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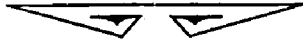
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PREFACE.



The close of the year 1902 sees the completion of our 12th volume, and further may be taken as an epoch for both the historian and the philatelist.

The sword which was unsheathed in South Africa has now happily been restored to its scabbard, and the past year bears witness to the pacification of those new territories of which so much has been said in the Daily Press, that but short comment here is necessary. Suffice to say, that, after many novel philatelic varieties, provisional and otherwise produced by Briton and Boer, had filled the philatelic eye for two years, a more settled condition of affairs was inaugurated in the Transvaal on April 1st by the introduction of a pretty set of stamps bearing the King's Head. At Home, the King's Head replaced the late Queen's on the 1st January, and though perhaps not quite so fine in design, or shall we say, so true a portrayal of our popular sovereign as were many of the Colonial issues of his late revered mother, yet possibly time may see a more correct and appropriate design.

Much comment was rife when the first King's Head appeared, it being the opinion of many that our current issue bore a kind of continental look and hardly British!

The Index which follows this brief preface will show conclusively to the reader the concise headings of the various articles depicted, including biographies of famous collectors, new issues, etc., and we have, we trust, in the opinion of our readers, fully maintained the prestige of former years, and we shall endeavour to make the pages of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" as interesting as any contemporary. If those of our readers, who are of a literary bent will aid us with their kindly help and support by sending in anything they may think worthy of note, we shall at all times be happy to receive their views or attend to any timely suggestions.

