner sold the remainder to a provincial dealer.

(To be continued.)



STAMP ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.

Messrs. Bright and Son, of 164, Strand, have been the victims of an impudent robbery, and we publish the following letter which they have addressed to us, in the hope that it may lead to the apprehension of the thief.

LONDON, SEPT. 6, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to inform you that on Tuesday last, we had abstracted from our shop counter a book containing a representative collection of old German States, comprising the stamps of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, and Schleswig.

All common and medium stamps are represented by five or six copies, or more, used or unused, while amongst the most noticeable stamps were *Oldenburg*, 1st issue, ½rd. gros. green, unused; 2nd issue, ½rd. gros. green, and 2gr. rose, these two last being mint unused copies with very large margins; unused blocks of Schleswig stamps, and Prussia 1 s. gr. rose, plain ground, unused. A very nice lot of cut square Envelopes, including the octagonal Prussian, and 5 n. gr. Saxony.

The man we suspect asks for Europeans only, has an old Gibbon's Catalogue marked against stamps he is supposed to possess. Age about 40, grey mixture jacket suit, bowler hat, heavy moustache rather dark, otherwise clean shaven, medium height.

We shall be glad if you could give this matter publication in your columns.

Yours faithfully,

BRIGHT & SON.

The Editor,
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,
High Holborn.

Some Notes on the Paris Exhibition.

The "*Exposition Philatelique Internationale Paris, 1900*," is a thing of the past; the hard work is over; the hopes and wishes of many are fulfilled or shattered, as the case may be, but I think the Committee must be very glad that everything is finished.

To sum the whole Exhibition up, I cannot say that it was so satisfactory as the last two English Exhibitions. The quantity was undoubtedly there, but the quality left very much to be desired. The stamps of Switzerland and of the German States were undoubtedly far in advance of anything on view at the English shows, but British Colonials were considerably under the average. France was of course exceedingly well represented; what struck me most was the quantity of 1 fr. vermilion; it seemed quite a common stamp; at least every French collection showed one or more, generally the latter. Specially interesting, from a philatelist's point of view, was the exhibit by Mr. Marconnet. I say intentionally exhibit, not collection, because it contained only a few specimens of the rarer stamps, or pairs and blocks. But besides these, a great variety of essays and proofs, and also all the stamps illustrating the researches he had made, and which have been published in book form, were shown. Mr. Haro, who received the gold medal for his unused French, had a splendid lot, and well deserved the award. His first issue contained blocks or pairs of all values, even of the 15c. green, and the 1fr. vermilion; the other issues were also well shown in pairs, strips and blocks, all unused. Tête-bêche stamps were also shown, but must be considered the weak spot of the exhibit. Mr. Grunewald and Mr. Lombard were each awarded a silver medal for unused French, though there is no doubt that the former had the finer collection, the large number of tête-bêche stamps especially being remarkable. Mr. Grunewald also received a gold medal for his used and unused French stamps, his collection being entered in two classes. Besides this he received Mr. Bernichon's gold medal specially given for collectors of French stamps living outside France and Colonies.

In the next class, Mr. Mirabaud received a gold medal for his magnificent collection of Switzerland. Magnificent is the only word for such an exhibit. Every copy was perfect, and rarities like 4 rappen Zurich, 2½ rappen Bale, double Genevas, Vauds both values, abounded. A great many were unused; all the values that

could be plated were, with very few exceptions, represented by made-up sheets. It is only possible with the help of such a collection to compile such a philatelic work as that lately published by himself and Baron de Reuterskiöld. M. Zanfiresco also received a gold medal for his stamps of Roumania. It was a great pity that the Committee allowed collections in albums to be exhibited and to compete with stamps on sheets, as in the former case only a few pages could be shown; it is therefore impossible for me to say anything about this collection. The same remarks apply to the next gold medallist in this class, Mr. Gunther, who exhibited Greece. In this case I was however more lucky, as I saw the collection shown to some enquirer, and if I must speak candidly, I must protest that this collector did not deserve the award. Dr. Yersin exhibited his collection of Swiss stamps, all used, and received a silver medal. Mr. Rudolf Friedl exhibited in this class his fine collection of Austria, and received a gold medal, and Mr. Giwelb his mostly unused collection of Russia, Finland, &c., which gained a silver medal.

In the next section, Mr. Hupfeld gained the first prize with his splendid collection of German States, all unused in single specimens, blocks, and sheets. They were contained in ten albums, and amounted to the respectable total of over 30,000 stamps. It was a great pity not more of his treasures could be shown in frames, but I understand the collection was especially rich in sheets. Bremen was represented by entire sheets. Saxony contained the error in a pair, Bavaria one sheet each of the six values of the second issue, Wurtemberg two sheets of the 70 kreutzer, &c. Mr. Schroeder also received a gold medal for his collection of Bergedorf, all in original sheets; furthermore, all the various reprints also in sheets. I must admit it is the best collection of this district I have ever seen, and what is especially to be recommended, the owner did not mind the rather high charges for frames and showed his collection in full. In this class Mr. Duerst received a silver medal for his Roumanians, which collection seemed considerably enlarged since it was last shown. Dr. Kloss received a bronze medal for his special collection of Saxony, in which the 3 pfennig was represented by unused and used specimens, including a strip of three. He also showed the error and a very large number of envelopes in all sizes.

In the next section, Mr. van Kinschot received the gold medal for his fine and extensive collection of Holland and Colonies, and Mr. Marsden a silver medal for Portugal and Colonies.

Mr. Mirabaud received the gold medal in Division 2 Section A. for Mauritius and New

South Wales, containing some of the greatest rarities, and including a not very fine copy of the 2d. Post Office. Of the Sydney Views, a good many plates were more or less completely shown. In the next section Mr. Beckton received a gold medal for his Native States of Straits Settlements, and Mr. Stewart Wilson a silver medal for his fine collection of British India. In the next section, C., Mr. Mirabaud was successful with his St. Vincent. Section D. only contained two exhibits of Cyprus, Mr. North receiving the silver and Mr. Acavalos the bronze medal. In Section E. Mr. Gibson was successful with his Gibraltares.

In the next class, 3, Section A., Mr. Van den Bergh received the gold medal for his Philippines, and in Section B. Mr. Cantel Bey the same award for his fine collection of Egypt and Suez Canal. Mr. Beckton also received a bronze medal for his stamps of the Orange Free State.

In the next class, 4, gold medals were awarded to Mr. Ehrenbach for Buenos Ayres and Dominican Republic, Mr. W. T. Wilson for Mexico, Mr. Luff for United States, and Mr. Griebert for Uruguay. Silver medals received:—Mr. Mirabaud for Sandwich Isles, Mr. Roberts for Brazil, and Mr. Abbott for Hayti.

Class 4, comprising rarities, was very weak, if we take out those sent by Mr. Bernichon, which were *hors concours*.

So far I have dealt only with the medals found by the committee, but a considerable number of special medals were given by dealers, collectors, and societies; and here we come to a curious point. Although the committee accepted these special medals officially, and published them in their catalogue, yet they did not publish the names of the recipients, as they considered them private and unofficial. In this I think they were wrong, as they were certainly official awards, when distributed by the Jury after having been accepted and published. I do not say they are of the same value as the medals awarded in the open competition, but I do think the names of the winners ought to have been published together with them.

The Grand Prix was awarded to Mr. Mirabaud, and I am certain he fully deserved it. He had practically a room to himself, and his exhibit was considered worth £20,000. The medal is of the same design as the general medal, but considerably larger.

Unfortunately Messrs. Bacon, Breitfuss, Castle, Lindenberg, Mahé, Moëns and Ohrt were unable to attend and act as judges. This meant that England and Germany were unrepresented on the jury. In view of the great importance of the German exhibits, Mr. Stock was asked to act as judge. The judges were

Messrs. Léglise (chairman), de Reuterskiold (vice-chairman), Bernichon (secretary), Diena, Langlois, Marconnet, V. Robert, Sarrantie, Stock and van Hoek, and I think they acted very fairly and impartially. Unfortunately the time at their disposal was utterly insufficient, three days only being allowed to them. The consequence was that the special medal list could not be read after the banquet, which was a source of great disappointment to many.

General grumbling was however caused by the bad arrangement of the stamps and the mixed up character of the catalogue. Both were grossly mismanaged, and it was utterly impossible to get a clear general view of any country. Especially was this the case in the exhibits of French stamps, which were in every corner of the exhibition. It was the same with the catalogue; the numbers were not consecutive, but ran in this fashion: 62, 105, 103, 48, 87, 62, 77, 124, 150, 17, 77, 83, 11, &c. The room was very well adapted, the light was good and I do not think any stamps suffered. Financially I am afraid the exhibition will not be a success, and I hope the guarantors will not lose too much. Only two of the twelve dealer's stalls were taken, one by Lemaire and the other by Kohl.

On Tuesday afternoon a party of some forty gentlemen and ladies were invited to visit the new stamp printing works in the Boulevard Brune, and this indeed was a treat not easily obtained. All were deeply interested in the printing, gumming, drying and perforating processes and, I am certain, know a lot more about the manufacture of postage stamps than they did before. I heard the remark expressed, that it would be a very fine thing, if the management would during the visit, or so to speak, while you wait, print a special stamp commemorative of the visit, and present one to each guest.

On Wednesday afternoon the jury, the committee and friends were photographed. It was rather a large group, but has come out splendidly.

On Wednesday night the banquet took place at the Restaurant de la Lune in the Champs de Mars, and was a signal success. About 130-140 gentlemen and ladies sat down to the festive board and enjoyed an excellent meal. After the repast came the speeches, which fortunately were to the point and not long, and then the excitement reached the climax, when Mr. Bernichon rose and commenced to read the list of official awards. After the dinner the inherent nature of every philatelist showed itself in the swoop made upon the menus. In two minutes not one man was left, all had disappeared, no doubt to be treasured up by those who were able to pocket one.

One more exhibition has thus passed away, and I trust it will not be the last time I shall meet my philatelic friends.

Amongst foreigners present I noticed, Messrs. Duveen, Phillips, Beckton, Friedl, Hupfeld, Abbott, Diena, De Reuterskiold, Grunewald, Buhl, Duerst, Kohl, Moser, Vedely, Cantel Bey, Giwelb, van Hoek, Stock, Griebert, Wilson, and others.



September, 1900, Report.

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Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—
Year Book Vereins für Briefmarken-Kunde
Kiel, 1898-99.
Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt, July, 1900
Report of the 12th German Philatelic Congress
at Frankfurt.
"Stamps," July—August.

NOTICES.

The Committee will meet at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday Evening, Sept. 19, at 7.30 p.m., to make arrangements for the ensuing Season, to discuss the proposed Competitive Exhibition, and to appoint a Sub-Committee to carry it out, and for other business. All members of the Committee are urgently requested to attend, and any members having suggestions to make or willing to assist, should communicate with the Hon. Sec. Members who have not yet forwarded their Subscriptions are requested to do so without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

Int. Phil. Union,

5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

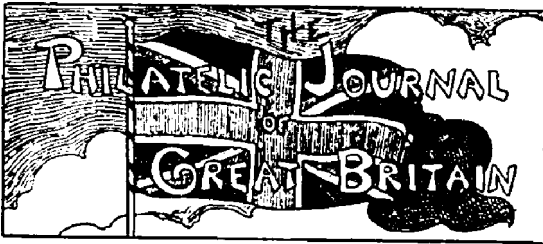
September 8, 1900.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As the space apportioned to advertisements is strictly limited and we are rapidly booking orders for next season, dealers who wish to secure special positions for their announcements **should make early application.**

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Philatelic Morals.

Considering the temptations to which they are exposed, stamp dealers and collectors taken as a whole, are probably as honest a set of men as the followers and devotees of any other trade or hobby. The delights of philately are not such as appeal to gross and material temperaments nor to illiterate or very ignorant people; in fact the recruits of our gentle art come as a rule from the refined and educated classes among whom a high state of morality may be looked for. Nevertheless the possibilities of fraud and the confidence which is so necessary and is exchanged so freely among collectors and dealers are so great, that there is

no wonder that black sheep are attracted to our hobby for the purpose of fattening on the gullibility of those engaged in it. Indeed it is remarkable that we do not hear more often of malpractices and frauds by these intruders in our happy family. We will instance an every day transaction in the ordinary course of business to show the confidence that is constantly displayed. A dealer receives a request from some unknown person in a distant part of the country for stamps on approval. The request is accompanied by one or two names of people, equally unknown, to whom the dealer may apply for reference. These references being duly taken up and found satisfactory, though the dealer knows as little of the referees as he does of the referrer, he sends a book of stamps, containing perhaps £50 to £100 worth, on approval. The dealer feels no qualms for the safety of his property and the book comes back in the course of a few days with a correct remittance for the value of the stamps retained. This is the every day experience of any dealer who advertises sufficiently, and it is rarely indeed that the applicant is dishonest. Still, the dealer who entrusts his valuables to an entire stranger (for references, after all, are of little value) exhibits a remarkable degree of confidence, to which few other tradesmen could furnish a parallel. Dealers must see to it therefore, for their own good as well as that of the trade generally, that they do not show too great a confidence, for such a course is a distinct encouragement to dishonesty.

The beginner who buys from a dealer who is inexperienced or of no repute, also shows an overweening confidence, for he may find when his own knowledge of stamps ripens that he has been victimized either by the dishonesty or the ignorance of the vendor. An ignorant stamp dealer is as much a danger to philately as a dishonest one, and there are unfortunately too many ignorant stamp dealers about. It is hard sometimes to tell where inexperience ends and dishonesty begins, many dealers when suspected of the latter, plead the former, and their customers have no redress. As long as ignorance is accepted as an excuse, forgeries may be sold with impunity. This is another state of affairs which needs reform.

Another of the evils which a man is open to when he sends sheets of stamps on approval, is the substitution of poor copies for good, though since a lady was mulcted in £94 damages and costs for an offence of this nature some years ago, this form of larceny has lost much of its seductiveness for the evildoer. It can be easily detected by a dealer, but the case is otherwise with exchange clubs, though we are pleased to hear that the exchange

secretaries are perfecting a scheme by which it will be impossible for the substituters to escape detection, which will be followed by a merciless prosecution.

But if we have the forger, the faker and the substituter among us, recent events have shown that we have also to beware of the *common thief!* The man who "lifts" valuable stamps from an auctioneer's office or a shop counter may be no philatelist; but unfortunately, the chances are that he is. Our readers will remember that a few months ago a London auctioneer lost a fine strip of three 2d. Queen's-land *imperforate*, which has not since been traced. It would be very difficult for the thief to convert such booty into gold without its leading to his detection; it is conceivable therefore that the culprit is only an ancient philatelist who preserves his collecting instincts unhampered by the irksome conditions generally imposed by conscience and the law. We now hear of another and more barefaced robbery of stamps, Messrs. Bright and Son of the Strand being the victims. In another column we publish a letter on the subject from Messrs. Bright and Son, in which a description of the man is given, together with particulars of the stamps which he took. We understand that the rascal was in the shop for about an hour, during which time he went through several books of Europeans, that which has disappeared being one of them. Almost immediately after his departure, Mr. Oliver, the manager, happened to want this particular book and found that it had gone. Information was immediately given to the police, but up to the time of writing, with no result. This appears to us to be a case in which other dealers might be useful, as some dealer in London or the provinces might include among his customers a man answering nearly enough to the description given, to justify Messrs. Bright and Son being notified. Confronted with the culprit, Mr. Oliver would know him again at once. Briefly, his description is about 40. of medium height, with thick, rather dark, moustache, and wearing a greyish jacket suit. He asks for European stamps and has an old Gibbon's catalogue in which he registers his acquisitions. It is to be hoped that he may be traced either by this rather meagre description, or in the attempt to dispose of the stamps. We sympathise very much with Messrs. Bright and Son in their misfortune, as we are sure their numerous friends will too, and trust that they will recover their property.

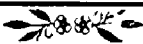
Notes by the Way.

Our publishers wish to call attention to their impending change of offices. They have taken a shop at 229, High Holborn, and will remove to that address on Oct. 1 next, on and after which date all communications must be addressed there. The November number of the *Ph. J. of G.B.* will be a very big one, and 5000 copies will be circulated. The prices for advertisements for this special number will be raised, though existing contracts, and contracts for three or more months, which are entered into in October will not be affected.

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition is a thing of the past, but the memory of it is with many of us. One French paper claims that it has been a huge success, in spite of the "almost total abstention of the English, who sulked here as they have sulked in the Universal Exhibition." Yet there is one English town whose philatelists have not sulked, and that is Manchester. No less than eight different exhibits from Cottonopolis were on view. One prominent collector showed only Egypt and Orange River Colony, an odd selection, but perhaps significant. The French will probably see in this choice a fresh proof of our inborn perfidy. The "V.R.I." surcharges are said to be unpopular in France.

We have received a report of the XIIth German Philatelic Congress at Frankfort on Main, which took place at the end of July. The account is sent in alleged English. We much appreciate the kindness of the sender, and the best way in which we can reciprocate is by withholding publication, but we cannot resist the following sentences:—"On Tuesday with a great international exchange—more correctly said "a big fair"—the arrangements were finished. . . . All present philatelists have been enjoying themselves excellently, but they have also laboured with passion, particularly in regard of the organisation, which in the Germans are probably the first." These conflicting emotions are no doubt the bitter-sweets of philately.

The report goes on to say that 200 philatelists were present at the congress, and these represented 5400 members of 25 societies in Germany and abroad. The alliance of the Philatelic Societies of Germany and Austria is the largest philatelic association in the world, comprising 110 societies with 5000 members. There is a board of directors who are all in-



fluent men, and they superintend the following work of the Alliance, which undertakes the examination of stamps, information, litigations, etc. The official organ of the "Bund" is the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt philatelistischer Vereine*, which translated means "The Confidential Journal of Philatelic Societies." The Societies represented comprise 150 German and 50 "otherones" of Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, and Finland. Would not some association on similar lines prove useful in England?

—o—

The *London Philatelist* does not often descend to humour, and yet the innocence of the following may be doubted. "We are credibly informed that there must be a 'break' in the prices of many of the transitional period stamps of the South African countries, and that after the war there will probably be a general settling down of 'V.R.' and 'V.R.I.' varieties." Quite likely. The more those "transitional periods" go up, the more the prices go down. But seriously, the first types of surcharge in which the periods foot the line, show no likelihood of coming down in price; in fact, two values have lately been flying quite a breathless upward race and the more the 2½d. *blew* the more the 6d. *rose*. The latter is already out of sight of most humble collectors, and the former is still soaring.

—o—

The attention of "I.P.U." members is called to the report by their Hon. Sec. which is given in its usual place in this Journal. It will be seen that the committee are meeting on the 19th to discuss the proposed competitive exhibition which has been suggested as an attraction for the new season. Members having any suggestions to make should communicate with the Hon. Sec. This is also a good opportunity for those philatelists at home and abroad who have not joined the "I.P.U." to see about doing so, in order that they may begin with the new session. The advantages of membership are set forth in our February number, one of these advantages, we may say again, is, that the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is sent free to every member.

In the September number of the *American Journal of Philately*, appears the final instalment of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," and the publishers in commenting thereon, state that it was begun in 1889, when subscriptions were fixed at 5 dols. for the complete catalogue. Now, at its conclusion nearly eleven years later, they estimate that its publication has involved them in an outlay of between 20 dols. and 25 dols. for each original subscription of 5 dols.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Honduras. The 10c. surcharged "Revenue" recently chronicled exists according to the *M.J.* with the error "B" instead of "R" as in the 5c.

Cape of Good Hope. *Mafeking.* We have not yet listed the stamps bearing portrait of Baden



Powell and cyclist, an omission which we now correct. Three more varieties have also to be added to the list of surcharged stamps given in July. The 1/- on 6d. Bechuanaland is now known in both types on the issues of 1881 and 1888.

Mr. Stecken has discovered the 6d. on 3d. Cape wmk. CA. and crown, the one previously listed being on the anchor wmk. stamp of 1897.

Adhesives.	1d. blue on blue (cyclist).
	1d. pale blue (cyclist).
	3d. blue (head of Baden Powell).
	3d. pale blue
	3d. blue larger size.
	3d. pale blue

Surcharged on Cape.

6l. on 3d. claret, wmk, Cr. and CA.

Surcharged on British Bechuanaland.

1 - on 6d. black on red (1898) small type.
1 - .. 6d. (1891) fancy type.

Hong Kong. A correspondent sends us the 2c. printed in green, and informs us that the 10c. is also changed to 1 lue.

Adhesives. 2c. green.
10c. blue.

India. China. Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a specimen of the ½ anna India surcharged "C.E.F." for the use of the British Forces in China. The initials mean "China Expeditionary Force." Mr. Wilson informs us that the 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12a and 1 rupee have also been similarly overprinted. We understand from the *Philatelic Journal of India* that ordinary Indian stamps would have been used, but owing to the exchange there would have been danger of the wily Chinese buying them for remitting to India, so it has been decided to sell the stamps at

4 cents. to the anna, while the dollar is only worth 1s. 11d.

Surcharged "C.E.F." in black.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green. 4 annas, olive.
1 " plum. 8 " mauve.
2 annas, blue. 12 " brown on red.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " green 1 rupee, carmine and green.
3 " orange

Orcha. The *M.J.* has received the 4a imperforate, and also an envelope of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. The design on the latter consists of the arms within two concentric circular bands, containing English inscriptions, "Orcha Postage" "Half Anna" above, and native inscriptions below.

Adhesive. 4 annas, green, imperf.
Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, bright green on white laid.

New South Wales. Mr. L. E. Bradbury sends to the *M.J.* two varieties of perforation which have not been catalogued before. By the way we have noticed that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue is now coming over in a much lighter shade of blue than before.

Adhesives. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. purple (Die 1) perf. 11.
10d. " (Cr. and N.S.W.), perf. 11 by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Zealand. The 4d. brown and blue is reported on the wmk'd. paper; and we have received the 3d. and 1/- of the local printing.

Adhesives. 4d. brown and blue, wmk. N.Z. and star.
3d. brown, local print, no wmk. perf. 11.
1/- red " " "

Northern Nigeria. We illustrate the series of stamps now in use in this region of Africa. It will be seen that they are of the stereotyped De la Rue pattern. The list of values was given last month.



Orange River Colony. The thick "V" variety on the stamps surcharged "V.R.I." occurs six times in a pane in the following positions: - Nos. 5, 17, 23, 39, 44, 48, and it is found on the values already chronicled, while there is another setting up of types on the 1d., still with six thick "V's" to a pane, but in the following positions. Nos. 2, 14, 20, 40, 43 and 46. The *M.J.* has seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange with the surcharge double printed; it is not stated to which printing it belongs.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange, double surcharge.



The *Free State* $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value having been exhausted, recourse has been had to the Cape stamp of same face value, and this has been overprinted as shown in the illustration.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue (on Cape $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

The following interesting letter appeared in the *Am. J. of Ph.*

SURCHARGED STAMPS.

Sir,

1. In reply to your inquiry, I have the honour to inform you that the Military Governor deputed me to

inspect the surcharged O.F.S. stamps before sale to the public. Owing to the great pressure of work it was not possible to make a searching inspection of each sheet of stamps, and in consequence stamps having the following errors were passed and issued for sale, viz:—

HALF-PENNY SHEETS. " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is omitted before the "d" in the left hand bottom corner quarter. In the last row of each quarter sheet the stop is omitted between the "V" and "R" in the third stamp from the left.

ONE-PENNY SHEETS. The stop is omitted in the last row of each quarter between the "V" and "R" in the third stamp from the left. In a few of the original impressions an "L" was omitted after the "V.R." on each sheet.

TWO-PENNY HALF-PENNY SHEETS.—The surcharge " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " was made by the late Government of the Orange Free State. The same error occurs as in the case of the two-penny sheets in the last row of each quarter.

THREE-PENNY AND FOUR-PENNY SHEETS.—The same errors occur as in the case of the two-penny sheets.

SIX-PENNY SHEETS.—The red stamps were in use when the Army entered the Free State. The stock being exhausted the blue issue, which was found in the Free State Treasury, was brought into issue.

In addition to the errors which occur as in the case of the two-penny sheets, a "6" is omitted before the "d" in the two left hand quarters of each sheet.

ONE-SHILLING AND FIVE-SHILLINGS SHEETS.—The same errors occur as in the case of the two-penny sheets. In a few of the original issues the "1" and the "5" were omitted before the "S" in the same position on each sheet as the similar error which occurs in the half penny sheet now forwarded to you.

2. Subsequently it came to my knowledge that a small number of brown penny and yellow shilling stamps which were in private hands on the entry of the army into Bloemfontein, had been surcharged.

As such a step had not been authorised the matter was brought to the attention of the Military Governor, by whose authority all such brown penny and yellow shilling stamps as could be traced in the hands of stamp dealers, etc., were recalled and confiscated.

3. Many errors not mentioned above occurred in surcharging the stamps, but fortunately they were all detected, and stamps with them were not placed on sale. This is mentioned as unscrupulous persons may have fabricated similar errors in order to place an enhanced value on stamps in their possession before the British occupation of the late Orange Free State (now Orange River Colony).

4. Complete sheets of surcharged stamps have been supplied to the British Museum. From these stamps the only errors mentioned in paragraph 1 which are missing are penny stamps with "V.R." only, shilling stamps with no "1" before "s," and five shilling stamps with no "5" before the "s."

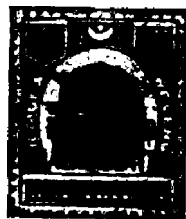
Yours faithfully,
(sgd.) W. A. OMEARA, Major.

To
Capt. Burnett-Hitchcock,
Assist. Provost Marshal,
Bloemfontein.

South Australia. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. in the new colours are now surcharged "O.S." in the same way as the 1d. rose.

Official Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, surcharge black.
2d. violet " "

Straits Settlements. It is certainly time that the attention of the Home authorities was directed to the stamp making propensities of the Strait Settlements. Hardly a month goes by but a new stamp of some sort or other requires to be chronicled, either in the Settlements, or for one or other of the protected States. It seems strange that so much surcharging should be required in a district where the white population is so small, and postage requirements necessarily limited. This month we illustrate the 1c. Negri



Sembilan overprinted "Federated Malay States," and we understand the whole series has been similarly treated. We look forward with eager anticipation to the time when one set of stamps will be in use for the whole Malay Peninsula.

Perak. A 4c. stamp of the Tiger type has been surcharged in black "One Cent."

Adhesives. 4c. lilac and carmine.
1c. in black, on 2c. lilac and brown.

Transvaal. A correspondent who is serving with the army in the Transvaal writes: "The stamps from ½d. to 10/- have been surcharged 'V.R.I.' in black, at Pretoria and Johannesburg; but from Wolmaranstadt I have received specimens surcharged 'Cancelled V.R.I.' in writing capitals, in mauve. Of these I have seen ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and also the long 1d. Jubilee, similarly surcharged. The word "Cancelled" is generally across the words "Z. African Republic" at the top of the stamps, but it varies, as the width between the words 'Cancelled' and 'V.R.I.' differs."

This is the first we have heard in England, of any such issue; let us hope the surcharges mentioned are bogus. Our correspondent further remarks "I fancy loyalists in the Transvaal will surcharge any stamps they have by them as best they can; and as the Post Offices are mostly in military hands, any stamps will practically pass muster." This is not too reassuring.

The three highest values must now be added to the list given last month of the regulation "V.R.I." surcharges.

Adhesives. 2s. 6d. purple.
5 - slate.
10 - pale brown.

—0—

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. When the current issue came out at the beginning of the year with a fairly uniform perforation of 12½ x 13½, we thought that the day of the Austrian "perforation fiend" had gone by, but we now hear of the following variations:

Adhesives. 5h. deep green, perf. 12½ x 10.
30h. rose-lilac " "
Unpaid. 2h. brown, perf. 10.
5h. " "

And for the *Levant* :—

Adhesive. 2pi. on 50h. pale blue, perf. 10½.

Brazil. The 50 reis on 10 reis, Provisional, which we chronicled last April, appears never to have been issued, nor, as far as we know, was it ever prepared for use.

Colombia. Cucuta. The 1c. Provisional is now perforated, and printed on green instead of yellow paper, as we understand from the *A.J. of Ph.*

Adhesive. 1c. black on blue-green, perf.

France. Dedeagh, Morocco, and Port Said. Messrs. Whitfield King have sent us specimens of the 2 francs stamps surcharged in black for each of these places, and also the 5c. yellow-green surcharged "Dédéagh" in carmine.

Dedeagh, 5c. yellow-green (type A.), surcharge carmine.
" 8 piastres on 2 fr. " black.
Morocco, 2 piastres on 2 fr. " "
Port Said, 2 fr. " "

Germany. The reply cards of 5 and 10 pfennig, Germania design, have now appeared.

Postcards. 5 x 5 pf., green on buff.
10 x 10 pf., rose "

Greece. The 10 lep. postcard of similar design to the new 5 lep. card described last month, as well as reply cards of both values, have been issued.

Postcards. 5 x 5 lep., green on buff.
10 lep., rose on grey.
10 x 10 lep., rose on grey.

Holland. Dutch Indies. The ordinary issue of Holland surcharge 1 "NED.—INDIE" and value, a set of which was chronicled in December last, is only now appearing. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 10c., and we have seen the 25c., used. The complete set of seven values has since been shown to us by Mr. Wickhart. The surcharge is in black.

Adhesives. 10c. on 10c. grey.
12½c. on 12½c. blue.
15c. on 15c. brown.
20c. on 20c. green.
25c. on 25c. rose and blue.
50c. on 50c. bronze green and rose.
2g. 50c. on 2½g. lilac.

Messrs. Whitfield King also inform us that the 20 and 25c. envelopes of the 1878 issue of Dutch Indies are now surcharged 10c.

Surinam. The stock of 2½c. of the old King's head design has been used up by surcharging, to meet a demand for 1c. stamps.

Adhesive. 1c. on 2½c. (type of '73), surcharge black.

Peru. Der Phil. gives an illustration of a new stamp of the value of 22c., which has the appearance of being a commemoration. In the middle is the portrait of a gentleman, "1900" in top corners, and "22—Centavos—22" at bottom. "Union Postal Universal" on each side, and what appears to be the name of the gentleman, but is undecipherable, in a curved label below the portrait. The frame is described as green and the portrait black.

Adhesive. 22c. green and black.

Portugal. Portuguese Indies. The *M.J.* has received a Provisional, 1½r. on 2 tangas, 1898 design. The surcharge reads "1½—Réis" in two lines.

Adhesive. 1½r. on 2 tangas, surcharge black.

Roumania. Some of the adhesives are now appearing on thin unwatermarked paper, with pink gum. The following values are chronicled:—

Adhesives. 1b. pale brown, no wmk.
5b. emerald green, no wmk.
15b. black, no wmk.

Salvador. The *M.J.* chronicles another Provisional for this little Republic, viz.: the 5c. of 1898, surcharged "Transito territorial" in mauve.

Adhesive. 5c. (of 1898) blue-green, surcharge mauve.





Discoveries, Errors, and Various Notes.

Cape of Good Hope. With reference to the Provisional Stamps issued at Vryburg, a correspondent in South Africa sends the following information:—

"At Vryburg, I was told by a resident, that there were three different lots of stamps issued, all of which I have seen. Firstly, the 4d. green, 1d. red, 2d. brown, and 2½d. olive-green, Cape of Good Hope, surcharged "Z.A.R.," but not "1900," as the cutting which I enclose from your periodical states; nor was the 4d. surcharged "½ pence." Secondly, the Boers posted letters from Vryburg using their OWS stamps, and taking the letters "C.G.H." from the bottom of the Vryburg postmark, which consists of the words "Vryburg, 26th Feb. 1900. C.G.H." in a circle. Thirdly, when the Boers left, they left a few of their stamps behind, of which the 4d. and 1d. (Transvaal issue) were surcharged vertically "SPECIAL POST-V.R.I.," and of these, only forty of the 1d. were said to have been issued."

Dutch Indies. The *Echo de la T.* describes a 1c. stamp, head of King design, printed in red-brown, the colour of the 2 cents. It is postmarked "Batavia, Sept. 16, 1882," and is evidently an error.

New South Wales. According to the *N.J.* the 10d. red-brown exists without the surcharge "Ninencepence," but with overprint showing in relief at the back, thus proving that two sheets must have been put into the press at the same time. It is perf. 12 x 11½. The *Am. J. of Ph.* announces that it has received from Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, *imperforate* specimens of the 1s. brown (1888); 6d. blue-green (1898), and 6d. orange (1899) stamps.

Sirmoor. It transpires that the "On S.S.S." surcharge was never *officially* applied to the 1895-9 issues, elephant design.

Spain. The 2 reales of 1851 in the colour of the 6 reales, which was found some months ago in a block with the 6 reales, and which was doubted by M. Moens, who had always held that it was an essay, is now acknowledged by that authority to be quite genuine, and the fact that the 2 reales *blue* is a genuine error of colour is now established beyond a doubt.

Victoria. Messrs. Whitfield King have sent us specimens of two large stamps which have been issued here for the purposes of the War Fund. The 1d. is brown and the 2d. blue-green.

'Mafeking Besieged' Stamps.

The following letter has reached us from a reader at the Cape:—

Firfield, Plumstead,
Cape Colony,
Aug. 7, 1900.

The Editor *P.J.G.B.*

Dear Sir,

I, in common with many others, am much exercised at the popularity, apparently a growing one, of the "Mafeking Besieged" stamps.

Personally, I fail to see how they can be classed as a bona fide issue.

It is very hard for any sane person to believe that Mafeking, which, famous though it be, is only a village not more than half a mile across, could have need of a postal service of its own, much less require a special issue of stamps.

If you can give an answer to the following queries or throw any light on the subject, many of your readers will, I am sure, be grateful to you.

(1) Are these stamps being taken up by genuine collectors, or merely by those bitten with the "War Curio Craze"? (if I may be allowed the expression).

(2) Is there any official authority for their issue or are they, as many think, a purely speculative issue? (They may be, like the Z.A.R. Vryburg's, unauthorised).

(3) Why were so many varieties needed (I can vouch for the fact that there are 19 different sorts at present on the market); and why was it necessary to surcharge all, except what may be termed the Baden-Powell types, with a higher value?

Trusting to have a reply in an early issue the Journal.

Yours faithfully,

S. M. HAMILTON, *I.P.U.*

As Mr. J. R. F. Turner probably knows as much about the Mafeking stamps as anybody in this country, we sent him a copy of this letter, and following are his replies to the three questions put by Mr. Hamilton:—

1. Mafeking Besieged stamps are undoubtedly being eagerly sought after by genuine collectors all over the country, and I know of several cases where people who had stopped buying stamps for a year or two have invested in Mafeking stamps, and are now again quite keen collectors. On the other hand, people who have not hitherto had the slightest sympathy with Philately, and have frequently

disparaged the hobby, suddenly find themselves, owing to the acquisition of a few Mafeking stamps, quite interested parties, and in some cases they will undoubtedly develop into ardent stamp collectors. In fact, Baden-Powell, when he instituted the siege stamps, especially the 3d. value bearing his own portrait, inadvertently gave Philately the best advertisement it has ever had. The effects of this advertisement will be of a very far-reaching character, and it is safe to predict after the war is over, such a boom in British South African stamps as has never before occurred in the stamps of any other country. There are, however, a limited number of collectors who decry the Mafeking stamps for all they are worth, but I find that in practically every case these people have failed to get hold of any of the stamps. In other words the grapes are very sour.

2. The amount of ignorance displayed regarding the internal state of Mafeking during the siege is quite remarkable. As the town was under martial law, the military authorities took precedence over the civic authorities, and Baden-Powell became practically a dictator in its true Roman sense. He was the authority for issuing stamps, and it would be impossible for anyone fully conversant with law to question or impugn his authority. The Post Office at Mafeking became directly under his control: he had a perfect right to issue stamps and to institute a special service of native runners. These latter were paid by the Government Authorities exercising full control over the Post Office. It has been stated that as much as £25 was paid to one of these runners. I see no reason to question this assertion. B.-P. may have had a most urgent message to send to Plumer, the importance of which justified an outlay of £25. There is, however, no doubt that the average native runner usually received a very small sum for carrying letters through the Boer lines. Each runner would receive one packet of from 50 to 80 letters, sometimes less than 50. These were taken directly to Buluwayo, and a gentleman just returned from Rhodesia who was on intimate terms of friendship with the Postmaster at Buluwayo, tells me he not infrequently saw these mails as they came in from Mafeking.

It is quite untrue to say that the issue was entirely speculative. The Post Office was only open to the public one hour during each morning, and residents who wished to communicate with their friends in the outer world had to leave their letters at the Post Office during that hour. Each letter was weighed, and the sum charged for its transmission was written on the envelope, stamps to the value of

this amount being affixed by one of the clerks. Unused stamps could not be purchased at the Post Office, and those few that have since appeared on the market were either obtained surreptitiously through one of the clerks at the P.O. or else went through the post uncanceled. I have seen several that fall within this latter category.

3. Mafeking, though formerly in British Bechuanaland, some few years ago was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Cape of Good Hope. Consequently at the outbreak of hostilities it was not surprising to find that the P.O. possessed both Bechuanaland and Cape stamps.

A long siege had not been anticipated, the prevalent opinion being that the war would be over by Christmas. When however March arrived and there was no prospect of immediate relief, the P.O. found it necessary to husband its resources. The stock of stamps on hand was a small one, and for the most part consisted of ½d. and 1d. values. As the minimum charge for the postage of a letter *via* North was 1s. and *via* South 6d., the latter route being very seldom used, in order to make the stamps last more than twice as long as they otherwise would have done, they were all surcharged a higher value. As it was quite impossible to know how long the siege would still last, B.P. was certainly justified in increasing the value of his stock of stamps in this way, and to guard against a possible shortage, he instituted two special stamps. One, known as the cyclist stamp, has "Local Post" at the foot, and was purely for local purposes, letters so franked being delivered in any part of Mafeking by members of the Cadet Corps. The other stamp the "Baden Powell" 3d. merely has "Postage" at the foot and helped to frank letters anywhere, either in or outside Mafeking. I have seen several envelopes bearing four of these stamps sent from Mafeking (Cape of Good Hope) to Buluwayo (Rhodesia), and I also know of letters sent to England bearing the B.P. stamp, in fact, I possess one myself. Siege stamps were instituted on March 23, and the relief of the town took place on May 17, but despite the methods Baden-Powell adopted to increase his stock of stamps, it is stated in a communication I have received from the Post-Master General of the Cape of Good Hope that the whole of the stock of the stamps were sold at Mafeking prior to the relief of the town.

J. R. F. TURNER.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly has an article on these stamps, and gives illustrations of four values which have been forged. They are all on Cape stamps, viz.: 1d. on ½d., 3d. on

1d., 6d. on 3d., and 1s. on 4d. It also transpires that both types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape have been operated upon. "Enquiries in the city," says the *S.C.F.*, "reveal a strong consensus of opinion that these fakes are being made at the Cape. . . . We incline to the belief that the spurious surcharges and postmarks are applied at some place much nearer home, if not actually in the metropolis." The *Fortnightly* does not describe the forgeries as it might aid the forger in his work. The Stamp Trade Protection Society has the matter in hand, and we wish them all success in tracing the fakes to their source.

—o—

The *Stamp Collector* also refers to the same subject, and gives the following particulars:—

"Some weeks ago, a gentleman of Birmingham received a parcel of various curiosities from his son residing at the Cape. Among them were numerous postage stamps, similar to those issued at Mafeking during the memorable siege. Each set consisted of the same varieties, and learning from the daily Press that such stamps were commanding high prices, he called upon a local firm of stamp dealers, where he received a satisfactory offer, and disposed of two sets. Other similar sets he disposed of to dealers both in London and the provinces. He shortly received a letter from one of the London dealers, stating that the stamps were forgeries. This came as a great surprise, and he at once called on the Birmingham firm where the first sets had been sold, and there learning the true nature of the forgeries, he thereupon refunded the money he had received, and cabled to his son, hoping to prevent further purchases.

"We later learned that a Birmingham auctioneer had received several sets of Mafekings (?), which would have been put up for sale on Tuesday, September 4. We immediately made investigations, only to find that these sets, too, were forgeries.

"On making further enquiries, we found the stamps had been received direct from Cape Town. On questioning the auctioneer, we learned that the South African client was the same gentleman who had sent a few sets to his father by a previous mail. He afterwards was offered and purchased a further lot of sets, which he sent to the auctioneer, who was a personal friend, hoping they would realize sufficient profit to pay for the whole of his purchases of curios."



THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The first monthly meeting of the season was held at 5, St. Andrew Square, on the 10th of Sept. at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. Adam Smail, Hon. Pres. in the chair, and Messrs. Richardson, Kerr, Winkler, Baxter, Brain and Fish.

Capt. Stuart H. Godfrey (Nethy Bridge), was elected a member.

Vol. II. of the *London Philatelist*, had been added to the library; and the London Philatelic Society had kindly promised to send new numbers as published.

Mr. Baxter showed V.R.I.'s on Orange Free State stamps, "Orange River Colony" on the $\frac{2}{3}$ d. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Kerr showed the 4d. deep blue of 1852, British Guiana; the 1/- mauve of 1851, Nova Scotia; and rare Ceylons, New Zealand, and Sydney Views, all on entires.

It was agreed that members be asked to help in making a display at next meeting, of British Guiana, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

All accounts had been settled up to date, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was £4 3s. Exchange Packets had been squared to end of July. The August Packet now in circulation valued £89 15s. 6d. net.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,
18, Montpelier Terrace, Hon. Sec.
Edinburgh.



NOTICE.

Owing to the increase of business, we find our present offices inconvenient, and have therefore taken a lease of larger premises, including a shop, at

229, HIGH HOLBORN,

Which, on and after

OCTOBER 1st,

WILL BE OUR ONLY ADDRESS.

—o—

Our new shop is situated about a hundred yards nearer the city than our present address, on the same side of the road. It is also half a minute's walk from the British Museum Station on the new

CENTRAL LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAY,

and a few doors from the Holborn Restaurant.

Visitors to London, on their way to see the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, will find No. 229, HIGH HOLBORN a convenient house of call.

Kirkpatrick & Pemberton.



SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

Philately at Home.

The London Philatelist. One of the most important papers which have been read on any philatelic subject for a long time is Mr. W. Dorning Beckton's article on the

1862 ISSUE OF ROUMANIA,

which was read before the Manchester Philatelic Society on April 6 last, and which is reproduced in the *London Philatelist* for August.

The intricate subject is treated very clearly, and we will proceed to summarize the main points.

THE HAND-STRUCK STAMPS.

At first the stamps were printed in sheets of 32, from a single die, by hand; they were arranged in four rows of eight, the two centre rows being *tele-beche*. As a result of this process the stamps were very unevenly placed on the sheet, sometimes being found partly overlapping one another, and this unevenness became more marked in the later printings. The paper first used was *laid*, this must have been very soon changed to *wove*, as the hand-struck stamps are much commoner on wove than on laid "and the life of this series was only twelve months." Mr. Beckton explicitly states that "the stamps on the *laid* paper all show the *laid* lines running horizontally." From this we must take it that he discredits the vertically laid varieties.

THE MACHINE-PRINTED STAMPS.

In 1863 the authorities had plates constructed, which printed 40 stamps on sheets of the same size as were used for the hand-struck. Mr. Beckton believes that the *cliches* for the plates were all prepared from the *matrices* employed in the printing of the hand-struck, and that the numerous varieties which are found on the sheets of these stamps were due to the imperfect manner in which these *cliches* were made and clamped together. "These characteristics consist mainly of broken letters, malformation of letters, or dots, the rest of the stamp being an

exact replica of the hand-struck stamps." These varieties always occur in the same positions on every sheet, and are therefore due to the plate and not to careless printing.

It is Mr. Beckton's opinion that there was

ONLY ONE PLATE

for each value. In arguing thus he is confronted by a difficulty which he gets over very ingeniously. Sheets of the 6 par. are known on which none of the stamps have a stop after the posthorn, while other sheets may be found which show eleven stamps with a stop in that position, and on these sheets nineteen of the stamps have also a full stop after "FRANCO." The fact that, apart from the absence or presence of these full stops, the sheets are absolutely identical, the sub varieties all being in evidence and in their correct position, seems to prove that there was not a new plate. Mr. Beckton thinks that the stops might be accounted for by the following hypothesis. "That the plates were constructed in the first place from single *cliches* which were clamped together; that in time certain *cliches* worked loose, by reason of which it became necessary to fasten them, and this was done by driving a drill through the *cliche*, and fastening it down by means of a nail, spring, or something of that kind. In Cashmere, for instance, we know that the plates were screwed through the margin to the printing block, giving an effect in printing we all know. The effect here is much the same, but of course on a smaller scale. It may appear a very primitive method, but the stamps themselves are primitive enough, and surely the manner of printing them up to this time from a single die is not out of keeping with this plan of repairing the plates." This theory is very likely correct, and even if it should ever be proved wrong, its author will deserve credit for the beauty of the conception.

The sheets of the 30 par. show similar peculiarities save that no sheet is recorded in which *all* the stamps are without a stop after the posthorn, while sheets of five stages of the plate showing respectively 13, 18, 19, 22, and

26 stamps with a stop after the posthorn, are known of this value. Mr. Beckton believes that the ordinary laid paper was only used for the first printings of the hand-struck, and not at all for the machine printed stamps. If this assertion be correct, Nos. 23-40 in Gibbon's 1900 catalogue must be struck out. We are also startled by the declamation that the 3 par. in the *bright orange* or *orange-vermilion* shade are forgeries, and the excellent reasons which are urged in support of this conclusion. In the first place Mr. Beckton noticed that all the stamps in this shade differed materially in type from the orthodox and then, in his own words :

"The huge remainders of this issue show there was no occasion for further plates being made to increase the turnout, and certainly there is no evidence on the stamps that new plates were required on the ground of wear. In examining this so-called Type II. of the 3 par. I was struck with the similarity the lettering showed to that on the genuine 6 par. value, and I then satisfied myself that this value (6 par.) had been copied by the maker of the 3 par., Type II. Personally I was then satisfied the stamps called here Type II. were all forgeries, but I proceeded to carefully examine all the specimens I possessed of the 6 par., and found one which I had marked "thick paper, yellowish"—a paper quite different from any known in this issue—and which I had suspected of being a reprint, albeit no reprints are known to exist. On investigation I found this stamp to be different in type from all the other 6 par., and to correspond identically (except in the numerals of value) with Type II. of the 3 par. I then went to the 30 par. The first stamp I examined was in a peculiar pale blue shade, and was marked "?reprint" Here I found my old friend again, identical with Type II. of the 3 par., but quite different on minute examination with genuine 30 par. To show how one may miss these things, I found another in the true colour amongst the others of this value in my collection. So we have the same type common to the three values, but with the numerals of value alone altered, a state of affairs which did not happen in Roumania until the Paris issue. The forgeries, for such they undoubtedly are, are a clever imitation of the 6 par. value, certain peculiarities of that value having been faithfully copied, but they will not, even in this value, stand minute examination for an instant. In the 3 par. value it is curious that the stamps have not been condemned long since ; on the other hand, the specimens in the "brilliant orange" have found a ready sale between leading dealers and eminent experienced Philatelists. The forgeries, in addition to existing in the brilliant orange (unknown in the genuine), are in the normal shades of yellow, but these

shades of the forgery are much scarcer than the orange."

After describing the different varieties of wove paper which can be found in the stamps of this issue, the following comparison between the colours of the hand-struck and machine-made stamps is given.

COLOURS.

"The colours employed for the hand-struck series were different from those used for the machine-printed, and in the case of single specimens, about which there might be a little doubt as to which set they belonged, this question of colour to a practised eye will very soon settle the question. The 3 par., yellow, is perhaps the most difficult, because it exists in yellow in both printings, but the tone is somewhat different, for instance :—

3 par.

Hand-struck.—Orange, pale orange, pale canary-yellow.

Machine.—Yellow, fairly consistent in shade as a rule, occasionally met with a little deeper than usual, but never approaching orange. The variety brilliant orange or orange-vermilion is a forgery.

6 Par.

Hand-struck.—Vermilion, brick-red, lake, are in a variety of shades. These colours are all peculiar to this printing, and not found in the machine series. The pale vermilion stamps are the only ones at all common, the reason being, as before stated, that large remainders existed which were all in this colour. Mr. Duerst says that the pale vermilion stamps were never issued, owing to the similarity they bore to the 3 paras, the light in the chief Roumanian post offices being very bad, when constant mistakes would have arisen had they been put into circulation.

Machine.—Rose, varying in depth of tone to rose-carmine.

30 Pars.

Hand-struck.—Pale milky blue, pale blue, blue, deep blue, very dark blue. The first two and the last are peculiar to this printing.

Machine.—Deep blue, blue.

Mr. Beckton concludes his paper with a "Word of Warning" about used specimens of this issue. He says he is satisfied that in the machine printed series, a large number of forged postmarks exist—in fact he has no hesitation in asserting that 50 per cent. of the used specimens met with bear bogus postmarks. This branch of the subject he proposes to treat in another paper.

The Monthly Journal. Lieut. Napier contributes a letter on the subject of the 1d. on "DRIE PENCE" and on "VIER PENCE" stamps of the *Orange Free State* which has a special interest at this time when so much attention is given to the stamps of the late Republic: we therefore publish the letter in full.

THE 1D. ON 3D. ORANGE FREE STATE.

Now that renewed interest is being taken in the stamps of the *Orange Free State*, the following remarks on the surcharged "1d." on "DRIE PENCE," of which I happen to have a broken sheet, may be useful to some of your readers.

The stamp itself is printed in four panes of sixty stamps to the pane; these are disposed in ten rows, six in each row. The surcharged "1d." is fairly uniform in type, but there is one variety of the figure "1" which is thinner than the others, and which has a smaller foot. It is therefore possible, by noting the position of this variety, to determine in what manner the sheet was surcharged, and whether the setting contained 60, 120, or 240 surcharges. My sheet is unfortunately broken, but sufficient remains to answer the above question. Pane No. 1 and pane No. 3 are almost intact; there are only four stamps missing from No. 1 and one from No. 3. I find that not only do the thin figures "1" occupy the same positions in both these panes, but that in several other places, where it is possible to identify a particular type by the shape of its serif, the same differences appear in the same places on both panes. On the other hand, pane No. 4 (which in my sheet is rather fragmentary) is for similar reasons clearly a different setting. Pane No. 2 is absent entirely, but there can be no doubt that the surcharges are in a setting of 120 which is repeated twice in the sheet. As regards panes Nos. 1 and 3, the stamp missing from No. 1 is present in No. 3, and it is therefore possible to assert confidently: first that the thin figure "1" occurs five times in each of the left-hand panes, Nos. 1 and 3, and that their positions in the pane are Nos. 6, 17, 22, 36, and 60; second, that the Roman figure "1," which is found on the "VIER PENCE," if it exists at all on the "DRIE PENCE," must be in the right-hand panes, that is assuming that the same setting was used for surcharging both values. The part of pane No. 4 remaining in my sheet consists of the four lower rows intact, and of the four rows immediately above these, all but their left-hand stamps. The two upper rows are altogether missing. What further thin figures "1" there may be among the missing stamps I cannot say, but the positions of the four that are present in my fragment are Nos. 18, 33, 48, and 55 in the pane. It will be seen that none of these places coin-

cide with those in which the thin figure is found in panes 1 and 3. The question now remains, Does the Roman figure "1" exist on this value? All the evidence I have is negative. I have not seen it myself, and I have met no one who has. It is absent from two very fine and otherwise complete special collections of this country that I have recently been shown. I have seen a specimen of this Roman "1" on the "VIER PENCE," *se tenant* with other stamps, and a piece of the *left hand margin*, which determined its place in the setting to be the second stamp from the left. If, therefore, the same setting was used for both the "DRIE PENCE" and "VIER PENCE," the Roman figure "1" must be either No. 2 or No. 8 in the right-hand panes, since I have in my broken sheet all the other stamps that occupy the position of second stamp from the left. I am not certain of the date or dates of issue of these two provisionals. It was certainly not 1888, as given in your publishers' Catalogue. The "1d." on the "VIER PENCE" was chronicled in the *Record* of January, 1891; the Roman figure "1" on the same stamp February, 1891; and finally the "1d." on the "DRIE PENCE" in March of the same year. As to the Roman "1" on this last value the *Record* is silent. Does it exist?

Eastern Roumelia.

(From *Smith's Monthly Circular*).

In a recent article M. Victor Flandrin seeks to prove the existence of four types of the "R.O." surcharge of Eastern Roumelia, which he describes as follows:—

R.O. (letters 12 mm. high; stop between letters).

Type A.

R.O. (letters 11½ mm. high; stop after each letter).

Type B.

R O (letters 12 mm. high; no stops). Type C.

R-O (letters 11 mm. high; hyphen between letters).

Type D.

Of these he writes:—"It will be seen that the differences between the varieties are not great, especially as the letters, while differing in height, are practically the same in width. In addition to this, the points of distinction—dots and hyphen—are generally difficult to make out, the letters themselves being scarcely visible at times. Still, although these four types have a decidedly genuine look about them, there are many collectors who refuse to admit their authenticity. A good number of them, whose opinion I had asked for in order to confirm my own, have given me the same reply with wonderful unanimity.

"I admit one genuine surcharge only—the 'R.O.' with stop after each letter. The others must be forgeries. This is what the catalogues

say, including Moens.' "

"As if," adds M. Flandrin, "the catalogues were infallible oracles, and their compilers men of absolute perfection!"

Now, without admitting the four varieties, we are inclined to think, from the information which we have been able to gather, that M. Flandrin is right and the catalogues wrong. We learn that two post offices then existed in Philippopolis, one in each of the towns into which it is divided by the River Maritza, and each office used an "R. O." handstamp of its own for surcharging. The first type, A, was in use at the principal office, in that part of the city occupied by the local authorities, the representatives of foreign Powers, and the leading merchants. It is a good deal commoner than the second type, B, which was used in the other town, where the lower classes dwell. In 1891, ten years later, a correspondent of M. Mahe's was in Philippopolis, and sought out the official engraver, in whose specimen books he saw the two types of the "R. O." stamps, both bearing the date of January 25th, 1880, together with the ROUMELIE ORIENTALE type, which last was dated December 1st, 1880.

M. Flandrin has been in correspondence with M. Slinova, a Bulgarian collector, who lived in Philippopolis from 1878 to 1885. This gentleman describes the two types mentioned above, and adds:—

"These two impressions remained in use, to my knowledge, for 7 or 8 months. In November, 1880, I came across a 2 piastre stamp with the stops entirely absent. At first I thought that this might be due to a faulty impression, but other stamps which I bought and examined unused confirmed my opinion that one of the offices had changed its stamp, or, perhaps, that the die had been damaged. As this happened in one office, it might very probably have occurred in the other, and in that case your fourth type, "D," would be accounted for.

"I ought to have made further enquiries at the at the time, as the matter is of interest. But there are so many details in philately, that some make us forget the others, and this gives us cause for regret later on."

If we accept the statements given, the genuineness of Types A, B and C is established, but Type D is very doubtful at the best, and M. Flandrin adduces no evidence in its favour.

Passing from the overprint to the stamps themselves, we may add that although the catalogues give only 2 values of the Turkish stamps of January, 1876, as surcharged—

½ piastre, black and green.
2 piastres yellow-brown.

—the whole set of 5 values received the overprint (it is said in both types, A and B), but the 2 varieties mentioned were alone issued. We see that M. Flandrin describes the surcharge on the latter as black. This is an error, as the R. O. surcharges were always in blue.

Moens' and some other catalogues add the following of April, 1876.

10 paras, black and violet.
20 green.
1 piastre yellow.

but we are unable to find any proof of their existence as issued varieties. They were not chronicled at the time in the *Timbre-Poste*, and M. Moens seems to have included them at a later date solely on the authority of M. Glavany.

On the other hand, we believe that the list of September, 1876 stamps (*Emp. Ottoman* type) should be extended to 6 varieties instead of 4—

10 paras	black and rose.
20 ..	green .. violet.
1 piastre (1880)	black .. blue.
1 .. (1881)	.. .. buff.
2 piastres	.. .. buff.
5 ..	vermillion .. blue.

all of which are said to exist with both types of surcharge A and B. The 50 paras, blue and yellow, was also surcharged, but the quantity was very small, and none were issued.

Our New Issue & Bargain Column.

° denotes unused. s. d.

Orange River Colony, surcharged "V.R.I."—		
½d. yellow ... ..	...	3*
1d. purple ... ..	...	4*
2d. bright lilac .. ..	...	1 0*
3d. blue .. ..	...	1 3*
6d. blue ... ..	...	3 0*
1/ brown ... ..	...	4 6*
New Zealand, ½d. green	...	1*
" 1d. red .. ..	...	2*
" 2d. violet ... ..	...	3*
" 4d. brown-blue, no wmk	...	2 6*
Mauritius, 6d. green and red	...	2*
Seychelles, 2c. brown, orange and green	...	1*
" 6c. carmine ... ..	...	2*
Congo (Belgian), 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50c.		
set of five ... ..	...	1 0.
Jamaica, new 1d. red ... ..	...	2*
Uruguay, 5 mills, blue, obs. ... ..	...	1*
" 5 mills, orange ... ..	...	1*
British Guiana, 2c. lilac and carmine	...	2*
Orange Free State, ½d., ½d., 1d., 1d., and 2d.		
set of 5. ... ..	...	5
" 6d. rose ... ..	...	5
" 6d. bright rose ... ..	...	1 0
" 1d. on 3d. ... ..	...	4
" ditto, thin figure ... ..	...	1 0
WEI-HEI-WEI, 5c. green ... ..	...	3 6*

POSTAGE EXTRA.

KIRKPATRICK

and PEMBERTON.

202, High Holborn,
London, W.C.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 118. VOL. X.

OCTOBER 20, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 10. MR. J. R. F. TURNER.

The portrait which we have the pleasure to present to our readers this month is that of a gentleman, whose good fortune it has been to alight upon the most remarkable find of rare stamps that has ever fallen to the lot of any man in the history of philately.

Mr. J. R. F. Turner was born in 1867, and is therefore now only 33 years of age. His father was the leading accountant in Oxford, the extent of whose connection—chiefly in negotiating loans to the needy undergraduate—brought him a large amount of correspondence from abroad. He made it a practice to keep intact every cover and envelope that came to him, an exemplary habit which was the cause of the attention of our present subject, at the age of nine, being drawn to stamps as things of a peculiar interest, and helpful, too, in a commercial sense, in the acquisition of articles of a more succulent nature in the way of toffee and other light refreshments. Master Turner had good scope for his researches into this correspondence as it dated from 1867-77; but the only scarce stamps among the lot, of which he has a vivid recollection to this day, were the Wurtembergs, of which there were many fine strips of all values,



including 18 KREUZERS galore. He did not barter all these things away however, but formed a collection which was, in those days, a very good one; and eventually included 2,000 specimens.

In 1882, he came to live in London, and at that time athletics had more attractions for him than philately, indeed so much was this the case, that, rather than ask unsympathetic parents for money

for entrance fees for several running matches, in which he was anxious to compete, he decided to sell his collection. Mr. Palmer, of the Strand, was then the dealer to whom such things were generally offered, and young Turner took it to him. The Father of Philately thought that most of the stamps were forgeries and offered 7/6, which after much hesitation was taken. 2,000 varieties in 1883 for 7/6 was a distinct score for the buyer. However, it enabled the youthful athlete to "go in, tho' he didn't win." Indeed, in one of these handicap races W. G. (George) starting from scratch broke the two miles record, doing the distance in 9min. 18secs.

From that time till 1889, Mr. Turner did very little in stamps. It was only when, on his honeymoon at Brighton, he was attracted

by some stamps that he saw in a window, that he bought a few and started seriously again. After that he rapidly amassed a large general collection which in 1894 numbered 7,000 varieties. Colloge stamps, on which he has written several interesting articles, were the first to attract him

very particularly, and in '97 he showed his collection of these at the London Philatelic Exhibition, and then, as now, it included many things which were quite unique, and embraced every known variety. The collection was awarded a silver medal. He had previously bought six of the plates which had been used for printing these stamps, and after pulling off twelve copies in black from each, he had them effectually defaced so that no more could be printed.

About this time he began to specialise in blocks and pairs of unused British Colonial and United States stamps; it was in his hunt for such things that Mr. Turner came in the way of the remarkable find already alluded to. The story is as follows: He advertised in the *Exchange and Mart* for some time, and one day received three sheets of Gambia, CC., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 1s., which he secured. Subsequently from the same source came a magnificent block of 20 triangular Cape of Good Hope 1s. emerald, in mint condition. On inquiry he found that the sender had more of them, so Mr. Turner came to the London suburb in which he lived, to see him. To his astonishment he found that the gentleman, who was a doctor, had cut the block from an *entire sheet* (except two), and that he had also entire sheets of the 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. (deep green) triangular, and besides, sheets and large and small blocks of many other obsolete Colonial stamps printed by both Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. and Messrs. De la Rue. Many of the stamps are to be found in the list given under the heading "Group IV." in the article entitled "The Great Unused Question" in our February number of this year. Reference to that article will give the reader some idea of what Mr. Turner saw, and renders it unnecessary to recapitulate the different items here. But even that list is incomplete, as it does not include many varieties of which there were only a dozen or so, among which may be mentioned the sheet of 1s. Gambia, CC., aforesaid, some sheets of Labuans, and a block of twelve St. Vincent, CA. 4d., perf. 14, &c., &c. On the other hand, this list includes stamps (e.g. British Columbia, Imperf., 2½d.; Ceylon, CA., 16 cents lilac and 24 cents plum; St. Christopher, CA. 4d. blue; Jamaica Pines, &c.) that did not figure in this find.

The doctor's story of how he got these stamps is the romantic part of this history. Briefly it is as follows. He had a patient who was an eccentric old man living with two ancient maiden sisters, and this gentleman had in his younger days travelled and seen a good deal of the world. In the course of his peripatetic career he had gathered together a collection of all sorts of curios such as

skeletons, skins, dried grasses, snakes preserved in bottles, old pamphlets and papers, quantities of old books and literature, and other things too diverse and numerous to mention. One day the owner of this heterogeneous collection died, and the two elderly sisters, wishing to remove from the neighbourhood, sought a purchaser for the odd assortment of curios, or rubbish as they deemed it, and the doctor, after a little bargaining, paid two pounds for the lot, practically the cost of casting it away!

He had it removed to his house, and there examined it at leisure. The pamphlets included many papers relating to the post-office (several of these were afterwards exhibited at the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897), and between the leaves of some of the pamphlets, these sheets of unused Colonial stamps were discovered, one or two sheets at a time. In no case was there more than one sheet or pane of a kind, many of the varieties being in blocks both great and small. But still this was good enough for the doctor, who, though he knew next to nothing of stamps at the time, made it his business to find out. The triangular Capes were found rolled up in an ordinance map, which accounts for the freshness of their appearance. It was perhaps because they were triangular, and so uncommon looking that the lucky possessor first made inquiries about these Capes. He took the sheet of emeralds to Gibbons, for their inspection and judgment; the dark green shillings he showed in Birmingham and another sheet appeared elsewhere; and when these facts became known in the trade, the dealers jumped to the conclusion that there were a good many more sheets behind, and so no one had the pluck to buy. It was here that Mr. Turner came in. He had only just called upon the owner, and thus having the advantage of a nearer acquaintance with the facts, he immediately offered £1,200 for the five sheets; the offer was accepted and the purchase being completed in a couple of days, he carried them off to Oxford in triumph; the interest they excited when they were exhibited in their entirety at a meeting of the Oxford Philatelic Society will not be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present.

After this Mr. Turner acquired a practical monopoly of the "find," which he gradually purchased and disposed of, until now nearly the whole lot has been absorbed, and those who bought from or through him may expect to see a substantial rise in the commercial value of their holdings in the near future. It is of no use applying to Mr. Turner now for triangular Capes, as these were all sold direct to collectors (with the exception of those in his private collection) in sets of five, at £10 per

set, long ago; he did not find it necessary to sell a single copy to a London dealer! The great collections of the world have accounted for the lot, and yet there are many important collections which are, and will have to remain, unprovided.

This is not the only big deal in Colonials which Mr. Turner, has effected as in 1896, he bought about £200's worth of Trinidad, Barbados, Mauritius, Bahamas, etc., from an American dealer. These were some of the so-called Perkins Bacon remainders. During all this time he was not neglecting his special collection, which comprised Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Grenada, Lagos, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Straits Settlements, United States and Gambia. All of these countries he still collects with the exception of Gambia, which he sold to a prominent English collector some time ago for £250; it contained about 1400 stamps, and was a masterpiece of its kind.

Mr. Turner has nothing in common with the pro-Boer or Little Englander: he is a patriot in its true sense, and so, to-day he is assiduously and enthusiastically collecting the Mafeking provisionals, of whose cause he is the greatest champion. Any one who doubts that there was any necessity for these stamps in the town of Mafeking during the siege would be convinced of their *bona-fide* postal use, if he could but see the marvellous collections of Mafekings on entire envelopes that came through the siege which this indefatigable collector has already got together. The collection includes envelopes which disprove most of the arguments that have been urged against their philatelic importance, and which will be of the greatest assistance when the full history of this remarkable and historical set of stamps comes to be written. Mr. Turner has already adduced undeniable proof that the Baden-Powell 3d. stamp was not used in Mafeking alone, but paid postage anywhere: he has also proved a veritable thorn in the side of the forger whose nefarious imitations of the Mafeking surcharge and postmark are never likely to escape his lynx eye.

Of Mr. Turner himself we have scarcely space to speak after this disquisition on his treasures, but we must not close this sketch without stating that he is most emphatically an enthusiastic philatelist and collector besides being one of the most daring and successful speculators who have yet appeared in the philatelic arena. He is still a keen cricketer, and has assisted his county on four occasions during the past season, while at the present moment he holds the Silver Cup for the best all-round form, presented by the Oxford City C.C.



Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

The report on the Post Office for the year ended the 31st of March last, contains the usual statistics, and shows that both the revenue and the expenditure of the Department are the highest on record. The postal revenue amounted to £13,394,335; and the expenditure to £3,710,631, but as the expenditure had increased at a greater ratio than the revenue, the net profit £3,710,631 is less than in the previous year.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom is estimated to have been:—

	number.	increase per cent.
Letters	2,246,800,000	2.7
Post Cards	400,300,000	4.7
Book Packets and Circulars	702,800,000	.2
Newspapers	163,400,000	6.
Parcels (actual number)	75,449,000	4.9
	3,588,748,000	2.6

These figures show that each inhabitant of the United Kingdom received during the year an average of more than 88 postal packets, of which 55.3 were letters, 9.8 postcards, 17.3 book packets, 4.0 newspapers, and 1.9 parcels. As many as 16,256,852 letters were registered, or 6.7 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increase in the number of newspapers passing through the post is stated to be without precedent. This may be put down to the war.

Except as regards book packets there is a considerable increase in the number of undelivered postal packets. The total number of undelivered letters from abroad rose from 373,308 in the previous year to 463,611. No less than 35,448 letters for the Transvaal and the late Orange Free State were stopped at Cape Town on the outbreak of the war. Property to the value of a quarter of a million was enclosed in undelivered letters, and 14,066 parcels were found in the post without address, the tie-on labels in many of these cases having been lost.

In all 288,667 packets were posted without address, and 2,767 of these contained cash or paper money, to the amount of £9,764.

The army post office staff in South Africa consists of 10 officers and 332 men, and during eight months of the war 5,629,938 letters were sent out and 2,731,559 sent home. During a similar period in the Crimean War 362,000 letters were sent out and 345,000 came home, and even taking into account the fact of there being a much larger force in South Africa, the difference is very striking.

Recollections of 20 Years' Stamp Dealing.

By THEODOR BUHL.

(Continued from page 131.)

The New South Wales laureated "reprints" (so called) were a mystery for some time. They were brought over here by a gentleman from Sydney, some having already been sent over, and the first lots sold brought about £200 for the 125 stamps (a sheet of each of the 2d. 6d. and 8d.) but they rapidly came down in value. The controversy as to whether they are originals from worn plates, having been left in the hands of the printers, or whether they are reprints is supposed to have been settled in favour of the latter contention but, to my mind, the evidence is by no means conclusive.

To turn to another Australian matter, I come to the big parcel of "Sydney Views" and other Australians, cut from the correspondence of a large Australian bank. There were hundreds of "Sydney Views" and I purchased the lot from a dealer who is now in the city, going to his house one morning, and securing the lot for £550 in banknotes.

Among rarer stamps, there was a few years ago a big haul of first issue Natal, which included many pairs of a variety which had up to then been unknown—the 3d. printed *tete beche*. These were discovered in South Africa by a gentleman who, I believe is now in Australia. They commenced to appear firstly at various auction sales, but afterwards many were sent over direct to dealers, and yet they have all been absorbed, and the 1s. is once more a very rare stamp.

Nowadays one does not often find the half of the 1s. orange Newfoundland, used as 6d. on the original letter, but one day not so many years ago, I had six of them, and sold them, in one hand, at £15 each. First issue Remion and Hawaii, and used Pacific Steam Co. have many a time passed through my hands at prices quite different to the present values, as has the 6d. red St. Helena without surcharge at £7, and the fact that all these things are absorbed and have more or less disappeared, shows the extent of philately and the number of large, or at least valuable collections that exist in different parts of the world.

My favourite country, ever since the war between Chili and Peru of 1881-82, has always been Peru, on whose stamps I wrote an article which ran through several numbers of the *Stamp News*. From the very first I was interested in the Provisionals as they came over,

but my enthusiasm was stimulated by a parcel of 20,000 sent to me from Piura, through the Bank of England. I made a lot of money out of this lot and even sold the Piura surcharges at £10 per hundred. There were about 3,000 of the first issues, and amongst the later ones, hundreds of the surcharges for Arequipa, Cuzco, Puno, Ayacucho, &c., &c., and thousands of the "triangle" and "Chilian Arms" varieties. I supplied many of the leading dealers and commenced a specialist's collection of my own, which altogether cost me about £300, and which I exhibited at the London exhibition in 1890. It was afterwards broken up and many of the stamps are still in the well-known collections of Messrs. Hall and Parry, and in the Tapling collection, others which went to Mr. De Coppet having long since been dispersed all over the globe.

I have already referred to the "Chiapas" stamps of Mexico, which I sold to the late Mr. Tapling, and I think I have handled at least half of all the known copies of these rarities. Until Mr. G. T. Koster discovered them during his travels in Mexico, only one value was known—the 2 reales, rose—and of that there were more forgeries than genuine stamps, the former being about twice as large as the real article. They are undoubtedly amongst the rarest locals in the world, and worthy of greater respect from philatelists than is usually vouchsafed them.

I have already mentioned that stamp dealers did not travel much in the old days, and it was quite an event when I undertook my first Continental journey in 1885. During a trip of about six weeks, I visited in the order they are written, Frankfort, Hanover, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Vienna, Munich and Paris, and I must confess that it was easier to do business then than it is nowadays. I had plenty of used English Colonials. All the dealers and many collectors wanted them, and before I got to Paris most of them had been sold.

In Frankfort the principal dealers then were Dauth and Woelfer, the collectors were Horstmann, Rheinberg, Ehrenbach, Frendeustein and a few others. Horstmann, the proprietor of the *Frankfurter General Anzeiger* had a fine collection, and also "dabbled" in stamps by financing some of the German dealers. In Hanover the principal collector was also a newspaper proprietor, and the dealers were my old friend, Albert Beddig, who is still dealing, and A. Werner. Holbein and other collectors seem to have dropped out, but the trade was smaller then. There was no Pilzecker, no Pfaff and no Schafer, but we managed together to supply all the requirements of collectors. In Hamburg of course the great dealer was Goldner. I am not sure whether Miss Lehmann was

dealing at that time, but there was Brede-meyer, Nienhiser, Garve and Stilck, all of whom I have seen many times since, with many others. Since that time I have constantly travelled on the Continent, having crossed the Channel something like 80 times, by all routes, and knowing most of the leading authorities personally, I have had some pleasant experiences, and seen perhaps more than any English dealer of the Continental side of Philately. My old friend Consul Schack Sommer, is still engaged in Philately in Hamburg, where I suppose, Consul Weber is still the largest collector. In Hanover, Mr. Decker, who then kept a grocer's shop, was comparatively unknown, although he afterwards became a prominent expert. In Berlin, Fouré and Künnast were prominent, and David Cohn was the leading wholesale dealer. In Dresden, Ernest Petritz was prominent, and in Leipzig, Messrs. Richard and Louis Senf had not developed the large business now controlled by Mr. Richard Senf. In Vienna there were many enthusiastic collectors, with whom I had a most enjoyable time at the Philatelic Club and elsewhere. S. Friedl was in his prime, and H. Koch was still dealing. Paris has not seen many changes since then, except in the large increase in the number of dealers. It was on my first journey to Berlin that I was elected the first English member of the International Dealers' Society, which has now grown to be such an important institution.

Of the Continental Exhibitions, I assisted at both those at Paris, gaining several medals; at Geneva, where several of us from England spent a very enjoyable time at Zürich where those indefatigable philatelists Baron de Reuterskiöld, Baron von Grisewald, and Dr. Taylor did the honours and made every one feel at home; and at the Hague where I was a member of the jury. I have also assisted at several of the annual gatherings of the German societies, for my reports of which I must refer my readers to the pages of the *Stamp News* and the *Philatelic Record*.

The London Exhibitions of 1890 and 1897 have been so fully reported that I will not refer to them further than to relate a little incident that happened at the former. I had published a portrait of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (then Duke of Edinburgh), in the *Stamp News*, and on going the round of the exhibition, H. R. H. thanked me for doing so, but wanted to know why I had put him in a German uniform! I had obtained the photograph from a well known firm of photographers, and must confess that my knowledge of naval and military uniforms was so limited that I did not know the difference.

I will now turn to a matter of which little

is known, and of which very little was known at the time, viz., the "London Stamp Exchange," which was held once a week in Mr. Burnett's office in Mincing Lane, about 1886. At that time most of the stamps from offices came to the city dealers, and the dealers who had no city offices, notably Mr. A. H. Wilson, and the collectors, including Messrs. Tapling, Garth, Bacon, Castle and others. (mostly members of the London Society), thought they were paying too much, so the Exchange was formed with the idea of their buying direct. Anyone could join on payment of a 10s. subscription, and of course, all the dealers joined; but to their dismay, the promoters found that the dealers still got the stamps. Financially it was a success, as is proved by the fact that when it was closed, every member had 5s. of his subscription returned to him.

I suppose I must not refer to the two prosecutions for forging stamps, which resulted in four convictions at the Old Bailey, in each of which I was a witness for the prosecution, and after one of which, I was long bombarded with anonymous communications and threats, nasty and otherwise, some even to my private address, and a warning that I was to be ended with a revolver shot. The prosecutions certainly cleared the air and checked what was then becoming a serious menace to the welfare of philately, and the very existence of honest dealers. The idea of the Philatelic Protection Association, which instigated the prosecutions and carried one of them through alone at a cost of about £700, was started in a conversation between several of us, the credit undoubtedly belonging to Mr. T. W. Cheveley.



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W. S. KING, London.
P. L. PEMBERTON, London.
S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.
C. T. REED, London.
H. THOMPSON, London.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,
St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street,
Moorgate Street, E.C.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea,
London, S.W.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent—

Dr. MARX, 6 Haven Green, Ealing, London, W.

Hon. Librarian—

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea,
London, S.W.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election,

and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

CHARLES JOHN SMITH, Upper Park Road,
Kingston Hill, Surrey.

Proposed by T. H. Hinton;

Seconded by W. Hadlow.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—

"Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica de Chile,"
May and June.

Stamps, September.

NOTICES.

At the Committee Meetings held on Sept. 19 and October 3, it was decided to hold a Competitive Exhibition in January, 1901, provided it is supported by the Members. As no entrance fees or admission will be charged, and Members will be put to very little trouble in the matter, it is hoped all will do their utmost to support the Exhibition and make it a success. Attention is called to the letter from the President, and Prospectus which follow.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscription are requested to do so without delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

October 10, 1900.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,—

Will you permit me to call your special attention to the accompanying circular as to a private Competitive Exhibition open to all the members of the I.P.U.

Your committee have been most anxious to widen the sphere of operations of your Society so that it may become not merely a Stamp Exchange Club, but also a useful medium for conveying to its members information in connection with our hobby, and so encourage and promote the Study of Philately, as well as the collecting of stamps.

The I.P.U. is one of the oldest of the Philatelic Societies, and although it was founded to encourage the study of stamps and to facilitate exchanges amongst its members, it had practically become merely an Exchange Society when I was elected upon the Committee.

Just at that time the I.P.U. had received a heavy blow in connection with the default made by the members of the French Society in the settlement of their liabilities. Your present Committee have consistently endeavoured to obtain a settlement and are still working in that direction, with (I am glad to say) slightly better prospects of some tangible result.

Your committee have also endeavoured to develop the educational side of Philately, and have secured the reading of papers and displays of stamps, from which valuable and interesting information has been placed at the disposal of members. I regret to say, however, that these efforts do not appear to have been fully appreciated by the members generally, the average attendance having been exceedingly small, and consequently the regular monthly papers and displays will not be continued during the present session.

I should like to add that if there are, say, ten or twelve members who would like and would undertake regularly to attend such meetings, your Committee would be very glad to revive them, and I shall be exceedingly pleased to hear from those who are interested. You will understand that we cannot very well ask leading collectors to read papers or show their stamps, at meetings where only four or five persons are present.

The present Exhibition is being arranged in the hope that members generally will support the Committee so as to make it a success.

Contributions have been promised which will enable the Committee to dispense with any entrance fee, and which will provide the prizes and go some way towards the general expenses, so that the amount to be paid out of the Society's Fund will be comparatively small.

The scheme of the Exhibition is also such as to enable any collector, however small his collection may be, to exhibit with a reasonable chance of success.

May I ask you, therefore, for the sake of the future of the I.P.U. to give your co-operation and support.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. OLDFIELD,
President I.P.U.

St. Stephen's Chambers,
• Telegraph Street,
October, 1900.

Private Philatelic Exhibition.

OPEN TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

It is proposed to hold a Competitive Exhibition on Saturday, the 26th January, 1901, either at Essex Hall, Strand, W.C., or at some other place, due notice of which will be given in the December issue of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and will also be communicated to the members by circular. The Exhibition will be open from 3 p.m. until 8.30 p.m. Tickets of Admission (for which no charge will be made) will be obtainable on application to the Hon. Secretary by members for the use of themselves and friends, and also by the Secretaries of any other recognised Philatelic Societies for the use of their members.

A Special Committee has been appointed to make all arrangements for the Exhibition, and precautions will be taken to ensure the safety of all Exhibits, but no formal responsibility is undertaken by the Committee nor by members of the Union.

It is requested that notice of Exhibits be sent *if possible before the end of November*, as unless a sufficient number have been received by the 5th December, 1900, to ensure success, the Exhibition will not be held. All members of the I.P.U. (including new members elected before the end of November, 1900) are eligible to compete.

There will not be any entrance fee for exhibitors. No Exhibit is to exceed 50 stamps in number, (pairs to count as one, strips of 3 and blocks of 4 as two, and larger blocks as three stamps).

No member may show more than three exhibits in each class, and no member may take more than one prize in each class, or two altogether. The winner of the Grand Prize in Classes 1 and 2 cannot take any other prize in the class in which the Exhibit winning such Grand Prize is shown.

The Exhibits must be mounted on cards or loose sheets, the size of which should be 10 inches by 9 inches, or as near thereto as possible. If desired, loose sheets or cards can be supplied by the Hon. Secretary at a moderate rate.

Any member desiring to insure his Exhibits against fire or theft, is requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec. before the end of November so that arrangements may be made. The premium on any such insurance is payable by the member concerned.

The 5th December, 1900, is the last day upon which notices of intending Exhibits can be received.

Due intimation will be given to Exhibitors of the date on which and place where Exhibits must be delivered.

The right of refusing any Exhibit without assigning any reason is reserved by the Committee.

All Exhibits entered for competition must be *bona-fide* the property of the Exhibitor.

The Judges will be four in number, being the President and two Vice-Presidents of the Union, and one other gentleman to be chosen by them. In the event of any of the Judges being unable to act, the vacancy will be filled by the Executive Committee. The Judges will have a discretion to withhold any prize or to increase the number of any of the prizes.

Your Committee, after careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them satisfactorily to select prizes either in stamps or in other forms, and as medals would obviously be out of place in a private Competitive Exhibition of this kind, they have decided (with one or two exceptions) to offer money prizes, leaving the successful competitors to expend the amount in the purchase of such stamps as they may see fit.

The Classes and Prizes are so arranged as to offer an inducement to all members, however small their collections, and it is to be hoped the majority of the members will exhibit.

Contributions have been promised towards the expenses of the Exhibition generally and the prizes, and consequently the Committee are able to dispense with any entrance fee from Exhibitors, and no charge will be made for admission, while notwithstanding the total amount of the prizes, it is anticipated there will be no necessity to trench upon the funds of the Union to any great extent.

The following are particulars of the various Classes, and Exhibitors are reminded that all Exhibits are *strictly limited to 50 stamps, i.e., there*

may be a less number but not a larger number than 50.

CLASS I. will include the stamps of Great Britain or any one British Colony, to form a complete Exhibit, and to consist of 1, 2 or 3 issues, as indicated by consecutive dates in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. Prizes, £1 ls., 10/6, and 5/-.

CLASS II. will include the stamps of any Country or Colony not comprised in Class I., to form a complete Exhibit and to consist of 1, 2 or 3 issues, as indicated by consecutive dates in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. Prizes, £1 ls., 10/6, and 5/-.

[NOTE.—A Grand Prize of £2 2s will be given for the best Exhibit in Classes I. and II. A Special Prize of £1 ls. will be given to the Exhibit which shows most Philatelic knowledge, care, and attention, without any regard whatever to the monetary value of the stamps shown. Special Prizes of £1 ls. and 10/6 will also be given to the best Exhibits in either Class consisting of 25 stamps, or a smaller number.]

CLASS III. will include Fiscal Stamps Prize, 10/6.

CLASS IV. will include Entires (Envelopes and Post Cards only). Prize, 10/6.

CLASS IV. will include not less than 6 stamps of any Country or Countries which are not catalogued in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. Prize, £1 ls.

Signed, by order of the Committee,

T. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

5, Paulton's Square,
Chelsea, London, S. W.
October, 1900.

Any question which is beyond the editorial capacity to answer (they will probably be many) we will refer to specialists, but we must lay down a rule that we cannot answer questions about the values of stamps.

What Country to Specialize ?

In answer to Beau.—Which is the best country to specialize?—Well, this must always be a matter of opinion. What makes a country attractive to a specialist is the multiplicity of varieties. For this reason the United States, Great Britain, South Australia, New South Wales (in fact all the Australian Colonies), are prime favourites. The triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope make a specialized collection of that country very attractive, though the error woodblocks stand in the way of completion. The Colonies of Mauritius, Natal, and British Guiana are specialist countries for people with very long purses only, the last mentioned is probably the most difficult country there is to get a representative lot of.

For a young collector who has to count the cost carefully, the best country is Holland which will afford plenty of scope for researches, in the number of varieties of perforation, etc. After this, Russia and Finland, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and Roumania will each afford sufficient interest to warrant anyone's particular attention, while if one is not afraid of getting off the beaten track, Persia, Turkey and Greece will all give plenty of employment for a diligent collector, as with these countries, it is not so much a question of *price* as of *finding* the stamps.

The 8d. Newfoundland, lake.

In answer to F.N.—It appears very doubtful whether this stamp was ever issued to the public, though several copies are known which have the appearance of being properly used. The stock of the 8d. carmine lasted until 1865, when the currency was changed, though a supply of 10,000 of the 8d. lake was sent out to the Colony on Nov. 30th, 1861, by the printers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

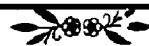
Mr. Donald A. King in his article in the *Monthly Journal*, Nov. 1894, says: "I do not think that the eightpence of this set was ever issued to the public, though some years ago I had two used specimens sent me from Newfoundland, with a quantity of other stamps. They are not in my possession now, but if I remember right they were both slightly oxidised, and had all the appearance of being genuinely used. One of these specimens is now, I believe, in the Tapling collection."

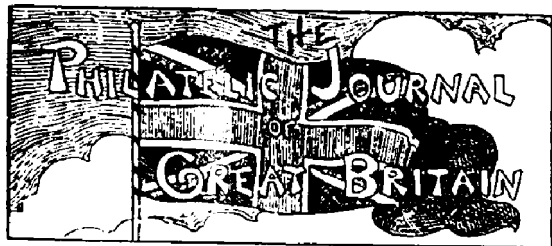
Answers to Correspondents.

A NEW FEATURE.

It is our intention to fill a page each month with short articles embodying replies to questions asked by readers. Though a simple question could generally be answered in a few bold words which would be of no interest to anybody but the enquirer, in nearly every case, we think, it will be possible, by adding a few explanatory sentences, to transform the reply into a paragraph which would be of interest to many of our readers.

To give the page a start we have requested subscribers to formulate questions, and below we print the replies. *Will readers kindly assist us to keep the page full by sending up a query on a post-card?* Never mind how small you may think the matter is on which you wish to be enlightened, or how abstruse your question may be, we will try to give an interesting reply.





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AGENTS WANTED for the sale of the "Journal" in London and large towns at home and abroad.

All communications to be addressed to:—

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

More about the Importation of Current Issues.

Since our article two months ago on this subject our arguments have received startling confirmation from the most unexpected quarters, and our own convictions have been greatly strengthened by fresh evidence which has been volunteered by numerous correspondents, all of which shows that our statements were in no way exaggerated. One of the largest dealers in current stamps, in agreeing with all that we said, gave us a typical instance of the speculation on the part of private people, which, as we remarked, is the most important factor in this situation. Three years ago an issue of a certain

British Colony it was thought, was about to become obsolete, and a gentleman (no doubt one of many), with great astuteness, bought £40 worth at face value. But alas! These stamps have remained in issue ever since, and some time ago, as he could not afford to hold them, he applied to the post office to take them back, but the post office would not do so, and the speculator eventually unloaded to our informant for £30.

This is an instance in which the speculator could not afford to hold, but in most instances which have come under our notice, they are rich men who thus lay out their money. We know one gentleman who during the past four years has invested £1,000 in Colonials at face value, and he is a man who can well afford to keep them until he thinks it time to sell. It is much to be feared that he, in common with similar large holders of current and recently obsolete stamps, will find his investments less lucrative than he hopes, for while he can wait, there are scores of smaller investors who cannot, and who will keep the market supplied, and the prices at the same level for years, by dribbling out their hoardings.

Does it not seem ridiculous that people should draw from an unlimited source for speculative purposes, when it is mainly a question of rarity which fixes the prices of stamps? It is like taking a bucket of water from the ocean and waiting till the seas dry up. The number of collectors is limited, but if they were twice as numerous, they could never absorb all the unused Colonials which have been imported by private speculators during the past year or two. It may be that a small percentage of varieties may have escaped the full attentions of speculators, and that some perforation varieties may even turn out to be scarce, but the ruck of the stamps have not the remotest chance of appreciating in value for some years.

We notice that Mr. L'Estrange Ewen, in his *Weekly*, hints that our warning was aimed at him. If he had read our remarks carefully, he would have seen that we said that though unused Colonials are being imported in such enormous quantities, "the number imported by dealers is but a fraction of what are being hoarded by private speculators," and we are quite certain that this is substantially true. But since Mr. Ewen in his reply to a part of our article, advises the readers of his *Weekly* that current Colonials are likely to turn out a better investment than any other kind of stamps, old or new, he must either be blind or he does not want to see. In support of his contention, Mr. Ewen cites the case of the 10s. Trinidad which was supplied by him when current at 11s. 8d., and is now fetching 17s. 6d., and the 4d. no wmk., New Zealand, which was

issued a few months ago, and is now worth 2s. 6d. Of course these stamps show a good profit over face value, but the question is what will they be worth in another twelve months? Two months after it was supposed to be obsolete (in 1896) the 5s. CC. Trinidad was worth 30s., to-day the catalogue price is 7s. 6d. The first issue of Zululand became obsolete in 1895; compare the prices they commanded in 1896 with those quoted to-day. The 5s. then fetched over £3 at auction, to-day it goes for half that amount.

We quote these instances to show the effect of the speculator's work, in days when it was not indulged in to a hundredth part of the extent that it is now. How then can stamps of the present day be expected to bring fortune to their holders?

We have not raised this subject in order to discuss whether old issues or new are the better investment, for if that is a matter for controversy to-day, it will not be in another eighteen months, but we should like to warn collectors against the harm which this huge speculating is likely to do to our hobby. The chopping and changing of quotations which we have seen in our standard catalogues, and the consequent disgust and abandonment of philately by many, is not the fault of the publishers of the catalogues, who only follow the vagaries of the market, but is caused by the unloading of speculators in these stamps, the failure of an attempted corner in some, and the various other forms of speculation which are eating at the heart of philately.

It should be the aim of every stamp journal to foster the *study* of stamps, and to help collectors to take an intelligent interest in their specimens, but in some quarters it would seem that the highest aim of an editor is to play upon their commercial instincts. To attract novices by promises of huge profits if they buy the proper things, is not the way to bring the right sort of recruit to our ranks, for if he finds that he has been misled, his interest has gone at once. It is for this reason that we again raise this subject, and we warn collectors who have come in on the new issue wave, that if they do not wish to sink, they must seek some other interest than monetary profit.



NOTE.—Dealers and others who wish to book advertisement space in the November number of the "P.J. of G.B." (Circulation 5,000 copies, should apply at once for terms, to the publishers, Kirkpatrick & Femberton, 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Notes by the Way.

A story, which *may* be veracious, is told of a parliamentary candidate for a certain county division in the present general election. He is an enthusiastic collector of stamps, and a dealer in the neighbourhood told him that he was expecting to get some of the early "V.R." Transvaals.

Mr. X., the candidate, said he would give the price asked if the surcharges were *red*. He knew something, did that candidate! The dealer replied that he did not know which issue they were, but would call again in a few days and inform him.

It so happened that he called on the evening of the election day. The footman explained that his master was not at home.

"I have called," said the dealer, "to let Mr. X. know the issue —"

"The issue, sir? do you know the result?" interposed the excited footman.

"Oh, *you* take an interest in it *too*, my man? Well, I am sorry to say that it is the issue of the Transvaal without the 'V.R.' Will you tell your master that?"

"Well, I'm bothered," ruminated the footman as he watched the visitor's retreating figure; "some people *his very* mysterious, but I doubt them there pro-Boers have got in again."

—o—

Only Russian stamps can now be legitimately used in Finland, but the Fins, as a sort of protest, have had special stamps printed, which of course have no franking powers, but which the irreconcilables affix to their correspondence. These labels have for a design the Arms of the Grand-Duchy, placed above, to the left; on the right of that is the word "SUOMI" (postage), and below, in large letters, "FINLAND." This is a poor substitute for the real article, but the Fins are said to be getting along *swimmingly*.

—o—

A month or two ago we referred to a complaint which had been made that the new Cape 1d. stamp with view of Table Bay and the Arms of the Colony, contained nothing in its design to identify it with the British Empire. The Post-Master General of the Cape explains in his annual report that the outcry against this stamp would not have been made if it had been issued at a time when there was less political excitement in the air. This we do not doubt, but we think that that time would have been an excellent one for inaugurating an issue with the Queen's head upon it. Such an issue would have produced an excellent effect.

But instead of this the Post-Master General intended the stamp to be the first of a complete pictorial set, similar to those of New Zealand, Tasmania, British Guiana, &c. If the outcry against the one penny value has had the effect of stemming this threatened catastrophe, it has not been raised in vain.

—o—

As might have been expected, the gentlemen who are ever on the look out for an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of others, are making use of the present popular demand for South African stamps by surcharging the 3d. and 4d. blue of the Orange Free State "1d." Their intentions, needless to say, are not philanthropic. They do not argue that because some of the types of this surcharge are scarce, some should be manufactured to fill vacant spaces in the albums of people who are so anxious to have them. No; would it be believed? They actually try to conceal the fact that they are the products of their own ingenuity, and are at the present moment endeavouring to sell them for their own profit. One of these gentlemen, who is said to reside in Holland, is very deft with the pen, and can in the merest twinkling transform the commonest type of the "1d." surcharge into a beautiful Roman figure, which can only be detected by a close examination. All of which makes it clear that the collector must have a care when selecting specimens of these stamps.

—o—

An article on the contemporary Philatelic Press is being published in the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*. Of the English Philatelic Journals we are told that "though less numerous than French or German papers, they are all good. It is in England that the pure science of Philately is most in evidence; and the English journals are serious and almost solemn. There are two classes of stamps recognized in England, viz.: those of the British Empire and the . . . rest." Then a short notice is given of each journal. The principal ones are given in the following order:—*The London Philatelist*, *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, *The Philatelic Record*, and *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*. "These five journals," says the *Sch. B.Z.*, "are very good; all publish biographies with portrait of English Philatelists." This is a generalisation which is not quite accurate, and if the biographical feature is a test of excellence, the two journals first named are out of the running!

—o—

The competitive Exhibition which has been arranged to be held among the members of the

I. P. U., should provide plenty of amusement for them for some time to come. The lines on which it is to be held are quite novel, and they are specially designed so that the small collector will have as much chance of winning a prize as the big one. Every member should read the notice through very carefully, together with Mr. Oldfield's letter; both are printed in their proper places in this journal. We venture to hope that there are very few members who will not compete, and even if anyone have no desire to do so he should show something for the benefit of other members and the good of the Society. For some time the Society has been almost in a moribund condition, and this is an opportunity for it, as a body, to shake off its lethargy, but nothing can come of it without the hearty co-operation of every member. It should be noted that only members of the I. P. U. can show, but anyone joining at once will be eligible.

—o—

Mr. Kruger once had a very pretty knack of finding a scriptural text for everything. It is said that as he bid adieu to Mr. Van Alphen, the late Post-Master General of the Transvaal, he whispered in his ear a quotation from Shakespeare as follows:—

"I have done sin
For which the Heavens, taking angry note
Have left me *issuelless*."

This brings us to a conundrum. What is the difference between the 1895 issue of the Transvaal and the Conservative majority?—One is the pole issue and the other the issue of the poll!

NOTICE.

Owing to the increase of business, we find our present offices inconvenient, and have therefore taken a lease of larger premises, including a shop, at

229, HIGH HOLBORN,

Which is now our *only* address.

—o—

Our new shop and offices are situated about a hundred yards nearer the city than our late address, on the same side of the road. They are half a minute's walk from the British Museum Station on the new

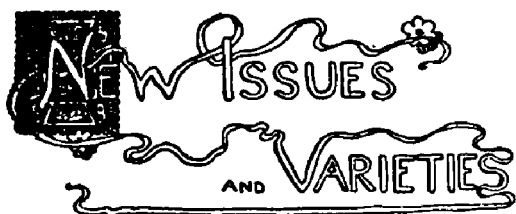
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Kirkpatrick & Pemberton,



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Hong Kong. Four envelopes have been issued here, with stamps of the same design, we presume, as the current adhesives.

Envelopes.	2c. green on white.
	4c. carmine ..
	5c. lilac ..
	10c. blue ..

India. Bussahir. The last type of 2 annas stamps has, according to the *M.J.*, appeared in two fresh varieties of colour.

Adhesives.	2a. orange-brown (mauve), imperf.
	2a. yellow ..
	2a. pin perf.

Dhar. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two stamps as per the following description:—"New $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 ann. stamps are being prepared for Dhar State, with Arms in centre like the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, but owing to a delay in the delivery, a temporary issue has been made in the type of the 1st issue, the $\frac{1}{2}$ an. on orange-red and the 2 an. on yellow paper." The specimens submitted are both printed in black, and have the seal also in black.

Adhesives.	$\frac{1}{2}$ an. black on orange-red.
	2 an. black on yellow.

Duttia. The *Monthly Journal* describes, on the authority of Mr. W. T. Wilson, the $\frac{1}{2}$ an. and the 2 an. of the current type in new colours.

Adhesives.	$\frac{1}{2}$ an. pink on white.
	2 an. black on buff-yellow.

Kishengarh. Further colour changes are reported here.

Adhesives.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ a. magenta.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green (first type), pin perf.

New Zealand. The colours of some of the locally printed stamps appear to be undergoing radical changes. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. now appears in deep green, the 2d. in dull mauve, the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in very bright blue, and the 1s. in a bright red. We are shown a new envelope impressed with a circular stamp. In the centre of the design is the Queen's head, something similar to that on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black adhesive of this colony. This is surrounded by a band on which appears the inscription "New Zealand Postage" above, and "One Penny" below. The

stamp is carmine, and the envelope is the ordinary square shape. The impression is embossed.

Envelope. 1d. carmine on white.

Orange River Colony.—The 6d. rose with the "V.R.I." overprint is said to exist in the second type, with raised stops. We have seen the 4d. in this second type, and so list it below. We have not hitherto chronicled any of the "V.R.I." postcards, though they were issued about the same time as the stamps. The first set were overprinted in type similar to that on the adhesives, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. single and reply were subsequently issued with surcharge in capitals of a smaller type (*sans-serif*). Mr. J. W. Jones has shown us the full set; with the exception of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d. (adhesive) with raised stops after the letters "V.R.I."; the one Mr. Jones submits to us has three stops on a level with the foot of the letters like all the other cards. The list given below, is, we believe, a complete one of the cards.

Surcharge the same as on the adhesives.

Postcards.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. x $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
	1d. on 1d. orange.
	1d. on 1d. x 1d. on 1d. brown.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black on 2d. mauve.

Surcharge with raised stops.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black on 2d. mauve.

Surcharge in sans serif capitals.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. x $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
	1d. on 1d. orange.
	1d. on 1d. x 1d. on 1d. brown.

Adhesive. With raised stops.
4d. mauve.

Seychelles. The *M.J.* has received the 8c. envelope with the stamp surcharged "six cents" in black.

Envelope. 6c. on 8c. carmine.

Straits Settlements. Perak.—A correspondent notifies us of three more provisionals, namely "one cent" on the 4c. and on the 5c., current type, and "THREE CENTS" in two lines on 50c.

Adhesives.	1c. on 4c. surcharge black.
	1c. .. 5c.
	3c. .. 50c.



OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria. Hungary.—Some of our contemporaries chronicle the 10 fil reply card.

Postcard. 10 x 10f. carmine.

Belgium. The 10c. cards, both single and reply, are reported in the new colour.

Postcards.	10c. rose on azure.
	10c. x 10c.