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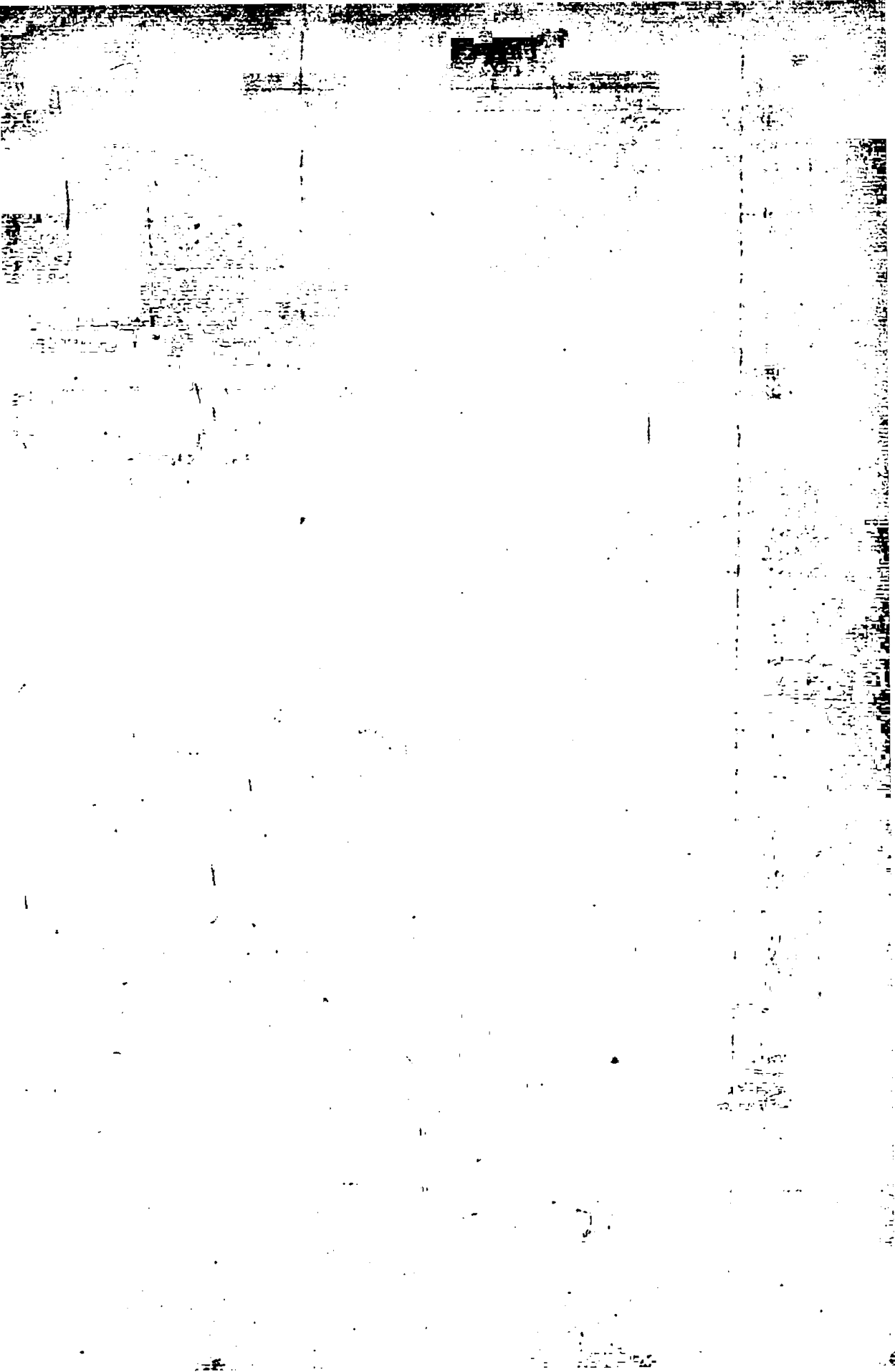
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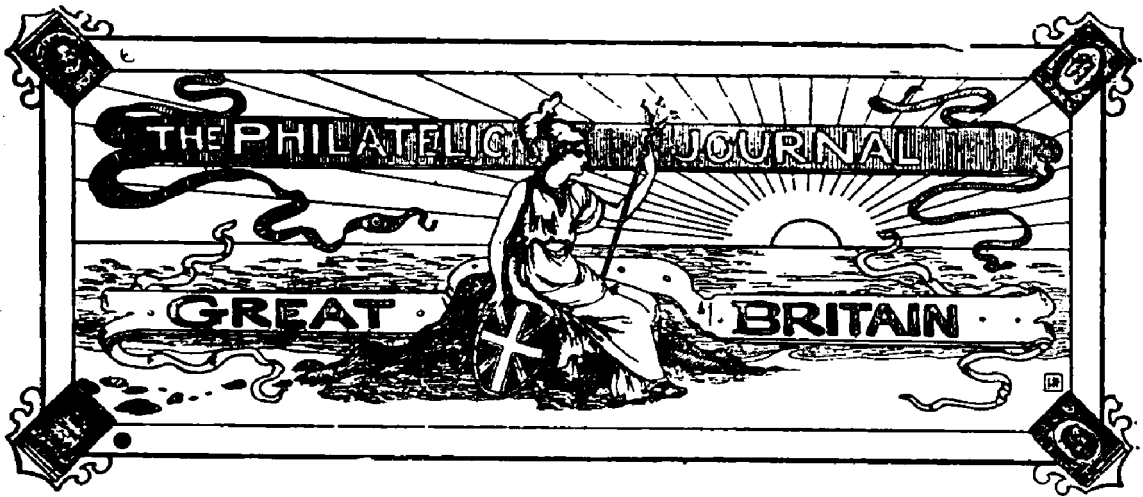
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JANUARY 31, 1902.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 25.—Mr. L. W. FULCHER.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher was born in Bombay in 1866; but when quite a child came over to England. He began collecting in 1876 at about the usual age. This collection was only a very fair one but was not for many years added to to any extent and was regarded by its owner with but moderate enthusiasm. However he was not tempted to dispose of it, though between the years 1882-86 it was practically forgotten. This period, as it happens was rather a crucial one, as so many British Colonials were then changed in watermark from Crown and CA. to CC. He thus missed many opportunities of getting stamps which have since become prohibitive in price.