Chili.—We learn from the *M.J.* that the colours in which we chronicled the new registration envelopes, wrappers and letter sheet, are wrong, and that they should be as given below. The 10c. of

the new issue which first appeared in violet is reported to have been changed to yellow already.

- Adhesive. 10c. yellow.
- Letter Sheet. 5c. dull blue on white wove.
- Reg. Envel. 15c. mauve on cream laid.
- Wrappers. 2c. carmine on straw,
30c. grey on buff.

Corea. Messrs. Whitfield King write: "We have just received some more of the new stamps, which are now used for International postage, as our package was franked with them. The 2 and 3 cheun you may have already chronicled, but we send the whole set, as issued to date. The 2 re stamp is the lowest value; there are 10 re to a cheun, 100 of the latter being the equivalent of a Japanese yen or 2/-. One poon is equal to 2 re. These new stamps are engraved and printed at Seoul.

The four stamps of 1895, which were printed at Washington, were in 1897 surcharged with native characters in red, signifying "Tai Han," a symbol adopted by the Emperor to designate the Empire of Corea, in lieu of the old style "Tjyo Sen." We send you a set of these, which although issued three years ago, have only just been discovered by philatelists. Some of these were on our letter, so they cannot be questioned."

This latter set we chronicled in May, but of the former (or later issued set), we have only so far given the 2 and 3 cheun, and so have to add.

- Adhesives. 2 re. pale grey.
- 1 cheun pale green.
- 4 .. carmine.
- 5 .. pale rose.
- 6 .. deep blue.

France. We have seen the 50c. carmine in the 1st type "N" under "B."

- Adhesive. 50c. carmine (a).

China, Morocco. The 2fr. has been surcharged for both these places.

- Adhesives. 2fr. brown on azure.
- 2 pesetas on 2fr. brown on azure.

Zanzibar. The 2fr. has also appeared surcharged 20 annas for use in the French Post Office here, and the *Monthly Circular* states that the 10c. card is now surcharged in red instead of black.

- Adhesive. 20an. on 2fr. brown on azure.
- Postcard. 1an. on 10c. black on green.

Greece. This is the latest country to adopt the surcharge. We have received the 25c. blue, small head of Mercury, in various shades, surcharged in black "20 lepta" in two lines, the word "lepta" is of course in Greek characters. We understand that the 20c. rose of the same issue will receive the surcharge "25 lepta," and the 40 lepta violet will be put up to 1 drachina by the same process. So far we have only received the following:—

- Adhesives. 20 lep. on 25 lep. blue, perf. 11½.
- 20 and imperf. on one side.
- 20 imperf.
- 20 deep blue, perf. 11½.
- 20 imperf.
- 20 ultramarine, perf. 11½.
- 20 and imperf. on one side.
- 20 imperf.

Persia. The *M. J.* states that the 5ch. yellow on white paper, of 1899, has been re-issued pro-

visionally, surcharged with an undecipherable rectangular device, partly covering two stamps; and adds that they were issued owing to the stock of 5ch. on tinted paper having run short.

- Adhesive. 5ch. yellow on white, violet surcharge.

Uruguay. According to the *Monthly Circular* the 1c. green of 1899 has appeared with the surcharge "OFICIAL."

- Official adhesive. 1c. green, surcharge black.

Venezuela. A new crop of surcharges has made its appearance in this Republic, for some values of which we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The values from 50c. to 1 bol. have been changed in colour and surcharged "1900"; the three lower values 5, 15, and 25c. have received the same treatment, but a surcharge similar to the "Resellada," one (illustrated in March) covers the stamp as well; but instead of the initials R.F.M. (which is the Spanish way of writing R.T.M., initials which stand for Ramon Tello Mendoza, the Minister of the Interior and Finance), there is the signature of President Castro, filling the same space. The colours of the lower values have not been changed.

- Adhesives. 5c. green, surcharge black.
- 10c. vermilion, surcharge black.
- 25c. blue,
- 50c. yellow-orange
- 1b. grey
- 3b. red-brown
- 10b. red-orange
- 20b. deep violet

We also learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the stamps of the "Instruccion" series have also been changed in colour and surcharged "1900."

- Adhesives. 5c. orange, surcharge black.
- 10c. blue
- 25c. violet
- 50c. green
- 1b. grey
- 3b. red-brown
- 20b. deep violet



Discoveries, Errors, and Various Notes.

China (French P.O.) The *Echo de la T.* chronicles a specimen of the 10 centimes France surcharged in blue instead of in red, bearing postmark "Shanghai," July 2 (?), 1897."

Fernando Po. The French journals announce that there is a new issue in preparation for the last of the stamp-issuing Spanish Colonies. The design, it is said, will be the same, but all the colours will be changed.

Germany The new 3 marks stamp has at last been issued.

German China. The *Monthly Circular* states that there are three types of the numeral "5" surcharged on the 10c., differing in width, and that the original value appears to have been crossed out with a blue pencil.

India. The stamps of ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 2½ annas in the new colours are officially announced to appear on the 1st of October.



OCTOBER 20, 1900.

Philately at Home.

There are very few solid articles in any of the September journals most of the space being taken up with accounts of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition and controversies about the "Mafeking Besieged" stamps. Of the former subject, *The Monthly Journal* gives a very full account, written by Mr. Phillips. This account is interspersed with some very interesting remarks. Referring to M. Mirabaud's collection of Swiss stamps he says: "Speaking with a knowledge of the majority of the greatest collections of the world, including even that of M. La Renoteère, I am of the opinion that this exhibit is the

FINEST EXAMPLE

of a specialized collection in the whole world. In saying this I want it to be understood that I am not speaking of the monetary value, great as that is, but of a combination of perfect condition, philatelic study, and of completeness in every way, even to the obliterations. I consider that this collection is worthy to rank as the first of the many specialised collections I know." Mr. Phillips then gives a list of the most notable things in the collection. These include a number of Poste-Locale, Orts Poste and Rayons, plated, and we are told that M. Mirabaud has been greatly assisted in the plating by his secretary, Mademoiselle Kaiser, who can from memory and almost at a glance, tell the number on the plate of a 5c. Vaud, a Poste Locale, Orts Post, etc., etc. When it is remembered that there are 100 stamps on a sheet, the extraordinary powers of this lady will be better understood.

Concerning the exhibit of a M. J. Sadtsboonen, Mr. Phillips waxes quite wroth. "This exhibit," he says, "is only fit for an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and I think the judges should be in the same place for a few days for making this award!!! The exhibit is contained in about twenty yards of cases, and consists chiefly of the stamps of Holland current issues, in every possible combination, in twos. For

instance, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1c., $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 2c., $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 3c., and so on, up to the 1 gulden, all postmarked, on different days. Such rubbish I have never yet seen in any exhibition, and a bronze medal might just as well have been given for a sack of Continentals."

Mr. Beckton writes to the *Monthly Journal* in answer to Lieut. Napier's letter of the previous month (which we have reproduced) on the subject of

THE 1D. ON 3D. ORANGE FREE STATE, and pours a little more light on the subject of the types of this stamp. It will be seen that the variety with roman figure "I" on the 3d. is proved not to exist. Mr. Beckton says:—

"I have had much pleasure in reading Mr. Napier's letter in the last *Monthly Journal*, and comparing the observations he makes on the '1d.' on 'DREI PENCE' with what I happen to have. The conclusions I arrived at some time ago were that there were at least two, and probably more, separate and distinct settings-up of this surcharge.

"These conclusions are corroborated by what Mr. Napier has written, taken in conjunction with what I will now venture to lay before your readers.

"I have the lower half of a sheet, namely panes 3 and 4, intact, which are quite different from the ones in Mr. Napier's sheet. The whole of the stamps on these panes bear the thin surcharge, but very few have the small foot. On pane 3, stamp No. 57 alone has the short foot, while in pane 4 it occurs on the stamps Nos. 13, 14, 16, 37, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53 and 57.

"This surcharge, in which all the figures are thin, is, I believe, the first setting-up. The second setting-up contains both the thin and thick surcharges, but I have only half a pane. The third setting up contains all thick surcharges. I have a pane in which three stamps are unfortunately missing from the top and bottom rows, but all the fifty-four stamps which are left, have the thick heavy surcharge, very different from the first setting.

"From what Mr. Napier says, I take it his sheet is what I have described as the second setting-up.

"I ought to add that there are varieties of the figure in the first setting. Some have a

perfectly straight top, whereas in others it is slightly slanting, and sometimes appears to be curved. The long bar at the bottom also varies in thickness.

"Other minor varieties in the figure can be found, but are not of sufficient interest to chronicle. They belong to the class of varieties which are only of interest in determining very abstruse questions in, shall I say, higher Philately."

The remainder of the letter is in the form of a post-script.

"P.S.—Since the foregoing was in print I have received a long and interesting letter from Mr. Napier, which clears up many points left in doubt. At Mr. Napier's request I am making use of the information he gives me. Perhaps it would be better for me to make a quotation from his letter.

"The surcharges to print the '1d.' on Vier Pence were made up in a forme of 240 to fit the sheet of four panes. The variety of surcharge with Roman figure '1' occurs once in the forme, and is (as I said in my letter) in the second column from the left. It is in one of the left-hand panes, but I have mislaid my note as to which row it is in. I have not seen a complete sheet of this value, but my informant has, and I have no reason to doubt his accuracy.

"Of minor varieties on this sheet I know very little. Some of the figures differ a little in thickness, and in the serifs; and I know of two with misplaced figures thus, '1d.' and '1a.', but these are not very striking. To go on to the same surcharge on the Drie Pence, there were two formes used for this value; but that used for the Vier Pence was not used for the Drie Pence, and neither of the formes used contained a Roman figure '1.' This variety, therefore, is non-existent. Of this there can do no doubt, as I have now seen complete sheets of both settings.

"The first setting (I take it first, but I know nothing of the sequence) is, like that of the Vier Pence, from a forme of 240. I have seen a complete sheet of this, but I have not been able to look at it closely. However, it contains no salient varieties that I can see. The second setting was from a forme of 120 that fitted two horizontal panes, and is that of which I have a broken sheet, as described in my letter to the *M.J.* I have also seen a complete sheet of this setting. It contains in the top row of the right-hand pane, the variety with the figure and letter, and placed far apart; this is, of course, repeated twice in the sheet. There are many minor varieties in the way of differently-shaped figures, particularly in the right-hand pane. For instance, No. 24 has the figure extra thick, etc., etc."



Philately in America.

THE STAMPS OF BELGIUM.

Mr. Jules Bouvez, whose "History of the Correspondence Card and other Entires of the Belgian Postal Service" we reproduced from the pages of *The American Journal of Philately* in our last volumes, has for some time been writing a series of articles on the adhesive stamps of that country for the same journal. These articles are of exceptional interest and we only regret that we have not space to give them in full; however the chapter on the

SECOND ISSUE OF STAMPS

contains so much that is new that we reproduce it in these pages.

"A postal convention, concluded on January 2nd, 1850, between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the execution of which was fixed for April 1st, 1850, and another convention, concluded between Belgium and Switzerland, which was put into effect on July 1st, 1850, resulted in such an increase in the prepayment of postal shipments by means of stamps, that the Administration arrived at the following decisions, in order to simplify the manufacture of the three values in use.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF A UNIFORM DESIGN.

BRUSSELS, August 10th, 1850.

"THE DIRECTOR: I have the honour to inform you that in future the postage stamps of 10 and 20 centimes shall be of the same design as the postage stamps of 40 centimes (a portrait of the King in medallion and bearing in letters the word "Postes" and the indication of value, which will also be reproduced in figures in the upper corners of the stamps).

This modification will give the stamps a perfect uniformity, so that they may be produced from the same original die, and so that there can be no difference, except in the indication of value which may be added to the dies for each denomination.

The colours—bistre, blue and carmine—are to be maintained.

You are requested to convey this information to the employees under your direction, requesting them to dispose of the stamps of the old type before the new stamps which may be sent to them are placed in circulation.

(Signed) Minister of Public Works,
H. ROLIN.

About the end of August, 1850, the three values previously referred to, appeared printed on thin paper, with the watermark "L L" in a frame, similar, as to engraving, to the

types of the 10 and 20c. stamps of the second issue. As to the colours, they actually appeared as follows: 10c. bistre-black, 20c. dark blue, and the 40c. carmine-rose instead of bright brick-red, the colour which distinguished the previous issue.

The third issue, of August 10th, 1850, was sufficiently large to furnish a full supply for all the offices in the kingdom; nevertheless, and contrary to what has been generally supposed, the stamps of this printing were not all on paper with the watermark in frame, because not a sufficient quantity of this paper was on hand at the time that the printing operations began.

The quantities issued at this printing may be divided as follows, according to values, shades, and the character of the paper:

1.—Thick gray-white paper with watermark in frame.

10c. black brown	1,000 sheets	200,000 stamps
20c. dark blue	625 "	125,000 "
40c. carmine	50 "	10,000 "

2.—Thin grey-white paper with watermark in frame.

10c. brown	1,375 sheets	275,000 stamps
20c. blue	1,225 "	245,000 "
40c. carmine-rose	150 "	3,000 "

3.—Thick white paper with watermark unframed.

10c. bistre brown	22,500 sheets	4,500,000 stamps
20c. dark blue	20,000 "	4,000,000 "
40c. vermilion	1,500 "	300,000 "

4.—Thick yellowish paper with watermark unframed.

10c. bistre brown	61 sheets	12,200 stamps
40c. brick red	21 "	4,200 "

5.—Thick rough paper with watermark unframed.

10c. brown on cream	39 sheets	7,800 stamps
20c. dark blue on bluish	125 "	25,000 "

6.—Thick paper with watermark unframed.

10c. bright brown on rose tinted paper, 25 sheets, 5,000 stamps.

40c. rose on rose tinted paper, 24 sheets, 4,800 stamps.

7.—Ribbed paper with watermark unframed.

10c. dark brown	5,000 sheets	1,000,000 stamps
20c. dark blue	3,000 "	600,000 "
40c. carmine-red	500 "	100,000 "

As will be seen, the stamps of 10c. brown, 20c. blue, and 40c. carmine, on paper with watermark framed, and the same values on ribbed paper, are the rarest. As to the other stamps on tinted paper, they exist in only small quantities, as their production was the result of an accident. They resulted, in fact, from an imperfect wiping of the plates, or from changing the inks used for the printing of the different values. Among the minor varieties

which at times it would prove difficult to distinguish, on account of greater or less deterioration, the most interesting are those of 10c. bright brown and 40c. rose on rose tinted paper, of which only 25 and 24 sheets respectively were printed.

Toward the end of 1851 the supply of the three values was practically exhausted at the principal offices, and the fourth printing took place on the 15th November, 1851, in order to cover the requirements for the year 1852. It was composed of the following:

10c. brown	30,000 sheets	6,000,000 stamps
20c. blue	25,000 "	5,000,000 "
40c. red	2,500 "	500,000 "

This printing was uniformly on white paper, with the watermark "LL" unframed. Dark and light shades of this printing may be found, but without any varying tints in the paper. Another peculiarity of this printing is that at times, only two-thirds of "LL" of the watermark is to be found on a stamp, it being at times the upper portion and at other times the lower portion. These variations are due entirely to the irregular placing of the sheets on the plates at the time of printing. We may add that this last peculiarity is found but very rarely, and that it is not possible to determine even approximately the number of sheets improperly placed.

On the 10th of February, 1853, the fifth printing of the same values took place, the paper being thin white and the watermark "LL" unframed. The quantities issued are as follows:

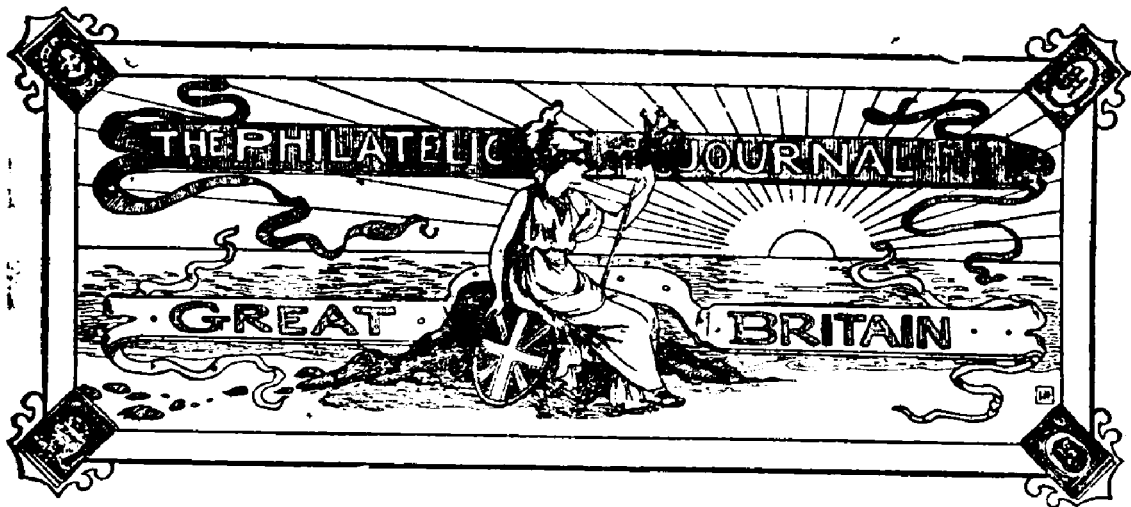
10c.	350,000 sheets	70,000,000 stamps
20c.	250,000 "	50,000,000 "
40c.	40,000 "	8,000,000 "

As in the previous printings, there may be found the following shades: Light and dark brown in the 10c., light blue and dark blue in the 20c., vermilion and carmine in the 40c. Certain values exist with the watermark reversed and a still smaller number with the watermark inverted. There may also be found in this printing, stamps of yellowish and bluish tints, but only in small quantities.

Finally, in addition to the "LL" interlaced, each stamp of the bottom row in each sheet contained a double lined capital letter. These letters are similar to these which have been mentioned in the description of the stamps of the first issue.

The printing of the 10th of February, 1853, was the largest one of this issue, and it sufficed for the requirements of all the offices until May, 1861, when it was determined to issue a stamp of 1 centime for the special prepayment of printed matter.

(To be continued.)



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and
Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 119. Vol. X.

NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 11. Mr. VERNON ROBERTS.

This month we are fortunate in being able to give a very good portrait of Mr. Vernon Roberts, the well-known Manchester collector, who owns the unique envelope bearing two copies of the 1d. Post Office Mauritius.

Mr. Roberts was born at Cheadle, Cheshire, on May 30th, 1859, and became a collector of stamps at a very tender age. It is unnecessary to describe the phases through which his philatelic proclivities passed, as they were much the same as those of others we have sketched in previous months. Suffice it to say that his collection gradually grew, and in 1889 it was greatly added to by two others which he purchased at auction in London for £150 and £160 respectively. One of these collections was very strong in good Europeans, the early Swiss being particularly fine, containing among other good stamps a double Geneva, and two copies of the 4c. "Vaudois," all unused, while the other was strong in good Colonial's.

In 1892 he found that though he was prepared to spend a good deal of money on stamps, it was impossible to give the attention to all countries which he felt he ought, and so he decided to give up general collecting and confine his attention entirely to the stamps of the British

Empire. Twelve months after this decision Mr. Roberts had serious thoughts of giving up collecting altogether; this was about the time of his marriage, and whether matrimony temporarily altered his tastes or whether this was simply a continuation of the disintegration of his collection, which was begun by the disposal of his foreign countries that caused him to lose

interest, is a psychological question with which we have nothing to do here, but at any rate, in 1894 he sold a good many stamps privately, and in the following year Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper held a two days sale which comprised many of Mr. Roberts' finest things, notably his collection of Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales, which were remarkably fine. The sale realized over £1000.

In this connection it is very interesting to notice that Mr. Roberts kept an accurate account of his expenditure on stamps, and the result of this auction showed him that the large remainder of his collection had not cost him a single penny. This was distinctly encouraging, and probably caused Mr. Roberts to think

matters over again; he decided not to sell any more of his stamps, and like the born philatelist he is, he began adding again to his collection with redoubled vigour in 1897. To show how energetically he went to work, we may say that in July of the very same year he obtained a bronze medal for the stamps of St. Lucia, and also a special



bronze medal given by Mr. W. D. Beckton, at the London Philatelic Exhibition.

Between that date and 1899, when the Manchester International Philatelic Exhibition was held, he continued to enlarge his collection at a rate which seems incredible. At that function he obtained a gold medal for his collection of Cape of Good Hope (how he must have regretted parting with his first collection!); a bronze medal for Gambia and Gold Coast; a gold medal in the rarity class, and a special gold medal given by Mr. W. H. Peckitt for 100 rare stamps. The last award was a particularly appropriate one on the part of the judges, as Mr. Roberts had bought many of the stamps which were included in the exhibit, from Mr. Peckitt. The most notable of these stamps was the envelope with the two "Post Office" Mauritius aforementioned. This envelope was found a few months before at Bombay, and was bought by the exhibitor from Mr. Peckitt for almost a fabulous price. Those who saw the exhibit will also remember the blocks of fourteen British Columbia, 10c., perf. 14, and twenty 1 dollar of the same issue. (These extremely rare stamps are amongst those that have been thrown out of Gibbons' last catalogue, as stamps that were prepared for use but not issued; it will be seen therefore that Mr. Roberts will probably be a sufferer, pecuniarily, from that arrangement.)

At present Mr. Roberts' favourite countries are Cyprus, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, Gold Coast, St. Helena, St. Lucia, and Queensland, many of which are practically complete and up-to-date in every known variety and shade.

So far, we have not referred to Mr. Roberts' connection with the London and Manchester Philatelic Societies. He was elected a member of the former in 1887, being proposed by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., and seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon. The Manchester Society he joined in 1891, shortly after its foundation, and became president as soon as the Society was put upon a proper basis. He continued to hold that position until the end of the session 1895-96, when he resigned in favour of Mr. W. D. Beckton. During that time he read several papers on Colonial and English stamps, which proved that he is a keen philatelist and has a thorough mastery of his subject.

Readers of the *Ph. J. of G.B.* know him as a Vice-President of the International Philatelic Union, which he joined several years ago; they will therefore, we have no doubt, read the foregoing lines on one of the most notable figures in the philatelic world with especial interest.

The Line-Engraved 2 sen. Adhesive Stamps of Japan (1871-75).

—:O:—

BY OLIVER FIRTH.

It may seem to be refining matters to excess when a limited number of issues of only one value of the stamps of a country is "specialized," but the writer in gathering together a collection of the stamps of Japan, found that there was a certain fascination in this particular value, and was led to devote to it a greater amount of study than to the other stamps.

When one begins to pay special attention to the stamps of Japan, he soon finds that the work of Mr. E. D. Bacon, as usually happens when he takes such a matter in hand, is so thorough and complete as to leave but little to be done, and his papers in Vols. IV. and X. of the *Philatelic Record* form the staple foundation upon which subsequent research must be based. As a matter of fact, the only thing one finds possible to do, is to go somewhat more fully into details of paper and perforation than was either advisable or necessary in the articles referred to, and it is upon these items that the present notes are made, the various papers forming a most interesting study.

According to Sir E. T. Reed, who is quoted by Mr. Bacon, the paper of Japan is made from the pulp of the bark of a shrub called *Kozo* (*Broussone tia papyrifera*), mixed with rice-flour, and a gummy substance, and from a shrub called *gampi* (*Wickstramia canescens*). These appear to be the chief sources of the pulp for what is known as "Japanese" paper, and as that made from the latter substance is described as "very fine and supple" and "very suitable for taking transfer copies," it is likely to be the paper known as "Japanese copying," or "silk paper," and is the paper used for the two issues of the small square stamp of 1871 and 1872. There is also a similar wove paper, of a like nature, although on tearing, it does not show the silky fibres of the copying paper, and no stamps upon it that have come under my notice have at all approached the semi-transparency of some of the laid papers, nor does their thickness vary so much, the substance being about equal to the subsequently mentioned "medium" laid.

The laid paper used for the issues of the upright rectangular stamps is of a somewhat different character, the laid lines being more apparent through their greater width, and the paper is of much greater thickness. The wove

papers of these latter issues varies a great deal, in many cases being a very ordinary "wove" paper, most likely made with imported European machinery. The "native" wove papers are often of a parchment-like substance and texture.

The question of these papers will be dealt with in greater detail in connection with the various issues, and the apparently excessive length of these prefatory remarks must be excused on the ground that they are necessary in order to avoid repetition at a later stage. Suffice it therefore to add that the laid papers may be divided, as regards the laid lines, into the following classes :—

1. *Quadrille*: the laid lines crossing each other at right angles, thus forming a network of squares; sometimes the lines are fine and close together, at others wider and further apart; they may be classed as *fine*, *medium*, and *coarse quadrille*, and are subsequently so referred to. The thickness of these papers varies much, being occasionally so thin that small punctures are visible when the paper is held up to the light, the substance of the paper being entirely absent. Without attempting to be too exact, the small squares may be taken as varying as to length of side from 0.25 mm. to almost 1 mm.

2. *Batonne*: the paper being laid, with broader laid lines occurring at equal distances. The disposition of the lines being similar to that one is familiar with in the case of the old-fashioned, thin, shiny, "foreign note" paper. The batonné lines are sometimes *across* the laid lines.

3. *Plain laid lines*, which appear either vertically or horizontally in the paper used for the stamps, according as it was placed to receive the impression. These lines may also be divided as *fine*, *medium*, and *coarse* laid.



FIRST

ISSUE

April, 1871.

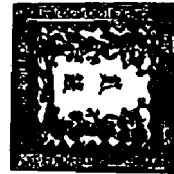
Strictly speaking, one should perhaps omit the 200 mons, though it represents practically the same face value as the 2 s.n. of the following year's issue, which was called forth by the change to the decimal system.

These stamps were unperforated and un-gummed, the sheet consisting of 40 stamps, disposed in five rows of eight stamps, and being separately engraved, each stamp is different from the others. There was but one plate. The colour of the stamp is vermilion, and copies may be found ranging from a pale, almost orange, to a full deep colour. The following

table perhaps presents the various particulars of this issue in the most striking way.

Paper.	Thickness.	Shade of Vermil.
Wove	Thin	Medium.
	Thin	Pale to dark.
Coarse quadrille (semi-transparent)	Medium	" "
	Thick	" "
	Thin	" "
Medium quadrille brittle and greasy, looking transp.	Medium	" "
	Thin	" "
	Thin	Dark.
Vertically laid ...	Thin medium ...	Medium.

SECOND



ISSUE.

March, 1872.

Although the same design was maintained, the black inscription of value only being changed, there was another plate engraved for this issue containing 40 stamps, disposed as before. The sheets were perforated and show a margin, which is not the case with the first issue, and were issued both in a gummed and un-gummed condition. The element of perforation adds another column to our table :—

Second Issue, March, 1872.

Paper.	Thickness.	Shade of verm.	Perforation.
Wove	Thin	Medium ...	11, 11½.
	Medium	"	"
Laid vertically.			
Fine lines ..	Medium	Bright ...	11½ (10½ x 11, and H. Scott.)
Medium lines	Thin	Medium ...	11.
Fine lines.	Medium	Bright ...	12.
batonne, horizontally			

Next month the design that was maintained to the close of the issue of line-engraved stamps will be dealt with.

O. FIRTH.



Recollections of 20 Years' Stamp Dealing.

By THEODOR BUHL.

(Continued from page 131.)

If some of the foregoing notes appear to be unnecessarily condensed, I must ask my readers to blame the publishers, who have limited me to a certain space which I have already considerably exceeded, and which I could fill three times over; but perhaps it is my fault that I have gone so far into matters which are not entirely "personal" reminiscences. However, to make amends for my transgressions, I will pass on to a purely personal matter connected with my own business.

I have already told you, when I started in business, how I took my brother into partnership, and I have alluded to a subsequent partner and to the firm of Buhl & Co. Limited, and it is therefore to be expected that I should give some details of the "ups and downs" which have had so much to do with the "failure" side of my career in life up to the present.

I don't wish anyone to suppose that it has been all failure or all honey, but the combination of circumstances which have prevented my making a comparative fortune, while others have succeeded almost entirely on using my brains, are at least worth recording.

My brother and I had been doing a very good business, in fact we were turning over at one time £16,000 per annum, a sum larger than was being done at that time by any dealer in Europe. It was late in 1890 that I happened to be staying at the Grand Hotel, Paris, where, by the merest accident, I met Mr. Andrew Ross, whom I had known for many years. He was not a philatelist; in fact, he knew nothing whatever about stamps, but in conversation he asked me to find him something to do, as he was anxious to get something in a business way to employ his time and capital. I had lost the chance of getting the business of Stanley Gibbons, and at the time I knew of nothing else, but I promised to keep the matter in mind. Mr. Ross returned to London before me, and called at my office several times soon after my arrival. It was then that I heard that the business of Pemberton Wilson & Co. was likely to be for sale, as Mr. A. H. Wilson intended retiring into private life. T. W. Cheveley was making a valuation of the stock, and I approached Mr. Wilson, who fixed his price at £15,000. I proceeded to make a valuation of the stock, taking some of Mr. Cheveley's figures, and I came to the conclu-

sion that the price was too high. In fact, I could not see my way to make an acceptable offer, but eventually, as Mr. Ross was anxious, I consented to an agreement whereby Mr. Wilson was to be offered £12,000. This was refused, and nothing further was done until we all met at luncheon in the Falstaff Restaurant, Eastcheap. Here Mr. Wilson or Mr. Ross, I forget which, suggested "splitting the difference." Anyhow, Mr. Ross was anxious that I should agree to it, which I eventually did. Mr. Wilson and I went down to Wood Green, where I sealed the doors, and in the course of a day or so we paid Mr. Wilson a bill for £1,000 as deposit, agreeing to pay £9,000 in a fortnight and the balance of £3,500 in bills of £100 a month, with interest at 6 per cent. All the payments were duly made. The bill for £1,000 is before me as I write. It is dated December 5th, 1890, and payable on the 16th of the same month, the £9,000, which I carried in my pocket (in notes) for a week, being paid on the same day at the solicitor's office. Unfortunately the partnership was not a success, for reasons which I do not propose to enter into in detail, but an undoubted fact is that we gave too much for the business of Pemberton, Wilson & Co.

For the purpose of paying the £10,000, we borrowed £4,000 from Mr. Ross's brother, which was the subject of the law suit that caused the downfall of Theodor Buhl & Co. About 1894, when Captain Ross wanted some of his money, it was suggested that the business should be formed into a limited liability company, and he signed a letter agreeing, in this event, to take debentures in any such company in settlement of the money owing to him by the firm. It was nearly twelve months later that I issued a prospectus of a company to be called "Theodor Buhl, Limited," which was registered at Somerset House. The applications for shares came in from all parts of the kingdom, and from France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, and other countries, but before we could proceed to allotment, Captain Ross brought an action against myself, Mr. Andrew Ross, and my brother, for the payment of his money in cash, he declining to take debentures for various reasons, one being the lapse of time. Mr. Justice Grantham decided against us on technical grounds, and there was nothing else to be done but to cancel the flotation of the company and to return the money to the applicants for shares. The next step was that Captain Ross and other creditors (who represented only a comparatively small sum) had a Receiver appointed against us, under whom my brother and I worked for some time without remuneration.

At the request of the creditors he eventually

sold the business, as a going concern, to a London Financial Association, who formed it into a company with the title of "Buhl & Co., Limited." A fair portion of the capital was issued, and the first year we paid a dividend of 7 per cent. on the preference and 5 per cent on the ordinary shares, but after that, misfortune commenced to overtake us, and a few months ago the Company went into liquidation. I may mention that in 1895 my brother and I issued a writ for libel against Mr. Andrew Ross, for which I hold his written apology.

With reference to the stock of Pemberton, Wilson & Co., I may mention that it did not include nearly as many rarities as is generally supposed. Of course there were the remnants of the celebrated "Caillebotte" collection, but many of the best of the "Luard" British Guianas had been sold beforehand, including the pair of the 2 cents rose, first issue.

Anent the latter stamp there is a little story. I was down at Wood Green one day, when Mr. Wilson showed me the prices he had put on the various British Guianas; of course this pair was damaged in so far as—although joined—the stamps were almost cut to shreds, but nevertheless, even in those days, I thought £60 rather too low, and the price was, I believe, raised a little. Probably few people know that a pair exists, but this pair is in a large collection at the present moment.

Altogether the rarities represented only a small part of the £13,500. Several were sold soon after our purchase, to Mr. Avery; others were eating up interest for years and a few would have paid much better if they had been kept.

I have already alluded to the prosecution of certain men for making and selling forgeries. The verbatim reports of the evidence are all to be found in the older philatelic journals, and it would not only be useless to recapitulate them here, but no good service could be done to philately by raking up the details of proceedings which undoubtedly had much to do with the subsequent increased growth of stamp collecting.

This "growth" may also be attributed indirectly to stamp auctions, which were at first looked upon with scant favour by the dealers, in fact there is no necessity to disguise the fact that the auctions were started principally with the object of preventing the dealers from earning what was considered excessive profits (save the mark), exactly as the London Stamp Exchange had been previously started with the same motive.

I well remember the representative attendance at the first sale held on the ground floor of an Auctioneer's premises, in Chancery Lane.

It was held during the afternoon, Mr. Thomas Bull was the auctioneer, the late Mr. Douglas

Garth was looking after the sale generally, and all the elite of the Philatelic Society were present. The only purchase I now remember making was the rare 3c on 16c Hong Kong, postcard, entire, for which I gave the large sum of £1. The history of the early sales has already been written so frequently that it hardly comes within the nature of "reminiscences," but I would point out that their success was by no means assured from the first. The dealers did not like them, although for their own protection they were and always have been large supporters, if not the principal buyers, at almost every sale, and the large collectors soon tired of attending personally, from which the "buying on commission" originated. I was one of the very first to execute these commissions, and my charge was 10 per cent. on the amount paid.

Afterwards I came to the conclusion that stamp auctions had "come to stay," and as it was useless to attempt to kick against the inevitable, and also for other reasons, I took out an auctioneer's licence in 1895 and commenced holding sales of my own, instead of, as I had done up to that time, supplying the goods for the benefit of other firms.

Before I held sales of my own, I was continually receiving parcels of stamps, more or less suitable for auction, and they were simply passed on to certain auctioneers. Altogether I have been in the room at Anderson's Hotel about 140 times in a little over four seasons, and I hope to hold many more sales yet.

In an earlier part of these notes I referred to Stanley Gibbon's as the only priced catalogue in existence in the early eighties, but I had forgotten that of Lincoln, of High Holborn, which had already been in existence before my time. In those days all the illustrations were full size, and the "pocket size" catalogues, with the illustrations reduced in size, and therefore frequently quite unlisting-able, is only a modern introduction of about ten years ago.

As to albums, apart from the Continental varieties, Moon's, Zschiescha, Schauback, &c., and the "Imperial" and "Imperial" Albums, there was little choice until Sauf's appeared in England, since when thousands have been sold in Great Britain and the Colonies. With the advance to "specialism" and even before then, Mr. Wilson brought out the "movable leaves" albums, and for many years he had no competition, selling them by the dozen and hundred. Notwithstanding the many new kinds which have since appeared, they still retain their popularity, and it is a pity that since the liquidation of Buhl & Co., Limited, no one appears to be now publishing them.

In writing these reminiscences I have been careful to refrain from personalities and to avoid giving offence to any one, an object in

which I hope I have succeeded. I could write more about the dealers and collectors I have met, but as these amount to many hundreds, including most of the leading men, I do not think the subject would be of sufficient interest to my readers, who are by this time probably weary of my lengthy remarks.

On the other hand, if a sufficient number of readers care to read more of the reminiscences of a philatelic career of over twenty years, I am willing to continue, if requested to do so by my publishers. There are many things, not generally known, which I could relate, and which might interest the philatelist of the twentieth century, who is somewhat different from the "stamp collector" of twenty years ago.

T. B.

More Light on Mafekings.

We have had sent to us, by Mr. Turner, a copy of a notice which was published in the *Mafeking Mail*, Special Siege Slip, of Saturday, March 24th, 1900. We are very glad to be able to publish this notice in full, as it is not only of great general interest, but proves conclusively that there was a legitimate demand for the five values—1d. (for town of Mafeking); 3d. (for suburbs); 6d. (*via* South to United Kingdom, Cape Colony and Natal); 1s. (*via* North); and 2s. (telegrams, etc., from war correspondents.) Though we knew already that these were the postal rates, by the evidence of the envelopes which, posted during the siege, reached England, it is of the greatest importance that we should know that they were the *fixed* charges of the post office and covered the fees for runners. The following is the proclamation:—

NOTICE.

New arrangements for the transmission of Telegrams and dealing with Letters.

The Bombproof at the end of Minchin's yard, at Headquarters, will be open daily to receive Letters and Telegrams for North and South, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. (Sundays excepted). The following are the rates for Telegrams:—*Via* the North, 9d. per word plus a fee of 1s. for a receipt, duly stamped; Telegrams for Cape Colony and Natal will be accepted by this route.

Telegrams *via* the South for Cape Colony and Natal will also be accepted, the rate being 1s. for 12 words, plus a fee of 1s. for a duly stamped receipt.

Cablegrams 4s. 9d. per word, *via* the North, plus 1s. receipt fee.

Cablegrams 4s. per word, *via* the South, plus 1s. receipt fee.

The sale of stamps for letters for local delivery will be restricted.

Letters for Northern and Southern routes must be handed to the Postal Official on duty, and stamps cannot on any account be sold.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—LETTERS.

Local delivery (within town limits), 1d. per half oz.

Delivery at Outposts and Forts, 3d. per half oz.

Letters for United Kingdom, Cape Colony and Natal, *via* the SOUTH, 6d. per half oz.

Letters for United Kingdom, Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia, *via* the NORTH, 1s. per half oz.

PILLAR AND WALL LETTER BOXES.

Pillar or Wall Letter receivers are erected at the following places in Mafeking and are cleared at the times mentioned:—

Pillar and Wall Boxes	Latest time for posting Letters, &c., for each collection.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.
Dixon's Hotel ..	9.55 a.m.	3.55 p.m.
De Kock's Corner ...	9.40 a.m.	3.40 p.m.
Victoria Hospital ..	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
Post Office ..	9.35 a.m.	3.35 p.m.
Hallway Division ..	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
Whiteley, Walker & Co.	9.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.

The following table shows the hours at which the Letter Box is closed for the different Suburban Offices, and the hours at which mails are due to arrive at this Office:—

Letter Boxes close at Mafeking at 5 p.m.	For	Letters due at Mafeking at 9 a.m.
"	Brickfields	"
"	Barolong Sluit	"
"	B.S.A. P. Fort	"
"	Cannon Kopje	"
"	Native Location	"
"	Western Outposts	"

J. V. HOWAT, Postmaster.

Mafeking, 22nd March, 1900.

This notice proves most conclusively that the Mafeking Siege Stamps were not issued for speculative purposes, as some have suggested, but to frank the mails for which the existing stock of ordinary stamps would not have sufficed. The following clipping from the "Siege Slip" dated March 22, 1900, shows that the letters were despatched in no niggardly manner, but in batches of 30 to each runner.

"LOCAL MEMS.—Private letters will in future be sent by the Intelligence Department by runners, in batches of 30 (letters, not runners) at a time. First come, first served; the communications will be despatched in the order in which they are received. Don't all speak at once."



November, 1900, Report.

—o—

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London, S.W.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years

of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6 and subscription 5/- should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of two guineas.)

NEW MEMBER:

CHARLES J. SMITH, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—

"Postal Cards and Covers."
"Stamps," October.

NOTICES.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION.—The attention of members is again drawn to the Prospectus and entry forms sent them, and they are urgently requested to return these forms filled up, to the Secretary, as early as possible, so as to facilitate arrangements being made.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Int. Phil. Union,

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.
November 10, 1900.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President.—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Hon. Secretary.—G. FRED. H. GIBSON, Kersal
Manchester.

At the opening meeting of the session held at the Grand Hotel, October 5th (Mr. Abbott presiding), the Hon. Secretary reported that at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition the eight members of the Society who had exhibited stamps, had received thirteen medals—three gold, nine silver, and one bronze. A selection from the exhibits was on view during the evening. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Abbott gave a short account of the Paris Exhibition.

The second meeting, held October 12th, was attended by twelve members including the chairman, Mr. Dorning Beckton. Mr. J. Woodroffe was elected an ordinary, and Captain S. H. Godfrey a corresponding member of the Society.

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper entitled "A Defence of Beauty Spots," in which he urged that beauty of design and execution should not be confined to speculative, and therefore uncollectible issues, but be extended to stamps intended for genuine postal use.

A display of the stamps of Belgium, together

with a few notes, was given by Mr. Munn.

THE Syllabus for the Session 1900-1901 has been arranged as follows:—

- Nov. 9. Paper, "Fading of Stamp Colours."
M. W. JONES.
- „ 21. (Wednesday). Annual Dinner, 7 p.m.
- Dec. 7. Paper, "Orange River Colony."
W. DORNING BECKTON.
With Display by J. H. ABBOTT, W. DORNING BECKTON, and G. F. H. GIBSON.
- 1901.
- Jan. 4. Display with Notes, "St. Helena."
VERNON ROBERTS.
Exhibit by Members of Stamps for Sale and Exchange.
- „ 18. Paper, "Official Stamps."
G. B. DUERST.
- Feb. 1. Display with Notes, "Roumania."
C. H. COOTE, G. B. DUERST.
- „ 15. Paper, "Recent Issues."
J. C. NORTH.
Exhibit by Members of Stamps for Sale and Exchange.
- Mar. 1. Display with Notes, "Sarawak."
J. H. ABBOTT, W. DORNING BECKTON.
- „ 15. Short Papers on Interesting Stamps.
G. F. H. GIBSON, W. GRUNEWALD, W. W. MUNN.
- „ 29. Display with Notes, "Holland."
A. H. HARRISON.
Exhibit by Members of Stamps for Sale and Exchange.
- April 3. (Wednesday.) Auction Lots.
- „ 12. Lantern Exhibition.. J. H. ABBOTT.
- „ 26. Display with Notes, "Egypt."
E. T. ROBERTS, W. DORNING BECKTON.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the first meeting of the season, held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Tuesday, October 2nd, Baron de Worms was elected an honorary member, and ten new ordinary members were admitted.

Mr. Franz Richenheim gave a paper and display on "The History of the German Colonies and German Post Offices in Foreign Countries, and their different Issues of Stamps," and received therefore a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks.

On Tuesday, November 6, Mr. M. Z. Kuttner gave a display of his superb collection of South Australian stamps.

H. A. Slade, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Ingleside, St. Alban's, Herts.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If any reader should receive more than one copy of this number of the "P.J. of G.B.," he will confer a special favour on the Editors, by passing on the extra copy to a friend who is interested in the hobby.

Notes from a Philatelic Diary.

BY AN OLD STAGER.

"WHAT SHALL I COLLECT," is the question often asked by a collector when he realizes that it is impossible to get together a *complete* general collection, but the question has been much more frequently put, since the decision some few years ago to separate the British Empire from the Foreign section of Gibbon's Catalogue. When the catalogue was published in one volume, collectors were very "general" in their fancy (if we may except those who made a special study of a particular country), and they did not mind either a Seebeck or a triangular Cape—all was "fish" that came into their net—especially if the varieties were obtained at "bargain" rates.

But when the premier catalogue was divided into three volumes, and we had our "British Empire" by itself, many of us, who had taken up stamp collecting as a mere pastime, to provide a relief from the worries of business life, began to question the wisdom of collecting "everything."

It suddenly occurred to us that if we persisted in trying to obtain every stamp that existed, very few of our album pages would ever be complete—in fact, to the ordinary individual, it was an impossible task. What then should we do? Take up a country, or group of countries, from a scientific point of view, or simply content ourselves with getting as much recreation from the hobby as was possible, from a gradual completion of sets in a given section? From thenceforth a line was drawn by most collectors. A great many like myself, decided to take up the British Empire, while many again "went in" for groups of countries or particular continents.

The editors of the *P. J. of G. B.* having asked for my "experiences," I cannot perhaps do better than jot down a few particulars of my transformation from a "general" collector into a "British Specialist." It must not, however, be assumed that because I decided on the British Empire only that my interest in "general" collecting has ceased, for, as a "side show," I am fond of getting together a collection of some special country, which I dispose of when practically complete, and take up some other country. But my *British* collection is the chief attraction, perhaps because I find more interest in acquiring stamps of my own country's empire than in hunting for varieties of foreign countries.

The "parting of the ways" was not by any means pleasurable to me, for a glance through my albums recalled many interesting "exchanges" I had made, and incidents that had occurred in the getting together of my "foreign countries." I regretted to have to part with my fine show of Spanish stamps, and my most interesting collection of old German States—not to mention the stamps of Bolivar (always difficult to obtain), Columbia, and other American countries, all of which I had grown to admire as each space was covered by a long sought after variety.

But a beginning had to be made, and in my own case I chose "Asia" as the first branch to undergo the lopping process—the puzzling Afghans, Cash-

meres, and Native Indian stamps.

But I felt a pang of remorse at parting with such old friends, for they had provided me with days of amusement in their arrangement. Well do I remember devoting hours at a stretch in trying to distinguish between the various issues of the Cashmere oil colours, and my fruitless effort in trying to find the "spot" where the value was supposed to be printed, and finally giving up the task in despair. However, having decided that "Asia" was to go, the sooner the task of clearing them out was over the better, and so forthwith the stamps commenced to appear on club sheets as a possible exchange for something more attractive (from my point of view). But what did I find? What meant this change? Stamps I had paid pounds for were not taken now at half their cost. Then it suddenly dawned upon me that Gibbons' "separative" decision had induced other collectors to adopt the "lopping" system—so much so that it was a difficult job to get rid of "Native" stamps at anything approaching half catalogue. A few of the countries, such as Shanghai, Portuguese Indies, and those that required less "glass" work to examine, sold fairly well, but my precious (?) Afghans, which I had acquired after years of patience and ceaseless "hunting," were a "frost" in the philatelic market, or else I did not go the right way to work to get rid of them. I was at first inclined to bless (?) Gibbons' for the course they had taken in issuing separate catalogues, but when I thought of my pages and of *their volumes* of the same countries, I felt more inclined to sympathise with the firm, and to wonder if they too had experienced any difficulty in disposing of Cashmeres and the like! Then another thought struck me, viz., that any depreciation in value of such stamps in the premier dealer's possession, was really paper depreciation only, because whereas I had paid fancy prices for my circular Cabuls and oil colour Cashmeres, Gibbons' had most likely acquired them at "face" value, and had no doubt covered the cost prices thousands of times over by profits on sales.

Still it was no good "crying over spilt Natives," to vary the old *Latin's* saying, so as nobody wanted my Afghans, etc., I decided to try another continent and leave Asia until its stamps became fashionable again! Alas! it was a mistaken decision, for instead of improving, they have gone down hill, until at the present day, one can pick up many of the varieties that cost pounds ten years ago, at about as many shillings, although the rarities still command good prices.

My next "lopping" was Europe, and here I succeeded very well. There is always a demand for old German States and the like, and a very few months saw the best part of my European collection disposed of, and at prices that showed me a very reasonable profit on cost. Then followed in quick succession Africa and America, and these too went off exceedingly well. And no wonder, for the countries of those continents had not been Seebeckised to any great extent, and were still considered among the most interesting pages of most albums.

I had now committed myself to a "British" collection, pure and simple, and rapidly acquired varieties by the dozen for my new "Empire." But I had learned a lesson in the disposal of my

"foreign" portion, and that was, that torn or heavily postmarked specimens which I had bought to fill spaces in my collection were passed over by most collectors. A new wave had spread itself over the hobby, and philatelists had become more fastidious. Damaged stamps were rejected and only good copies found ready sale. I was not slow to profit by this experience and apply it to my own purchases. Gradually I weeded out heavily postmarked specimens from my Colonials and replaced them with lightly postmarked copies, and the difference was immediately apparent, while my albums became ten times more attractive. I may instance one Colony in particular—Lagos. My pages of these were represented by heavily postmarked specimens (those with the unsightly thick bars), lightly postmarked copies, and unused with and without gum, for let me once more remind my readers that collectors twenty years ago, rarely considered the condition of a stamp, so long as a copy was acquired. But in weeding out my Lagos, I found that it was easier to sell my heavily obliterated specimens at "half catalogue" than it was to obtain nice copies at even 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ off catalogue—in fact not 10 per cent of the copies I saw came up to my ideal, and I was forced to the conclusion that really fine copies of most Colonials are worth nearly full catalogue. I have oft times heard the remark passed by fellow collectors that Gibbons' prices applied to medium copies only, and that their rates for fine and superb copies of used stamps, advanced accordingly. At that time I was inclined to believe that the catalogue was like some drapers' sale circulars—issued to draw customers, but I have long since altered my opinion and have decided that a good article is worth a good price—to those who want it. Gibbons' experience had taught them that it was easier to obtain a thousand poor specimens than a hundred good ones, and I was not slow to follow up my newly acquired knowledge, and here I come to one answer to the title of my article, viz.

ONLY BUY GOOD COPIES,

of the country you are interested in. If your purse will not permit of your spending much on stamps, spend what you can spare on superb specimens rather than on heavily obliterated ones. You will find this course will pay you best when it comes to "selling off." There is always a market for *fine* stamps, but poor specimens are not so easy to sell, except at a fraction of catalogue rates.

I continued to devote my energies to acquiring British Colonials, and was justly proud of my albums, until one evening I happened to be showing my collection to a friend—whose interest in stamps did not extend beyond "face" values—and he remarked "Why don't you keep the unused on one page and your used on another? They would surely be more attractive." But I had not looked at the question from that point of view. My ambition had been to complete my sets and, whether used or unused, so long as I could cover up blank spaces, I was contented. My friend's remark however set me thinking, and I determined henceforth to adopt a farther "Separatist" policy. For this purpose I purchased some of Gibbons' Philatelic albums, and arranged them in Continents. Instead

too, of placing my stamps one after another in rows, I decided on a more artistic arrangement. To take Lagos once more for example. If you will turn up this colony in your Gibbens' set, you will find that there are 9 stamps in the first set, including the varieties.

Looking at my new album I noticed that there were some very neatly printed lines, and counting from side to side I found that by leaving seven "squares" on the left side and six on the right, I could get six stamps in a row, or by leaving three on one side and three on the other, I could get seven in a row, and allow a space between each stamp to "set the row off." Then I saw that to complete the display, space was required between the rows, and I resolved to have three lines of "squares" between each row of stamps. Thus I put six of the first set in one row and three in the next, and the result was most satisfactory. The next set of the same Colony contains seven stamps, and the next set five, and by allotting separate rows to these sets, I found the result even more surprising, in fact the rearrangement of my albums on this basis, became as entertaining as the actual acquiring of specimens.

When I had completed one page of *unused*, I placed the *used* on the next page in the same order, and gradually I completed my task. Now I am able to show a collection that attracts the non-philatelist almost as much as it interests the enthusiast.

Just about the time I had finished the re-arranging of my collection, some discussion was caused by certain dealers advocating the purchase of new issues in mint state as being more likely to show an improving "interest" (from a pecuniary point of view) to the collector who desired to make his hobby an investment rather than an expensive amusement. And as none of us can afford altogether to ignore the "monetary" branch of the hobby. I thought I might reasonably give a little more attention to new issues. I did so and from an attractive point of view I think my albums have not degenerated, but from the investment point, I cannot say that my money was well spent. I bought all the current sets of Colonials, at that time at about 25 per cent. over face, and on looking through my albums to-day, I find that the greater portion are being offered by the "Philatelic Whiteley" at about 10 per cent. over face, while at auction most of them can be obtained at *less than face*.

I did not, fortunately, speculate as I was advised to do by one stamp paper I was then receiving, unless I may call the purchase of a few entire sheets speculation. These were the ½d. green and 1d. rose, Gold Coast; the 2½d. ultramarine Lagos, the 6 cents. brown British Guiana, the 4d. yellow and the 1/- vermilion St. Vincent, the 7d. Leeward Isles, the 1½d. British, and the 6d. St. Lucia. That was in 1894 or thereabouts, and at the present day, as I have written above, the stamps have not appreciated one shilling, and now I come to another answering to the question "What shall I collect," viz.

DON'T BUY CURRENT ISSUES AS AN INVESTMENT.

I have noticed a little controversy lately about the importation of new issues, and I cannot help

agreeing with the *P. J. of G. B.*, that the millions of stamps imported into this country from all parts of the globe, will undoubtedly prevent anybody from making a fortune out of speculating in new issues—unless it be the "Whiteley" before referred to. From a business point of view I congratulate him on his enterprise in supplying collectors with current stamps at a small per centage over face, but from the Philatelic point, I cannot but deprecate the course adopted as tending to divert earnest collectors from our hobby. As I have already written, very few of us can afford to despise the pecuniary part of our amusement, and if the attention of new aspirants for philatelic fame is to be directed wholly and solely to new issues, will the "old" collector sit comfortably by and see his older issues on which he has spent hundreds of pounds, gradually depreciate in value, or will he come to the conclusion that it would be wiser to sell out altogether? If the majority decide on the latter course, what will have become of stamp collecting, say in ten years time, when all its old adherents have given up the hobby?

Personally my experience of 1894, with current issues, has convinced me that as a speculation, they are of no use whatever, for unless a collector covers all the "ground," and buys quantities of every new issue, there is not the ghost of a chance of his acquiring any set that is likely to show a profit say ten years hence, while for every set that does show, say, 100 per cent. profit, there will be a hundred sets that will probably be selling at less than face, so that any "margin" on a few sets will be swept away by the loss on the others.

I will not go so far as to advise collectors to ignore new issues altogether, as they are necessary to a complete collection, but as a collector of some experience, I have no hesitation in advising philatelists generally, to acquire good copies of old issues in preference to a quantity of current ones. If any proof be required of my contention that old issues are more interesting than new ones, one has only to attend a "display" at any of the Society meetings, and witness the rapt attention given to rarities by the members, compared with the rapidity with which pages of new or recent issues are "passed."

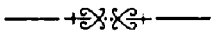
I have already told you that I bought complete sheets of various Colonials in 1894, which have not appreciated one shilling in value—in fact if I had put the cash into the P.O. Savings Bank, the interest allowed by a beneficent Government would have paid me better than my investment in "Current issues." But I have a more interesting experience to relate, and one which will go further to prove that

OLD ISSUES ARE BETTER THAN CURRENT ONES TO BUY.

At the same time that I bought my "current" sheets, I was of course adding to my collection of used and unused Colonials. Among the stamps I bought then at full market value was the 1/- orange CC. 14, Lagos, in mint state at 19/- from one of Mr. Vernon Roberts' sheets in the Western Exchange Club. This stamp is now selling at £7 to £9, so that here is one old stamp which would show me a profit (if I wished to sell it) of 700 per cent. in six years, while £10 spent on

new issues has shown a loss. Can argument go further? —

About the same date I "picked up" in another club, a 4 cent. blue *perf.* 12½ British Guiana at *sixpence*, in mint state. I daresay you all know its current value? Now if I had speculated in current issues at that time and ignored old issues, those two stamps would have been lost to my collection. I could mention dozens of others I bought at the same time, that have appreciated from 100 to 600 per cent. and I can of course pick out specimens such as Nevis and other West Indians, that I paid big prices for and which have depreciated, but the advantage is certainly on the side of the older issues, for I have a firm belief in West Indians once more coming to the front. The white population of the islands at the time the stamps were issued, will indicate that very few of the stamps could have been used postally, and although a great deal of speculation was indulged in at the time of the West Indian "boom," it is my opinion that most of the "lots" have been unloaded, so much so, that I am filling up West Indian spaces in my albums in used and unused as opportunity offers.



The Sydney = = = = Philatelic Exhibition.

The Exhibition was held on Friday and Saturday, 7th and 8th September, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Sydney, a building admirably suited for the purpose. The Hall is about 60ft. long and 40ft. broad, with a lofty ceiling and well lighted at both sides.

His Excellency the Governor would have performed the opening ceremony, but he had previously arranged a garden party at Government House for the same afternoon. His Honour, the Chief Justice, was also unable to be present owing to his judicial duties.

The Vice-President, Mr. Van Weenan, introduced Mr. S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, who in declaring the Exhibition open, expressed the hope that it would be the means of spreading a knowledge of philately, and would lead to an increase in the ranks of stamp collectors. He gave a few figures showing to what extent philately had progressed and predicted a great future for it.

Admission to the Exhibition was free. A string orchestra discoursed sweet music on both days, and light refreshments were provided.

The attendance was estimated at 2000, and the visitors expressed themselves very much pleased with the display.

Some veteran philatelists deprecated the fact that no surprises in the way of rarities were shown, but the general impression was that the

exhibition was highly creditable, and when it is considered that out of a membership of 63, 25 were represented, it goes to prove that there was a desire to make the undertaking successful, which it certainly was.

Australians were very much in the ascendency, but it must be said in justice to the exhibit kindly lent by the G.P.O., that only a selection was made from their splendid collection, which it was thought should not vie with those of private collectors. The stamps shown by Mr. H. I. Himmelhoch and Mrs. Rienits were most meritorious. The former's exhibit included eight different plates of "Views," eight of 1d and 2d laureated, and one registered, besides several of the rarest N.S.W. stamps, special notice being taken of a very fine unused 1d and a 2d Sydney View, and block of four 1s. Diadem wmk "8" also unused. Mrs. Rienits' exhibit included in addition to plates of Views and laureated stamps, a very fine collection of early British Colonials which comprised several Cape wood-blocks.

Our display seemed to be very much appreciated. We spared no efforts nor expense to make our stall worthy the occasion. It occupied the entire wall space on one side of the Hall, and was so arranged that everyone could see our exhibit easily. We made a special feature in mounting our stamps in glass frames with black background, which showed the margins to considerable advantage, and made the stamps stand out more conspicuously.

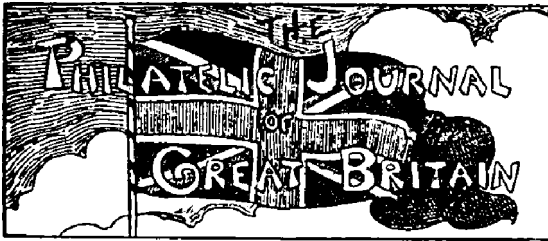
The catalogue was prepared in a hurry at the last moment, and there are unfortunately several inaccuracies in it. Mr. Hull's exhibit, No. 13, did not include any stamps except those of Cook Is., but the various countries mentioned were represented by publications concerning those stamps.

Mr. Hull, the honorary secretary, worked like a Trojan, and was congratulated on all sides on the successful result of his energies.



One of the articles in *The Australian Journal of Philately* is entitled "The G.O.S. of Philately." The initials, being interpreted, mean the "Grand Old Stamp." The writer, Mr. Bassett Hull, claims that this title belongs, by right of long service and beauty of design, to the fivepenny of New South Wales. No other stamp has seen so much active service. It was issued on the 1st of December 1855, and is in use still. It has of course passed through many vicissitudes, first of all appearing imperforate, then perforated 12, 12½-13, and also 10, 11, 12 and compound. Till late in the eighties, the watermark was the numeral "5," after which it appeared on the "N.S.W." and crown paper. The shade of colour has also varied considerably though it has always remained green.

For the above account we are indebted to Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, of Sydney, N.S.W.



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:o:

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New Issues or Old?

The question of the huge importation of new issues, which we referred to last month in these columns, naturally suggests another question viz:— which are the more interesting from a collector's point of view, — old stamps which require hunting for or new issues, which, in most cases can be ordered like boots or tobacco whenever required? The answer to this question depends upon the individual point of view. For instance, if one is content with mere possession and takes no delight in hunting, or the sport of collecting, new issues will satisfy all one's requirements; but suppose a man has the collecting instinct strong upon him and finds as much pleasure in

the running to earth of specimens he has been on the look out for, as he does in their actual possession, there are none but the old stamps which will afford him any pleasure at all. There will be few, we imagine, who will gainsay this. The ideal way to collect stamps is, of course, to take everything, but this is now almost impossible because of the expense, and all collectors find now that some branch of their collections must be neglected, as it would be useless to try to get together a representative collection of everything. The decisions of philatelists on this important question of what to keep and what to discard are clear indications of the calibre of the collector. They divide the true philatelists, or students of stamps, from the stamp collectors who collect without why or wherefore, and from those who accumulate with the sole idea of profit. Those of the first class are the *connoisseurs* who have the proper collecting spirit. No matter how small their operations or how limited the boundaries they mark out for their collections, there is as much difference between them and the speculator as between the huntsman who hunts, and the farmer who shoots, the fox.

The Philatelists of this first class will be found to specialize in some few countries whose early issues are of a respectable antiquity, or whose history is shrouded in mystery; in fact stamps whose charms are *caviare* to the unthinking. Such collectors will most likely take the new issues as they come for the sake of completeness, but the only satisfaction they will afford will be in rounding off a collection; of historical interest they can have nothing.

It stands to reason that there can be nothing to interest a *connoisseur* in the current issues of Gambia, Gold Coast, Trinidad, and other Colonies of that ilk. Some foreign countries, it is true, occasionally emit stamps above the dead level of unlovely conformity with which Messrs. De la Rue & Co have familiarized us, but whatever their artistic merits, the true collector will find as much to interest him in a display of new issues, as would an antiquarian in a row of jerry-built suburban villas. Nor can it be questioned that philately would not have attained the hold upon the attention of sensible men of thought and learning which it now claims, if from the first, stamps had been turned

out with the clockwork regularity and uniformity of ugliness which characterise the emissions of recent years.

We do not wish to suggest that prettiness is a quality, which, above all others, pleases the true philatelist. As everyone knows the ugliest stamps are the most sought after, but the ugliness of the circular Guianas, the early Mauritius, the Moldavians etc, is a plainness which was born of necessity and is not so offensive as the studied tastelessness of the badly printed pictorial plasters which are now produced for the delectation of the "new collector." Some of these things are a positive insult to the artistic perceptions of stamp collectors, and are very properly scorned by the real *connoisseur*. There is more to be admired in the well intentioned efforts of the earliest stamp engravers to produce a meaning design with the rough materials with which they had to work, (as in the Australian Colonies), than the utterly meaningless but pretentious panoramas and menageries which are now the order of the day.

The only objection we have heard urged against old stamps is that they have become so expensive. Well, those who find a general collection too much for them should specialize in as many countries as their means will allow. They will find that with the more concentrated study, they will be rewarded with more of the sweets of philately than before, and they will also find that in specializing, the old issues reveal much more extraordinary fascinations than the new.

Another way to limit one's collection, and one which has much to recommend it, is to collect everything up to a certain date only, after which all new issues should be ignored. A convenient date to draw the line would be the end of this year, that is to say, make a collection representative of the stamps of the 19th century only. This is not a new idea, as many collectors who adopted it years ago, have all found it work very well. They have saved themselves the expense, and their albums the unsightliness of the pictorial abortions of late years.



Notes by the Way.

If we want to hear all the news about philately, we must not confine ourselves to the philatelic papers, in fact if we like the sensational, we should take in papers of the *Answers* type. Unfortunately the information thus acquired is not strictly reliable, though it is entertaining. In *Answers* for November 3rd there is an article on "Stamps that made fortunes," in which occurs the following item of news:—"The longest price ever paid for a single stamp for charitable purposes, was that for which Mr. W. A. Castle, an American stamp collector, paid for the 10c. stamp of Baltimore, U.S.A. This stamp was sold for £880." The italics are ours. Could imagination go further? What sort of jumble machine is employed for the manufacture of such literature?

—o—

The following little anecdote is from the same source. "An invalid soldier of the Franco-German War returned home after fighting valiantly against the enemy of Germany, only to find his business gone, his wife dead, and his home burned. The Senate of the city of Lubeck assisted this veteran by permitting him to take one thousand impressions of each of the plates of Lubeck stamps which were then on exhibition in the Museum of the Board of Trade. The soldier took only ten impressions, instead of 1,000, from each plate. As the plates consisted of 100 stamps each, he thus procured one thousand sets of the Lubeck stamps. The original stamps are priced in the catalogues of the stamp dealers at from 4s. to £4, and, as there were only 1,000 copies, of the soldier's reprinted specimens, the latter have become much rarer than the original stamps!"

—o—

We have been favoured with a copy of Mr. Palmer's "Philatelist's Almanac for 1901." It contains some poems of unexceptionable sentiment on "Primrose Day," "Our Debtors," "The Two P.'s," "Christmas, etc.," and articles of such intense interest to stamp collectors as "Reynold's Newspaper," "The War," "H.R.H. The Prince of Wales," "Mrs. Palmer and Son." Obituaries of Samuel Palmer and the Duke of Edinburgh. "The Strand Improvements," "Stamps," and "The Waste of Water." We started reading the last mentioned article in despair, thinking it might bear in some way upon philately, or at least contain a lamentation on the lavish manner in which Mr. Palmer's premises had been scoured out, but we were disappointed. The treatment

of this important subject is general, and the excuse for broaching it is contained in the following proposition, viz., "that water is more necessary than gas." But has the author of the article pondered which has served him the better? There is no attempt at defining the term "gas," which seems a serious omission.

—o—

Discussion on the subject of the Mafeking Besieged stamps is still rife; there are still many who, in spite of the evidence which has recently been forthcoming, decry these stamps. The stock argument of the Mafeking scoffers is that they were issued in the sole interests of Mafeking's coffers. Isn't that strange? We cannot say whether the authorities for this issue cleared much money after paying the runners, but we know that many people in the besieged town hoarded up every stamp they could get hold of, and that it benefitted *their* coffers very much. One old man is said to have lived on even less than the scanty rations which were his due through exchanging part of his food for stamps, but he has been amply rewarded since by the prices he has obtained for his specimens.

There once was an old man of Mafeking
In trifling bric-a-brac trafficking,
He swopped loaves of bread,
For the stamps aforesaid,
And now he could buy up all Mafeking.

—o—

The following anecdote illustrates clearly the motives of those who say these stamps are not worth collecting.

Scene. The shop of a city dealer. Enter a middle aged Scotsman, who asks for South African stamps.

"Here is a book containing Capes, Transvaals, and Orange Free States," says the dealer.

"I do not want the old issues. Have you any 'V.R.I.'s' on Transvaal, or O.F.S.?"

"Yes, I can show a good selection of those, and I have here," continues the dealer, producing the stamps, "some of the rare Mafeking besieged."

"Mafeking be hanged," says the Scotsman irately, "those things are nothing but a swindle, I would not put them into my collection if you gave them to me."

"I think you are mistaken," said the dealer, "all the best collectors are taking them, and it has lately been proved that they were *required* in Mafeking to frank the letters, at the scale rates which were fixed towards the end of the siege."

"Don't tell me that, sir; I won't believe it. The stamps are a snare and a delusion," said the Scot, getting very red with anger.

"But why do you denounce them so very vigorously?" asked the dealer in surprise.

"Why, when my nephew came back from

South Africa he gave half a dozen to my wife, and before I heard of it she had given them to my son, who had exchanged them with another boy at school for next to nothing, *and I can't get them back.* Never mention Mafeking's to me again. Let me have a look at the 'V.R.I.'s'

—o—

The entries for the private competitive exhibition to be held amongst the members of the International Philatelic Union, are coming in gradually, we understand. The difficulty seems to be for members to make up their minds what to exhibit, but waverers should note that all notices of exhibits should be sent in by the end of November, or certainly not later than the 5th of next month, and by sending such notice as early as possible, intending exhibitors will greatly facilitate the work of the committee. There is no reason why any member of the Society should despair of gaining a prize, and all should remember that by exhibiting, they contribute towards the success of the exhibition and the enjoyability of the function.

—o—

It will, we hope, not be indiscreet to mention that at the committee meeting which was held to consider the lines on which the show is to be held, it was objected by one or two that money prizes should not be given, on the grounds that some members might object to them as savouring of professionalism. An alternative suggestion was that prizes of rare stamps should be offered, but the obvious objection to that was that a specialist in English would not be suitably awarded by a rare United States or Australian stamp, or *vice versa*. Medals of course being out of the question, money prizes were finally adopted, and the proposition that any one, in whatsoever station of life he may be, would object to pocketing a prize of one or two pounds was rejected as absurd, and indeed, anyone who could so object would show a very poor appreciation of the spirit of the contest.



Answers to Correspondents.

How do you pronounce "Philately?"

In reply to Philology.—The most usual, and we believe, the proper way to pronounce the word is with the accent on the second syllable, though we know several very estimable people who say "Phi-lately," as though the first syllable were spelled "file." With that pronunciation of course the adjective becomes "File-attelic" and the adverb "File-attelically." But the adjective should be pronounced "Phila-

telic" with the accent on the third syllable, though some people put the emphasis on the second syllable, which is entirely wrong, for as every one knows the penultimate syllable of a polysyllabic substantive is generally lengthened when the word is used adjectivally. We hope this is perfectly clear.

The Cross on Papal States Stamps.

In answer to B.B.S.—The "ungainly looking cross" which you have noticed on some of the stamps of the States of the Church has puzzled others besides yourself; however its history was discovered several years ago when some watchful philatelist unearthed a document containing the regulations of a convention entered into between Cardinal Antonelli and the Finance Minister Galli of the Papal Government on the one hand, and the Austrian Government on the other. This convention contained an article which provided that the cross should be stamped upon each letter leaving the Papal dominions, to signify that the proportion of postage for the interior and for the foreign carriage of the letter had been divided. These amounts had also to be written on the letter by the postmaster. In stamping the letters, the St. Andrew's Cross sometimes came upon the stamp, though it was apparently not necessary for the mark (for that is all it is) to be put there. In October, 1855, the use of the St. Andrew's Cross was discontinued by order of the Postmaster.

A Philatelic Wedding Present.

In reply to Qui Vive.—The collection which was presented by the London Philatelic Society to the Duke of York, as a wedding present, in 1893, was formed by gifts from the members of the Society, and mounted in a handsome album, containing an inscription suitable to the occasion. Most of the stamps were unused, and though it is not known what the value of the collection was, it must have been very considerable, especially as it is said that the Duke of York, who already had a fine collection, was able to find 1,500 stamps in it which he had not got. Among the rarities which it contained were Transvaal 6d. blue on rose with surcharge capital letters inverted, 1d. wide roulette, surcharge in capitals and small letters; Tobago 1d. surcharged in ink on half 6d. ochre, used on entire. Goleva, large eagle, unused, and other fine Cantonal stamps; Austria, the rare 2kr. orange, unused; Great Britain, pair of 1d. red, Dickinson paper; Fiji Times Express, 1d. and 3d.; several fine Sydney Views, etc.

Ivory Heads.

In reply to Ebor.—The term "ivory head" is used to describe the outline of the Queen's

head in white, which appears on some specimens of the one penny red and two pence blue stamps, imperforate, on blued paper, of the first type of Great Britain. This head can often be seen very clearly, and in some specimens the shading on the hair, the crown, and even the eye, show up in blue, while the rest of the head stands out in cameo. In such specimens, part of the lettering "POSTAGE" and "ONE PENNY," as well as the stars and letters in the corners, can occasionally be seen in white also, at the back. It has been practically proved that all the stamps were printed originally on white paper, but that there were certain ingredients in the ink used for printing, which acted upon other ingredients in the paper or the gum, or both, and turned the paper blue. That this is so can be seen from the fact that in most cases the bluing in the paper does not extend to the margins where there is no printing, while the "ivory heads" go still further to prove that the theory is correct. The "ivory heads" are by no means uncommon in the penny value, but is not so often seen in the two-penny.

Holland: Perforations of 1872 issue.

In answer to J.M.—There are five distinct perforations in the 1872 issue of Dutch stamps, viz. :—

- (A) 13 to 14 and compounds.
- (B) 13 to 13½
- (C) 12½ to 13 by 12.
- (D) 11½ x 12.
- (E) 12½.

(D) is a variety of (C) and is the left-hand vertical row of 10 stamps in the sheet of 100. This error of the machine was, however, corrected, and therefore large quantities of sheets were issued without this variety.

The different perforations appeared in the order above given, but we do not know the exact dates. Perforation (A) only exists in the small-holed variety; (B) only in the large-holed variety, but (C), (D), and (E) exist in both varieties.

Other minor varieties of perforation may be found, but these are due to irregular spacing of the perforating machine, and may safely be ignored.

We have been favoured with an advance proof of the Dutch section of Messrs. Bright & Sons' new "A.B.C." catalogue, in which a full list of these perforations is given, together with their selling prices of same.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cayman Islands. These islands, belonging to Great Britain and situated in the Caribbean Sea, to the south of Cuba have now stamps of their own. As yet only two values have appeared viz. ½d. and 1d. Long may they meet the requirements of the inhabitants (we suppose there are some inhabitants but we have not an intimate knowledge of that region). The stamps are printed by Messrs. De la Rue, and are in the ordinary Colonial type. We suppose they are watermarked crown and CC. and perforated 14.

Adhesives. ½d. green.
1d. carmine-rose.

Ceylon. The new stamps, 3c. green and 15c. blue, are already reported with the "On Service" surcharge.

Official Adhesives. 3c. dark green, surcharge black.
15c. blue " "

Hong Kong. Another colour change, this time the 4c. grey adhesive to *carmine*, in order to meet the requirements of the Postal Union.

The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the new envelopes are printed in various sizes, and three values are on grey wove paper as well as on the white laid, which is employed for all four values. We have therefore to add.

Adhesive. 4c. carmine.
Envelopes. 4c. rose on grey.
5c. lilac "
10c. blue "

India. The five values in altered colours have been sent to us by a correspondent. They appeared on the first of October, and the colours are as mentioned in July, except that the 2½ an. would be better described as light ultramarine. These shades all appear to be aniline. We have also seen some of the values surcharged "On H.M.S." in black, and we understand that all five values have been similarly treated.

Adhesives. 3 pies, slate-grey.
½a. yellow-green.
1a. rose-carmine.
2a. pale violet.
2½a. ultramarine.
Official Adhesives. 3 pies, slate-grey.
½a. yellow-green.
1a. rose-carmine.
2a. pale-violet.
2½a. ultramarine.

China. The *Ph. J. of I.* chronicles the following overprinted "C.E.F." (China Expeditionary Force) black on Indian official stationery. Adhesives

have already been chronicled, with the exception of the 3 pies, which has been added since.

Adhesive. 3 pies carmine. "C.E.F." in black.
Post Cards. ½a. brown on buff "
1 x ½a. " " "
1a. blue " " "
1 x 1a. " " "
Envelope. ½a. green on white "

Deccan. The *M.J.* mentions the issue of a surcharged stamp of the value of ½ anna on ½a. red, for use on printed matter. The surcharge is in words, "pao anna" in black.

Adhesive. ½a. on ½a. red, surcharge black.

Faridkot. We have received, from Messrs. Whitfield King, the 3 pies rose-carmine of India surcharged "FARIDKOT STATE" in the same type as the other stamps of the set. As the new 3 pies grey for India is now in use, it would appear that the remaining stock of this value in the old colour will be used up by surcharging for the Native States.

Adhesive. 3 pies; carmine-rose, surcharge black.

Travancore. *L'E de la T.* chronicles the current card of 8 cash surcharged in violet with a new value "5 cash."

Post Card. 5 cash. on 8c. orange, surcharge violet.

Malaya. We understand from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that a beginning has been made with the permanent issue for the Federated Malay States. The 1, 2 and 5 dollars are the first to appear. The type is similar to that of the late high values of Perak and Selangor, with a group of elephants as the central device, but the name "Federated Malay States" appears in the scroll below. We find also that we have omitted to chronicle the 10c. Perak surcharged "Federated Malay States" which appeared two months ago.

Adhesives. 1 dollar, green and sage-green.
2 " red and green.
5 " blue and green.
10c. (of Perak) lilac and orange with surcharge in black.

Malta. This little colony has broken out in quite a fresh place with a stamp of the value of 1s. 4d. We have not seen the stamp, but the *S.C.F.* says it has a view of the Grand Harbour at Valetta for design, without giving any further particulars. Are we to expect a post-er?

Adhesive. 1s. 4d. red-brown.

New Zealand. Besides the 1d. envelope which we mentioned last month, new ½d. and 2d. envelopes have been issued of similar design (illustra-



tion appended). The ½d. is octagonal and differs from the 1d. and 2d. in having the words "POSTAGE

"ONE HALFPENNY" below and "NEW ZEALAND" above.

Envelopes. ½d. green.
2d. purple.

Niger Coast. Messrs. Whitfield King have kindly forwarded a specimen of the 5d. with the watermark Cr. and CA. This value completes the set.

Adhesive. 5d. purple, wmk. Cr and CA.

Orange River Colony. A correspondent sends *Smith's Monthly Circular* the following information:—

"In some of the stamp circulars I note some wonderful errors which are evidently fraudulent, viz., 1d. V.R.I.'s with 'd' and 'I' instead of 'ld.' There was no such error in stamps issued by Government. I also note 1d. and 6d. blue, with V.R.I. omitted. No such stamps have been seen here.

"Your information in the August *Circular* as to the 6d. pence with '6' omitted is quite right, but only 25 sheets were issued with such errors, so there are only 50 of the errors in existence which are genuine.

"Only 32 or 33 sheets of 6d., carmine, were surcharged altogether. As the old O.F.S. 6d., carmine were at a high premium at a little while ago, there is no doubt what the buyers wanted them for.

"Besides stamps surcharged by Government, the National Bank O.F.S. was allowed to surcharge a parcel of different values to amount of about £70. In these, however, I have heard of no errors. In this parcel were a few 1d., brown, about eight I think."

Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen has kindly forwarded to us a specimen of the half-penny Cape stamp (current type) surcharged "ORANGE RIVER COLONY" in three lines as on the 2½d. blue.

Adhesive. ½d. green, surcharge black.

Queensland. The 2/- stamp is now issued in a pale greenish-blue colour instead of the familiar red-brown.

Adhesive. 2/- pale greenish-blue.

South Australia. The 5d. and the 2½d., perf. 18, now appear with the "O.S." surcharge in narrow letters wide apart, similar to that on the new ½d., 1d. and 2d. values already listed.

Official Adhesives. 2½d. blue, p. 13. "O.S." wide apart.
5d. brown, p. 13. " " "

Straits Settlements. *Perak.* The stamps of this state are apparently in no hurry to give way to the general issue for the Federated Malay States. We omitted to mention in chronicling the recent surcharges, that on the 4c. value the "ONE CENT" is in a larger type than that on the 2c. and 5c. values. The latter type is the same as that of the three cent. on 50c.

Transvaal. The £5 stamp has not yet been chronicled by us, with the V.R.I. surcharge, but it was printed, if not issued, in July.

Adhesive. £5 green, surcharge black.

Turks Islands. A new design has at last been found for the Turks Island stamps, and we are told a t the central object in it is a sailing ship in an

oval frame. Several journals chronicle the following values. (The values 2/- and 3/- are a larger size than the others).

Adhesives. ½d. green.
1d. rose.
2d. dark brown.
2½d. blue.
4d. orange.
6d. violet.
1/- violet-brown.
2/- violet.
3/- carmine.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

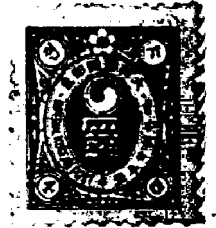
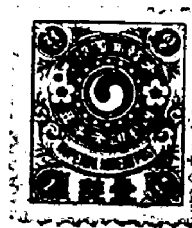
Austria. *S.M.C.* says that the 6 heller letter card is now printed in orange on dark yellow instead of on bluish-green.

Letter Card. 6 heller, orange on dark yellow.

Chili. We learn from the *Am. J. of Ph.* that two new envelopes have been issued, but it does not describe the type. We suppose that, like the 5c. envelope, they are embossed stamps, of design similar to the adhesives.

Envelopes. 15c. violet.
20c. greenish-slate.

Corea. We illustrate the five values chronicled



last month, and we understand there is also a post-card of the value of 1 cheun.

Post Card. 1 cheun, green on white.

Crete. *S.M.C.* chronicles, on the authority of *M. Belin*, the 20 and 50 lepta in changed colours, and also states that the surcharge on the higher values has been done away with on account of the entry of Crete into the Postal Union.

Adhesives. 20 lepta, orange.
50 " blue.

France. *Cavalle.* The *M.J.* has received the 5c yellow-green surcharged for use at Cavalle, and also the 2fr. similarly overprinted and with the addition "8 Piastres 8."

Adhesives. 5c. yellow-green, surcharge carmine.
8 pi. on 2 fr., surcharge black.

Alexandrie. From *Le Col. de T.P.*

Letter Card. 15c. blue on grey, surcharge black.
Envelopes. 15c. blue on pale green, surcharge black.

Morocco. A new post card.

Post Card. 5c. on 10c. black on green, surcharge black.

Germany. We had supposed that we had come to the end, for the present at any rate, of the new issues and changes in which this year has been so prolific in the stamps of the various Germanic States; but we had reckoned without a host—of new surcharges which we see chronicled in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, for use in German offices in the Levant. They are, of course, on the new Germania type of stamp. The surcharges "20 PARA 20" and "2 PIASTRE 2," etc., differ from those on the old issue in having the word placed almost on a level with the tops of the figures instead of all being in one line. While six values were sufficient for the needs of these German offices before, there are now eleven values in all, as follows:—

Adhesives. 10p. on 5pf. green.
20p. on 10pf. carmine.
1pi. on 20pf. blue.
1½pi. on 25pf. red and black on yellow.
1½pi. on 3½pf. red and black on buff.
2pi. on 40pf. red and black.
2½pi. on 50pf. carmine and black on buff.
4pi. on 80pf. red and black on rose.
5pi. on 1mk. carmine.
10pi. on 2mk. blue.
15pi. on 3mk. violet-black.

Greece. A further crop of surcharges is now to hand. The idea seems to be to use up all the old stocks of stamps before getting on to the new issues. This is excellent from the point of view of those who are fond of old issues, but rough on the "new collector." Of some of the varieties, owing to there being only a small number of sheets on hand, there was only a very limited issue. Of the 40 on 2lep, which we describe, in the absence of a colour chart, as *lemon on cream*, there is said to have been only one sheet printed, while some of the others are nearly as rare, but in varying degrees. The surcharge of 30 lep. is on the 40 lep. purple on cream (of 1879 or thereabouts), the perforated one being in a paler shade than the imperf. The 40 lep. surcharge is on the 2 lep. of the first type, and of the latest printings. The 50 lep. is surcharged on the 40 lep. rosy-buff on cream with figures at the back. The 1 drachma is surcharged on the 40 lep. purple of the second (1886 type, Athens printing, and the 2 dr. is surcharged on the same stamp, but of both Belgian and Athens printings, the former being very few in number.

There are further varieties in the shape of 50 lep. on 25 lep., and on 40 lep. (1886 type), Belgian printing, surcharged like the others, but with the letters "A.M." above the value. These letters stand for two Greek words "AXIA METALIKI" which mean "Value Gold," and signify that they will only be sold by the Post Office for gold. They are used only for foreign parcels and money orders. The following, with those given in our last, form a truly portentous list of novelties.

All surcharges are in black.

Adhesives. 30 lep on 40 lep, 1879, dark mauve, imperf.
*30 " " mauve, perf. 11½.
40 " 2 lep, 1880, bistre, imperf.
40 " " " perf. 11½.
*40 " " lemon on cream, imperf.
*40 " " " perf. 11½.
50 " 40 lep, 1876, rosy-buff on cream, imperf.
*50 " " " perf. 11½.
*1 dr. on 40 lep, 1889, purple-lake, perf. 11½.
*2 " " Belgian " perf. 11½.
2 " " " imperf.
2 " " Athens " perf. 13½.
2 " " " perf. 11½.

Surcharged "A.M." in addition.

50 lep on 25 lep, Belgian, blue, imperf.
50 " " " perf. 11½.
50 " 46 lep. " purple-lake, imperf.
50 " " " " perf. 11½.

* We have seen pairs of those marked with an asterisk, imperf. down the centre. We append



illustrations of the stamp designs on the new post-cards.

Holland. *Surinam.* We hear from many sources that the surcharge 2½ on 1c., King's head design, which we listed in September, is an ancient fraud which was first exploited some years ago by a postal official who made them for his own profit. They must consequently be expunged from the list.

Dutch Indies. The new issue is enriched by the addition (as we learn from the *Am. J. of Ph*) of four of the current envelopes of Holland surcharged with value at 10p and "NED-INDIE" below, in block capitals, similar to the adhesives.

Envelopes. 10c. on 10c. grey-lilac.
12½c. " 12½c. blue.
15c. " 15c. yellow-brown.
20c. " 20c. yellow-green.

Paraguay. Two provisionals have appeared here in the shape of the Telegraph stamps surcharged for postal use, as follow:—

Adhesives. 5c. on 30c. deep green and brown.
10c. " 50c. purple and olive-green.

Persia. We understand from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that this country, encouraged no doubt by the mystification of the world caused by their 1898 overprints, has now surcharged its stamps with an even cruder and more horrible disfigurement than before. This surcharge is in the shape

of a rectangle with rounded angles and filled with inscriptions, or at least blots and marks resembling inscriptions, and is impressed on two stamps at a time, that is to say, partly covering two stamps, and giving more the impression of a postmark than a surcharge. It is impressed in violet on the stamps of 1898 (those on white paper).

The following values are mentioned so far.

Adhesives.	1 sh. grey, surcharge violet.
	2 " brown " "
	3 " violet " "
	4 " red " "
	5 " yellow " "
	8 " orange " "
	12 " carmine " "

Peru. The *M. J.* describes two new cards which have recently been issued, "one with the view of the Post Office, as on the 1898 cards, in the right upper corner, with "1900" above and value below it, and the other with the embossed stamp of 1899, having a figure "2" at the left and "centavos" in a curve below.

Post Cards. 2c. brown-black, view of post office.
2c. red-lilac, head

Switzerland. Two of the values which were recently issued to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Postal Union, have been re-touched. The lines of the background have been strengthened and in the 5c., the numeral of value has the tail more pointed than before. The lock of hair on the top of the head is made clearer, in both values, than it was before.

Adhesives. 5c. green, retouched.
10c. rose, "

Uruguay. Two cards have been issued, according to the *S. M. C.*, to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. They are both of the value of 2 centesimos, and only differ from one another in certain small details. The design is a head of Liberty to the left, in a double-lined circle and the value is indicated by a large numeral below the circle, crossed by a label bearing the word "centesimos" in white letters on a black ground.

Post Cards. 2c. black on white.



Discoveries, Errors, and Various Notes.

Brazil. We understand from *S. M. C.* that the design of the 100 reis stamp of the current type has been slightly modified. The head of Liberty was

originally in a double lined frame but now the interior line of this has been removed, with the exception of a small portion at the lower left side. The 200 reis has also been re-engraved, "the neck being shorter, the laurel leaves more heavily shaded, and a frame line surrounds the medallion whereas no such line was formerly apparent." This time we quote from the *Am. J. of Ph.*

Crete. We learn from the *A. J. of Ph.* that the values from 1 to 20 lep. of the regular types, are perforated in two crossed diagonal lines of pin holes, each line showing seven holes about 2 mm. apart, and these are used as unpaid letter stamps. The higher values are used for that purpose without alteration. The rumours about a forth-coming big set of unpaid letter stamps for this island are declared to be unfounded. In our May number we stated that the Crete stamps were to be perforated in the centre in the shape of the letter "X" for fiscal purposes, but the above information proves this to have been not quite correct.

Mafeking. The *M. J.* gives a list of some new forgeries of the surcharged stamps, and Mr. Turner has shown us some more. There has evidently been more than one attempt at forging these stamps, as some of the values are found in quite different types. The following is a list of the forgeries that are known so far:—

Surcharged on Cape stamps—

1d. on 1d. green (1897), fancy type.	
1d. on 1d. " (1898) " "	(two kinds).
3d. on 1d. rose-red (1893) " "	" "
6d. on 3d. claret (1893) " "	" "
1/- on 1d. sage-green " "	" "

Surcharged on Bechuanaland stamps—

3d. on 1d. lilac (1898), fancy type.
3d. on 1d. " " small type.
6d. on 3d. " (1887), fancy type.
1/- on 4d. green and brown (1891), fancy type.
1/- on 6d. black on red (1891), fancy type.

It will be noticed that with the exception of the 3d. on 1d. Protectorate, all the surcharges seen so far are in the fancy type. The 1/- on 6d. is said to be a very dangerous forgery, and the greatest precautions should be taken when buying this, or any other value, from a doubtful source.

New South Wales. The 6d. green, 6d. orange and 1/- brown of the current issue have been found imperf.

Northern Nigeria. The following pronouncement on the position and limits of this colony, which we extract from the *Monthly Journal*, explains much that we wanted to know

The extract is from a letter from a correspondent:—
"The late Niger Coast Protectorate has been extended considerably north, thus taking in a large portion of the Niger, and is now known as the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. I believe new stamps have been issued, superseding the old Niger Coast Protectorate ones. The boundaries of Lagos have been extended eastwards.

"The remainder of the late Niger Company's territories now composes the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, which is by far the largest in extent of any of the British African possessions, having roughly an area of 300,000 square miles.

It will be seen from the above that the Northern Nigeria stamps do not supersede the Niger Coast stamps as was supposed, but only serve the northern portions of the late Niger Company's territories.

But the Niger Coast stamps are about to be, if they have not already been, superseded by a new set of stamps for the new Colony of Southern Nigeria, which comprises the southern part of the late Niger Coast Protectorate.

Peru. We recently came across a 2 centavos of the current issue, in the *exact* colour of the one centavo, namely, *fale* ultramarine instead of the bright, true blue in which this stamp was issued in 1896. Whether it would be possible to transform the latter into the former shade is a matter upon which we are making inquiries, but to us the stamp appears to be a genuine error in colour.

Porto Rico. The *Am. J. of Ph.* has seen the 2 m. orange, surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra 5 ctos.," and with a second surcharge "Impuesto de Guerra, 2 ctos.," printed over that.

Queensland. The two patriotic labels for this colony have been issued. Messrs. Whitfield King have kindly shown us specimens. The values are 1d. and 2d.

Roumania. We must warn our readers against stamps of the current design, printed on paper coloured pink at the back, and bearing a watermark in the form of a crown and the Roumanian coat-of-arms. Each wmk. covers twenty-five stamps. They have been issued to raise money for the postal treasury and incidentally to celebrate the opening of the new post office. The values to be issued are, 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 bani, and 1 and 2 lei. In order to possess the entire watermark it would be necessary to possess, as Mr. Duerst points out in the *M.J.*, 25 of each value, which would cost 112f. 25, or £4 9s. 8d. We hope none of our readers will be anxious to contribute in any way towards the expenses of the new Roumanian General Post Offices. There are deserving charities nearer home.

Transvaal. We have been shown a set of stamps which have been sent over by an officer from Leidenburg. They are the Transvaal stamps surcharged "V.R.I.," but in taller type and closer together than the accepted type. There were all values up to 1s., except the 3d., which was made by surcharging the 1d. value. This is probably one of the semi-official surcharges which we must expect to hear of frequently.

The *Monthly Journal* states that they have been informed by a correspondent in Johannesburg that a sheet of sixty of the 2d. were over-printed with "V.R.I." inverted. Of these, thirty were destroyed.

The same journal also gives the following figures of the quantities of the "V.R.I." on Transvaal surcharges which had been printed up to August 1st.

1d.	...	510,000	6d.	...	250,000
1d.	...	900,000	1/-	...	320,000
2d.	...	360,000	2/6	...	210,000
2½d.	...	580,000	5/-	...	10,680
3d.	...	27,000	10/-	...	6,000
4d.	...	180,000	25	...	3,000

Tunis is to have a set of unpaid letter stamps in the shape of those now used in France surcharged "Tunisie"

Uruguay. A new issue is being prepared for this country by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. It will be a pictorial set and the subjects chosen for the various values are: for the 1c. pastoral scene with a herd of cattle in the foreground; colour green.

2c. an allegorical figure representing agriculture; colour, red. 6c. "Genius of Uruguay"; colour dark blue. The design on the 7c. will be emblematical of the fertility of the country, and will be printed in orange, while the 10c. will bear a picture described as "Commerce controlling the cattle industry of the country."

Venezuela. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have discovered the following values of the surcharged issue of 1893 with the red overprint, *inverted*, 50c. deep blue (type 11), 5c. blue (type 16), and 25c. brown (type 18).



Venezuela. *La Philatelite Franca's* contains an article on the 1898 commemorative issue of Venezuela, giving a list of varieties and errors which have recently been discovered. The 50c. is already known *sete beche*, but we are now assured that the other four values exist in that condition as well. Of these the 10c. is the rarest, then the 5c., the 1b., and the 25c. Further the 5c., 25c. and 50c. have been found with the word "GUAYANA" mis-spelled "GUANANA." The letter "N" is said to be well formed and is a genuine error, *not* due to bad printing. The 1 B. is also found with the word "CORREOS" spelled "CORROEOS," and the 10c. with the same word varied to "COERROS." But these are not all the errors; the most important have to be described. In the normal stamps of 10c., the abbreviation "Cs" is in a circle in the top right hand corner, and the value "10" in similar circles grace the three remaining corners. Now this value has been found with the "C's" in the bottom left corner and the "10" in the upper right. Finally the 1 bolivar is found with the letter "B" and the figure "1" similarly transposed, the "B" appearing in the bottom *right* hand corner instead of at the top.

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Which will contain an article that will interest Every Collector in Great Britain.



NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

Philately at Home.

Philately as an Aid to Culture.

BY EDWARD BELL, M.A.

—o—

From *Morley's Philatelic Journal*.

—o—

ANENT PRINCES & RULERS.

How comes it that we search in vain in our Albums for the features of the rulers of some of the most important empires in the world? The Emperor of China, the *Czar, the Kaiser, the Mikado, and the Sultan, are all alike unknown upon the Philatelic page. The explanation of the exclusion of the last-mentioned from our royal portrait gallery is particularly interesting: being, in fact, the operation of the Mohammedan law which forbids the use of effigies or pictures. Consequently, upon the coins and the earliest postage stamps of Turkey, instead of the profile or bust so usual in other countries, we have the paraph or sign-manual of the Sultan. But the objection may be raised that we have a full-faced representation of the Shah upon the stamps of Persia, which also owns the sway of the Prophet. And this elicits the fact that there are schisms or divisions in the Moslem world as well as in Christendom. The Sunnites, or orthodox Musselmans, recognize the Sultan of Turkey as their chief, and conform strictly to the letter of the law. But the Persians belong to the Shiites a sect of Mahomedan dissenters, who claim greater liberty of action for themselves, and accordingly do not observe the prohibition.

Let us now turn back to the year 1862, and then we find that five emperors are depicted as reigning together in all the fulness of pride and power over Austria, Brazil, France, Mexico, and Persia. And when we recall what has happened to each and everyone of them since then, well may we exclaim with the Hebrew mourner—

“How are the mighty fallen”! Little could any of them have foreseen what the fates had in store either for himself or the others. At the above mentioned date, the shameful day had not arisen for unhappy Maximilian, when betrayed and deserted he should be led out between two of his faithful generals for execution as a malefactor. Napoleon III had not dreamt of disaster and disgrace at Wörth or Gravelotte or Sedan, ushering in captivity and exile. Good kind-hearted Dom Pedro, grown grey-headed in the service of his country, had not as yet been driven forth to die in banishment, far from the land which he had so long and wisely ruled. Nor had Nasr-edin, “King of Kings” been smitten down by the assassin’s hand as he worshipped in his house of prayer. Of all the five, Francis Joseph alone remains, a solitary and heart-broken man, bewailing the tragic death of his only son, the cowardly murder of his wife, and crushed by the long series of woes that cling to the house of Hapsburg.

Though philately has not favoured us with the likeness of Alexander II of Russia, who was also foully slain, it does depict for us the features of the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose sudden demise was probably due to poisoning; and latest and most lamented of all, King Humbert of Italy, the friend of Great Britain, whose execrable murder terminated the life and labours of a noble-hearted sovereign, whose single aim was his people’s and his country’s good.

But it is not only crowned heads which have been laid low by the assassin. Presidents of republics are not one whit the more allowed to dwell in security, nor can the divergent nature and tenure of their office ensure to them immunity from danger. Abraham Lincoln and General Garfield—murdered presidents of the United States—are familiar to philatelists from the various issues of postage stamps which bear their features. And although the portrait of President Carnot does not figure upon the postage stamps of France, the dastardly deed which closed his career has not been forgotten; while, did space admit of the extension of the range of our subject to the republics of Central and South America, we could readily find further illus-

* If we except a French postcard, with a bust of Alexander III, commemorating the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon in October, 1893. [Ed. “M. Ph. J.”]

trations of the changes and chances of this mortal life amidst statesmen and rulers of the people.

The London Philatelist.—It is natural that the opinion of the Editor of the Society's Journal should carry much weight among philatelists, and we are therefore pleased to find in the October number of that journal the following remarks referring to the

STATUS OF MAFEKINGS.

"There can," writes Mr. Castle, "be no two opinions upon the subject, that the several provisional South African issues caused by the war have had a remarkable effect in the 'booming of philately.' Endless newspapers have paragraphed the V.R.I.'s and Mafekings, while on the field of conflict almost every Tommy Atkins has become imbued with the virtues of the postage stamp as a money-making machine. This being so, it ill becomes us to hold out a cold welcome to these stamps, nor indeed are we prepared to say that these Mafekings have not as strong a hold upon us, philatelically, as many other specimens that we have long condoned. There can be no doubt as to their official issue and sanction. How far they were absolutely necessary it is perhaps more difficult for us to decide than the then gallant defenders of the town. These stamps have assuredly frequently franked letters not only to other parts of Africa, but to this country, and have therefore undoubtedly performed their postal functions. They were never sold over the counter unused, and, with rare exceptions, seem still practically unattainable in this condition. All these facts point to their *bona fides*, and their title to admission in our catalogues seems to us at present unassailable. They are in effect postmaster's stamps, issued like those in America under stress of war, while, unlike the Confederate States, whose functions were circumscribed, these issues were first franked locally by their surcharge, and then generally by their original 'submerged' values. That they will be widely collected and esteemed is already an established fact."

The Monthly Journal.—In the July number of Messrs. Gibbons' organ was published the first part of an article on the postal organisation of the

KINGDOM OF SIAM

which is a reprint of a book printed in English, probably about 1886-87, and described on the title page as "Edited by the Siamese Legation at Paris, by order of His Highness Prince Prisdang." Although somewhat dry reading, this article contains some official information which is of value to collectors of these stamps. It was in 1881, in the reign of the King Somdetch Phra Paramindr, Maha Chulaloukorn, Phra Chula Chom Klao, that the government decided to establish a local post for the city of Bangkok. The youngest brother of the King, named Somdetch Phra Chao Nong Ya Tho Chao Fa Bhanurangse Swangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanphanduwongse Wordig was appointed Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, and if he

had to sign this name to all the proclamations and regulations which followed, his post could not have been exactly a sinecure. The first of these proclamations sets forth that the postal service for the collection and delivery of letters should start "from Saturday, the 1st day of the waxing moon of the 9th month of the year Goat, fifth of the decade, of the year 1245 of the civil era, corresponding to the 4th August, 1883 of the Christian Era." There were three deliveries daily, and the postal rates were fixed at:—

2 atts. for a letter weighing less than 1 tical.
3 " " " " 2 ticals.
4 " " " " 3 "

and 1 att for every additional weight of 1 tical or fraction thereof. The proclamation contains in all, seventeen clauses regulating the service, all of which are of an order to which we are accustomed in England, and do not call for any particular comment.

After two years of this local service, the Siamese administration aspired to enter into the Universal Postal Union, to the terms of which they declared their adhesion in 1885, and the postal system thus extended came into effect on the 1st of July in that year.

New rules for the regulation of the posts now became necessary, and were published on that day in the Siamese and English languages. By the first of these rules the Government reserves to itself a monopoly of letter carrying by post. This reservation is jealously guarded by paragraph VI., which is ominously headed

"PENAL CODE,"

and which sets forth the pains and penalties which anyone would incur if he endeavoured to contravene the enactment by setting up private posts, and so on. For every letter sent by illegal means the sender is made liable to a fine of fifty ticals or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for forty days. The same penalty is fixed for the agent, or carrier of the letters. The remainder of the rules seem to be modelled much on the lines of English regulations (and, in fact, probably were so), though the clauses making it a punishable offence for persons in whose neighbourhood an accident to a post cart, post boat, post rider or post man may occur, not to render every assistance, lends local colour to the reading.

A list is given of the adhesive stamps which were issued for the local post in 1883 (the issue with the head of the king looking to the left); the values differ from those given in Gibbons' catalogue as will be seen by the following:—

1. Dark blue	...	...	1 solo
2. Carmine	...	...	1 att
3. Red	...	...	1 seo
4. Yellow	...	...	1 seek
5. Brown	...	...	1 salung

On account of the entry of Siam into the Postal Union this issue had to be superseded by a new one with the values expressed in atts, as the first issue did not agree with the rates of the Union, and was apt to cause inconvenience to foreigners.

The new issue consisted of seven values, from 2 to 64 atts, but as it was not ready for use until early in 1886, the 1st or local issue continued in use till that date, and so were saved from being a local issue. In order to fit in with Postal Union rates, the highest value 1 salung (which equalled 16 atts) was sold for and used as 12 atts. The rates of postage for countries in the Postal Union were fixed at 12 atts each letter, per half ounce; Post cards 4 atts, and book post and printed matter 3 atts per 2 oz.

The Stamps of Belgium.

[Continued from page 184]

The issue of the new stamp of 1 centime, the use of which was to become so very general before long, impressed upon the Administration of Posts of Belgium the necessity of regulating its manufacture of postage stamps. We give below the principal points of the first general circular, which was put into effect on January 3rd, 1860, as we think it useful as bearing directly upon the history of the postage stamps of Belgium, and because it will refute many erroneous statements which have been made in different articles appearing on the subject.

“EXTRACT FROM THE RULES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

January 3, 1860.

Art. 1. The Bureau which has charge of the manufacture of postage stamps, established at the building of the General Administration of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs, is placed under the control of the Bureau of Supply.

Art. 2. The plates for the printing of stamps are to bear an engraved inscription, indicating the manufacture and year of their being placed in use.

Art. 4. The dies and the rolls for the manufacture of the plates intended for printing the stamps, as well as the plates no longer in use, are to be deposited in a vault, with three keys, which are to be entrusted, respectively, to the President of the Commission, the Inspector of Postage Stamps, and the Custodian of Stamps.

The openings and closings of the vaults are to be registered by written reports, supplied with the signatures of the three depositaries of the keys.

As soon as they are rendered useless for service, the plates are to be scratched with a graver in order to prevent their again being used for the printing of stamps.

The sheets intended for the printing of stamps are to bear at the right, in the under corner, the printed inscription “Timbres Poste,” followed by the indication of the series and the numerical order of the sheet.

The sheets printed in 1860 are to form the series “A,” and all following series are to be indicated in alphabetical order.

A new series number is to be begun on the 1st of January of each year.

Art. 6. The paper intended for the printing of stamps, after having been numbered, is delivered to the Custodian of Stamps, duly invoiced and against receipts, these latter indicating the number of the order, and fully written out, the number of sheets. The rejected white sheets are to be returned under the same formalities.

Art 7. Every foreman of the Bureau is to be supplied with two small books, indicating day by day the number of white sheets delivered to the workmen and the number of sheets returned to the Custodian of Stamps. These books are to be used alternately, being changed at the end of each month.

Art. 10. Immediately after the printing, the Supervisor will apply at the bottom of each printed sheet, at the left, a hand stamp bearing the inscription “Atelier de Timbres Poste (Controle).”

Art. 34. At the end of the day the sheets for the printing of stamps are removed from the press and placed under the key of the Custodian of Stamps.

Art. 35. On the day of the printing the rejected impressions are to be placed in a chemical solution in order to render improper use impossible.

Art. 36. Once in each quarter the rejected sheets are to be burned in the presence of the three officials designated in Art. 4. A written detailed report, in duplicate, supplied with the signatures of the three officials, shall confirm the destruction of these refused sheets.

Art. 37. After having been gummed, the good impressions are to be placed in packages of 25 sheets of the same value, under a crossed band, in order to permit of the verification of the number without a breaking of the seals. The packages are to be closed with wax and sealed with a stamp bearing the words “Atelier de Timbre Poste (Controle).” A cord, the two ends of which are to be tied together and sealed, is to run through the upper margins of the sheets of postage stamps as well as the two bands. On one of the bands is to be indicated the number, the numerical order, and the value of the sheets inclosed in the package.

Art. 39, and last. The present regulations are to be executory after the first of April following.

(Signed) The Minister of Public Works,
JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

The first decree which followed the appearance of the postal regulations of January 3rd, 1860, governing the manufacture of Belgian postage stamps, was that decreeing that the stamps should thereafter be printed in sheets of three hundred. This decision was published as follows :

February 11th, 1861.

After March 1st next, the postage stamps are to be printed from plates containing 300 stamps, instead of 200, as made up at present. In consequence, in every shipment that may be made after April 1st next, the price of the sheets shall be as follows :

Fr. 30.00 for each sheet of stamps of 10 centimes.
60.00 " " " 20 "
120.00 " " " 40 "

For the Director General,

The Director delegated, FASSIAUX.

A rather remarkable peculiarity, and one which it is well to note here, is that the change in the size of the plates necessitated the employment of a new paper, which resulted in the selection of a white wove paper without watermark. The first printing, which was made to supply the requirements of the second quarter of 1861, consisted of the three values in use :

10c. bistre	10,000 sheets	3,000,000 stamps
20c. blue	7,000 "	2,100,000 "
40c. carmine	1,000 "	300,000 "

The small quantity of stamps of 40c in this printing may be explained by the statistical information furnished to the Central Administration, by the Post Office, at the end of the year 1860, which showed that there still remained in stock for sale to the public, more than a million stamps of this value, showing that the sale for the entire year, 1860, consisted of only 1,293,435 stamps. Nevertheless, the annual sale soon began to increase, and this increase became more strongly marked after the Postal Convention concluded on February 20th, 1861, between Belgium and Spain, and it became even more apparent when, on June 2nd, 1861, the Postal Convention between Belgium and Portugal was published.

The first Convention fixed the postage to be collected in Belgium on prepaid letters for Spain, at 60 centimes for each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes or fraction thereof.

The second increased the tax on the same articles to 80 centimes per $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, for letters sent by land, and to 50 centimes for each 15 grammes for those sent by Belgian or Portuguese commercial steamers.

(To be concluded next month.)

NOTICE.

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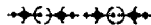
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No. 120. VOL. X.

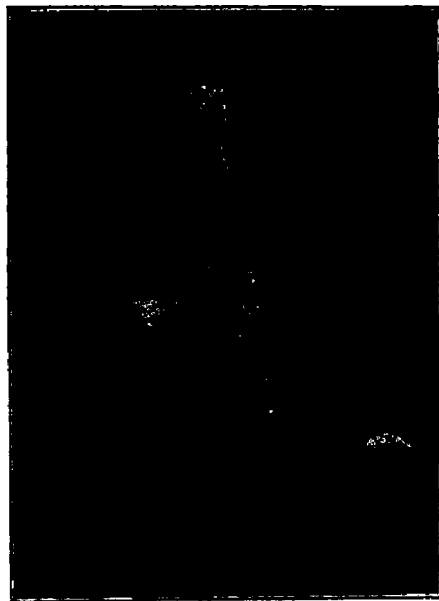
DECEMBER 20, 1900.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 12. MR. E. SHORTHOUSE.

Mr. Shorthouse has favoured us with the following brief but interesting account of his philatelic career. The portrait which accompanies this, though the last one taken of him, is, unfortunately many years old—in fact, dates from the days when he began collecting in 1877. Mr. Shorthouse's experiences will, we are sure, be read with the greatest interest not only by philatelists of the older generation, but also by the "new school":—



"I had travelled all over the world, but had never heard of 'stamp-collecting'—never met a 'stamp collector,' or 'album,' or 'dealer,' or been shown any 'stamps,' till I was forty years old, in 1877. Going up to London to see a match at tennis, in the old Tennis Court, Hampton Court, I noticed in a shop window an 'Album' of Zschiesche, of Leipsig. The thought suddenly occurred to me, 'Buy it, and fill it entirely with all the stamps, "unused" and clean, of all the countries'—a somewhat large order for an entire beginner. Still, the instinct to collect only 'unused' stamps was not so far wrong.

"I beat about for 'dealers,' putting one against another—Zschiesche, and the late excellent Alfred Smith, of Bath—asking to see 'on appro' the best collection—(I knew not *what to ask for*)—they

could supply for £80, at 25 per cent. off their 'Catalogue,' a discount off which seemed from the first *highly desirable and beneficial* to a 'collector.' A parcel, apparently with an empty album, came from Leipsig. The wrapper was thrown aside. A day or two after the servant came in holding up a string of papers with stamps dangling from them, saying, 'Are these things any good, sir? We had thrown them on the *ashpit!*' They were Zschiesche's £80 'collection!'—a poor 'used' lot, which, without advice or letter, had been placed, hidden in brown papers, under the 'album!' Mr. A. Smith's proving to be a very nice entirely unused lot, the former were returned (*amazing to relate, uninjured*) to Leipsig.

"On Saturday, 15th June, 1874, a gentleman with a *velvet coat* called at my house. 'I hear that you are beginning to collect stamps,' he said. 'You must therefore know me. They all do. It is a *fatality*. My name is Pemberton.' 'Oh, then,' I replied, 'the sooner we see what I am to buy off you the better.' So at it we went! I had never seen him before; in five minutes we were as if we had known each other for years. Most fortunate for a totally ignorant beginner to meet with one whom one could always rely upon; always willing to give excellent advice, and to sell lovely condition stamps at very moderate prices. A truly 'great dealer!' The British Guiana 'find' took place. I got the circular blue at 27/., the ditto green at 40/., the yellow at £3, two or three of each; also the large

oblong (1856) at £4 to £5, lovely copies (four).

"Mr. Pemberton dying in 1879, another wondrous star arose on the philatelic horizon, and Mr. C. J. Phillips 'crossed' my 'orbit' in 1885. Once more I was most fortunate. The second 'great dealer' came to live near me. I 'gave in' at once—'horse, foot, and artillery.' *Everything* Mr. Phillips advised turned out well. Just as one single instance, he sold me two sheets of the '4 pence' Nevis, orange, lithographed at 30s. each. In 1895 a dealer tempted me to sell them at £50 and £70 respectively. A month after, I found Mr. Phillips could have given me at least £100 for each of them! In 1887—Jubilee year—he advised me to take a tour in Australia. 'Nothing to you, a great tourist. You have been twice before. Go and buy their stamps.' Giving me a book of instructions and prices—which was, happily, not needed, getting them so much cheaper—I took some £900, had a delightful voyage both ways, and in seven weeks out there I got together a wonderful lot. Mr. Castle's was nothing to it. It included Mr. Hill's grand collection of entirely unused Australians, which had taken some years to collect. At Melbourne I found amusing prices prevailed. I got 250 'Sydney Views' (taking only lovely picked copies), pairs and strips, at 10s. 'used' penny, 30s. 'unused'; twopenny blue (including Plate I.), 7s. 6d. 'used,' 25s. each 'unused'; a lovely 'Plate I.,' 'unused,' £2 5s.; green 3d. cost 3s. 6d. each, used. No 'unused' 3d. seemed to be obtainable. A block of 4 first Tasmania penny, blue, with the gum, mint, cost 30s. each; also several singles: 'used,' were 7s. 6d. Mr. Hill had 16 of the Tasmania first octagon orange 4 pence *unused* on one page of his collection! A pair of N.S.W. large square eight-pence orange, *imperf* with the gum, £3 10s. I sold at £25, worth now £70 (?) But as the visit was entirely due to Mr. Phillips's sagacity, he certainly deserved to have the disposal of them. He had the entire management of my stamp 'hobby.' On July 7th, 1888 I bought the remarkable collection of a deceased Ayrshire gentleman, Mr. Stewart. Unknown to all, he had been collecting off Mr. Pemberton, we believe. The executors found it, to their astonishment, in his study. Placed with Mr. Harvey, the well-known London bookseller, to dispose of, a 'wire' from Mr. Phillips took me up to London with the needful £650.

"In an upper room I found him in his shirt-sleeves, knee-deep in all the entire envelopes of the world, in complete duplicate lots, in immaculate condition as issued. 'Lilac inscriptions,' 'Mauritius shillings,' were tumbling about, together with a marvellous huge book of U.S. envelopes, in which the wondrous Pem-

berton was so strong, knowing perhaps more of them than the Americans themselves. The 'adhesives' were also very fine. They were in a most disreputable-looking large trunk, or box, without even side handles (still in the writer's possession). Getting it on the top of a fourwheeler to Euston, we proposed to enter the guard's van, and take it in turns to sit upon it till we got to Birmingham.

"All were sold. The U.S.—considered by the late Mr. Taping the grandest lot ever seen—alone brought about £450. To-day all these 'entires' would be practically unsaleable. Who would buy them?

"Mr. Phillips's removal to London, in 1889, inflicted a philatelic blow upon the Writer he has never got over. A total 'eclipse' took place in his stamp 'hobby.' No more 'advice' or 'assistance.' All was gloom. I lost interest, and decided to realise to the dealers.

"I had at one time 6 'V.R.'s' at £3 to £4. I got 7 unused 'no line' twopenny blue at 5s. each (two pairs), and a block of Great Britain '10 penny' octagon, 4 in number, at 10d. each, with the gum! The two last items from our post-office—asked to 'call' if I 'cared' for such!—a block of 3 lovely unused '6 penny' octagon, with gum, I got off a dealer at 5s. each in those days. I got a half sheet of the two shilling brown at 2s. each, and at one time I had two each £1 and 10s. 'anchor,' and two each £1 and 10s. 'cross,' all mint, at a trifle over 'face!'

"Although I sold to the dealers at ludicrously low prices, to our present ideas, the stamp 'hobby' has nevertheless given me £3,200 profit. I now only 'hold' and 'collect' Great Britain—a fine collection; also an extraordinary (£500) hoard of 'Greece,' said to be one of the finest in England, besides a few minor countries still left.

"A victim all my life to 'hobbies'—viz., old books, old china, coins (of which I have a noted collection), florists' flowers, &c.—I must admit that, in amusement and interest, 'Philately' has given me more pleasure than any of the others during the past twenty-two years. Only two pursuits give me more satisfaction, namely, the game of 'Croquet' and the game of 'Chess.'"

Placed fairly low down in the team, it is true, Mr. Shorthouse, in his last thirty-four consecutive matches at chess for the Birmingham Chess Club, has only lost 3, won 14, drawn 17, which latter, at half a game, gives a total of 22½ games for Birmingham against three losses, having had to defend with the Black 21 times, believed to be a record since the club began in 1852. He became 'Silver Medalist' at croquet in 1896,

In conclusion, Mr. Shorthouse says:—"I venture to draw the attention of 'old'

Collectors to these two great games. Philatelists of a 'certain age' will find them well adapted to those of us who are not only 'advanced' in our collections, but also in our years."

The Salomon Type of Hayti.

Under this heading, Mr. Victor Flandrin publishes a letter he has received from a correspondent in Hayti, which contains some very interesting information about the issues of the island republic. The letter which is dated from Port au Prince, is as follows:—

As you no doubt know, before July 1, 1881, when Hayti entered into the Postal Union, we had no stamps. Letters for the interior were prepaid in cash; those for abroad were handed to the Consuls (representing their destined countries) who, after postage was paid, affixed the stamps of their proper country. When the question arose that Hayti was to enter the Postal Union, I had an uncle who was a member of the senate, while I was a member of the Philatelic Society just created, and which was composed of gentlemen who were greatly interested in the new stamps. Fortunately I was one of the first to learn what they were to be, for my uncle was one of the commission appointed to decide the matter. I waited outside the Palace to learn from him the decision of the meeting. My uncle said: "The president is in favour of an allegorical representation of the arms of the Republic and I believe that the members of the commission are, by a large majority, of his opinion. The arms of the country! That was what none of us desired. As I had already mentioned to my uncle, we had hoped that the proposed stamps would be adorned with portraits. My uncle said "If you want effigies, the only chance of obtaining them is by sending a delegation from the philatelic society to present the request to the President. As a gentleman, you know already that General Salomon is one of the very best, and if your delegates know how to take him, I believe that he may allow it to pass."

I followed his advice and went to the president of our society who profited by the suggestion. The next day we again met and agreed to visit the chief of the state. The following day three of my colleagues and I, provided with the highest recommendations, went before the president of the République. I need not tell you that this was General Salomon, for history has noted his amiable character and civic virtues. For the rest, you know that he was a negro of colossal stature.

One of us, the best speaker of course, brought forward the question. He said that, generally, the arms were represented on the stamps of monarchical countries (citing Russia, Germany, Denmark, Bulgaria, Austria, in support of this), while republics more generally reproduce on their stamps the portraits of their great men, or at least a figure personifying the form of Government. Referring

to this subject, he said that if 20 or 30 years ago the allegorical type could have met with approval, it was obsolete in 1881, and that the true stamp of the present time and for the future should be the 'effigy.' In conclusion he assured the president that stamps with portraits would be far more popular than stamps showing only the 'arms' of the country.

General Salomon appeared to listen with great affability, and after a few moments reflection, he answered in these words:—

"After what you have said, gentlemen, I am inclined to believe that stamps in effigy" would be more to the present taste than the alligorical stamp. I proposed to the commission, stamps with the Haytian arms, but I left it to the members to consider and cannot decide until I have received their opinion. Meanwhile, the majority is in favour of the stamps to which I am now opposed and I should not give reasons which would find favour with you. The question will arise, if we decide on portraits, whose portraits shall they be?

"Oh! Monsieur le President, there need be no embarrassment of choice. The republic of Hayti can revive its great men. Have we not Toussaint-Louverture, Christophe, Dersaluies Petiou, Boyer, Soulouque, and have we not now President Saloman?"

"Here, gentlemen, I cannot help telling you, that I do not concur. I should not consent to have my portrait on the stamps nor those of my predecessors, for if they were portrayed, public opinion would claim me as well. Nevertheless, I do not abandon the idea of stamps bearing an effigy, and as a compromise I propose the head of Liberty. In this we should only imitate one of the best countries in Europe—France—which has personified its government on its very first stamps. It would be nothing extraordinary for Hayti to take the French idea, for already we have adopted the "Code Francais" (French law-book)."

Seeing that the President was resolved not to yield any more, we did not insist further, and after assuring him that in default of historic portraits, a Head of Liberty was still preferable to arms, we thanked him and took our leave. That is how it is that we have on our first stamps the Effigy of Liberty.

You know of course that the stamps were designed by M. Laforesterie, a Haytian sculptor, and engraved and printed by M. T. Richard of Paris, in sheets of 300 stamps, viz. six panes of 50; that the first issue was of 1,026,000 stamps for the six values. Of these only 25,000 were 20c. The stamps were perforated in September 1882, for the second issue.

Now you will undoubtedly want to know why General Salomon so completely changed his views that he allowed his portrait to appear on the stamps in 1887. The reason is rather a curious one, and is as follows: When our stamps were put in circulation, some one stated that the Head of Liberty resembled Madam Salomon. By and bye this statement spread, and one journal said "The president would not have his portrait on the stamps, but he put his wife's on instead. That is not what he was asked for!!!" The president was finally bound to admit that the likeness, by a singular coincidence, was very marked, and finally agreed to the portrayal of his features on the issue of 1887.

NEW ZEALAND STAMPS.

—o—

Discussion in the New Zealand Parliament.

—o—

The following account of the discussion in the New Zealand Parliament on the proposed new id. Stamp is from the NEW ZEALAND HERALD of Sept. 14, 1900.

"Mr. T. MACKENZIE and Mr. Monk would like to see the Queen's head design again on our stamps. Mr. Mackenzie to-day asked the Postmaster-General if he would have this design placed on the new universal penny postage stamp.

"Mr. Ward explained that the Government were getting Sir Edward Poynter, the president of the Royal Academy, to design the new stamp, and he had been asked to make it emblematical of New Zealand, diffusing the benefits of reduced postage throughout the world. (Laughter.) Hon. members might smile, but New Zealand was the first country in the world to confer upon the people the benefits of universal penny postage. (Hearty applause from the Government benches.) By this time the design would be finished, and probably the engravers would be at work on the dies. Sir E. Poynter was one of the most eminent designers in the world, and the engraving would be done by one of the principal engraving firms in London, so that the new stamp would be a credit to New Zealand in every way. Immediately after deciding on this matter, in order to have the stamps ready for January 1, the Government had cabled for a million stamps according to this design. As to putting a presentment of the Queen's head as a design, all he would say was that he hoped our loyalty was not gauged by the designs on our postage stamps. The emblematical design would not detract from our loyalty but would give a clear indication of what we desire to do in so far as this great change was concerned.

"Mr. Willis asked if the Postmaster-General would take measures to prevent such a mistake as had occurred in connection with the plates of the present stamps, by which insufficient space was left, so that they could be quickly counted on blocks of 10s and 5s worth. Inconvenience had been caused throughout this.

"Mr. Ward said he was aware of the mistake and in this case steps would be taken to obviate it. The difficulty in regard to the poor quality of the adhesive gum would be overcome also. He would take a personal interest in seeing to this, because he had received an anonymous letter from someone, threatening to shoot him unless this were done. (Laughter.)

"Later on, Mr. Monk took occasion to express regret at the answer of the Minister. He thought the House should have been consulted on the subject. He said the most distinctive honour that could be conferred on a postage stamp was an emblem that would receive recognition from one end of the planet to the other. He referred, of course, to the Queen's head. He also thought that something should be done to commemorate the part New Zealand had played in South Africa.

"Mr. Ward said he was just as loyal as Mr. Monk, and the Government had no intention whatever of being in any way disrespectful to Her Majesty. In any case a supply for only 12 months had been ordered, and if it was thought desirable to make a change later on, and place the Queen's head on the stamps, he for one would hail the decision with pleasure."

—o—

The Annual Dinner of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

—o—

A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by the members and friends of the above Society at the Grand Hotel, Manchester on Nov 21st last. Thirty gentlemen were present to do justice to an excellent dinner, and the whole evening was dominated throughout by a patriotic note. The Menu was an artistic effort in red, white and blue, and each was adorned by an Orange River V R I, a Transvaal V R I, and two Manchester Philatelic Society War fund stamps. The "philatelic" menu has been somewhat overdone lately, and so the only topical item on this one was the *Pouding Philatelsique* and the Society must be congratulated upon their moderation in this respect.

Among the speeches after the dinner was one by the president, Mr W. Dorning Beckton, who congratulated the members upon the manner in which they had worked for their mutual benefit, their efforts having given the Society a position among those in Europe second only to the Philatelic Society, London. He also mentioned that eight medals had been awarded to members for their exhibits at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition, which was a large percentage of all the awards given to English collectors. The president was able to announce that the splendid sum of £110 had been raised by the sale of the Manchester Philatelic Society War Fund stamps for the relief of Lancashire sufferers by the war; this announcement was naturally received with much enthusiasm.

Some Kruger coins, from 1d to £1 were afterwards raffled and the evening wound up with a series of musical, ventriloquial and humorous "turns" by the members and friends; in which their social talents were exhibited with quite as marked a success as their philatelic treasures have been at the recent exhibitions.



December, 1900, Report.

—o—

Honorary President—

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—

VERNON ROBERTS, Manchester.
Rev. W. BELL, Cork.

President—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

Vice-Presidents—

W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.
H. L. HAYMAN, London.

For further particulars see Nov. Number of P.J.G.B.

The following are now proposed in accordance with the rules—

H. ATHARLEY. Proposed by J. E. Joselin, seconded by W. S. King.

B. C. BRAY. Proposed by J. E. Joselin, seconded by W. S. King.

MISS AUGUSTA CASSELL, 9, Sheffield Gardens, Kensington, W., proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

R. DALTON, 30, Carnarvon Rd., Redland, Bristol, proposed by W. Hadlow, seconded by W. S. King.

RUDOLPH FRENTZEL, 96, Osbaldeston Rd., Stoke Newington, N., proposed by H. R. Oldfield, seconded by Dr. Marx.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM, 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W., proposed by H. R. Oldfield, seconded by W. Hadlow.

LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks:—
Bright's Catalogue from Messrs. Bright & Sons.
"Stamps," November.

NOTICES.

EXHIBITION—JANUARY 26, 1901.

A Committee Meeting took place at Essex Hall on Monday Evening 10th inst. Present.—H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), L. W. Fulcher, W. Hadlow, W. S. King, Dr. Marx, H. Thompson, P. L. Pemberton, and the Hon. Sec.

Sufficient Entries having been received, it was unanimously resolved to hold the Exhibition on

above mentioned date. The place where it will be held and instructions as to sending in Exhibits will be duly announced. It being evident by some of the replies received, that some members had not fully understood the conditions of the Prospectus sent out, it was resolved that the circular letter (as copy given below) should be sent out by the Hon. Sec. to all members who had not sent in their entries, and that the time for receiving these should be extended to December 31st, 1900.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

Int. Phil. Union,

5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W.

November 10, 1900.

I. P. U. EXHIBITION.

5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, S.W.
December 15, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

I am pleased to inform you that the response to the Exhibition circular has been such as to justify the holding of the proposed Exhibition which will take place as arranged on the 25th January, 1901, and full details will be sent to all exhibitors in due course.

From various letters received, however, the Committee find that there is some misconception among the members as to the nature of the exhibits to be shown, and that some of the medium and smaller collectors feel that it would be useless for them to show in competition with the larger collectors of the Union. I am therefore desired to point out that with regard to Classes 1 and 2 the exhibit may consist, either of one, or of two, or of three (but not more) issues as indicated by consecutive dates in Stanley Gibbon's catalogue; that is to say, all stamps comprised between the dates as shown in that catalogue are for the purposes of this Exhibition to be deemed to be one issue. There is no necessity for any member to show three issues, but he has the option to do so, or to show two, or to limit his exhibit to one issue. I am further desired to point out that it is not necessary an exhibit should consist of 50 stamps, that number being the extreme allowed for each particular exhibit, and an exhibit containing, say only 10 stamps, if it shows all values and varieties in the issue selected, will be deemed as complete an exhibit as one which might comprise a much larger number of stamps.

With regard to the medium and smaller collectors the Committee desire me to say that this Exhibition has been specially framed so as to afford them an opportunity of competing on equal terms with larger and wealthier collectors, and the Committee sincerely trust that no member will hesitate to send in an exhibit on the ground of its small pecuniary value.

For the reasons above indicated, and in order to afford an opportunity for further exhibits being sent in, the Committee have decided to extend the time for receiving notices up to the 31st December, 1900, and to permit new members for the year 1901 to compete if they desire to do so.

Yours truly,

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY. 3

The third Ordinary Meeting of the Society was held Wednesday Evening Nov. 7th, at the Wharnccliffe Hotel, King Street. The President, Mr Metcalfe occupied the chair. An interesting Sale and Exchange of Stamps was held, a good number of lots changing hands.

The fourth meeting was held Wednesday November 21st. The President, Mr. Metcalfe, who was in the chair, opened the Discussion of the evening "On the Collection of Local stamps." He commenced by reading several extracts from Philatelic Journals, relating to Local issues, which were very interesting; he afterwards invited the members to express their opinions on the subject. Mr. Hunt stated that the collection of Local Stamps was a difficult one and he recommended a Special Album for them; he also gave many interesting facts regarding the Russian Locals, mentioning that many were very scarce and valuable and that in some cases the stamps were never heard of until out of use. Mr Hunt said that he thought the Locals of Denmark and Germany had been suppressed, and that in the course of a few years many of them would be rare.

Mr. Sneath mentioned the Mafeking stamps, and said that some people considered they were a Local issue, while others disputed the matter.

Mr Sneath informed the members that the Mafeking stamps issued only in the town, bear the Local post mark.

Mr. Peace said that Local stamps were issued by companies, and that if collectors were to ignore Locals, it would in his opinion take many interesting pages out of our collections.

Another Meeting was held December 5th, when Mr. Sneath read a paper entitled, "Hints to Philatelists"

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Two meetings to report:— 8th of Oct.— The display for the evening was mainly made by Mr Richardson, whose stamps of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and British Guiana, mounted on cards, were handed round for inspection, and these were much admired.

12th of Nov. 1900 — 110th meeting— held in 5 St. Andrew Square at 8 P.M. Present:— Mr Adam Smail, Hon. Pres., in the chair; Capt. D.H. Graves, I. M. S., and Messrs Baxter, Fleming, Henderson, Miller, Richardson and Fish.

The subject for study and display was the stamps of New South Wales. Mr Richardson showed his collection, mounted on cards, in order of issue, with ranges of shades. It was much admired. Mr Miller also showed his collection. Mr Smail showed several interesting shades and varieties. Mr Fish, in addition to N. S. W. postage, showed a collection of revenues of the same country, and also a book of Mexican Fiscals. Mr Turner, Oxford, sent in a sheet of "Mafeking Besieged" stamps, showing most of the varieties.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.

18 Montpelier Terrace
Edinburgh.

Hon. Sec.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third meeting was held on Friday October 26, when the President, Mr Dorning Beckton, took the chair. There were ten other members present. Mr. H. E. Walker, gave a display of "The stamps of Mexico," explaining in detail the various issues and varieties, which included the 1 real, 1861, error of colour; 1 real, 1862, error of colour, surcharged "Mexico" in Gothic type, many of the Guadalajara issue, 12c., 1872, blue on laid, and other good stamps.

The fourth meeting took place on Friday, November 9, the President being in the chair, and thirteen other members and one visitor present. A resolution of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. T. Ridpath, formerly an honorary member of the society, was passed. In illustration of a paper on "The Fading of Stamp Colours," read by Mr. M. W. Jones, Mr. G. Fred H. Gibson, Hon. Secretary of the Society, showed a number of bisected stamps of various countries, one half of each stamp having been exposed for several weeks to strong sunlight, and notes taken of the changes in colour every seven days. G. Fred H. Gibson, Hon. Sec., Kersal, Manchester.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St Andrew Square, on Monday, 10th December, at 8 p.m. Present—Mr. R. S. Richardson, Hon. Vice-President, in the chair; Dr. Alexis Thomson, and Messrs. Baxter, Fleming, Kerr, Miller, and Fish. The display for the night consisted of the stamps of Queensland, and collections were shown by Dr. Thomson and Messrs. Richardson, Miller, and Fish. Messrs. Henderson and Kerr were appointed auditors for the year.

At next meeting the display will be Western Australia.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,
18, Montpelier Terrace,
Edinburgh.

Hon. Sec.



New Leaves to Cut.

*Bright & Son's A. B. C. Descriptive Priced
Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps.*

FOURTH EDITION.

—o—

This is probably the last time that an attempt will be made to give a complete catalogue of all the stamps, postcards and entire of the whole world in one volume — at any rate, by these publishers. In the volume before us Messrs. Bright and Son, by using paper of a thinner texture, have managed to get everything into the one book, and this notwithstanding the amplification of the lists of the countries which have been re-written. Altogether the catalogue is a credit to its compilers. The paper, though thinner, is of a better quality and more highly surfaced

than before and as a consequence, the illustrations, many of which have been renewed and improved upon, show up much better.

Throughout the work excellent enlarged illustrations of smaller differences of type have been introduced, and among these we may mention, as being particularly good, the differences in Dies I and II of the 1d Great Britain of 1854; the types of the buckle on the 1d fiscal stamps of Great Britain, the different dies in the ½ an blue, 8 an rose and 4 an green of India (wmk'd elephant's head); and the two types of the 25c 1884 Belgium. The last mentioned are unfortunately reversed (as the publishers have informed us in a private communication) in error.

We have not been able to examine the prices carefully, but they seem to be considerably lower than Gibbon's in most cases. Very good lists of the war provisionals are given, the Orange River Colony stamps being very carefully and completely catalogued.

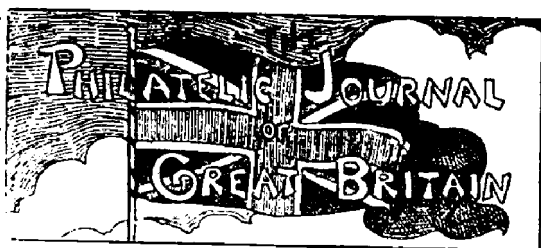
In the preface, the publishers have some remarks to make on the subject of new issues with which we entirely agree. They speak as follows:—

We may here state that, while no objection can be raised against the legitimate issue of new stamps, we are of the opinion that unnecessary issues have lately been alarmingly frequent, which entails a continual drain upon the pockets of both Collectors and member of the Trade, while it simply serves to enrich the coffers of impecunious petty Governments and Corporations. This has disgusted many Collectors, and in a large number of instances has caused their withdrawal from an active interest in Philately. We must respectfully point out that this class of "stuff" would not be produced if it did not sell well enough to make the game pay. It is, therefore, entirely in Collectors' own hands as to whether the nuisance should cease. At present it is a great danger to our hobby."

The principal charm of Bright's is that one can find any country, almost, without having to think out its political history. "Noway" is under the letter "N" and "Sweden" is under "S". Still even here we find a peculiarity which is a little exasperating when we are in a hurry to look something up in the first issue of B.C.A. One does not always think, in the hurry of the moment, that there is any possibility of their being under "British South Africa" and especially when it is not the practise in this catalogue to arrange the countries politically.

This is our only grumble. There may be faults in the new "Bright" but they are not very noticeable. A better half crown's worth could not be imagined.

INDEX.—The Index to this volume of the "Journal" will be sent out with the January Number.



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All communications to be addressed to:—

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
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About V.R.I. Stamps.

"The exception proves the rule," and the "V.R.I." surcharges of the Orange River Colony are a notable exception to the remarks we have made recently in these columns about the lack of genuine interest that few issues of stamps afford for collectors. Though these stamps were only issued a few months ago, the earlier printings are already the subject of research and controversy on the part of philatelists, and no one is yet able to say what positions on the sheet were occupied by many of the varieties, such as without stop after "V," and with the value missing. It is quite probable that these points never will be found out unless there happen to be a careful philatelist at the front who took careful note of these varieties at the time, and even if such there be we, may have to wait for the general home-coming of the troops before we are enlightened. The best account of the Orange River Colony stamps that has yet appeared, is to be found in the "Philatelic Record," the author

being Mr Nankivell the great authority on the old stamps of the late Transvaal Republic. Mr Morley, in his journal, also makes a classification of these stamps, which however is not quite as detailed as the first-mentioned account.

It is possible already to evolve a classification of the different varieties which would be a useful guide to collectors. Space could be left in the issues, or printings, for the varieties which are not yet known, but which, on the principal of the Zoologists who build up an animal from a single bone, we are almost certain will one day turn up.

But what are the broad lines upon which a general collector can arrange his "V.R.I.'s?" This, fortunately, is a question which can be easily answered, as there is no doubt as to the chronological order in which the prominent varieties appeared. The first printings were those with the stops after the letters "V.R.I." on a level with the foot of the letters. Stamps of all denominations were so surcharged, the value being $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow, 1d. violet, 2d. violet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. blue, 4d. blue, 6d. bright carmine, 1/- brown, and 5/- green. The stock of the 6d. bright carmine at the Bloemfontein Post Office was found to be very small, accounts varying as to the number of sheets; but certainly the issue with the surcharge was a very small one. The Free State authorities had decided some time ago to alter the 6d. value to blue, and accordingly a stock of that value in blue had been ordered from Messrs. De la Rue, and was awaiting the exhaustion of those of the old colour, when the British army arrived at the capital. These immediately received the surcharge, after the 6d. bright carmine had all been used up. How soon this occurred may be gathered from the fact that the blue sixpenny arrived in England almost as soon as the carmine one. In this printing, many errors and varieties of type occurred which are not found at all in the later printings. These varieties did not occur in all the sheets of this printing, but were corrected as they were found out, therefore the number that exist of some of them must be exceedingly small. It is said that a bank in Bloemfontein had a sheet or two of the old 1d. brown and 1/- orange stamps on hand which they sent to the postal authorities, who obligingly surcharged them "V.R.I." The exact philatelic standing of these is rather a nice point.

In a short time the stamps appeared with the stops after the letters "V.R.I.," raised about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the level of the foot of the letters. We are informed that these are merely inverted stops—that is to say, the type is inserted in the printing forme upside down, the effect of which in printing is to show the stops above the ordinary level. If this be so or not it is certain that they are not the same stops as

those of the first printing, but are appreciably smaller. When this setting was resorted to, the three values, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., 4d., and 6d. carmine, had all been used up, and therefore these values were not at first seen in this type; but from time to time sheets from the outlying post offices of the Colony were sent up to headquarters, where they received the new surcharge, and appeared to the astonishment of collectors, in England, so that all the values are now reported with the "raised stops." In the first of these "raised stop" printings occur the varieties with irregular dots, which are all found in the block of twelve stamps formed by the last three stamps on the four bottom horizontal rows of each pane. It is to this printing that the only known "raised stop" 4d. and 6d. carmine belong. After this came the printing with the thick "V's." Whether some of the "V's" in the original setting had become worn and it was found necessary to replace them, or whether the whole sheet was entirely reset, is a moot point; but at any rate, six thick "V's" are found on each pane, and the values which are known in this setting are the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 6d. (blue), 1s., and 5s. We have not yet heard to which printing the raised stop 2 d. belongs, but as it is only a recent discovery, it is probably the one which is distinguished by the thick "V's."

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values have had several further settings-up of type all to themselves, differing in various particulars, but principally in the altered positions in the pane of the six thick "V's." A specialist can therefore be content with nothing less than complete panes of these stamps.

The ordinary collector, on the other hand, can make four sets: First, the "level stops" printing; second, the ordinary "raised stop" printing; third, the mixed or uneven stop varieties; and, fourth, those with the thick "V." Nearly all of the missing stop and other varieties belong to the first of these printings. The 1d. and 2d. of the second set are to be found without stop after "V"; while the third and fourth sets are not, as far as we are aware, afflicted with any marked varieties, and when they are acquired and arranged in the album, will give no further trouble.

Signs are not wanting that this remarkable issue of stamps will soon be obsolete altogether, and two values—the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the Cape—have already appeared surcharged "Orange River Colony" to replace the values that have given out. There are also rumours of an entirely new design in preparation by Messrs. De la Rue. May we hope for something better than the ordinary Colonial type? Surely a Colony with such a history is worthy of a stamp of historical design!

Notes by the Way.

M. Angel Pesa is the name of the Director of Posts in Paraguay and he appears to be a gentleman of considerable public spirit. When, a few weeks ago, he found that there was a shortage of postage stamps of the denominations 5c and 10c, he at once saw how awkward it would be for the public not to be able to obtain those values, and ordered 20,000 telegraph stamps to be surcharged "5" for postage, and a similar number to be converted into 10c. A new issue, of a new design altogether, was expected daily, so he thought that number would be sufficient. Oddly enough Angel Pesa though he had the stamps ready omitted to inform the public of the fact at first, and they were only on sale between 5 and 7 o'clock one evening, during which time about 1000 of each value were disposed of. But rather than the department should be saddled with the remainders, M. Pesa appropriated the lot. And yet they say that Chivalry is dead!

Owing to the non-success of the financial side of the philatelic exhibition held in Paris last August, the committee found themselves in the awkward position of being donors of medals which they had not got to give, or rather, of awarding medals without having them to distribute, or should we say— Well, never mind, it is rather difficult to explain, but at any rate those who won medals were invited, if they wished to have them, to send up sufficient cash to pay for them. But we now hear that the premier Philatelic Society of France stepped into the breach and have decided to find the money for the silver and bronze medals, and at the moment of writing the winners of these are actually expecting to receive them

Philatelic enterprise in Australia seems to be in a flourishing condition. Messrs Smyth and Nicolle of Sydney, a firm who have been most courteous in sending us notices of new issues and news, have now launched "The Australian Journal of Philately," the first number of which, dated Sept. 1900, is of very good promise. Compared with most other civilized regions, Australia has been very badly served with philatelic literature, the only journal with any fame over here hitherto, has been "The Australian Philatelist," a useful, accurate and unpretentious monthly. The new venture is edited by Mr J W Smyth, and we wish it every success with a long life.

In Australia hitherto, fiscal stamps could be used for postal purposes in the same way that postage stamps may be used on bills. But from the first of January next, when Federation is an accomplished fact, this will all be changed. Tasmania has already passed an act to provide that from Dec 1st last, no one shall use, for the purposes of the Stamp Duties Act, 1882, stamps made and sold under the provisions of the Post Office Acts. For this purpose special revenue stamps have to be made, the proceeds from which will go to the Tasmanian Government, but the proceeds derived from the sale of postage stamps will be applied to the commonwealth funds. May we infer from this that this system will be employed in all the States?

By the way, there seems to be some misunderstanding about New Zealand's position with regard to the Federation. An impression is abroad that this antipodean colony is included in the Commonwealth, which of course is a mistake, and the current issue of New Zealand stamps will not be affected at all. As a matter of fact New Zealand is hatching a little Federation scheme of its own, embracing Cook Isles, Fiji and Tonga. A petition from the Fiji Islands for incorporation in New Zealand has been submitted to the government of the latter and has been favourably received by the premier, Mr Seddon, who had previously carefully worked up the Fijians to that way of thinking. Therefore we shall probably soon have to regret (?) the decrease of Fiji, Tonga and Cook Isles as separate stamp-issuing states.

What is to be the name of the Transvaal Colony in future? The latest edition of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co's albums contains space for the stamps of the Vaal River Colony. We should fancy that this name will not be used since there is no necessity to change the name at all, as it does not convey any political meaning like that of its late sister Republic. With regard to the latter, we have seen it mentioned in a French paper that it will be christened "Transorange" but we are not well enough up in the niceties of the French language to discern whether the statement is intended to be only humorous. In any case it must be pure imagination on the part of its author, as the name sounds ridiculous.

RENEWALS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The great majority of Subscriptions expire with this number. Renewals should be made without delay in order to secure getting the "Journal" regularly.

What Shall I Collect?

As a collector of twenty-five years' standing, perhaps you will allow me a word in answer to this question.

It is not altogether a question of new issues or old, nor yet of general or special collections; it is more one of individual taste or proclivity. The collector will collect what he likes; at the same time, it is allowable to attempt to direct the general body of collectors into what seems to one individual the best, the most interesting, and the most entertaining channel.

Few people will dispute the axiom that the broad-minded man is the one with the largest sympathies and the widest interests: and that, *per contra*, the narrow-minded man, however successful, is the one whose interests and sympathies are the most cramped and confined. The stamp-collector was no doubt the progenitor of the Philatelist; but the man who takes the most intelligent interest in stamps is a stamp-collector, because he is a Philatelist. Therefore, the wider his range the better does the Philatelist fulfil his role. So much for the ideal Philatelist and the ethics of stamp-collecting. But in the present state of affairs, very few men can accomplish more than a part. Some will have predilections in one direction, some in another; but let each man take as wide an interest in the hobby as possible. Let him take up as many countries as possible, and leave out as few as possible; in fact, let him become a general collector *with limitations*. My own plan is as follows:—

I collect *used* stamps for choice; first, because I find them in general more easily obtained and at less cost, therefore I am able to devote my energies to a wider range; and, secondly, because I consider the postmarks carry an interest in addition to the stamps. If, however, I find used stamps much more difficult to obtain than unused, I take the unused.

Then I divide the countries into, say, four classes:—

(i.) Those in which I take the deepest interest. In these I collect used and unused varieties, in addition to large numbers of duplicates, which I either keep or exchange according to condition, &c.

(ii.) Those in which I take a moderate interest. I generally manage to get these countries complete, or nearly so, with perhaps a few varieties (minor).

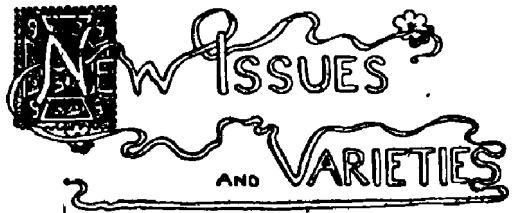
(iii.) Those in which I take only a mild interest. I complete these slowly, as occasion offers.

(iv.) Those in which I feel I can take no interest. These I leave alone, but they are not a large number.

In those of the first class I shall continue to take all new issues. In the next two classes I sometimes stop at a certain issue, and do not continue them further.

But, after all, I consider the greatest merit in collecting, as in other things, lies in being steadfast. When once the fickle period of youth is over, our interests appeal to us more thoroughly. So let it be with this interesting hobby—Philately. Let a man have a little ballast, and he will be well repaid. Not that it should be necessary to go in for speculation. A profit can be taken any time, but there should be something more in it than to look out for profits. Just as many of us can see a charm in natural objects, so will stamps give us employment and recreation (besides the quickness to note minute differences of the "Philatelic eye"), which will bear their share in producing that state of being in which we obtain most happiness.

PHILOKALOS.



Under this heading we chronicle only those stamps which to the best of our belief have actually appeared.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Guiana. The 48c of the current type is re-issued, by *L. Timbrophile Belge*, to have been changed in colour.

Adhesive. 48c dark grey and lilac brown.

British Honduras. The 5c of the current type now appears printed in two colours on pale blue paper. The body of the stamp is grey-black, and the name and value is in blue. The inscription at the sides, which was formerly "POSTAGE," is now altered to "POSTAGE & REVENUE." New single and reply postcards of the value of 2c have also appeared (*vide the W. Ph. Era*).

Adhesive. 5c grey-black and blue on blue.

Postcards. 2c carmine on buff.

2 x 2c " "

Hong Kong. We have received a registration envelope with a large rectangular violet stamp of the value of 10c embossed on the flap. We learn that it is issued in five sizes. The *M. J.* also describes a 1c envelope in the oblong shape.

Envelope. 1c yellow on white laid.

Reg. Envelope. 10c violet (five sizes).

India. Cochin. The *M. J.* states that there is a regular reply card besides the one which was chronicled in August as being issued in pairs as well as singly. The pairs have the word "REPLY" and its equivalent in native characters below the heading on one of the cards.

Postcard. 2 x 2 pics, carmine on buff.

Mauritius. The 1c, 2c, and 4c values have been altered in colour; and, according to *Le C. de T. P.*, there is also a new envelope of 2c.

Adhesives. 1c grey and black.
2c dull lilac and violet.
4c " " carmine.
Envelope. 2c dull lilac on white laid.

New Zealand. We have seen the Postage Due stamps with two varieties of the letter "D" in the value. These varieties can be found in stamps of the same value. There are also two types of the design apart from this, and both varieties of "D" are found on each type—at any rate, in some of the values, and probably in all. In one type the circle enclosing the value is 15½mm. in diameter, and the words "POSTAGE DUE" measure 13½mm. In the other type the circle is 16½mm. wide, and "POSTAGE DUE" measures 15mm. There are also many other differences, but perhaps the most striking is in the fact that the last mentioned stamps are 1mm. wider altogether than those of the first mentioned type. We hope to give a list of the different varieties we have seen next month.

Vague rumours reach us of alterations in the design of the 2d and 3d current issue. The *Am. J. of Ph.* states that the latter has been re-engraved and printed on the new watermarked paper. *L'Annonce Timbrologique* states that there is quite a new design for the 2d, bearing a head of the Queen like the 2½d of New South Wales. We should prefer to hear further before chronicling.

Malta. Last month we chronicled, on the authority of a contemporary, a new stamp of the value of 1s. 4d., but we now learn that this report was caused through a printer's error in another journal, which intended to announce the appearance of a ½d stamp. This said farthing stamp has been prognosticated for some months, but has never appeared. There is therefore neither a ½d stamp nor a 1s. 4d. stamp, for which we ought to be sufficiently thankful.

Orange River Colony. Mr. C. S. Stone has shown the *Weekly Phil. Era* a specimen of the ½d green Cape with a very distinct double surcharge, the three lines showing an excellent double impression.

Adhesive. ½d green, double surcharge.

Straits Settlements. Perak. Messrs. Whit-



field King have sent us particulars of four more surcharges, as below. We append an illustration of one of these.

Adhesives.
1c on 2 dols.
3c on 8 cents.
3c on 1 dol.
3c on 2 dols.

We are informed that there is a

variety on each sheet of the three on 50c, one stamp having no stop after "cents."

Messrs. Whitfield King also write:—

"The following is a copy of a notice issued by the Government of Perak when no more stamps were available for surcharging:—

GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The stock of Postal and Revenue Stamps of the smaller denominations having given out, until further notice articles on which the postage is less than four cents must be handed in at the Stamp Vendor's window, together with the postage required in Cash. The Stamp Vendor will give a printed receipt for the amount, stamped with the office date stamp, and the public are requested to see that they get this.

(Signed) P. J. NELSON,
Superintendent Posts and
Telegraphs.

Taiping, 22nd October, 1900.

"The 'printed receipt' referred to in this notice is a perforated square of white paper about the size of a postage stamp, type-printed in three lines, 'Postal Receipt for 3 cents,' which is affixed to the envelope and postmarked the same way as an ordinary stamp; the word 'PAID' is also stamped on the envelope, and initialed by the P.O. clerk."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Belgium. According to *Le C. de T. P.*, the 5c and 10c postcards are printed on white, with pictures of the mail steamers on them. They are only sold on board the Belgian boats running between Ostend and Dover.

Postcards. 5c green on white.
10c rose on white.

Chili. A correspondent in Valparaiso sends us the 5c of the current issue in pale ultramarine and also in indigo, the difference being so marked that it amounts almost to a different colour. The same correspondent writes;—"In case a report should reach you stating that sheets of these stamps (the 5c ultramarine) have been discovered unrouletted horizontally, I obtained a specimen from a philatelic centre, and now send same for your inspection and judgment. As you will see on examination, the apparent unperforated condition is only due to the machine having touched the sheets." The specimen our correspondent sends certainly shows the roulettes, though very slightly.

We have also received from the same source a copy of a decree dated 25th October, 1900, issued by the director of the Treasury, authorising the use of 5c revenue stamps for postal purposes, owing to the stock of postage stamps of the same value having become exhausted.

We note that the *M. J.* has received a 2c postcard with stamp of the type of the current adhesives.

Adhesives. 5c indigo.
5c pale ultramarine.

Postcard. 2c red on pale blue.

Fiscal for Postal use. 5c l

Corea. Messrs. Whitfield King have kindly forwarded specimens of two new values of the appended designs. They also inform us that three more values, 10 and 5 cheun and 1 piastre are still to be added to the current set printed at Seoul, but early next year there will be a new

issue, which is being engraved and printed in France.

Adhesives. 15 chenu, dull purple.
20 " chocolate.



Dominican Republic. About May last a decree was issued authorising the issue of 100,000 each of stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ centavo, to facilitate the circulation of newspapers and printed matter. These have just come to hand, and are both printed in black; the $\frac{3}{4}$ is the same design as the



5c, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ is like the 1 peso of the "Burial Fund" series.

While they were about it, the authorities thought they might as well have a

new issue altogether, and so we have also to report the appearance of an entirely new set. All the stamps are in type shown above. The values from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 5c are perforated 14, while the remaining values gauge 12. Messrs Whitfield, King and Co. have shown us specimens of all these stamps.

Adhesives.	$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo (black).
1	" blue.
1	" rose.
1	" olive.
2	" green.
5	" pale brown.
10	" pale orange.
20	" lilac.
50	" grey-black.
1 peso	" brown.

France. The new issue of adhesives—those phantoms which philatelic journalists have been chasing with prophetic pens for several years—have at last been sprung upon an astonished world. The actual designs are fairly



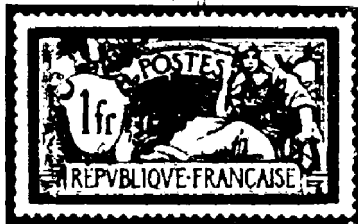
artistic, but they lack the simplicity which is so necessary for effective appearance, while the printing is not delicate enough to reproduce so much detail. The colours of all values except the 10c are weak and indecisive, and the paper, which is of the same substance as that used for the last issue, does not improve the *tout*

ensemble. Three designs are used, of which we

append illustrations. The first is dedicated to the values from 1c to 5c, and reveals a figure of Justice, balancing a pair of scales. The second design, used for values from 10c to 30c, shows a seated figure of the Republic holding a tablet on her knee, on which is inscribed "Droits de l'homme." The values from 40c to 5 francs are allotted a large oblong design, the significance of which has not yet



been explained to us, but is clearly shown in the accompanying illustration. They are bi-colored, the background behind the



tree in the centre being in the second colour mentioned below, producing a sufficiently weird effect.

Adhesives.	1c. pearl grey
	2c. pale maroon
	3c. dull orange
	4c. yellow-brown
	5c. blue-green
	10c. red
	15c. orange
	20c. purple-brown
	25c. blue
	30c. lavender
	40c. Turkey-red and pale blue
	50c. brown and pale blue
	1fr. red, lilac, and green
	2fr. purple and yellow
	5fr. dull blue and yellow

France. Congo. We find we have omitted to mention two provisionals which were issued so long ago as July last—the 20c and 30c of 1892, with the word "Valenr" above and new value below.

Adhesives.	" 5 " on 20c, red on green.
	" 15 " on 30c, cinnamon on drab.

Germany. Levant. We omitted to mention that the surcharges on the new issue are all in black, with the exception of the 15 piastre on 3 marks, where it is in red. Moreover, this value has the surcharge printed twice vertically, once to the extreme left of the stamp reading upwards, and again on the right hand reading downwards. There is also a postcard, new type.

Postcard. 20 para on 10pf, carmine on buff.

Morocco. We have received from Mr. Isaac Casnino the new German stamps surcharged for use in the German Post Offices in Morocco. In this set the surcharges are in black on all values to 80c, and consist of the word "Morocco," and "Centimo" or "Peseta" in smaller type below. The 1 mark has the word "Morocco" on each side, and the value horizontally above the word "Reichspost," all in black. The 2 marks has a similar surcharge. The 3 marks is surcharged in red, with the word "Morocco" reading upwards

on the left and the value reading downwards at the right.

Adhesives.	3c on 3pf brown.
	5c .. 5 .. green.
	10c .. 10 .. carmine.
	25c .. 20 .. blue.
	30c .. 25 .. red and black on yellow.
	35c .. 30 .. red and black on buff.
	50c .. 40 .. red and black.
	60c .. 50 .. lilac and black on buff.
	1 peseta on 80pf red and black on rose.
	1 pes 25c on 1 mk carmine.
	2 pes 50c on 2 mks violet.
	3 pes 75c on 3 mks blue-black.

Greece. We have several more varieties to add to the list of provisionals recently issued in this country, and we give them below. We regret that owing to a printer's error we chronicled the 40 lep Belgian print as surcharged "A M" and "50 lep," whereas it should have been "A M" and "25 lep." We now give these stamps correctly in the following list:—

Adhesives.	1dr on 40 lep, 1889, purple lake, imperf.
	2dr .. 10 .. 1879, orange, imperf. "
	3dr perf 11½
	5dr .. 40 .. lake on blue, imperf.
	5dr perf 11½

Surcharged "A M" in addition.

* 25 lep on 40 lep Belgian, purple lake, imperf.
* 25 lep perf 11½.
1dr on 40 lep, bistre on blue, imperf.
2dr on 5 lep, 1879, green on cream, imperf.

* These are in correction of the 50 lep on 40 lep chronicled last month in error.

The *M.J.* gives the following list, which is stated to be the number of stamps surcharged.—

20l on 25l ...	950,000	1dr on 40l ...	140,000
30l .. 40l ...	180,000	2dr .. 40l ...	100,000
40l .. 2l ...	180,000	3dr .. 10l ...	80,000
60l .. 40l ...	170,000	5dr .. 40l ...	75,000

But our contemporary does not say whether these figures include all the printings and the "A M" surcharges.

Messrs. Whitfield King write that the perforated stamps can only be obtained at the Athens P.O. by ordering in whole sheets, when they are perforated for you while you wait, and they also say that they are informed that the "A M" stamps are used *exclusively* for international postal parcels.

The *M.J.* has received a letter franked with a 5 lep, light green, of the current type unsurcharged, and a 20 lep on 25 lep ultramarine, both perf 9. These were purchased at the post office at Astoko: the perforation was apparently locally performed with a sewing-machine. There are several varieties of local perforations, it appears, in the Athens printed Greek stamps since the Olympia Games series. We have ourselves the 5 lep pale green very roughly pin perforated, which, we believe, was done at Amfissa; and we have also the 25 lep, violet, nicely perforated 10, the work of the post-master at Vonitza.

Japan. A new value has been added to the current set, in the same type as the lowest values, and a new letter-card, with stamp of the same type, has also appeared.

Adhesive.	1½ sen, pale blue.
Letter-card.	3 sen, violet on pale brown.

Formosa. According to the *Met. Phil.*, the current Japanese adhesives have all been surcharged for use in this island, in small Japanese characters similar to the China and Corea sets.

Adhesives.	5 rin, grey	surcharge red.
	1 sen, pale brown	" "
	2 green	" "
	3 .. chocolate	" black.
	4 .. rose	" "
	5 .. yellow	" red.
	8 .. bistre	" "
	10 .. dull blue	" black.
	15 .. violet	" "
	20 .. red-orange	" "
	25 .. pale emerald	" red.
	50 .. brown	" black.
	1 yen, carmine	" "

Paraguay. The circumstances under which the provisionals, which we chronicled last month, were issued, shows that they were absolutely speculative, and not worth attention. A new issue is being prepared, and the following values, with the Arms of the Republic as a central design, are reported to have appeared.

Adhesives.	2c olive-grey.
	5c deep green.
	10c carmine.

Servia. Some of the values are beginning to appear on plain white wove paper instead of granite. So far, the following values have been seen.

Adhesives.	15 paras, lilac.	plain wove paper.
	20 .. yellow.	" "
	25 .. blue	" "

Spain. The *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles, on the authority of *Il Francobollo*, the 2c of the current issue in a new colour.

Adhesive.	2c brown.
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Fernando Po. The new set of stamps for this Colony, which has been rumoured for some time, has appeared. Only the colours have been changed, the design remaining the same as before. The following list is given in the *Wickly Phil. Era*.

Adhesives.		6 cent, red orange
1 mil, black		8 .. bronze-green
2		10 .. claret
3		15 .. dark violet
4		20 .. olive-brown
5		40 .. brown
1 cent, deep green		60 .. green
2 .. violet		80 .. deep blue
3 .. carmine		1 pes red-brown
4 .. black-brown		2 .. Turkish red
5 .. bright blue		

Venezuela. The 3 bolivar of the "Instruccion" series appears in red-brown on buff, and is surcharged "1900" like the rest of the series, as chronicled in August. We also learn from *S.M.C.* that the official stamps have been surcharged "1900" in black.

Adhesive.	3 bol, red-brown on buff, surcharged "1900"
Official Adhesives.	5c blue-green and black
	10c rose and black
	25c blue
	50c yellow
	1 bol, violet and black

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NOTICE.

Mr. Firth's article on the Stamps of Japan and "Answers to Correspondents" have been crowded out of this number, and have to be held over until next month.

issue, which is being engraved and printed in France.

Adhesives. 15 cheun, dull purple.
20 " chocolate.



Dominican Republic. About May last a decree was issued authorising the issue of 160,000 each of stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, to facilitate the circulation of newspapers and printed matter. These have just come to hand, and are both printed in black; the $\frac{1}{4}$ is the same design as the



5c, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ is like the 1 peso of the "Burial Fund" series.

While they were about it, the authorities thought they might as well have a

new issue altogether, and so we have also to report the appearance of an entirely new set. All the stamps are in type shown above. The values from $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 5c are perforated 14, while the remaining values gauge 12. Messrs Whitfield, King and Co. have shown us specimens of all these stamps.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo black.
1 " blue.
1 " rose.
1 " olive.
2 " green.
6 " pale brown.
10 " pale orange.
20 " lilac.
50 " grey-black.
1 peso brown.

France. The new issue of adhesives—those phantoms which philatelic journalists have been chasing with prophetic pens for several years—have at last been sprung upon an astonished world. The actual designs are fairly



artistic, but they lack the simplicity which is so necessary for effective appearance, while the printing is not delicate enough to reproduce so much detail. The colours of all values except the 10c are weak and indecisive, and the paper, which is of the same substance as that used for the last issue, does not improve the *tout*

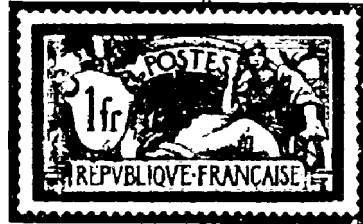
ensemble. Three designs are used, of which we

append illustrations. The first is dedicated to the values from 1c to 5c, and reveals a figure of Justice balancing a pair of scales. The second design, used for values from 10c to 30c, shows a seated figure of the Republic holding a tablet on her knee, on which is inscribed "Droits de l'homme." The values from 40c to 5 francs are allotted a large oblong design, the significance of which has not yet



been explained to us, but is clearly shown in the accompanying illustration. They are bi-colored, the background behind the

tree in the centre being in the second colour mentioned below, producing a sufficiently weird effect.



Adhesives. 1c. pearl grey
2c. pale maroon
3c. dull orange
4c. yellow-brown
5c. blue-green
10c. red
15c. orange
20c. purple-brown
25c. blue
30c. lavender
40c. Turkey-red and pale blue
50c. brown and pale blue
1fr. red, lilac, and green
2fr. purple and yellow
5fr. dull blue and yellow

France. Congo. We find we have omitted to mention two provisionals which were issued so long ago as July last—the 20c and 30c of 1892, with the word "Valeur" above and new value below.

Adhesives. "5" on 20c, red on green.
"15" on 30c, cinnamon on drab.

Germany. Levant. We omitted to mention that the surcharges on the new issue are all in black, with the exception of the 15 piastre on 3 marks, where it is in red. Moreover, this value has the surcharge printed twice vertically, once to the extreme left of the stamp reading upwards, and again on the right hand reading downwards. There is also a postcard, new type.

Postcard. 20 para on 10pf, carmine on buff.

Morocco. We have received from Mr. Isaac Cansino the new German stamps surcharged for use in the German Post Offices in Morocco. In this set the surcharges are in black on all values to 80c, and consist of the word "Morocco," and "Centimo" or "Peseta" in smaller type below. The 1 mark has the word "Morocco" on each side, and the value horizontally above the word "Reichspost," all in black. The 2 marks has a similar surcharge. The 3 marks is surcharged in red, with the word "Morocco" reading upwards

on the left and the value reading downwards at the right.

Adhesives.	3c on 3pf brown.
	5c " 5 " green.
	10c " 10 " carmine.
	25c " 20 " blue.
	30c " 25 " red and black on yellow.
	35c " 30 " red and black on buff.
	50c " 40 " red and black.
	60c " 50 " lilac and black on buff.
	1 peseta on 80pf red and black on rose.
	1 pes 25c on 1 mk carmine.
	2 pes 50c on 2 mks violet.
	3 pes 75c on 2 mks violet-black.

Greece. We have several more varieties to add to the list of provisionals recently issued in this country, and we give them below. We regret that owing to a printer's error we chronicled the 40 lep Belgian print as surcharged "A M" and "50 lep," whereas it should have been "A M" and "25 lep." We now give these stamps correctly in the following list:—

Adhesives.	1dr on 40 lep, 1889, purple lake, imperf.
	2dr " 10 " 1879, orange, imperf. "
	3dr " " " perf 11½
	5dr " 40 " lake on blue, imperf.
	5dr " " " perf 11½
	Surcharged "A M" in addition.
*	25 lep on 40 lep Belgian, purple lake, imperf.
*	25 lep " " " perf 11½.
	1dr on 40 lep, bistre on blue, imperf.
	2dr on 5 lep, 1879, green on cream, imperf.

* These are in correction of the 50 lep on 40 lep chronicled last month in error.

The *M.J.* gives the following list, which is stated to be the number of stamps surcharged.—

201 on 251	...	950,000	1dr on 401	...	140,000 ⁰
301 " 401	...	180,000	2dr " 401	...	100,000 ⁰
401 " 21	...	180,000	3dr " 101	...	80,000 ⁰
601 " 401	...	170,000	5dr " 401	...	75,000

But our contemporary does not say whether these figures include all the printings and the "A M" surcharges.

Messrs. Whitfield King write that the perforated stamps can only be obtained at the Athens P.O. by ordering in whole sheets, when they are perforated for you while you wait, and they also say that they are informed that the "A M" stamps are used *exclusively* for international postal parcels.

The *M.J.* has received a letter franked with a 5 lep, light green, of the current type unsurcharged, and a 20 lep on 25 lep ultramarine, both perf 9. These were purchased at the post office at Astoko: the perforation was apparently locally performed with a sewing-machine. There are several varieties of local perforations, it appears, in the Athens printed Greek stamps since the Olympia Games series. We have ourselves the 5 lep pale green very roughly pin perforated, which, we believe, was done at Amfissa; and we have also the 25 lep, violet, nicely perforated 10, the work of the post-master at Vonitza.

Japan. A new value has been added to the current set, in the same type as the lowest values, and a new letter-card, with stamp of the same type, has also appeared.

Adhesive.	1½ sen, pale blue.
Letter-card.	3 sen, violet on pale brown.

Formosa. According to the *Met. Phil.*, the current Japanese adhesives have all been surcharged for use in this island, in small Japanese characters similar to the China and Corea sets.

Adhesives.	5 rin, grey	surcharge red.
	1 sen, pale brown	" "
	2 " " green	" "
	3 " " chocolate	" black.
	4 " " rose	" "
	5 " " yellow	" red.
	8 " " bistre	" "
	10 " " dull blue	" black.
	15 " " violet	" "
	20 " " red-orange	" "
	25 " " pale emerald	" red.
	50 " " brown	" black.
	1 yen, carmine	" "

Paraguay. The circumstances under which the provisionals, which we chronicled last month, were issued, shows that they were absolutely speculative, and not worth attention. A new issue is being prepared, and the following values, with the Arms of the Republic as a central design, are reported to have appeared.

Adhesives.	2c olive-grey.
	5c deep green.
	10c carmine.

Servia. Some of the values are beginning to appear on plain white wove paper instead of granite. So far, the following values have been seen.

Adhesives.	15 paras, lilac.	plain wove paper.
	30 " yellow,	" "
	25 " blue	" "

Spain. The *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles, on the authority of *Il Francobollo*, the 2c of the current issue in a new colour.

Adhesive.	2c brown.
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Fernando Po. The new set of stamps for this Colony, which has been rumoured for some time, has appeared. Only the colours have been changed, the design remaining the same as before. The following list is given in the *Weekly Phil. Era*.

Adhesives.		6 cent, red orange
1 mil, black		8 " bronze-green
2 " "		10 " claret
3 " "		15 " dark violet
4 " "		20 " olive-brown
5 " "		40 " brown
1 cent, deep green		60 " green
2 " violet		80 " deep blue
3 " carmine		1 pes red-brown
4 " black-brown		2 " Turkish red
5 " bright blue		

Venezuela. The 3 bolivar of the "Instruccion" series appears in red-brown on buff, and is surcharged "1900" like the rest of the series, as chronicled in August. We also learn from *S.M.C.* that the official stamps have been surcharged "1900" in black.

Adhesive.	3 bol, red-brown on buff, surcharged "1900"
Official Adhesives.	5c blue-green and black " "
	10c rose and black " "
	25c blue " "
	50c yellow " "
	1 bol, violet and black " "

—:O:—

NOTICE.

Mr. Firth's article on the Stamps of Japan and "Answers to Correspondents" have been crowded out of this number, and have to be held over until next month.



DECEMBER 20, 1900.

Dates of Issue of the Mafeking Stamps.

BY A. H. STAMFORD.

(From the *London Philatelist*.)

I am very pleased to be able to supplement the information in regard to the "Mafeking, Besieged" issue, given in the last number of the Society's journal, by further information of a most interesting character, which has reached me by the last mail. The letter is from the Postmaster of Mafeking during the siege, in reply to inquiries I made two months ago, and had better speak for itself:—

LIST AND DATES OF ISSUE OF MAFEKING SIEGE STAMPS.

Date of Issue, 1900.	Denomination	Description
March 23rd.	1d., green, originally ½d. Cape "square."	
" "	3d., red, originally 1d. Cape	
" 24th.	6d., mauve, originally 3d. Cape, watermarked <i>Anchor</i> .	
" "	1s., olive, originally 4d. Cape.	
" 27th.	6d., lilac, originally 3d. British Bechuanaland.	
" 28th.	1d., red, originally ½d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate."	
" 29th.	1s., brown and green, originally 4d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate."	
April 4th.	1d., green, originally ½d. Cape, figure "Hope."	
" "	6d., yellow, originally 3d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate."	
" "	3d., lilac, originally 1d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate."	
" 6th.	6d., (with 6d. above), red and green, originally 2d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate."	
All the foregoing large serif surcharge.		
" 7th.	3d. (Local), Baden-Powell, small head.	
" 10th.	2d. (Local), Colonel Baden-Powell, large head.	

" "	1d. (Local), Bicycle.	
" 25th.	6d. (with 6d. below), red and green, originally 2d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate." Small plain black letters surch.	
" "	3d., lilac, originally 1d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate." Small plain black letters surcharge.	
" "	1s., red, originally 6d. Home, surch. "Bechuanaland Protectorate." Small plain black letters surcharge only.	
May 3rd.	1s., red, originally 6d. Home, surch. "British Bechuanaland." Small plain black letters surch.	
April 25th.	2s., white and green, originally 1s. Home, surcharged "British Bechuanaland." Small plain black letters surcharge.	

I certify that the above is a correct list of date of issue of the Mafeking stamps.

J. V. HOWAT,

Staff-Postmaster to Maj.-Gen. Baden-Powell during the Mafeking Siege.

13th October, 1899, to 17th May, 1900.

As you will observe, this list also refers to four errors of surcharge, of each of which only five specimens exist, and if you think it desirable I will send you the four stamps, which I presume are the only copies in England, for illustration.

The following is an extract from the letter referred to:—

"It is to be regretted that before investing, investors did not seek for information from the Postal Department on the following points:—Date of issue of each denomination and descriptive list of stamps. In order to protect you from being defrauded, I hasten to inclose herewith the following particulars. From it you will see that the following stamps mentioned in your letter were not issued by me, and are therefore clearly forgeries, viz.:

6d. on 3d. Cape, claret; watermarked CA.

1s. on 6d. 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' on English. Serif surcharge.

1s. on 6d. 'British Bechuanaland' on English. Serif surcharge.

"Those issued were:—

6d. on 3d. Cape, magenta; watermarked *Anchor*.

1s. on 6d. 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' on English. Small plain black letters surcharge.

1s. on 6d. 'British Bechuanaland' on English. Small plain black letters surcharge.

"As the surcharging of these stamps was solely under my control in my capacity as Staff-Postmaster to General Baden-Powell, and having kept a very careful record of the number of and date of issue, I am the only person in a position to give the required information. In purchasing stamps (siege) it is advisable to obtain those postmarked, and to carefully scrutinise such postmarks. In all stamps submitted to me for inspection and report, it was found that the dated stamp impression did not compare with the dimensions of that used at Mafeking. . . .

"In going through my stamps I have just come across some errors in the surcharging of the 6d. yellow, on 3d. Home, surcharged 'Bechuanaland Protectorate,' large serif surcharge, reversed; and 1s. on 4d. brown and green, Home, surcharged 'British Bechuanaland,' large serif double surcharge; ditto, ditto, large serif surcharge, and reversed (three in all). I had quite forgotten these were in my possession. I remember placing them aside, and being a printer's error, they were not included in the sets I previously sent you—there are five of each of the four double and inverted surcharges.

"I remember the day these were printed. We were heavily bombarded, and this may account for the printer's errors. The printer ran a great risk in working in the printing establishment—a large corrugated iron building which was very much exposed to shell fire, and on two occasions was riddled by 94 pdr. shells. All other establishments were conducted underground in bomb-proof shelters, which in reality were only splinter-proofs."

As to the change of type in the surcharges on the normal issues the letter proceeds as follows:—

"I have, I see, omitted to explain why the type was changed: it was owing to the type been required for other printing purposes that the small plain black letters had to be resorted to."

The errors referred to are not reversed, but inverted surcharges. About two months ago I saw that two copies of the hitherto only known inverted surcharged stamp of the Siege issue—the 3d. on 1d. British Bechuanaland, I think—were sold for £12 and £13 respectively. There was a whole sheet (240 stamps) of the value so surcharged, I believe. What, therefore, is the rarity of the four errors to which I have referred, and of each of which there are only five specimens in existence?"

The London Philatelist.—Mr. E. D. Bacon announces, in the November number, that the system which was announced twelve months ago for the arrangement of

THE TAPLING COLLECTION

at the British Museum in cabinets, has been modified. "It has been decided, in place of drawers, to make use of slides, which will pull out in a vertical instead of a horizontal direction. The frames of these slides will be made of wood, and each will contain four sheets of stamps—i.e., two on either side of the slide. A piece of millboard will be inserted in the centre of each slide, on which the four sheets of stamps will be fastened, so as to obviate any tendency to slip that might otherwise occur. Thus there will be two sheets on either side, placed, as it were, back to back towards the other two. Each side of the slide will be covered with a sheet of plate glass, which will be fixed in such a way as to leave a small space between the glass and the surface of the stamps. The slides will be placed in rows in cabinets, and each slide will run in a separate groove, and of course only pull out sufficiently far to allow of the display of the stamps enclosed."

This arrangement, Mr. Bacon thinks, is a better one than that first proposed, as it will admit of four sheets being on view at a time in place of two, while "the facility of examining the stamps will practically be the same." This last remark is the only one that appears open to doubt. We should have thought that the specimens would appear in a better light facing the light from above than when placed vertically, though the difference would not amount to very much. Mr. Bacon is not able to give any date on which we may expect to see the cabinets ready; he only says that "at last there is a prospect of this magnificent bequest being worthily housed." This is good news, but Mr. Bacon appears to have a ponderous Circumlocution Office to deal with, and we fear it may be many months, and perhaps years, before the arrangement is completed.

It is noticeable that the Society's journal is liberally opening its columns to the discussion of

The Eternal Mafekings.

Both Mr. Turner and Mr. Stamford have articles. The former writes in defence of Mafekings against the attack made upon them by an ill-informed writer in *Der Philatelist* which we should have thought was scarcely worth notice, but which affords Mr. Turner an excellent opportunity for more pleading on behalf of the much-debated stamps. The article is forcible, and with it is published a letter from the postmaster of Mafeking to Mr. Turner, dated July 18, 1900, containing the following sentence:

"The whole of the stock of the stamps in question having been sold at Mafeking prior to the relief of the town." The "stamps in question," of course, are the "Mafeking Besieged," and therefore any doubts anyone may have had as to possible remainders are set at rest.

Mr. Stamford's article also embodies extracts from a letter from the Mafeking postmaster, and is altogether so interesting that we reproduce it in full on the first page of our "Reviews."

The *Philatelic Record* contains an article by Mr. Nankivell on

TRANSVAAL REPRINTS,

in which he explains that only two values of Transvaal stamps have been reprinted, namely the 3d and the 6d. Of the 3d of the 1871 issue, the so called reprints would be more properly called "preprints" as they were stamps printed by Mr. Adolph Otto of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the maker of the plates of the early Transvaals, and sold by him to dealers twelve months before they were put in circulation in the Transvaal. Mr. Bacon's book on reprints gives an account of these, but Mr. Nankivell says that the statement therein that Otto's first printings differ from the first local printings in paper and gum, is incorrect, for the first local printings were done on paper sent out to the Transvaal by Otto with the first supply of stamps, and this supply of paper was probably from the same stock as he had used for printing the first supply. These so called reprints are printed in bright mauve and may be found imperf or rouletted 15, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. It does not exist as an original, tête-bêche, but is so found as a reprint. The reprints of the 6d ultramarine, 1875 have a similar history, but Mr. Bacon omits mention of the well known pale greyish blue shade of this stamp which, says Mr. Nankivell, was at one time considered a shade of the issued stamp but is now known to be a reprint.

The 3d of the 1883 issue was also reprinted, both in black on rose and on orange red. These can both be distinguished by the colour which in the first is brownish black instead of grey black to deep black, and on bright rose paper instead of on violet rose, and in the second the colour of the reprint is deep dull orange red. The perfs of the reprint and the original both gauge 12, but when placed together it can be seen that the perforation holes do not fit exactly.

The above mentioned are the only reprints of the Transvaal, and Mr. Bacon says:—"The so called reprints of the first one penny, sixpenny, and one shilling values are forgeries, as they differ in design from the issued stamps. The eye of the eagle on the originals is in a white circle whereas on the forgeries it is an irregularly-shaped white space, and the lowest part of the flagstaff to right is formed of two distinct lines.

in place of only one line, as on the originals.

Stamps. Mr. Waihurst does for the "V.R.I." Orange River postcards, what Mr. Nankivell does for the adhesives and writes a careful account of the varieties that have so far been found; we can commend this account to postcard collectors. The fiscal notes by A. Preston Pierce and the catalogue of the Post Cards and Letter Cards of the British Empire are still continued in the journal, but perhaps the most pronounced feature is the

TERRIFIC ONSLAUGHT

on Mafekings which is renewed monthly with wonderful vigour. The arguments urged against the collectability of these stamps are supported by a letter from one signing himself "Anti Humbug" who seems to have taken the subject very much to heart. He relates how a friend of his met a friend travelling home to England with sheets and sheets of "the labels known as Mafeking Besieged" and also the plates (!) for printing them. Where we have put a note of exclamation there appear a question mark in the original letter; it is doubtful which would be the more applicable. At any rate this is certainly no reason why Mafekings should not be collected, but is only a very clumsy and ridiculous attempt at prejudicing their marketable value, an attempt which shows as much ignorance as most of the other arguments of those opposed to these stamps.

The Monthly Journal. Quite a controversy has raged recently on the subject of the "Y $\frac{1}{4}$ " Cuba stamps, which were the subject of similar attention many years ago, when the meaning of the symbols was in dispute. As we had occasion to remark some months ago, it was

SATISFACTORILY PROVED

at that time that "Y" stood for the Spanish word "Interior" which is frequently spelled, in archaic Spanish, "Ynterior," and that the " $\frac{1}{4}$ " meant that the postage for the "interior" or local service, which had just been established, was reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ real. The editor of the *Monthly Journal*, in an editorial, discourses at some length on this subject and carefully weighs all the evidence and the arguments which have been brought forward by writers ancient and modern. "As to the value of the stamps, that has been proved over and over again to be $\frac{1}{4}$ real and no more, and it is quite unnecessary at the present day to bring forward any fresh proofs of that fact, the only difficulty is, or has been, to explain the meaning of the letter 'Y,'" this premise the editor proceeds to consider the exact functions of the stamps, for although issued in accordance with an official decree (dated November, 1855), establishing the local postal service, there is some doubt as to whether the $\frac{1}{4}$ real was the total charge for the local trans-

mission of packets, *irrespective of weight*, which is the interpretation put upon the decree by Mr Andreini.

The editor of the *Monthly Journal* says "this seems almost too good to be true, the reduction in the rate of postage is enormous." He then cites the theory propounded by M. Gainsborg three years ago, "to the effect that the $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamp was intended to prepay, not the total postage on all packets, but the charge for delivery, which had till then been paid, (probably at a higher rate) by the receivers. The "Y" would thus indicate that the $\frac{1}{2}$ real was a special rate, and an addition to the ordinary postage, to cover the charge for delivery." "(The writer proves in an earlier portion of his article, that recipients had to pay for the *delivery* of their letters, which system was done away with by a provision in the Decree of November 1855)" "M Gainsborg's theory seemed to us" "continues the *M. J.* to be

A VERY PROBABLE ONE.

It got over the difficulty of an apparently ruinous reduction in the rate of postage, and it furnished a plausible explanation of the presence of the letter "Y." The $Y\frac{1}{2}$ discussion therefore is still an open one but is narrowed to the questions. Did the surcharge indicate that the postage for the interior had been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ real, or did it mean that the $\frac{1}{2}$ real was a charge for the delivery of letters posted *and* delivered in the interior, and prepaid by the sender?

We confess that the latter theory does not seem a very likely one to us. That the delivery of local letters should be taxed and foreign letters delivered free would appear to be an unaccountable arrangement.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly for Nov 24th contains detailed reports of two contested claims for payment of

STAMP INSURANCE

which are of great interest to all policy holders. One case was brought by Messrs. George Francis and Co. of Jersey against Sun Fire Insurance Co. to recover £1000, being the amount for which they insured their stock of stamps. The fire took place so long ago as the 17th. December 1898. The insurance company disputed the claim and alleged that the stamps burned were not of the value of £1000. After evidence had been brought to prove the value of the stamps, the court ruled in favour of the plaintiffs, but disallowed the £300 damages and interest on the original amount, which they claimed in addition. This action shows the necessity for those who insure stamps to keep a careful account of their expenditure upon them, and for dealers to keep proper books. We gather that Messrs George Francis and Co would have received the money immediately after the fire, if

they had had proper books to prove the value of their stock.

The other case reported by the *S. C. F.* is an action in which Mr Nicolas of Bockenham, claims £800 from the Ocean Accident Guarantee Corporation in respect of a collection of stamps which it is alleged was stolen from Mr Nicolas's house. The claim is resisted by the Insurance Company and presents some curious features which will be reported in a future number, but it is still in abeyance and so we shall not hear the result for a while.

The Stamps of Belgium.

From "*The American Journal of Philately.*"

—o—

[Continued from page 208]

The postage was to be indicated either by hand-stamped numerals, or by the postage stamps used in the country of origin.

In the first months after these conventions went into effect, 55 per cent. of the letters sent from Belgium to the countries named were prepaid with postage stamps which resulted, towards the end of 1862, in an increase of about 60 per cent. in the sales of the 40c value.

We cannot pass in silence another peculiarity. The printing of the stamps in sheets of 300 produced an appreciable difference in the composition of the plates.

We know that for the reproduction of plates intended for the printing of postage stamps, original dies are used, from which the *cliches* for the electrotype are produced. These *cliches*, after being produced, are cleaned, built up, adjusted and levelled, and then arranged for the composition of the plate which is to serve for printing. In the manufacture of the stamps, from the plates of 200 *cliches*, the *cliches* were so arranged that they invariably showed a space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the stamps vertically and 1mm. horizontally, while in the plates bearing 300 stamps, the space varied, both vertically and horizontally, between 6-10 and 13-10mm.

Besides, we find in the sheets of 300 stamps various marked defects in certain of the *cliches*, which had not previously been noticed. These were remedied later on by the replacing of a part of the plates, that is to say, as soon as the want of clearness and regularity in the engravings was observed.

Among these defects we cite the following which are considerably sought after and which can be found chiefly in the sheets of the 10c brown and 20c blue, which were placed on sale in April and May, 1861. These are, without doubt, the first sheets which were run off the presses after the preparation of the new plates:

1.—The close lines of shading, which in the medallions from the groundwork, are irregular and incomplete, so that only the vertical lines are to be seen in the impression.

2.—The period forming the ball of the eye is not visible, and is lost in the line forming the iris.

3.—The oval of the medallion is cut near the right, on a plane with the eye, by the close lines which form the shadows.

4.—The same peculiarity as indicated under No. 3 is found at the bottom of the medallion, under the letters "G" and "T" of the word "VINGT," and under the letter "x" of the word "DIX," as well as at the top under the letter "E" of the word "POSTES."

5.—The interior frame of the stamp is broken.

- a. 4 mm. from the left corner.
- b. 6 mm. from the lower left corner.
- c. 3 mm. from the upper right corner.
- d. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the lower right corner.

6.—The letter "T" of the word "VINGT" and the letter "E" of the word "CENT," placed under the medallion, touch the thread forming the second frame line of the stamp.

7.—The small letter "s" after the letter "T" of "CENTS" is indistinct. The head of the "s" disappears entirely in certain specimens, and leaves a hook; in others, the line under the "s" is absent.

8.—The numerals 10 and 20, placed in the upper corners of the stamps, are to be found in varying positions, and the same applies to the circles which surround them. Under this head we may distinguish the following peculiarities:

- a. The numerals are inclined toward the right.
- b. The numerals are inclined toward the left.
- c. The numerals are placed horizontally.
- d. The little circle surrounding the two figures in the upper right corner cuts the angle formed by the frame.
- e. The same peculiarity as in d., in the upper left corner.
- f. The two sides of each upper angle of the stamp are tangent to the circle surrounding the two figures.
- g. The little circles are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ mm. distant from the circles.

We may add that, among the different varieties of errors described above, those indicated under Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 8 have also been observed, though not so frequently, on the 40c calmine.

To be continued.



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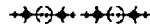
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2.—The period forming the ball of the eye is not visible, and is lost in the line forming the iris.

3.—The oval of the medallion is cut near the right, on a plane with the eye, by the close lines which form the shadows.

4.—The same peculiarity as indicated under No. 3 is found at the bottom of the medallion, under the letters "G" and "T" of the word "VINGT," and under the letter "x" of the word "DIX," as well as at the top under the letter "E" of the word "POSTES."

5.—The interior frame of the stamp is broken.

- a. 4 mm. from the left corner.
- b. 6 mm. from the lower left corner.
- c. 3 mm. from the upper right corner.
- d. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the lower right corner.

6.—The letter "T" of the word "VINGT" and the letter "E" of the word "CENT," placed under the medallion, touch the thread forming the second frame line of the stamp.

7.—The small letter "s" after the letter "T" of "CENTS" is indistinct. The head of the "s" disappears entirely in certain specimens, and leaves a hook; in others, the line under the "s" is absent.

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- f. The two sides of each upper angle of the stamp are tangent to the circle surrounding the two figures.
- g. The little circles are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. distant from the circles.

We may add that, among the different varieties of errors described above, those indicated under Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 8 have also been observed, though not so frequently, on the 40c carmine.

To be continued.



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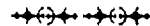
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1. The close lines of shading, which in the medallion form the groundwork, are intended and incomplete, so that only the vertical line are to be seen in the impression.

2. The point forming the ball of the eye is not at the centre, but in the line from the eye.

3. The oval of the medallion is cut nearly to right, on a plane with the eye, by the close lines which form the shading.

4. The eye is represented as indicated under No. 2, and in the bottom of the medallion under the stroke *o* and the *o* of the eye, *vision*, and under the letter *o* of the word *vision*, as well as in the repetition of letter *o* of the word *vision*.

5. The letter *o* of *vision* of the word *vision* broken.

6. The word *vision* of the word *vision*.

7. The word *vision* of the word *vision*.

8. The word *vision* of the word *vision*.

9. The word *vision* of the word *vision*.

10. The word *vision* of the word *vision*.

6. The word *vision* of the word *vision* and the letter *o* of the word *vision* placed under the word *vision* in the form of the word *vision* of the word *vision*.

7. The word *vision* of the word *vision* in the form of the word *vision* of the word *vision*. The letter *o* of the word *vision* is broken.

8. The word *vision* of the word *vision* in the form of the word *vision* of the word *vision*. The letter *o* of the word *vision* is broken.

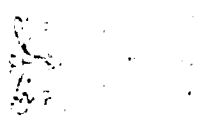
9. The word *vision* of the word *vision* in the form of the word *vision* of the word *vision*. The letter *o* of the word *vision* is broken.

10. The word *vision* of the word *vision* in the form of the word *vision* of the word *vision*. The letter *o* of the word *vision* is broken.

11. The word *vision* of the word *vision* in the form of the word *vision* of the word *vision*. The letter *o* of the word *vision* is broken.

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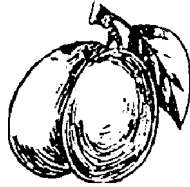
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3	Bermuda, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	2 7	2 11/8	2 7	1 11/8	2 0	16 9
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5	British Honduras, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 24, 25s.	3 6	4 1/8	3 0	7 5	2 2	93 0
6	Falkland Isles, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s.	3 1	3 7/8	1 11	21 3	1 11	53 0
7	Grenada, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 8d., 1s.	2 9	3 1/8	2 10	41 0	1 7	72 6
8	Jamaica, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	2 7	2 11/8	2 4	8 1	2 4	48 7
9	Leeward Islands, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 7d., 1s.	2 9	3 1/8	1 5	210 7	9 3	99 9
10	St. Lucia, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s.	2 5	2 10	2 5	40 8	1 11	79 6
11	St. Vincent, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s.	2 10	3 1	2 2	31 9	1 11	309 0
12	Tobago, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 1s.	2 7	2 11/8	2 2	5 9	1 11	61 3
13	Turk's Island, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s.	2 7	2 11/8	2 2	10 10	1 7	48 6
14	Virgin Islands, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 7d., 1s.	2 9	3 1/8	2 2	27 0	1 11	195 0

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F. A. WICKHART & Co., Mildmay Avenue, Islington, London, N. Philatelic and General Printers.	R. T. MORGAN & Co. 26, Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E. Speciality. New Issues, Etc.	JOHN JAMES COATS, Wholesale Importer, 38, Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, London, S.E. Fiscals and Revenues bought.
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EXCHANGE, Catalogue basis, on sheets, no common.—V. Esst, an, Constantinople. Member Stamp Exchange Protection Society. References.

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POSTAL Cards used, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Cape Colony set of 4 mailed free for 8d.—W. E. White 5, Manor Terrace, Munningham, Bradford.

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£2 10s. PRIZE COMPETITION.

THIS MONTH WE ARE OFFERING the above prize to Purchasers of our 1s. Packet of Stamps for January. In the Packet there are 35 different stamps, and among them are the following :-

SARAWAK, the new provisional 2c on 3c yellow
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 GWALIOR, 1 anna brown
 PHILIPPINES, one eight de centavo green, 1886
 KASHMIR
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Every stamp is in fine condition.

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We shall give the prize (£2 10s., in postal orders), to the sender of the correct name of the novel. In the event of more than one competitor sending the correct name, the prize will be equally divided. Competitors are not confined to one solution, but may send in as many as they like, but each solution must be written on a separate piece of paper and be accompanied by 3 penny stamps and the name of a philatelic friend, to whom a copy of the January number of the "P.J.G.B." will be forwarded. Incorrect spelling of solutions will disqualify competitors.

NOTE.

The surname of the novelist can be made up from among the initial letters which remain over after the name of the novel has been made up.

THE RESULT

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20 öre, error.

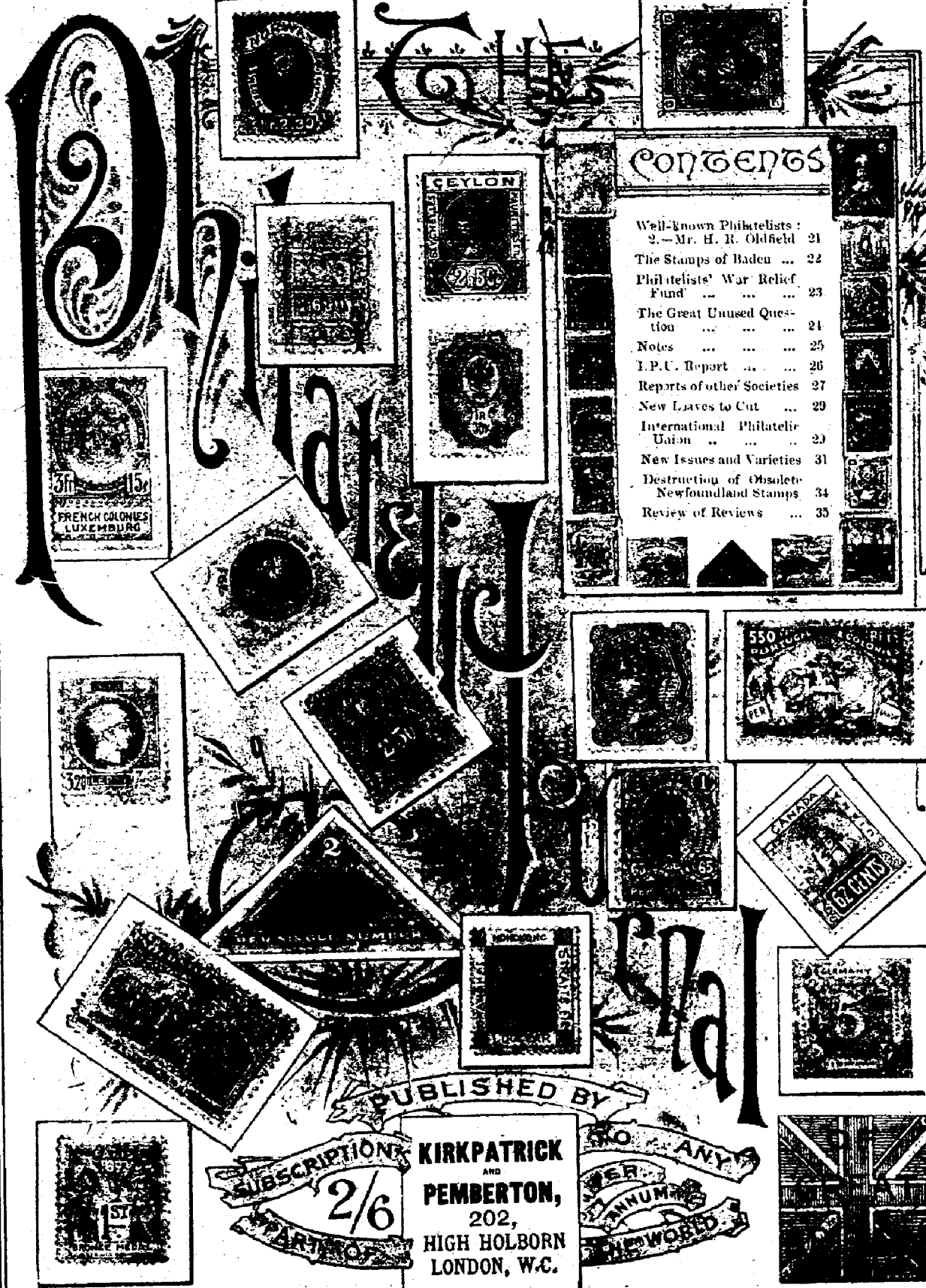
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„ 2½d on 1d	4d	horizontally imperf.	2/6
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.. 8 annas, carmine	5	4 0		
1865, ½ .. blue & pale blue, wm. E head		4	2 3	18 0
.. 1 anna, pale & dark brown and chocolate		4	2 3	18 0
.. 1 anna service and on H.M.S.		5	2 6	
1866-67, 4 as. green, ordinary and service		5	2 6	
.. 8 as. carmine, ordinary and service		6	3 0	
1874, 6 as. bistre		9	4 0	
.. 12 as. red brown, unused*	1 6			
1882-83, 9 pies carmine, wm. "Star" unused*	1	9	5 0	
.. 9 pies carmine, wm. "Star" used	1	6	4 0	
.. 1a 6p, bistre	1	6	3 0	
.. 4a 6p, green	3	2 6		
.. 2, 2½, 3 and 4as., mixed, ordinary and on H.M.S.		3	1 6	10 0
.. 12 as. brown-red	2	1 3	10 0	
.. 1 rupee slate	2	1 6	12 0	
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	2sk, blue, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	9	0	2rbs blue, good margins, used	0	10	0	
	4sk, carmine, "	...	0	6	0	do. on entire used	...	0	14	0
	4sk, " "	...	0	5	0	4rbs red-brown	...	0	12	0
	block 10	...	0	5	0	1853-7.				
	4sk, carmine, perf. 12½	...	0	5	6	2s blue margin, block 4	...	0	6	0
	8sk, brown, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	2	9	2s " perf. 12½	...	0	15	0
	8sk, " " strip 3	...	0	9	0	4s red-brown, pair	...	1	13	0
	16sk, yellow, " block 4	...	1	12	0	8s green	...	0	9	0
	16sk, " " 12½, pair	...	0	5	0	16s grey-lilac	...	0	13	6
	3sk, grey, " 12½	...	0	3	3	16s red-lilac, ...	...	1	13	0
	3sk, " " block 6	...	1	1	0	1858.				
1876.	5aur blue " "	...	0	2	0	4s brown, ...	...	0	2	6
	5 " " perf. 14 by 13½	...	1	4	0	4s deep brown	...	0	3	0
	block 4	...	1	4	0	4s brown, rouletted	...	0	1	9
	6, dark grey, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	0	5	4s " " pair	...	0	4	6
	10 " carmine " pair	...	0	2	0	8s green, ...	...	0	18	0
	16 " brown, perf. 14½ by 13½	...	0	2	0	1865.				
	pair	...	0	2	0	2s pale blue, pair	...	0	6	0
	16 " yellow-brown, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	2	0	2s blue, pair	...	0	5	0
	block 4	...	0	2	0	3s red-lilac	...	0	3	3
	20 " dull mauve, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	2	0	4s vermilion	...	0	2	3
	20 " " " pair	...	0	4	6	4s carmine-red	...	0	5	0
	40 " green, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	4	6	8s brown, ...	...	1	15	0
1882.						8s " (without o.g.)	...	1	8	0
	3aur yellow-ochre " "	...	0	0	2	16s green-grey	...	1	0	0
	5 " green, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	1	3	1870-71.				
	20 " Prussian-blue, " pair	...	0	2	3	2s blue and grey	...	0	1	3
	40 " red-lilac, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	1	9	2s " perf. 12½	...	1	7	6
	50 " carmine and lilac, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	3	0	2s " do. used	...	1	16	0
	pair	...	0	3	0	3sk mauve and grey	...	0	1	3
	100 " lilac and brown, perf. 14 by 13½	...	0	6	0	4sk carmine and grey	...	0	1	3
	pair	...	0	6	0	4sk " " block 6	...	0	9	0
1873.	Official Stamps.					4sk " " perf. 12½	...	2	0	0
	4sk green, perf. 12½, block 15,	0	15	0		block 4	...	2	0	0
	4sk " perf. 14 by 13½	6	0	0		4sk carmine and grey,	...	0	9	0
	8sk lilac, " "	...	0	9	0	48sk lilac and brown	...	1	13	0
	8sk " " strip 3	1	10	0	48sk " used	...	0	7	0	
1876.					1875.					
	10aur blue perf. 14 by 13½, pair	0	1	6		25 ore, green and grey, perf. 14 by 13½, thin paper block 18	4	0	0	
	10 " ultramarine " "	...	0	0	6	5 ore, blue and carmine, pair, I with broken 5	...	0	14	0
	16 " carmine " pair	...	0	0	6	10 ore, carmine, pair, I with small figures 10	...	0	18	0
	20 " green, " pair	...	0	0	9	10 ore, ditto, ditto used	...	1	2	6

WM. BROWN,
St. Thomas' Square,
SALISBURY.

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At $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., etc., each,
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PACKETS all prices from 100 varieties
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little trouble and writing for full particulars
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THIS IS A GENUINE OFFER.

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I have a splendid stock of **Transvaal,**
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.. OF BRITISH COLONIALS
For 1900.

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BEGS to announce that he is breaking a Superb Collection of **Pence Ceylon** which contains a magnificent range of shades, and is offering same at **Remarkably low prices.**

He will be pleased to submit selections on approval to responsible persons. It is very difficult to quote prices for the early imperforate issue, as so much depends upon condition. Prices below may be taken as a criterion, which are for fine copies.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1857-58—½d lilac on bluish paper ...	0	12	6	1862—1d blue, no wmk ...	0	3	0
6d claret on bluish paper ...	0	10	6	6d brown ...	0	8	6
½d lilac on white paper ...	0	10	0	9d brown ...	1	4	0
1857-59—1d blue on white paper ...	0	0	7	1/- lilac ...	1	2	0
2d yellow on white paper ...	0	1	3	1863—10d orange, wmk Star, perf 12½	0	2	10
5d brown on white paper ...	0	9	6	1863-67—½d lilac, wmk Crown, CC ...	0	3	0
6d brown on white paper ...	0	6	6	1d blue ...	0	0	3
10d orange on white paper ...	1	0	0	2d sea green ...	0	3	6
1/- lilac ...	0	10	6	2d emerald green ...	0	15	0
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, clean cut	0	3	6	2d yellow ...	0	2	0
perf ...	0	7	0	2d maize ...	0	2	0
2d yellow-green ...	0	7	0	4d rose ...	0	2	3
5d brown ...	0	3	0	5d purple-brown ...	1	5	0
9d lilac-brown ...	1	4	0	3d yellow-green ...	0	3	0
1/- pale lilac ...	0	2	0	6d chocolate-brown ...	0	1	6
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, rough perf	0	0	9	8d reddish-brown ...	0	5	6
2d yellow green ...	0	6	0	9d brown ...	0	3	6
4d rose ...	0	18	6	10d orange ...	0	2	9
6d brown ...	0	10	0	1/- mauve ...	0	1	9
3d brown ...	3	0	0	2/- blue ...	0	3	0
9d bistre-brown ...	0	15	0	1868—1d blue, wmk CC., perf 14	0	0	4
10d orange ...	0	6	0	3d rose ...	0	3	0
1/- lilac ...	0	1	8				
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Compare these prices with current catalogues. Most all other varieties in stock, including rarities: also fine lot unused. Prices on application.

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NOTICE.

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WANTED, Blocks of four of Holland rarities. Essays and specimen of Holland and Colonies, if desired, in exchange.—Ludwig Schreiber, Esslingen, Wurtemberg.

WANTED, Block of penny black English used, also penny red imperf. white paper used, single or pair, good condition.—Meinertzhagen, 54, Ullet Road, Liverpool.

STRIP AND BLOCK EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—The only club which makes a speciality of strips and blocks. There is room for a few more good members. Those interested in fine old Europeans should join. Sec., A. H. Dingwall, Ambarwella, Weston-super-Mare, Member Stamp Exchange Protection Society, Northern, Alma, &c., &c.

W. HÖEVR sends me 50—100 stamps of Niger Coast, St. Vincent, New Zealand '98, Zanzibar, Cook's, Fiji, Hawaii, Samoa, and Tonga Islands, will receive more value of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland. Stamps of other countries also wanted.—G. Olsson, L. Tomegatan, 4 Lund, Sweden.

THE following Sets contain only five specimens: Eleven Norway, 1 ore to 1 krona, 6d; nine old issues Persia, 5d; four I.R. Official, 4d; twenty-five France—mostly old issues, 10d; twenty Great Britain—mostly old issues, 9d; twelve Canada Bill Stamps, 8d; nine Transvaals—some old, 8d. Price list free. Wholesale and retail selections sent on approval at lowest prices.—Coates, 38, Wellmeadow Road, London, S.E. Established, 1879. Fiscal Revenue and Postage Stamps bought and sold. Foreign correspondence desired. Coates as above.

"THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ALMANAC": 4th year; for 1900; price, 6d. The only Almanac which contains illustrations of Stamps and Photographs of people of note in the philatelic world. The largest sixpennyworth—with the exception of Catalogues—that has ever been offered to philatelists. Amongst the contents are the following: Stamps of Baden, by Louis H. Abenheimer; Glossary of Philatelic Terms, giving the meaning of all terms used in philately; distinct from anything of a like nature ever published; Events of the Past Year; Auction Record; New Issues—listing all the new issues of stamps in 1899, with illustrations and with columns for pricing. Numerals; Patriotic Philately; People who have gone from the Brotherhood of Philately; Philatelic Societies—giving committee, list of members, and portrait of Hon. Secretary of each of the chief societies of Great Britain. This is the first time that such a work has ever been attempted. The private Frank Stamps of Spain, etc., etc. Seven page illustrations; numerous portraits; illustrations of new issues. Can be ordered at any booksellers or new-agents by mentioning the London publishers, W. R. Russell and Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row, E.C.—S. Stewart, 70, Sheen Road, Richmond (Surrey), England.

WANTED High Values GREAT BRITAIN, Especially 10- and 20 - anchor.—KIRKPATRICK and PEMBERTON, 202, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

EXCHANGE, Catalogue basis, on sheets, no common.—V Essayan, Constantinople. Member Stamp Exchange Protection Society. References.

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COLLECTORS remember the postage to the Cape is now One Penny. St. Helena, 1884-95, Crown CA., 4d to 1-., (8), 6s. 6d. Transvaal, current issue, 4d to 1s., (8) 3s. 3d.; Cape of Good Hope, current issue, 4d to 1s. (8), 3s. 3d.; Ditto, 5s.—5s. 6d.: Orange Free State, current issue, 4d. to 1s. (8), 3s. 6d. All above unused, in good condition, and post free, cash or P.O.O.—Geo. Chipp, Box 41, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

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CHEAP VALUES of Indian Native States Stamps and South American Stamps wanted in quantities in exchange for wholesale, medium or single Stamps from my lists.—Wm. Brown, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, England.

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PHILIPPINES on U.S.A., 1c. to 10c., 5 unused, 1s. 6d.; Mauritius, 6c. on 18c., 15c. on 36c., pair 7d. For New Issues and Novelties see "Monthly Philatelic Circular," post free.—Chas. Purdon, Neptune Street, South Lambeth, London.

PEARCE and Stamford, 7, Katherine Street, Croydon.—Approval Books, old British Colonials, new issues, etc. Good references required.

JOIN the "Palace" Stamp Exchange. Subscription, 2/- per annum. Two sections, Foreign and Colonial. Thoroughly reliable; best references.—Secretary and Treasurer, R. T. Morgan, 26, Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E.

COLLECTORS desirous of exchanging medium stamps are invited to join "South London Exchange Club." Seventh year.—Apply, Cooper, 62, Vassall Road, Brixton.

RARE used and unused stamps for sale at reasonable prices. Also fine collection of proofs. Wanted rare stamps, especially Colonials unused. Satisfactory references required or given.—Specialist, 14 Portsea Place, London, W.

CONTINENTALS, in packets of 1000, No. 1 quality, good mixture, 2 - per 10,000; 17/6 per 100,000. No. 2 quality, very fine mixture, each packet contains two entire Foreign post-cards, 3 - per 10,000; 25/- per 100,000. (Samples 3d and 4d per 1,000). Postage extra. Packets of 80 varieties 1/3 per doz.; 8/- per 100. Wholesale list free. H. Rosa-Shields and Co., 75, Little Britain, London, E.C.

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£2 10s PRIZE **SECOND** COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING the above PRIZE to Purchasers of our 1s. Packet of Stamps for February. In the Packet there are 35 different stamps, the following among them:—

- CHINA, 10 cts. green.
- VICTORIA, new ½d. green.
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA, new 2d. violet.
- HAYTI, 2c. green, just obsolete.
- MALTA, 2½d. blue.
- INDIA, 2½ on 4 annas 6 pies.
- GERMANY, new issue.
- ORANGE FREE STATE, 2d. violet.
- Eritrea, Tasmania.
- Azores, Ecuador.
- Gold Coast, Angra, etc., etc., etc.

This Packet will be sent for 1/- post free.

Every stamp is in fine condition, and the packet is entirely different from the January one.

CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

On receipt of the packet you will find that it contains 35 different stamps, from 35 different countries.

What you have to do is to take the 35 initial letters of these 35 countries, and without using any of them twice, construct the name of a celebrated and well known BATTLE fought in SOUTH AFRICA between the British and the Boers, and also the name of a well known BRITISH GENERAL.

Write the names you think to be correct on the form supplied with the packet, together with your own name and address and post so as to reach us not later than Friday, March 2.

We shall send the £2 10s. in postal orders, to the sender of the correct name of the battle and name of the General. In the event of more than one competitor sending in the correct solution, the prize will be divided. Competitors are not confined to one solution but may send in as many as they like, but each must be on a separate piece of paper, and be accompanied by 3 penny stamps and the name of a philatelic friend to whom a copy of the P.J.C.B. will be forwarded. The original form sent with the packet need not be accompanied by the 3 stamps.

THE RESULT

will be published in the March number of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

Result of January Competition. The correct name of the novel.

JESS.

was sent in by seven competitors whose names are as follows:—

- Miss E. Ritchie, 11, Comely Bank, Edinburgh,
- Miss E. Newman, Myrtle Cottage, Bath Rd. Hounslow;
- Miss K. A. Cooke, Litton Rectory, Chewton Mendip;
- Miss Benoliel, 54, Warrington Gardens, W;
- Frances A. Herrman, The Birches, Midcaldor, N.B.;
- A. W. Ridgway, 86, Lansdown Place, Hove, and C. J. Fretton, New Rd. Grays.

To each of whom we have forwarded postal orders for 7/6, (rather more than one-seventh of £ 2 10s. 0d.)

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
202, High Holborn, London.

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* denotes unused. s. d.

German Morocco, 1899, 5c. to 60c. set 5	1	8*
Hayti, 1898-99, (mostly obsolete), 1c. to 10c. set 9	1	0
Holland, 1872-88, King's Head and Arms including 50c., set 8	5	
Holland, 1891-97, Queen's Head and figs., set 9	5	
Sweden, 15 ore. orange, 25 ore. red-brown	2	
Honduras, 10c. blue, train 1898	6*	
In di, 189, ¼a. on ¼a. green ...	1*	
Lorenzo Marquez, 1894-98 ... set 5	4*	
Orange Free State, ½d., 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. set 6	5	
Transvaal, 1885, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., set 7	8	
Queensland, 1899, ½d. green, (4 figs.)	2	
" 1899, ½d. green. (new type)	1*	
Germany, 1900, 10pf., 30pf., 40pf.	2	
Tasmania, 1900, 1d. carmine-red (pictorial)	2*	
Holland, 1897, 1gd. brown, and olive green	1	0
" 1898, 1gd. bottle green	8	
" 1899, 2½gd. dark lilac	3	0
China, 1898, (London print), 1c. to 10c. set 5	6	
Dutch Indies, King and Queen, (including 30c.) set 12	6	
Cuba, 1899, new design, 1, 2 and 3c. set 3	5*	
Zululand, 1d. lilac (on Natal)	5	
Hawaii, 1898, 2c. carmine,	2*	
Gt. Britain, 1862, 9d. straw, small letters	2	6
Gt. Britain, 1d. red plate 245, ...	3	9
Cape, 1900, 1d. carmine, new design,	2*	
" 1900, 1d. carmine, "	1	
South Australia, 1900, ½d. emerald green. new design, ...	1*	
Persia, 1899, 1ch. to 12ch., provisional surcharged, set 6	1	6
Persia, 1899, 10h., 5ch., 10ch. on tinted paper, set 3	3	

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1856, 4d. magenta; 1851, 8c, 12c., used; 1862, Provisionals.

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Wmk. Anchor, 5/- on white, unique block of 8; wmk. Anchor, 10/-; wmk. Cross, 10/- and £1. 2/- brown, 1d. V.R., etc.

ROUMANIA.

57, 54 and 108p.

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Colonial print, 2d., 6d.; perf. and roulette, 6d., 10d., 1s.; perf. 11½; 6d. sky blue, 10d. orange; perf. 11½ x 12, 10d. orange yellow.

NEW ZEALAND.

London print, 2d.; do. bleuté, 1s.; Pelure imperf., 1d., 2d. (2), 6d.; Serrated perf., 6d.; perf. 13, 1s. (2).

TASMANIA.

No. wmk, 1d., 2d., 4d.

QUEENSLAND.

Imperf., 1d., 6d.; clean cut perf., 3d., 1s.; rough perf., 1s.; no. wmk, 1d., brown-red.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydneys, 1d., 2d., and 3d. emerald green; 8d. laureated. Registered imperf.

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In addition to the above Mr. Westhorn has prepared a series of Approval Books and Collections of Medium and Common Stamps. The prices will be found to be very reasonable, averaging from 33% to 75% off catalogue.

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We strongly recommend our sets of Stamps. They are composed of perfect specimens, and are priced at from 20 to 40 per cent less than the Stamps could be bought for singly.

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This List will be sent post free and gratis to any dealer known to us, or on receipt of business card. The Wholesale List cannot be sent to collectors.



1900 Catalogues.

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Now ready, price 2/3, post free.

Vol. II.—Foreign Countries.

Now in the press. Prepaid orders can be booked. Price 2/3, post free.



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New Sheets of Stamps for Beginners and Medium Collectors.

WE have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The stamps are mounted on sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The sheets arranged to date are over fifty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

TO ADVANCED COLLECTORS.—For Collectors more advanced we have an assortment of many hundreds of small books of Choice Picked Stamps of every Country or District in the World. Most of these special books contain twenty pages (5 × 3½ in.), and can be sent by post in an ordinary registered envelope to all parts of the world. These Books, as a rule, include Used and Unused Stamps, but Special Approval Books will be made up to suit individual requirements. Collectors writing for such should state if they wish for Used or Unused Stamps, if singles, pairs, or blocks of 4 are required; also in Used Stamps, if special Postmarks are sought for. In all cases, in these books, we shall lay ourselves out to meet the special requirements of each individual client, whether the amount required be large or small.

GREAT RARITIES ARE OUR SPECIALITY. We have a large number of Stamps on hand from £10 to £400 each, and shall be pleased to give prices and particulars to advanced Philatelists.

We purchase really Rare Stamps at a much higher Cash Price than that paid by any other Stamp Merchant.

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(opposite the Hotel Cecil.)

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65/3, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Stamp Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Inclusive Commission
on Lots Sold.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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Set of Eight. Unused, 10/-.

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New Stock Books Ceylon, Newfoundland, African Companies.

EVERY TYPE AND VALUE OF STAMP, from the new Issues to the oldest rarities always on view
AT MODERATE PRICES.

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SAMOA, Provisional Government, 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6, SURCHARGED PROVISIONAL GOVT., Set of Eight, Unused, 10/-.

SARAWAK, 2c green... .. 1d FIJI, 2d emerald 3d
GUATEMALA, 1c on 10c, 1900 ... 1d S. AUSTRALIA, 1/2d ... 1d
BRAZIL, new colours, 50 green, 100 rose, 200 blue (ALL UNUSED) ... 6d

New Stock Books—Ceylon, Newfoundland, African Companies.

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL UPON RECEIPT OF REFERENCES.

A very large variety of Stamps, ranging from new issues to the greatest rarities always on view AT MODERATE PRICES.

COLLECTIONS OF RARE STAMPS PURCHASED.

[PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

J. W. JONES,

UNIVERSAL PHILATELIC PROVIDER,

61, CHEAPSIDE, E.C. (FIRST FLOOR.)

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION.

DENMARK & COLONIES, SWEDEN & NORWAY.

PRACTICALLY COMPLETE, GRAND RANGE OF SHADES
AND VARIETIES.

Two Collections begun 30 years ago, comprising a fine selection of most countries, rich in medium rarities and stamps difficult to meet with.

Also **Stock Books, British African Colonies, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Hawaii, Japan, United States, &c.**

WANT LISTS requested from any current catalogue.

Special.—The finest Stamp Mounts 1/- 1000 post free.

ALBUMS OF ALL PRINCIPAL MAKES.

Note the Address:—**61, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.**

Office hours 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Short Advertisements occupying spaces as below will be inserted at 10/- for 12 months.

Only Name, Address, and Speciality (the latter not exceeding 4 words) can be inserted under this heading

<p>H. H. ASHWORTH & Co., 62, Brown Street, Manchester. Wholesale, Retail Lists Free.</p>	<p>CHARLES NISSEN & Co <i>Speciality—Great Britain.</i> 106, High Holborn, London, W.C. Approval Books. Plate numbers.</p>	<p>JOHN VENN, <i>Stamp Dealer and Importer,</i> 81, Morley Road, East Croydon, England. Medium Colonials, List Free.</p>
<p>F. A. WICKHART & Co., Mildmay Avenue, Islington, London, N. Philatelic and General Printers.</p>	<p>R. T. MORGAN & Co 26, Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E. <i>Speciality.</i> New Issues, Etc.</p>	<p>JOHN JAMES COATES. <i>Wholesale Importer,</i> 38, Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, London, S.E. <i>Fiscals and Revenues bought,</i></p>
<p>EDWIN HEALEY & Co. <i>Stamp Merchants.</i> 14, Wormwood Street, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Buy large lots. Cash.</p>	<p>W. BROWN, <i>Wholesale and Retail.</i> St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.</p>	<p>BUTLER BROS. CLEVEDON. Wholesale or Retail lists free Cash Buyers. Large Lots.</p>
<p>A. E. MOORE, 7, MAPLES STREET, NOTTINGHAM BARGAINS For beginners and Medium Collectors.</p>	<p>MISS M. K. BROSNAN, Dealer in British, Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps and Book Plates (Ex. Libris) 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. (Opposite Mudie's Library.) ESTABLISHED 1880.</p>	<p>THIS SPACE TO LET.</p>

Trinidad and Tobago Obsolete Postage Stamps, Revenue Stamps, Post Cards and Registered Envelopes.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of Trinidad to dispose of the undermentioned obsolete Postage Stamps, Revenue Stamps, Post Cards and Registered Envelopes, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government and of which no further supplies will be printed, the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed.

The stamps, &c., are of the following descriptions and quantities:—

TOBAGO POSTAGE STAMPS AND REVENUE STAMPS.

WATERMARK CA. AND CROWN.

Duty.	Number.	Description.	Colour.				Face Value.		
							£	s.	d.
½d.	10,927	Postage	Green	...	...	...	22	15	3½
1d.	2,833	"	Rose	...	...	...	11	16	1
2½d.	6,989	"	Blue	...	...	...	72	16	0½
4d.	4,775	"	Grey	...	...	...	79	11	8
6d.	3,941	"	Orange	...	...	...	98	10	6
1/-	7,553	"	Ochre	...	...	...	377	13	0
1d.	1,924	Revenue	Purple	...	...	...	8	0	4
3d.	7,184	"	Do. and black duty tablet	...	...	...	89	16	0
4d.	7,800	"	Do. and red do. do.	...	...	...	130	0	0
6d.	847	"	Do. and blue do. do.	...	...	...	21	3	6
1/-	4,073	"	Green	...	...	...	203	13	0
5/-	6,400	"	Grey	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
£1	5,434	"	Violet	...	...	...	5,434	0	0

TOBAGO POST CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

½d.	1,082	Single Post Cards	...	...	...	...	2	5	1
½d.	2,902	Reply do.	...	...	...	...	12	1	10
1d.	1,128	Single do.	...	...	...	...	4	14	0
1d.	3,247	Reply do.	...	...	...	...	27	1	2
1½d.	3,880	Single do.	...	...	...	...	24	5	0
2d.	9,483	Registered Envelopes	...	...	...	...	79	1	6

TRINIDAD POST CARDS.

1½d.	9,144	Single Post Cards	...	...	...	...	57	3	0
2d.	5,088	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	42	8	0
1½d.	6,144	Reply do.	...	...	...	...	76	16	0
2d.	2,430	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	40	10	0

Specimens of the stamps, &c., can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office, between the hours of 10 and 4; on Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Each line of stamps, post cards and envelopes may be tendered for separately, but the parcels cannot be otherwise broken up.

Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the quantities, description and condition of the stamps, post cards and envelopes sold.

Offers must be sent in not later than the 20th of March.

The Crown Agents do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender, and no tender for a less amount than the face value will be considered.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

January 31st, 1900.

INDIA! INDIA! INDIA!
SELLING OFF.

	per 1	per 10	per 100	per 1000
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1854, 1/4 anna, blue	3	2	0	11 0
.. 1 .. red	4	3	0	
1855, 1/4 .. black, blue glazed and No. WMK	5	1	0	
.. 8 annas, carmine	5	1	0	
1865, 1/2 .. blue & pale blue, wm. E head		4	2 3	18 0
.. 1 anna, pale & dark brown and chocolate		4	2 3	18 0
.. 1 anna, service and on H.M.S.		5	2 6	
1866-67, 4 as. green, ordinary and service		5	2 6	
.. 8 as. carmine, ordinary and service		6	3 0	
1871, 6 as. bistre		9	4 0	
.. 12 as. red brown, mused*	1	6		
1882-83, 9 pies carmine, wm. "Star" mused *	1	9	5 0	
.. 9 pies carmine, wm, "Star" used	1	6	4 0	
.. 1a 6p, bistre	1	6	3 0	
.. 4a 6p, green	3	2	6	
.. 2, 2 1/2, 3 and 4as., mixed, ordinary and on H.M.S.		3	1 6	10 0
.. 12 as. brown-red	2	1	3	10 0
.. 1 rupee slate	2	1	6	12 0
1891, 8 as. mauve, ordinary and on H.M.S.	1	1	9	6 0
.. 1 rupee green & carmine, ordinary and on H.M.S.	2	1	3	10 0
.895, 2, 3 and 5 rupees, per set	2	0	20 0	

All my prices are nett, in £s and shillings, payable in advance by Post Office Order or by Bank's cheque. Postage extra.

Address direct—DORABJEE D. KHAMBATTA,
Assistant Cashier, Bank of Bombay, POONA, INDIA

NOW READY.

THE "POPULAR" PRICE LIST OF BRITISH COLONIALS

For 1900.

BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

POST FREE, 2d.

A copy of above is presented gratis to all subscribers to the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
202, High Holborn,
LONDON, W.C.

£2 10s PRIZE THIRD COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING the above PRIZE to Purchasers of our 1s. Packet of Stamps for March. In the Packet there are 35 different stamps, the following among them:—

NEWFOUNDLAND, Cabot issue. The landing of Cabot.

URUGUAY, 5mils. blue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, new 1/2d. green.

ICELAND, 3 aur yellow.

HUNGARY, new issue.

BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA, 1882.

CHINA, 2cts. used.

HONG KONG, 4cts. grey.

DUTCH INDIES, 10cts. Queen's head.

Ivory Coast, Egypt, Columbia (obsolete), etc., etc.

This Packet will be sent for 1/- post free.

Every stamp is in fine condition, and the packet is entirely different from the January and February ones.

CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

On receipt of the packet you will find that it contains 35 different stamps, from 35 different countries.

What you have to do is to take the 35 initial letters of these 35 countries, and without using any of them twice, construct the names of TWO LARGE ENGLISH TOWNS. Each of these two towns is noted for something, the names of which can also be made up from among the letters which remain over after the names of the two towns have been constructed; but it is only the names of the towns that need be sent in.

Write the names you think to be correct on the form supplied with the packet, together with your own name and address and post so as to reach us not later than **Tuesday, April 3rd.**

We shall send the £2 10s. in postal orders, to the sender of the correct names of the two towns. In the event of more than one competitor sending in the correct solution, the prize will be divided. Competitors are not confined to one solution but may send in as many as they like, but each must be on a separate piece of paper, and be accompanied by 3 penny stamps and the name of a philatelic friend to whom a copy of the *P.J.G.B.* will be forwarded. The original form sent with the packet need *not* be accompanied by the 3 stamps.

THE RESULT

will be published in the April number of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

Result of the February Competition. In this Competition the correct names of a South African Battle and a British General were

COLENZO and FRENCH.

Only one competitor, viz.,

Rev. J. F. JEMMETT,

The Vicarage, Feltham,
Middlesex.

sent in this solution, and we have forwarded to him postal orders for £2 10s.

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
202, High Holborn, London.

GEO. C. GINN,

PHILATELIC EXPERT & DEALER,

16, BARONET RD., TOTTENHAM,

BEGS to announce that he is breaking a Superb Collection of **Pence Ceylon** which contains a magnificent range of shades, and is offering same at **Remarkably low prices.**

He will be pleased to submit selections on approval to responsible persons. It is very difficult to quote prices for the early imperforate issue, as so much depends upon condition. Prices below may be taken as a criterion, which are for fine copies.

	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1857-58—½d lilac on bluish paper ...	0	12	6			1862—1d blue, no wmk ...	0	3	0
6d claret on bluish paper ...	0	10	6			6d brown ...	0	8	6
½d lilac on white paper ...	0	10	0			9d brown ...	1	4	0
1857-59—1d blue on white paper ...	0	0	7			1 - lilac ...	1	2	0
2d yellow on white paper ...	0	1	3			1863—10d orange, wmk Star, perf 12½	0	2	10
5d brown on white paper ...	0	9	6			1863-67—½d lilac, wmk Crown, CC ...	0	3	0
6d brown on white paper ...	0	6	6			1d blue ...	0	0	3
10d orange on white paper ...	1	0	0			2d sea green ...	0	3	6
1/- lilac ..	0	10	6			2d emerald green ...	0	15	0
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, clean cut						2d yellow ...	0	2	0
perf ...	0	3	6			2d maize ...	0	2	0
2d yellow-green ...	0	7	0			4d rose ...	0	2	3
5d brown ...	0	3	0			5d purple-brown ...	1	5	0
9d lilac-brown ...	1	4	0			5d yellow-green ...	0	3	0
1/- pale lilac ...	0	2	0			6d chocolate-brown ...	0	1	6
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, rough perf	0	0	9			8d reddish-brown ...	0	5	6
2d yellow green ...	0	6	0			9d brown ...	0	3	6
4d rose ...	0	18	6			10d orange ...	0	2	9
6d brown ...	0	10	0			1/- mauve ...	0	1	9
3d brown ...	0	3	0			2/- blue ...	0	0	3
9d bistre-brown ...	0	15	0			1868—1d blue, wmk CC., perf 14	0	0	4
10d orange ...	0	6	0			3d rose ...	0	0	3
1/- lilac ...	0	1	8						
2/- blue ...	1	10	0						

Compare these prices with current catalogues. Most all other varieties in stock, including rarities: also fine lot unused. Prices on application.

G. C. G. has also a splendid series of **Books of British Colonials** European and American, ready for approval at greatly reduced rates, which in most cases are 50 % to 75 % below catalogue.

Having one of the **Largest Stocks of Obsolete Issues**, he is able to supply Collectors on most favorable terms.

Special Line of Books for Beginners and Medium Collectors. These are full of bargains; stamps priced in many cases considerably below catalogue and 50 % discount allowed.

Approval with pleasure. Trial solicited.

Address all communications to

GEO. C. GINN,
16, BARONET ROAD, TOTTENHAM.

Bankers: London and Provincial, Tottenham Branch.

+✂ PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS. ✂+

Under this heading we publish short advertisements at the rate of—

15 WORDS FOR 6D.

All succeeding words at four a penny, Four insertions at the price of three.

We undertake the translation of advertisements sent in French, German or Spanish, (for publication)

+✂ **FREE OF CHARGE.** ✂+

NOTICE.

Nous nous chargeons de traduire de français (sans paiement) des annonces qu'on nous envoie.

Wir verpflichten uns aus Deutsch zu über-setzen (ohne dafür bezahlt zu werden) die Anzeigen, die man uns schickt.

Nos empenarnos a traducir de Castellano los anuncios (sin pagamento adicional) que se nos envían.

**PRIVATE
ADVERTISEMENTS.**

WANTED, Blocks of four of Holland, rarities, essays and specimens of Holland and Colonies, if desired, in exchange.—Ludwig Schreiber, Esslingen, Wurtemberg.

STRIP AND BLOCK EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—The only club which makes a speciality of strips and blocks. There is room for a few more good members. Those interested in fine old Europeans should join. Sec., A. H. Dingwall, Ambawella. Weston-super-Mare, Member Stamp Exchange Protection Society, Northern, Alma, &c., &c.

THE following Sets contain only fine specimens; Eleven Norway, 1 ore to 1 krona, 6d; nine old issues Persia, 5d; four I.R. Official, 4d; twenty-five France—mostly old issues, 10d; twenty Great Britain—mostly old issues, 9d; twelve Canada Bill Stamps, 8d; nine Transvaals—some old, 8d. Price list free. Wholesale and retail selections sent on approval at lowest prices.—Coates, 38, Wellmeadow Road, London, S.E. Established, 1879. Fiscal Revenue and Postage Stamps bought and sold. Foreign correspondence desired. Coates as above.

EXCHANGE, Catalogue basis, on sheets, no common.—V. Essayan, Constantinople. Member Stamp Exchange Protection Society. References.

POSTAL Cards used. Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Cape Colony set of 5 mailed free for 8d. W.E. White 5, Manor Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.

WANTED on approval large lots of following English, to go through for certain London obliterations on common plates 14d., 70 rose reds; 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1 - issues from 1856 to 1881, 2 - blue, 8d orange, 10d red-brown, also 1880, 1883, 1887 issues, except 1d stamps. (No imperfs and no 1d and 2d with plates), also 2d blue 1 crn., p 16, pl 6; 2d blue 1 crn., p 14, pl 5 and 6 (stars); 1d red-brown, on bluish 1 crn., p 11 and 1d rose 1 crn., p 16.—E. Heginbottom, Woodfield, Rochdale.

COLLECTORS remember the postage to the Cape is now One Penny. St. Helena, 1884-95, Crown CA., 4d to 1s., (8), 6s. 6d. Transvaal, current issue, 4d to 1s., (8) 3s. 3d.; Cape of Good Hope, current issue, 4d to 1s. (8), 3s. 3d.; Ditto, 5s.—5s. 6d.; Orange Free State, current issue, 4d. to 1s. (8), 3s. 6d. All above unused, in good condition, and post free, cash or P.O.O.—Geo. Clipp, Box 41, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

DISPOSING Fine General Collection. Strong in West Indies and other Colonies. Approval selections priced at about one-third latest catalogue rates, sent to responsible applicants. Bridger, 65, Bishopsgate Street, Without, London.

CHEAP VALUES of Indian Native States Stamps and South American Stamps wanted in quantities in exchange for wholesale, medium or single Stamps from my lists.—Win. Brown, St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury, England.

PHILIPPINES on U.S.A., 1c. to 10c., 5 unused, 1s. 6d.; Mauritius, 6c. on 18c., 15c. on 36c., pair 7d. For New Issues and Novelties see "Monthly Philatelic Circular," post free.—Chas. Fardom, Neptune Street, South Lambeth, London.

PEARCE and Stamford, 7, Katherine Street, Croydon.—Approval Books, old British Colonials, new issues, etc. Good references required.

JOIN the "Palace" Stamp Exchange. Subscription, 2 - per annum. Two sections, Foreign and Colonial. Thoroughly reliable; best references.—Secretary and Treasurer, R. T. Morgan, 26, Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E.

COLLECTORS desirous of exchanging medium stamps are invited to join "South London Exchange Club." Seventh year.—Apply, Cooper, 62, Vassall Road, Brixton.

PRICE used and unused stamps for sale at reasonable prices. Also fine collection of proofs. Wanted rare stamps, especially Colonialist unused. Satisfactory references required.—Specialist, 14 Portsea Place, London, W.

CONTINENTALS, in packets of 1000, No. 1 quality, good mixture, 2 - per 10,000; 17 6 per 100,000. No. 2 quality, very fine mixture, each packet contains two entire Foreign post-cards, 3 - per 10,000; 25 - per 100,000. (Samples 3d and 4d per 1,000). Postage extra. Packets of 80 varieties 1 3 per doz.; 8 - per 100. Wholesale list free. H. Ross-Shields and Co., 75, Little Britain, London, E.C.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Rare obsolete provisional: six Japan, Antborg, Bulgaria surcharged; Bogota, China, Chefoo, Cochín, Java, Ecuador, Honduras, Ireland, Russian Levant: forty genuine varieties, 1s. 1d.—Smith, Upper Park Road, Kingston, Surrey.

SPANISH STAMPS.—Exchange desired with Collectors (advanced) from approval sheets according to Stanley Gibbons, Senf's catalogue.—Tomás Torrabadella, Pelayo, 11 Barcelona, Spain.

GOOD honest exchange desired, with Collectors and Dealers in all countries, in medium stamps: from one to ten of each variety accepted. Also with more advanced Collectors. For exchange from sheets for my collection, I offer good exchange of Canadian, Newfoundland, and United States stamps. Value for value. Very common stamps not wanted. Postcards also exchanged. Correspondence in English, French and German. Register letters.—Fred. B. Filsinger, Waterloo, Ont., Canada. P.O. Box, 360.

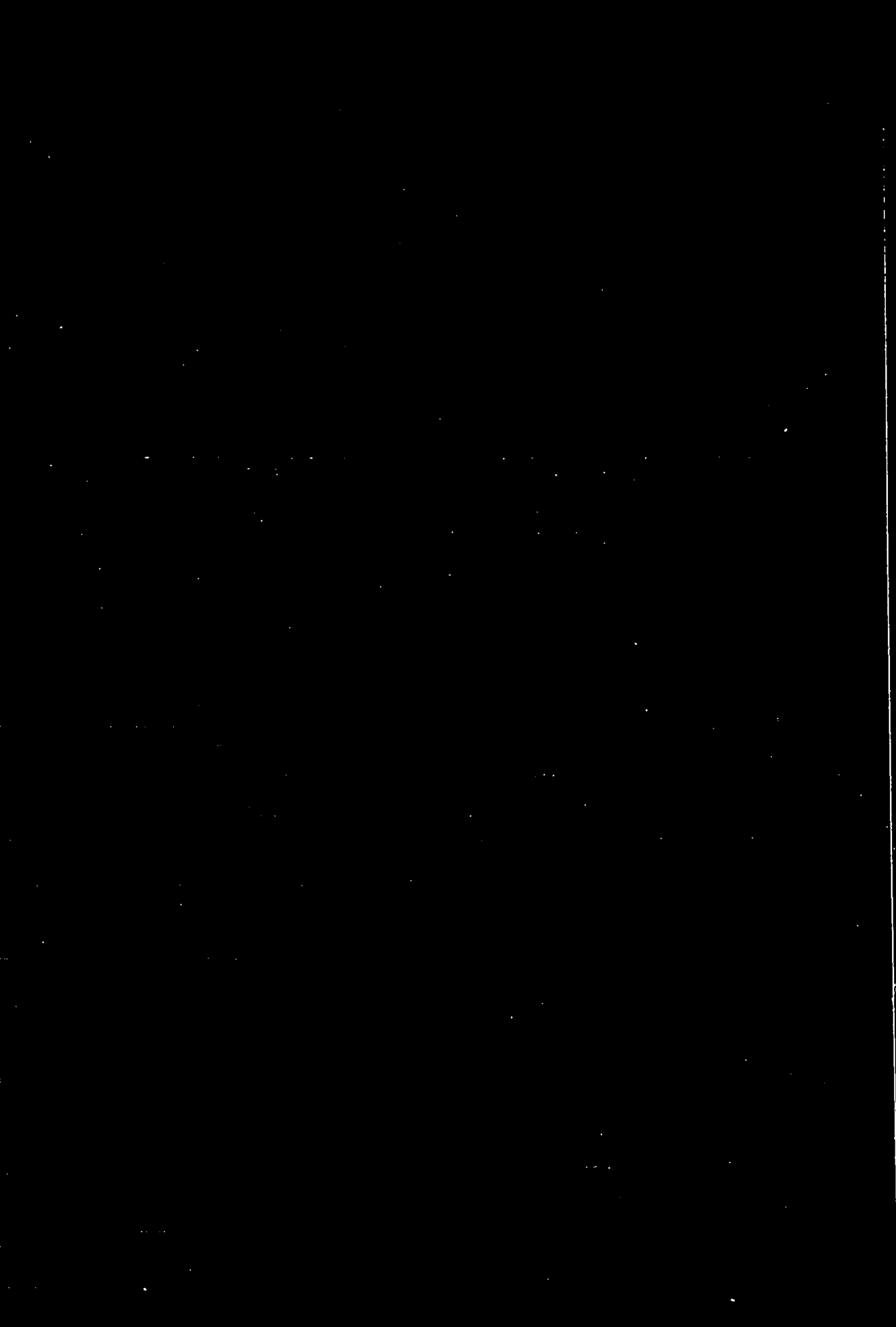
GRAND INDIAN NATIVE STATES STAMP PACKETS.—All varieties, comprising used Faridkot, Bundi, Charkhari, Dhar, Bhopal, &c.; 25, 1 2; 50, 1 -; 75, 6 2; 100, 12 6; 125, 20 -. Terms Cash. Postage extra. Satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Philatelic Co., 61, Municipal Office Street, Calcutta, India.

LUXEMBURG.—Used set of 22 varieties, catalogued 4 - by Senf, many not priced in Gibbons, including 50c, and 1fr of 1882 and of 1891, price 2 3.—Kirkpatrick and Pemberton, 202, High Holborn, London, W.C.

STAMPS on approval. Picked copies, lowest prices. Reference required.—D. Witton, 39, Duddington Grove, Kennington, S.E.

ON SALE.—Mint, unused, red penny English, all plates singles, pairs, blocks. Control letters. Under catalogue. Mr. Earl, Newcastle, Staff.

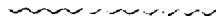
BREAKING up General Collection. Selections of any country sent at prices one-third off catalogue. References or deposit required.—Jas. Malings, Fairbrother Street, Hyde, Cheshire.



PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under this heading we publish short advertisements at the rate of 15 WORDS FOR 6D.

All succeeding words at four a penny. Four insertions at the price of three.



We undertake the translation of advertisements sent in French, German or Spanish for publication

FREE OF CHARGE.

NOTICE

Not a notice of a business or profession.

We do not publish notices of death or marriages.

Not a notice of a business or profession.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED: ...

SHIP ASSURANCE EXCHANGE ...

THE ...

EXCHANGE ...

POST ...

WANTED ...

CHURCH ...

DISCOUNT ...

PHILADELPHIA ...

PHILADELPHIA ...

PHILADELPHIA ...

JOHN ...

THE ...

RE ...

CHURCH ...

POST ...

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W. HADLOW,
STAMP AUCTIONEER & DEALER,
331, STRAND, LONDON.

Auctions at Frequent Intervals,

Terms, 12½ % Special Terms for large Collections.

BOOKS OF BRITISH COLONIALS

Sent on approval at good discount.

COLLECTIONS AND LOOSE PARCELS OF STAMPS

Bought for spot cash.

ALL LETTERS ANSWERED BY RETURN OF POST

Bankers:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.

W. HADLOW, 331, Strand.

.. SPECIAL..

I have a splendid stock of **Transvaal, Orange Free State,** and other **South African Stamps,** also a fine selection of **West Indian,** both used and unused, all of which I am selling very cheap. Send list of wants, and I will be pleased to send quotations.

T. H. THOMPSON,

121, Malvern Road,

KILBURN PARK,

N.W.

Our New Issue & Bargain Column.

	s.	d.
Capo, 4d blue, triangular, fine	1	3
German Morocco, 1899, 5c. to 60c. set 5	1	8*
Hayti, 1898-99, (mostly obsolete), 1c. to 10c. set 9	1	0
Holland, 1872-88, King's Head and Arms including 50c., set 8	5	
Holland, 1891-97, Queen's Head and figs., set 9	5	
Sweden, 15 ore. orange, 25 ore. red-brown	2	
Honduras, 10c. blue, train 1898	6*	
India, 1899, ½a. on ½a. green ...	1*	
Lorenzo Marquez, 1894-98 ... set 5	4.	
Orange Free State, ½d., 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. set 6	5	
Transvaal, 1885, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., set 7	8	
Queensland, 1899, ½d. green, (4 figs.)	2	
" 1899, ½d. green, (new type)	1*	
Germany, 1900, 10pf., 30pf., 40pf.	2	
Tasmania, 1900, 1d. carmine-red (pictorial)	2*	
" 2d. purple	4*	
Holland, 1897, 1gd. brown, and olive green	1	0
" 1898, 1gd. bottle green	8	
" 1899, 2½gd. dark lilac ...	3	0
China, 1898, (London print), 1c. to 10c. set 5	6	
Dutch Indies, King and Queen, (including 30c.) set 12	6	
Cuba, 1899, new design, 1, 2 and 3c. set 3	5*	
Zululand, 1d. lilac (on Natal)	6	
Hawaii, 1898, 2c. carmine,	2*	
Gt. Britain, 1862, 9d. straw, small letters	2	6
Gt. Britain, 1d. red plate 2:5,	3	9
Cape, 1900, 1d. carmine, new design,	2*	
Victoria, 1900, ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2½d.	8*	
South Australia, 1900, ½d. emerald green, new design,	1*	
Persia, 1899, 1ch. to 12ch., provisional surcharged, set 6	1	6
Persia, 1899, 1ch., 5ch., 10ch. on tinted paper, set 3	3	

POSTAGE EXTRA.

KIRKPATRICK &

PEMBERTON.
 202, High Holborn,
 London, W.C.

STAMPS FROM 1D. TO £200 EACH.

J. WESTHORN,

60, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.

The following Countries are arranged in books, and will be gladly sent on approval to responsible Collectors,

Stamps specially described are unused unless stated to the contrary:

BRITISH GUIANA.

1856, 4d. magenta; 1851, 8c, 12c., used; 1862, Provisionals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wmk. Anchor, 5/- on white, unique block of 8; wmk. Anchor, 10/-; wmk. Cross, 10/- and £1. 2/- brown, 1d. V.R., etc.

ROUMANIA.

.57, 54 and 108p.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Colonial print, 2d., 6d.; perf. and roulette, 6d., 10d., 1s.; perf. 11½; 6d. sky blue, 10d. orange; perf. 11½ x 12., 10d. orange yellow.

NEW ZEALAND.

London print. 2d.; do. bleuté, 1s.; Pelure imperf., 1d., 2d. (2), 6d.; Serrated perf., 6d.; perf. 13, 1s. (2).

TASMANIA.

No. wmk. 1d., 2d., 4d.

QUEENSLAND.

Imperf., 1d., 6d.; clean cut perf., 3d., 1s.; rough perf., 1s.; no. wmk, 1d., brown-red.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydneys, 1d., 2d., and 3d. emerald green; 8d. laureated. Registered imperf.

FRANCE.

1st issue, 1f. orange, do. used (2), error, etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

4d. and 6d. carmine.

RUSSIA.

10kp.; imperf., Watermarked, 10kp. (2), 20kp., 30kp. (3).

TRANSVAAL.

Red and Inverted surcharges.

HONG KONG.

18c. CC. and crown, surcharges, etc.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

In addition to the above Mr. Westhorn has prepared a series of Approval Books and Collections of Medium and Common Stamps. The prices will be found to be very reasonable, averaging from 33% to 75% off catalogue.

WANTED.—Transvaals used and unused, of the early issues.



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ERRATUM.

Bisected Stamp Competition.

In the rules of this competition published on page V. of advertisement in the April Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, it is stated that the 10 sections of stamps are cut from *seven* Colonials and *three* foreign, whereas it should be *EIGHT* Colonials and *TWO* foreign stamps.

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SHARIF COURTSHIP

The courtship of Sharif and the daughter of the
king of the kingdom of the East
was a long and arduous one. The king
was a powerful ruler and his daughter
was a beautiful girl. Sharif was a
poor man but he was a brave and
valiant warrior. He had fought many
battles and had won many victories.
The king was impressed by his
courage and his loyalty. He decided
to give his daughter to Sharif as
a reward for his services. Sharif
was overjoyed and he married the
king's daughter. They lived happily
ever after.

THE KING OF THE EAST

was a powerful ruler.

He was a brave and
valiant warrior.

Bisected Stamp Competition.



APRIL

£2 10s. od. Prize.



Rules. -Write beneath each section of a Stamp the name of the Country to which you think it belongs; cut it off along the double line, and send your attempt to reach us not later than May 5th.

The first line is free; for each other line that you fill up, **3d.** must be sent, and the name of a Stamp Collecting friend to whom a specimen copy of the P. J. of G.B. will be forwarded.

These ten sections of Stamps are cut from seven Colonial Stamps, priced in our Colonial Price List at 6d. each or less, and from three foreign Stamps.

The **50 -** will be sent to the sender of the correct solution, and the result will be published in the P. J. of G.B. for May 10th

:: :: ::

Result of the March Competition.

We received no less than nine correct solutions of the March Puzzle. The names of Towns are











READING AND HULL.

which are noted for *Biscuits and Ships.*

:: :: ::

The Successful Competitors are

Mrs. Ellis, 41, Wilbury Road, West Brighton; Miss D. Levenson, 78, Denmark Villas, Hove; Miss Stirling, The Hermitage, Godalming; Miss Mary A. Flewker, Clifton, Bristol; Miss Dickson, Isaville, Bridge of Allan, N.B.; Miss F. Wildash, 67, Enys Road, Eastbourne; Rev. H. Cummings, Littlemore, Oxford; E. Clarke, Esq., Garsington, nr. Wheatley, Oxon; and James Malings, Esq., 17, Fairbrother Street, Hyde, Cheshire.

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South Africa. |
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| 4. | Holland and Colonies. | 31. | Niger Coast, Uganda, Egypt
and Liberia. |
| 5. | German States. | 32. | Portuguese Colonials. |
| 6. | ditto. | 33. | Ditto. |
| 7. | German Empire, Bavaria and
Baden. | 34. | Spanish Colonials. |
| 8. | France. | 35. | United States. |
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| 11. | Switzerland and Italy. | 38. | Nicaragua, Honduras, and
Salvador. |
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tenegro. | 40. | Columbia Republic, Costa
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nada & Falkland Island. |
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Islands. |
| 20. | Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus,
and Heligoland. | 47. | Fiji, Hawaii, Tonga, Cook's
Island and Samoa. |
| 21. | India and Ceylon. | 48. | Sth. and West. Australia. |
| 22. | Indian Native States. | 49. | N.S. Wales and Tasmania. |
| 23. | Japan and Formosa. | 50. | Victoria. |
| 24. | Shanghai and China. | 51. | New Zealand & Queensland. |
| 25. | Straits and Hong Kong. | | |
| 26. | Persia, Siam and Sarawak,
North Borneo & Labuan. | | |
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	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1857-58— $\frac{1}{2}$ d lilac on bluish paper ...	0	12	6	1862—1d blue, no wmk ...	0	3	0
6d claret on bluish paper ...	0	10	6	6d brown ...	0	8	6
$\frac{3}{4}$ d lilac on white paper ...	0	10	0	9d brown ...	1	4	0
1857-59—1d blue on white paper ...	0	0	7	1/- lilac ...	1	2	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ d yellow on white paper ...	0	1	3				
5d brown on white paper ...	0	9	6	1863—10d orange, wmk Star, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	10
6d brown on white paper ...	0	6	6				
10d orange on white paper ...	1	0	0	1863-67— $\frac{1}{2}$ d lilac, wmk Crown, CC ...	0	3	0
1/- lilac ...	0	10	6	1d blue ...	0	0	3
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, clean cut				2d sea green ...	0	3	6
perf ...	0	3	6	2d emerald green ...	0	15	0
d yellow-green ...	0	7	0	2d yellow ...	0	2	0
5d brown ...	0	3	0	2d maize ...	0	2	0
9d lilac-brown ...	1	4	0	4d rose ...	0	2	3
1/- pale lilac ...	0	2	0	5d purple-brown ...	1	5	0
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, rough perf	0	0	9	5d yellow-green ...	0	3	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ d yellow green ...	0	6	0	6d chocolate-brown ...	0	1	6
6d rose ...	0	18	6	8d reddish-brown ...	0	5	6
8d brown ...	0	10	0	9d brown ...	0	3	6
9d brown ...	3	0	0	10d orange ...	0	2	9
1d bistre-brown ...	0	15	0	1/- mauve ...	0	1	9
10d orange ...	0	6	0	2 - blue ...	0	3	0
1 - lilac ...	0	1	8	1868—1d blue, wmk CC., perf 14	0	0	4
1/- blue ...	1	10	0	$\frac{3}{4}$ d rose ...	0	3	0

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| 20. | Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, and Heligoland. | 47. | Fiji, Hawaii, Tonga, Cook's Island and Samoa. |
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| 23. | Japan and Formosa. | 50. | Victoria. |
| 24. | Shanghai and China. | 51. | New Zealand & Queensland. |
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| 26. | Persia, Siam and Sarawak, North Borneo & Labuan. | | |
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6d claret on bluish paper	...	0	10	6	6d brown	...	0	8	6
$\frac{1}{2}$ d lilac on white paper	...	0	10	0	9d brown	...	1	4	0
1857-59—1d blue on white paper	...	0	0	7	1/- lilac	...	1	2	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ d yellow on white paper	...	0	1	3	1863—10d orange, wmk Star, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0	2	10
5d brown on white paper	...	0	9	6	1863-67— $\frac{1}{2}$ d lilac, wmk Crown, CC	...	0	3	0
6d brown on white paper	...	0	6	6	1d blue	...	0	0	3
10d orange on white paper	1	0	0	0	2d sea green	...	0	3	6
1/- lilac	...	0	10	6	2d emerald green	...	0	15	0
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, clean cut	...	0	3	6	2d yellow	...	0	2	0
perf	...	0	3	6	2d maize	...	0	2	0
d yellow-green	...	0	7	0	4d rose	...	0	2	3
5d brown	...	0	3	0	5d purple-brown	...	1	5	0
9d lilac-brown	...	1	4	0	5d yellow-green	...	0	3	0
1/- pale lilac	...	0	2	0	6d chocolate-brown	...	0	1	6
1861—1d blue, wmk Star, rough perf	0	0	9	0	8d reddish-brown	...	0	5	6
4d yellow green	...	0	6	0	9d brown	...	0	3	6
6d rose	...	0	18	6	10d orange	...	0	2	9
5d brown	...	0	10	0	1/- mauve	...	0	1	9
9d brown	...	3	0	0	2 - blue	...	0	3	0
1d bistre-brown	...	0	15	0	1868—1d blue, wmk CC., perf 14	...	0	0	4
10d orange	...	0	6	0	3d rose	...	0	3	0
1 - lilac	...	0	1	8					
1/- blue	...	1	10	0					

Compare these prices with current catalogues. Most all other varieties in stock, including rarities; also fine lot unused. Prices on application.

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THE following Sets contain only fine specimens: Eleven Norway, 1 crown to 1 krona, 6d.; nine old issues Persia, 3d.; four I. E. Obol, 1/4d.; twenty-five Orange—mostly old issues, 1d.; twenty Great Britain—mostly old issues, 9d.; twelve Canada Bill Stamps, 8d.; nine Transvaal—some old, 8d.; Paper list free. Wholesale and retail selections sent on approval at lowest prices.—*Cotes, 28, Wellington Road, London, S.E.* Established, 1879. Usual Income and Postage Stamps bought and sold. Foreign correspondence desired. Cotes as above.

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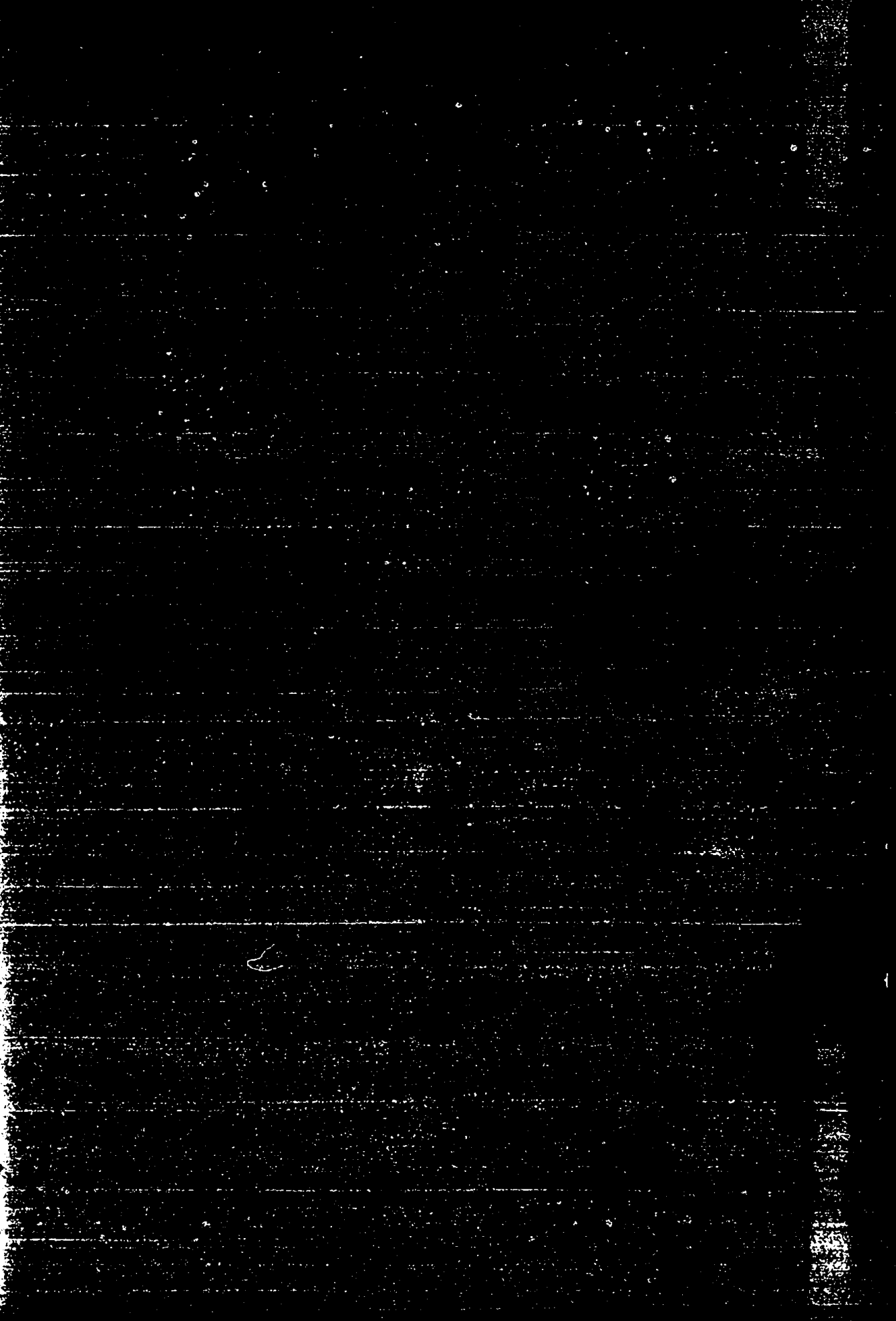
GOOD home exchange desired, with Collectors and Dealers in all countries, in medium stamps; from one to ten of each variety accepted. Also with more advanced collectors. For exchange from sheets for my collection. I offer good exchange of Canadian, Newfoundland, and United States stamps. Value for value. Very common stamps not wanted. Postcards also exchanged. Correspondence in English, French and German. Register letters.—*Fred. B. Edinger, Watlington, Ox., Canada, P.O. Box, 319.*

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PRIVATE - SECURITY INFORMATION

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15 AUG 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: [REDACTED]

ADVISE THAT [REDACTED]

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Holland, 1891-97, Queen's Head and figs., set 9	5	
Sweden, 15 ore. orange, 25 ore. red-brown	2	
Honduras, 10c. blue, train 1898	6*	
India, 1899, ¼a. on ½a. green ...	1*	
Lorenzo Marquez, 1894-98 ... set 5	4.	
Orange Free State, ¼d., 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. set 6	5	
Transvaal, 1895, ¼d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., set 7	8	
Queensland, 1899, ¼d. green, (4 figs.)	2	
1899, ¼d. green, (new type)	1*	
Germany, 1900, 10pf., 30pf., 40pf.	2	
Tasmania, 1900, 1d. carmine-red (pictorial)	2*	
" 2d. purple "	4*	
Holland, 1897, 1gd. brown, and olive green	1	0
" 1898, 1gd. bottle green	8	
" 1-99, 2gd. dark lilac ...	3	0
China, 1895, (London print), 1c. to 19c. set 5	6	
Dutch Indies, King and Queen, including 39c. set 12	6	
Cuba, 1899, new design, 1, 2 and 3c. set 3	5*	
Zululund, 1d. lilac (on Natal)	6	
Hawaii, 1898, 2c. carmine,	2*	
Gt. Britain, 1852, 9d. straw, small letters	2	6
Gt. Britain, 1d. red plate 2.5, ...	3	9
Cape, 1900, 1d. carmine, new design,	2*	
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Persia, 1899, 1ch. to 12ch., provisional surcharged, set 6	1	6
Persia, 1899, 1ch., 5ch., 10ch. on tinted paper, set 3	3	

POSTAGE EXTRA.

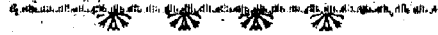
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1900.—Sept. 25 and 26; Oct. 16, 17, 30 and 31; Nov. 13, 14, 27 and 28;
Dec. 11 and 12.

1901.—Jan. 8, 9, 22 and 23; Feb. 5, 6, 26 and 27; Mar. 12, 13, 26 and 27;
April 16 and 17; May 7, 8, 22 and 23; June 11 and 12.

OWING to the very large number of commissions received from the Continent and America, the Catalogues are issued, when possible, one Month or more before the date of sale. Owners wishing to include Stamps should therefore forward them as early as possible.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's Sales are attended by the majority of the leading Collectors and Dealers, and are the best medium for disposing of COLLECTIONS AND SINGLE RARITIES, many record prices for fine stamps having been obtained during past seasons.

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In replying to the above, kindly mention the "Philatelic Journal."



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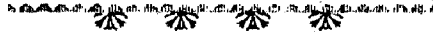
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FINE SELECTION OF RARE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Following Sales on:—June 12 and 13.

Please note that the above and all further Sales will be held in the **SMALLER** of the two handsome **NEW SALE ROOMS**, the rebuilding of which has just been completed.

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 Dec. 11 and 12.

1901.—Jan. 8, 9, 22 and 23; Feb. 5, 6, 26 and 27; Mar. 12, 13, 26 and 27;
 April 16 and 17; May 7, 8, 22 and 23; June 11 and 12.

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" 5 - yellow	8	6
" 10 - green	15	0
" £1 blue	25	0
1891, 8d carmine and blue	2	0
1895, 1d on 3d green and grey	70	0
" 1d on 4 - grey and red	42	6
" 1/- olive-yellow	9	0
1896, 8d green and violet	2	3
" 1/- green and blue	0	9
" 2/- blue and green	2	3
" 2 6 brown and violet	3	0

	s.	d.
1896, 3 - green and blue	1	0
" 1 - red and dark blue	5	0
" 5 - orange and green	3	0
" 10 - slate and carmine	8	6
1899, 1 - ochre	0	9
Canada.		
1897, Jubilee Issue—		
1 dollar lake	3	6
2 " violet	6	0
3 " bistre	10	6
4 " violet	12	0
5 " sage-green	15	6

South Africa Republic.

	s.	d.
1885, "Half-penny" on 3d red, unused	1	0
" "Two pence" on 6d black, unused	1	
1887, 2 6 buff, postally used	1	6
" 5 - slate-blue, postally used	1	6
" 10 - brown, " "	5	0
1895, 5 - slate " "	7	6
" 10 - brown " "	5	0
1896, 2 6 lilac & green	1	6

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<p>F. A. WICKHART & Co., Mildmay Avenue, Islington, London, N. Philatelic and General Printers.</p>	<p>R. T. MORGAN & Co. 26, Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E. <i>Speciality.</i> New Issues, Etc.</p>	<p>JOHN JAMES COATES, <i>Wholesale Importer,</i> 38, Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, London, S.E. <i>Fiscals and Revenues bought,</i></p>
<p>EDWIN HEALEY & Co. <i>Stamp Merchants,</i> 14, Wormwood Street, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Buy large lots. Cash.</p>	<p>W. BROWN, <i>Wholesale and Retail.</i> St. Thomas' Square, Salisbury.</p>	<p>BUTLER BROS. CLEVEDON, Wholesale or Retail lists free Cash Buyers. Large Lots.</p>
<p>A. E. MOORE, 7, MAPLES STREET, NOTTINGHAM BARGAINS For beginners and Medium Collectors.</p>	<p>MISS M. K. BROSNAN, Dealer in British, Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps and Book Plates (x. Libris.) 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. (Opposite Mudie's Library.) ESTABLISHED 1880.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THIS SPACE TO LET.</p>

Bisected Stamp Competition.

MAY.

As no Competitor sent in a correct solution of the April Puzzle, we have decided to add the amount of the Prize to the one for May, and offer a Prize of

£5 os. od.

this month, which will be paid in any case. If no one gets all the names correct, the Prize will go *IN FULL* to the Competitor who gets the greatest number right.

Rules—Write beneath each section of a Stamp the name of the country to which you think it belongs; cut the form off along the double line, and send your attempt to reach us not later than June 6th.

For each line filled up 3d. must be sent and the name of a stamp collecting friend, to whom a specimen number of the P.J. of G.B. will be forwarded. Solutions unaccompanied by the proper remittance will be disqualified.

NOTE.—There is no Free Line this month

Only one name of a country may be written in each division, and it is necessary to get all the names right in the same horizontal line.

The 10 sections of Stamps are cut from five Colonial Stamps and five Foreign Stamps; none of which are priced at more than 2/6 each in current catalogues.

The £5 Prize will be paid in cash to the winner, and the result will be published in the *P.J. of G.B.* for June 15.

Result of the April Competition.

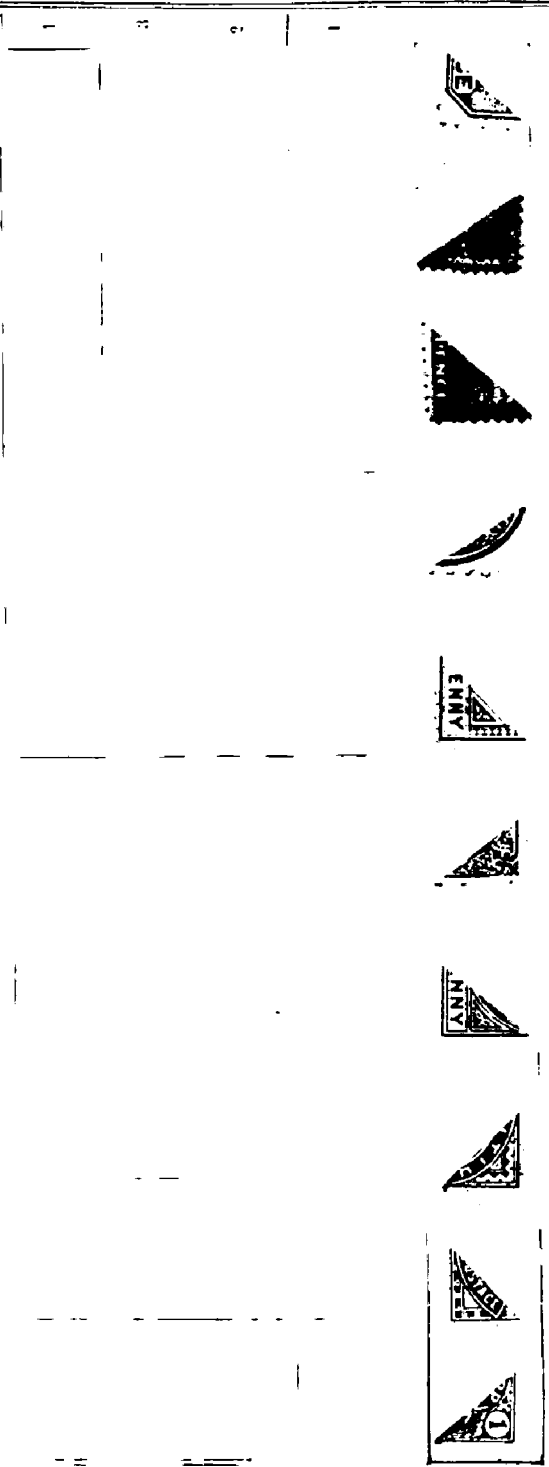
As stated above, nobody sent in all the correct names of the Stamps in one line, and the 50/- has been added to the May Prize.

The names of the countries from which the Stamps had been cut are:—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Jamaica. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 2. Salvador. | 7. Newfoundland. |
| 3. Victoria. | 8. Virgin Isles |
| 4. Leeward Isles. | 9. Lagos. |
| 5. St. Lucia | 10. Philippines. |

We trust all readers received the circular which we sent out to all Subscribers and to our Agents, as soon as we found that we had made a mistake in the Rules last month, in stating that the ten sections of Stamps represented seven Colonials and three Foreign, whereas it should have been *eight* Colonials and *two* Foreign.

KIRKPATRICK & PEMBERTON,
202, HIGH HOLBORN,
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TASMANIA, 4d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 5d, 6d, 1 - used	16
BR. SOUTH AFRICA, 1895, 4d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1 -	2 -
CANADA, 1899, ½, 1, 2, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10c, used	10d.
GERMANY, new issue, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 80, 1 mk.	6d.
SPAIN, 1850-68 incl. blk. 1850, all fine and postally, used, 15 different	1 -

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6 - the set unused, or 7/6 used.	
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.. .. 4d, in black on half of 1d, ..	12 6
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10 - the set of five.	

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2½d. blue	7	1 0
3d. rose	20	7 6
4d. orange	10	2 0
6d. violet	8	3 0
6d. grey	8	5 6
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1844 Letter Sheet, Dickinson paper, 1d. pink	2	0
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square, green, pink, yellow, blue, white		
and rose, set of 6	1	1
Vaccination Certificate (undated), ½d. green,		
½d. brown	0	6
1890 1d. blue, Jubilee Envelope and Card,		
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„ 1d. carmine on buff, Jubilee Guildhall		
Card, unused	3	6

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1855-8	1d. red-brown, Small Crown, perf.	0	7
	16, die 1 and 2	1	6
	1d. red-brown, Small Crown, perf.	0	8
	14, die 1 and 2	1	9
1880	½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 5d.	2	6
1883	½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d.	5	0
	1/	1	9
Govt. Parcels, 1d., 1½d., 2d., 4½d., 6d., 9d.	1-	2	6
O.W. Official, ½d. and 1d	...	5	0

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Messrs. BRIGHT & SON, 164, Strand, W.C.

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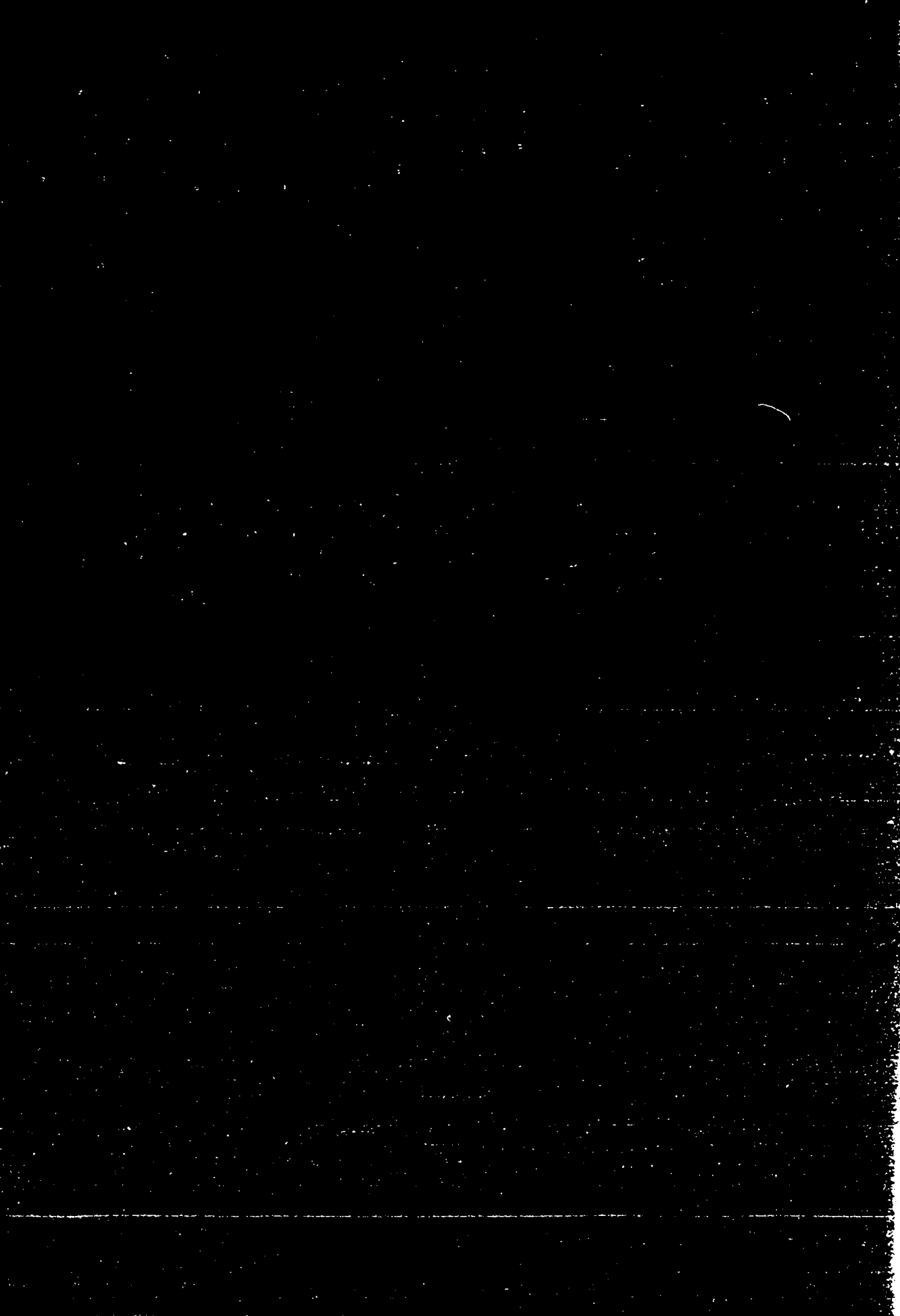
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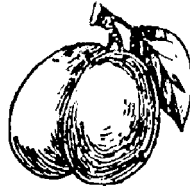
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.. 10c. green	...	4
.. 25c. blue	...	10
.. 1899, 1c. green	...	1°
.. 2c. rose	...	2°
.. 6c. blue	...	2
China, (London print), 1c. to 10c. set of 6	...	6
.. 20c., 30c., 50c. 3)	...	1 3
British Honduras, 1891, 6 in black on 10c.	...	6
.. 1892, 15 in red on 6:	...	1 0.
Holland, new 50c., used	...	3
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German Morocco, 1899, 6c. to 60c. set 5	...	1 8°
Hayti, 1898-99, (mostly obsolete), 1c. to 10c. set 9	...	1 0
Sweden, 16ore. orang., 25ore. red-brown	...	2
Honduras 10c. blue, train 1898	...	4°
Lorenzo Marquez, 1894-98	...	set 5
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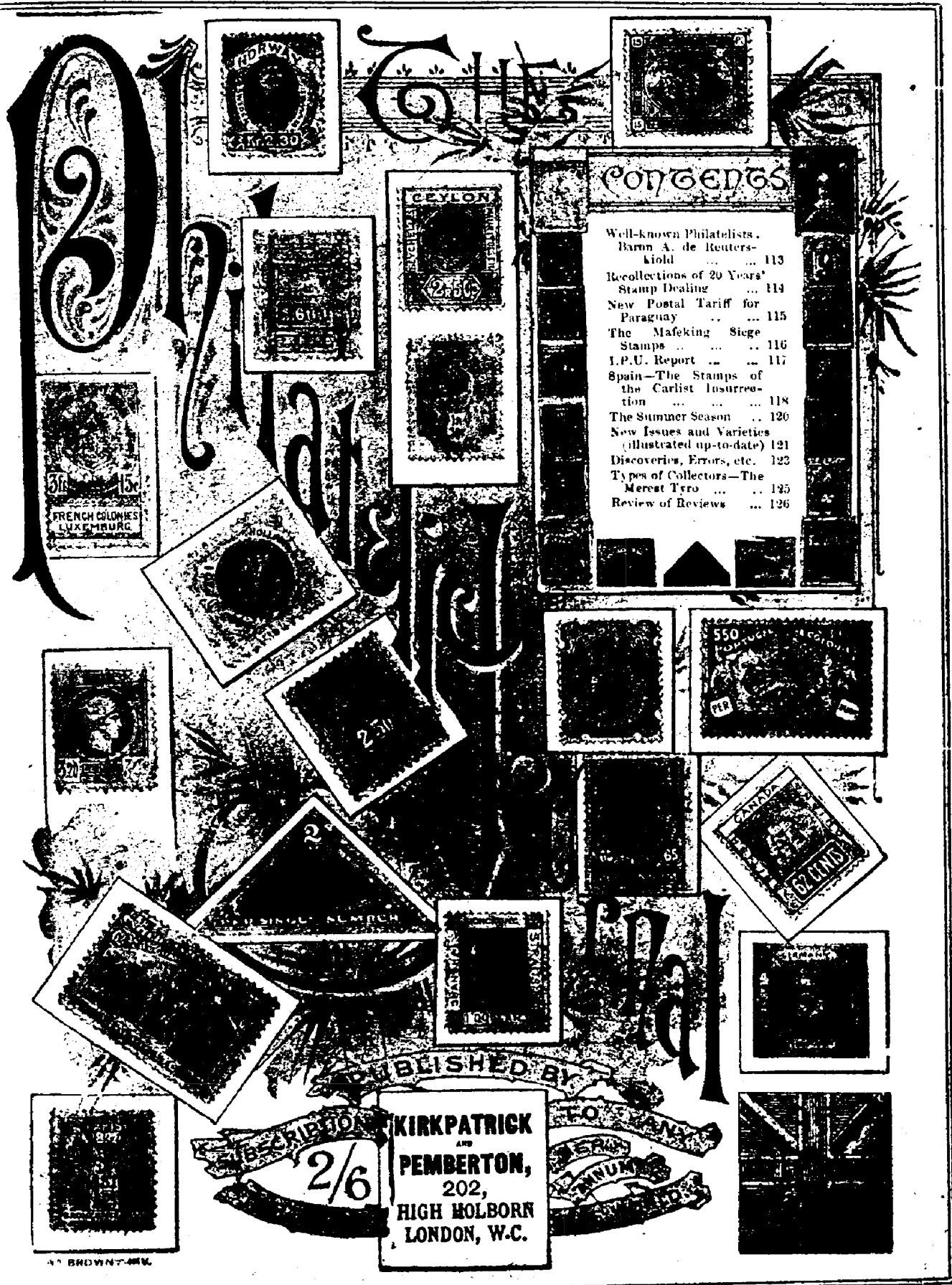
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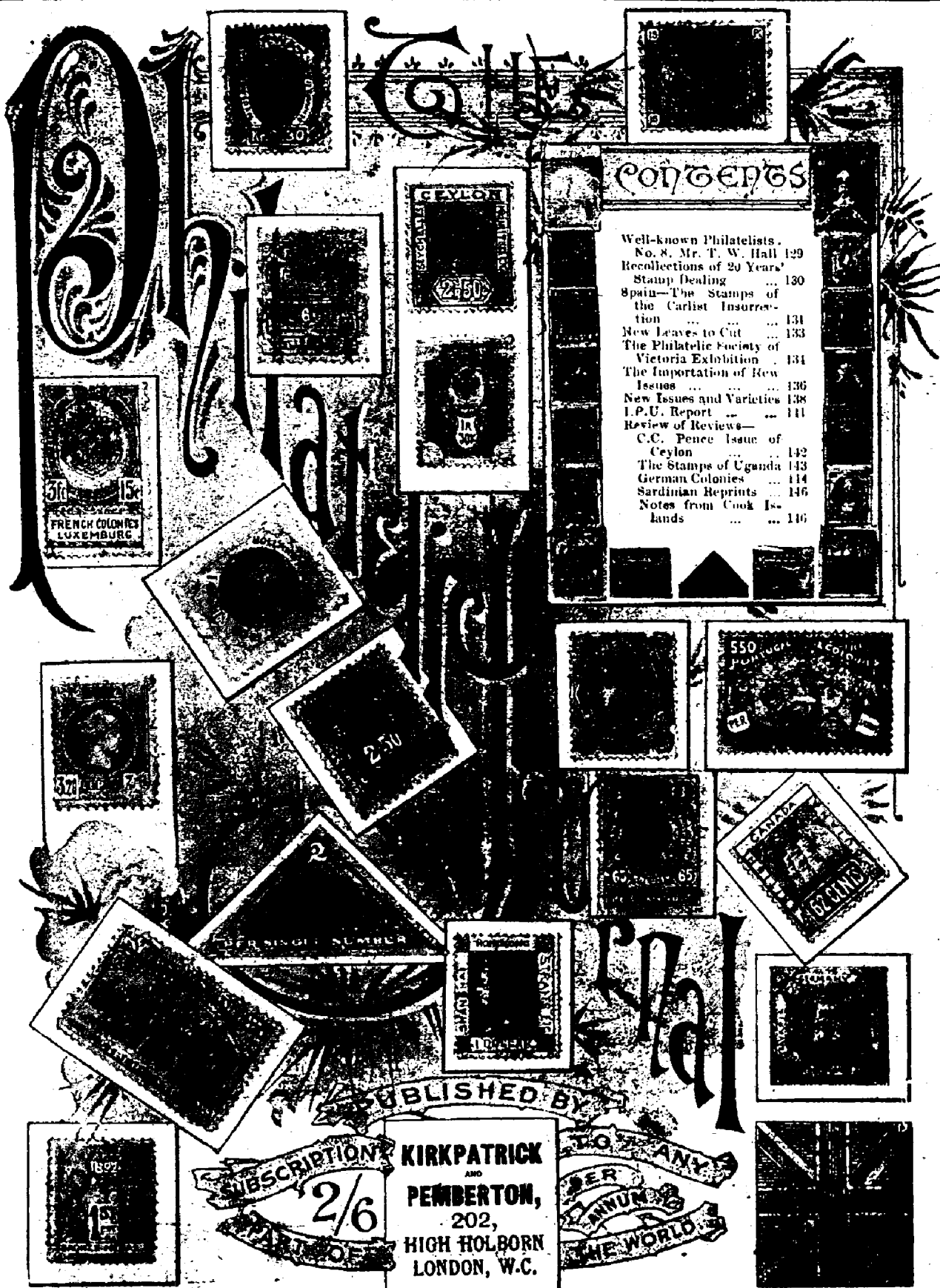
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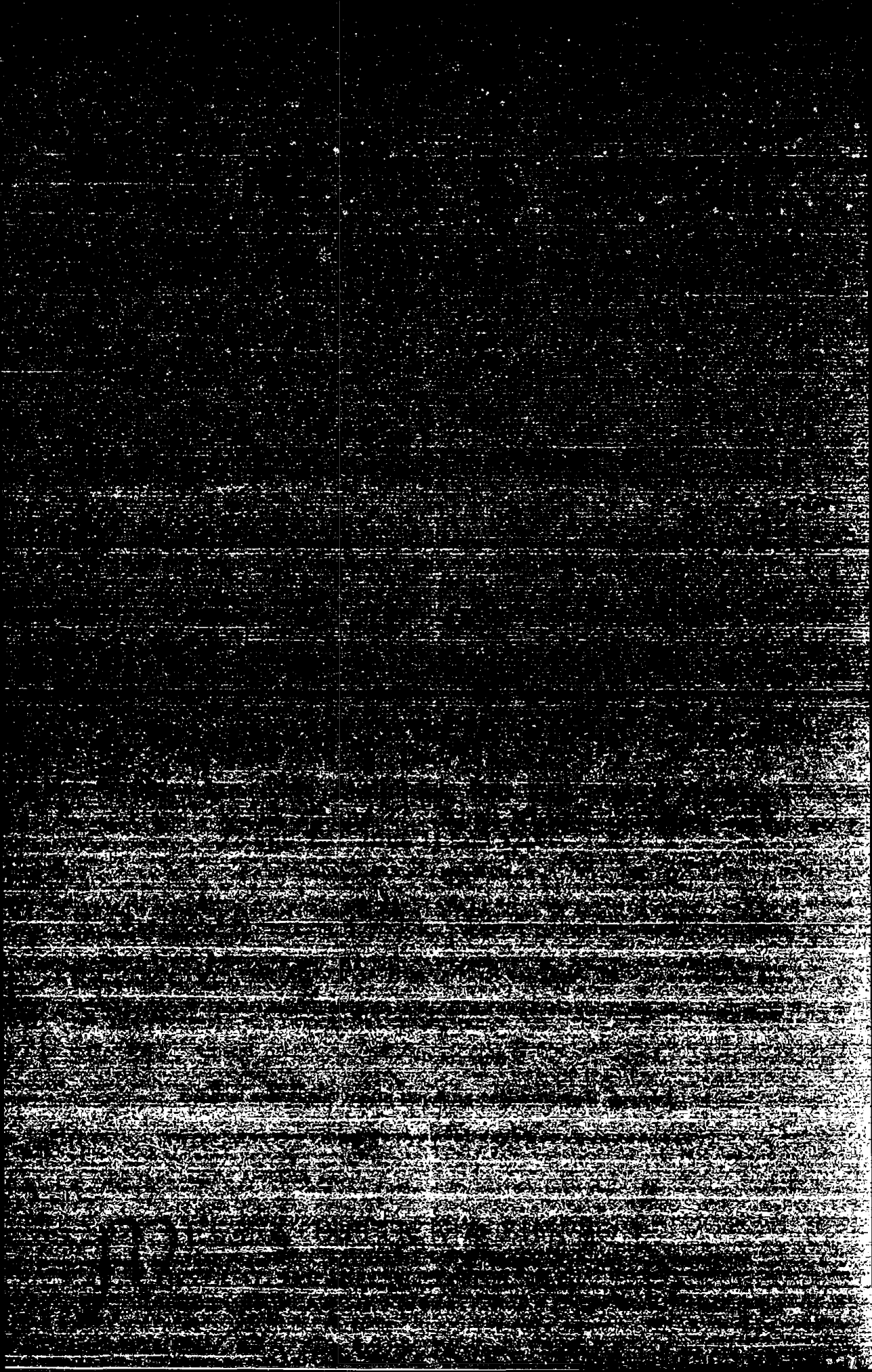
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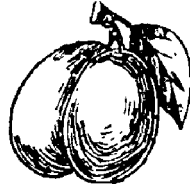
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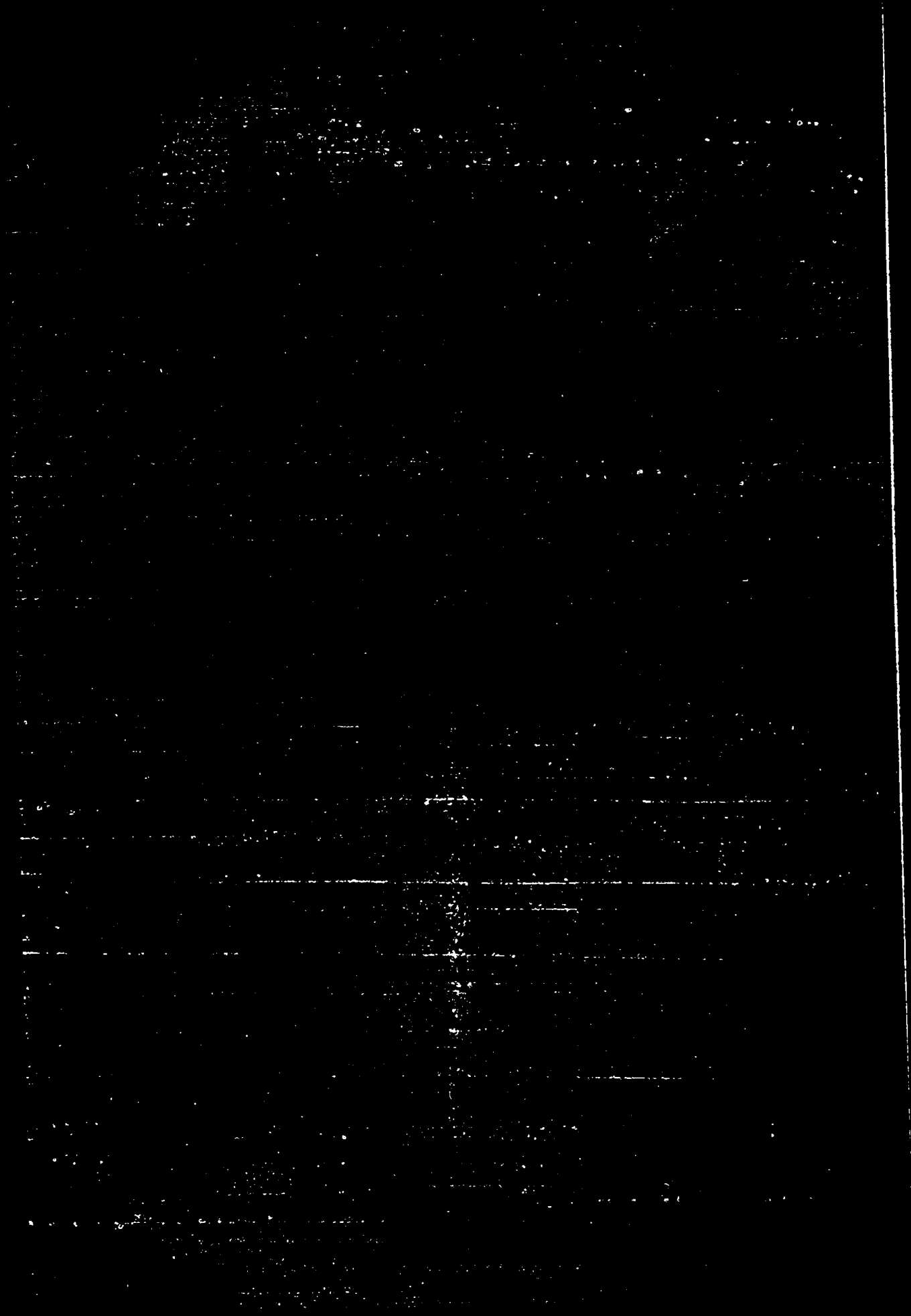
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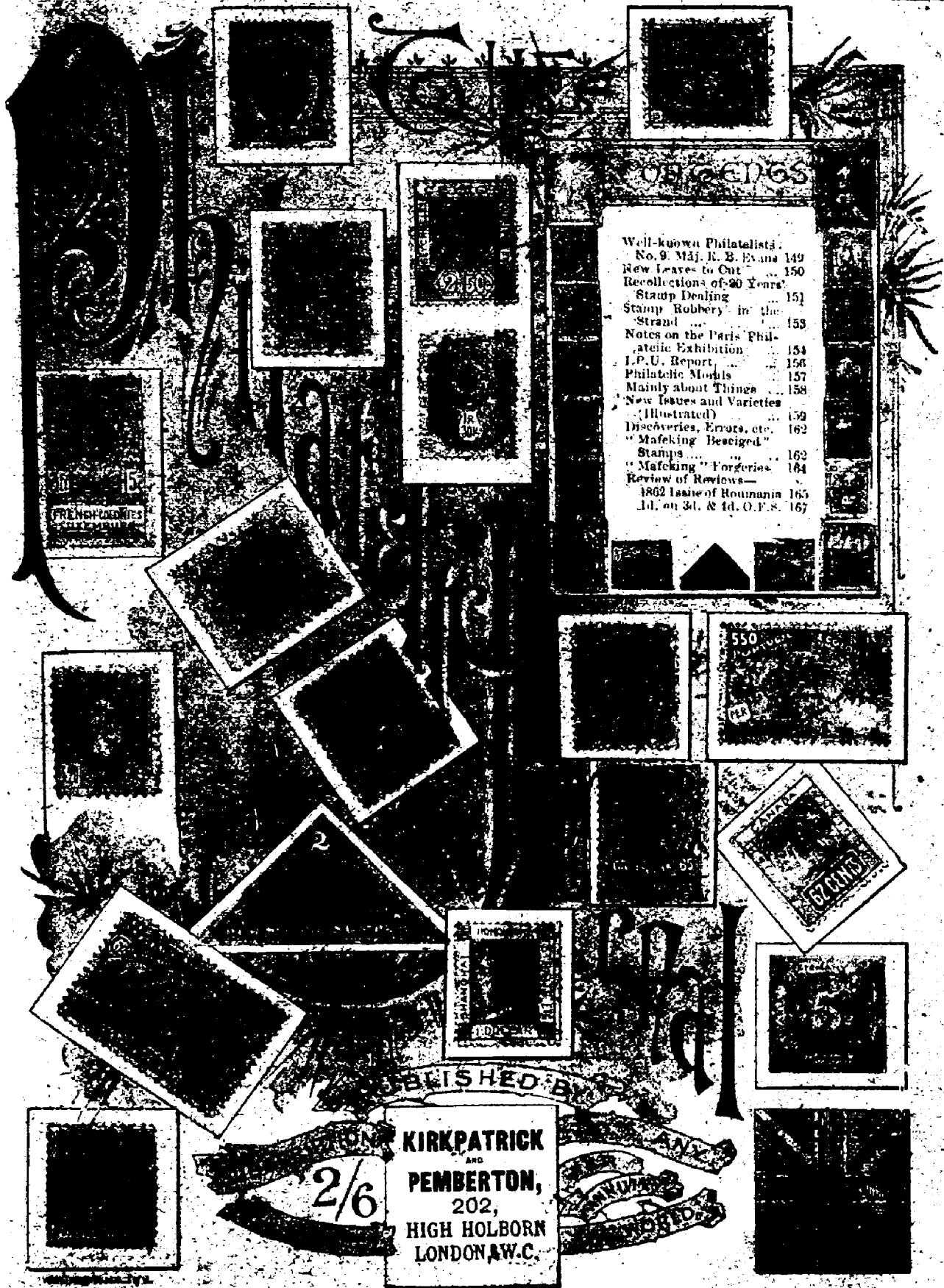
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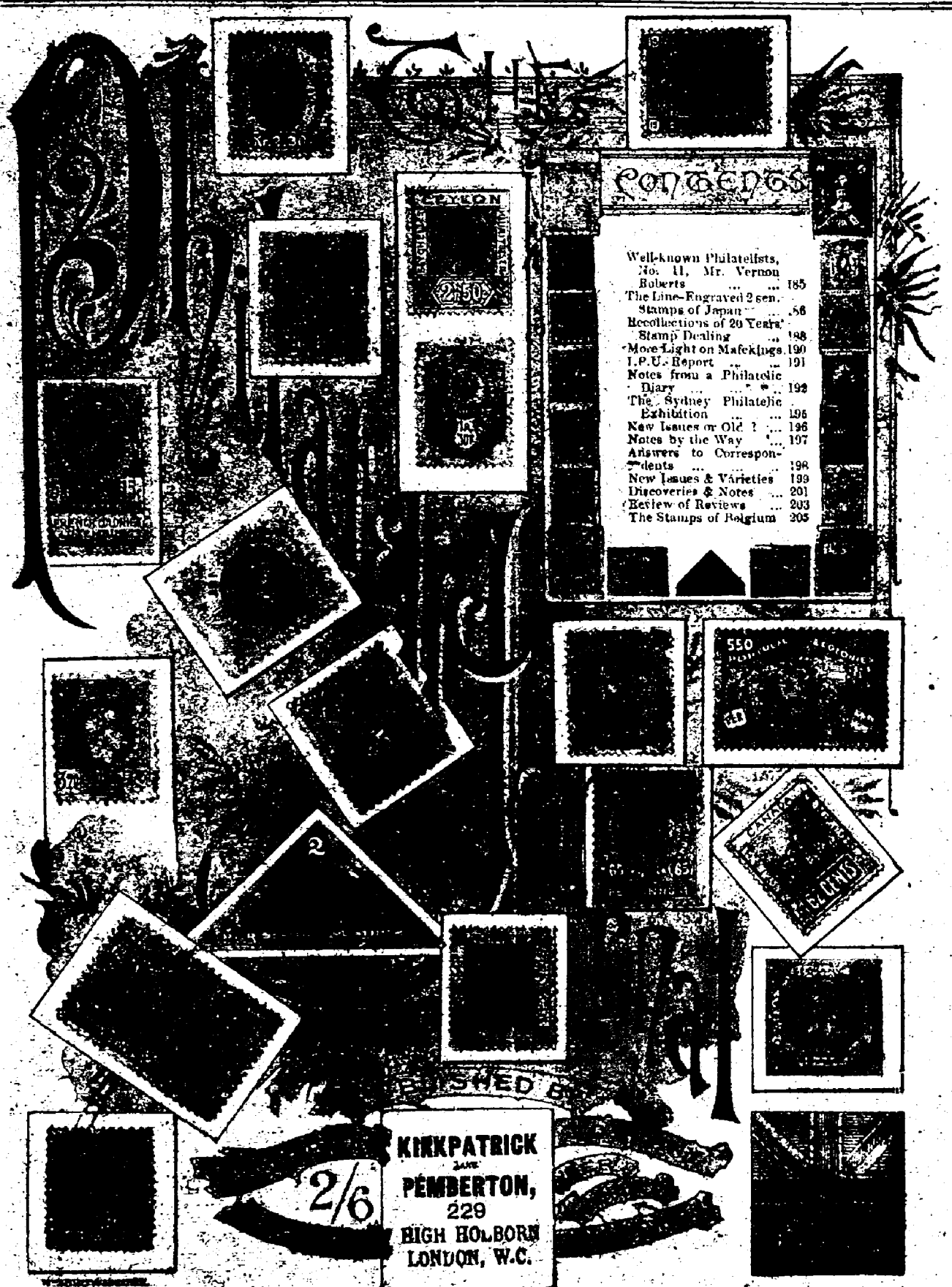
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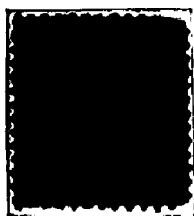
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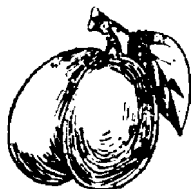
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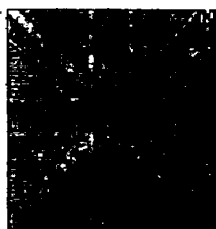
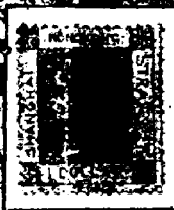
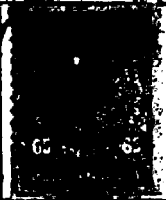
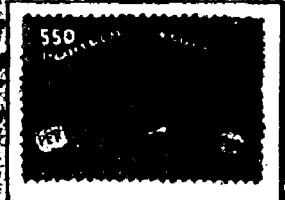
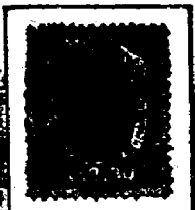
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January 3rd and 4th, 1901.—Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER have received instructions to Sell on these dates the Collection formed by the late W. A. S. WESTOBY, Esq.

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1d brown and blue	1d	1d carmine	1d
2d carmine lake	1d	2d lilac	1d
° 2½d blue, error	7d	2½d blue	3d
2½d blue	4d	3d brown	5d
3d yellow-brown	6d	4d brown and blue	6d
4d carmine	5d	4d brown and indigo	1/-
5d chocolate	10d	5d lake-brown	8d
6d green	5d	* 6d green	1/9
8d blue	1/6	6d rose	6d
9d purple	1/6	9d purple	1/-
1/- orange-red	9d	1/- orange-vermilion	8d
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30 on 40 lept, lilac, wide "O"	0 6	0 6
30 on 40 lept, lilac, narrow "O"	0 6	0 6
40 on 2 lept, bistre wide "O"	0 7	0 7
40 on 2 lept, bistre, narrow "O"	0 7	0 7
50 on 40 lept, buff, wide "O"	0 9	0 9
50 on 40 lept, buff, narrow "O"	0 9	0 9
3 drachma on 10 lept, orange	2 0	3 0
5 drachma on 40 lept, violet,	5 0	5 0

Same Type Surcharged "A.M."

1 dr on 40 lept, violet on blue	1 6	1 6
2 dr on 5 lept, green,	3 0	3 0

Type of 1886 (Small Head)

20 on 25 lept, ultramarine,	0 4	0 4
20 on 25 lept, blue,	0 4	
20 on 25 lept, indigo,	1 6	
1dr on 40 lept, red-lilac,	1 3	1 3
2dr on 40 lept, red-lilac,		2 0

Same Type, surcharged "A.M."

25 on 40 lept, red-lilac,	0 6	0 6
----------------------------------	-----	-----

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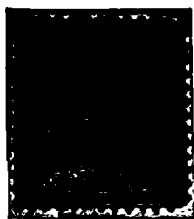
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