In 1895 he began to specialize Japanese after selling his general collection. Some months afterwards however he purchased back his Europeans which he has kept and added to ever since. It is as a collector and writer on Japanese stamps that Mr. Fulcher is best known and he amassed a very fine collection. It was only two or three months ago that he sold the unused portion of this collection to our publishers. He is still collecting used specimens and has nearly everything that can be got in that condition. Turkey is the country to

which he is now turning his particular attention, and it may be presumed that the eye which has been educated by the observation of Japanese varieties of type and perforation will find Turkey a congenial study.

Fiscals and Telegraphs are also included in his collection which is therefore, in the widest sense of the term a general one. The only stamps he bars are Railway Letter Fees.

Mr. Fulcher says:—“I find fiscals interesting from the fact that so little is known about them and the collection of them, I fancy, must be something like that of Postage Stamps in the “fifties” and “sixties.”

Mr. Fulcher joined the I.P.U. in 1897 and The Philatelic Society, London, in 1901; and he became a member of the Committee of the former in May 1899. In Jan., 1901 he began to edit *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, and he still fills the Editorial chair of our contemporary with distinction. This was not his first effort with the pen as he had previously written articles on Japan Fiscals for *Stamps*, published in 1899, and on “The Stamps of Japan from 1876” in *The London*



Philatelist for Sept. 1899.

It will be seen that as a writer on stamps Mr. Fulcher has only recently “arrived” but he has contributed various technical articles on Chemical and Geological subjects to different papers, for he is before everything else a man of Science. He was educated at Dulwich College

and after leaving there, studied at the London University where he took his B. Sc. degree in 1889. He is a fellow of the Chemical and Physical Societies and a member of the Geological Association. He is specially interested in Chemical problems but has not been able to do anything in this direction for the last few years owing to lack of opportunities, though he hopes the latter will come at some future date.

Orange Free State

AN INTERESTING FIND

Few collectors could have collected Orange Free State stamps without being struck by the unusual and apparently absurd fact that the 3d. and 4d. stamps which were in use at the same time are practically identical in design and colour, the only difference being that one is inscribed "drie pence" and the other "vier pence." This must have led to endless confusion, which would not be lessened by the fact that the ½d. and 1d. (before 1894) were also very much alike. But perhaps the most perplexing thing of all is that the latter value was changed in 1894 into almost the exact colour of the 2d.

In this connection our publishers have lately come into possession of a most interesting document dated 23. Nov. 1883, which shews that at that time the idea of making extensive colour changes were in contemplation. It is headed "Orange Free States (sic) Postage Stamps—Existing and proposed Schemes of Colours."

This evidently emanated from Messrs. De la Rue's offices and was found amongst the papers of a gentleman (now dead) who once held an official position in the Orange Free State. It is written on two sheets of foolscap paper joined together at the right. In its original state there was evidently a complete set of the then current stamps of the Republic placed, one below the other, down the left hand margin of the lower sheet, but these have unfortunately all been torn off. Opposite the positions of the third and sixth stamps was written, in each case, the sentence.—"This colour cannot be improved upon." Now the stamps in use at that time were ½d. chestnut, 1d. brown, 3d. ultramarine 4d. ultramarine, 6d. rose, 1/- orange-yellow, and 5/- green. We may reasonably suppose therefore from the position of the remarks, that the 3d. and the 1/- values were those referred to as being satisfactory in hue. There is nothing further than this on the lower sheet.

The upper sheet however, which folds over the lower one, contains the proposals submitted by Messrs. De la Rue for changing the colours

of the ½d. 1d. 4d. 6d. and 5/- denominations and also for the colour of the new *two-penny* value then in preparation. Fortunately the essays in these colours are still on the document, with the exception of that for the *two-penny*. They are all from the *one-penny die* and are printed in green, rose-carmine, brown, pearl grey and olive green. The first two were intended for the *half-penny* and *one penny* respectively. They are bracketed together with the following recommendation written at the side.—"Proposed colours. being those established by the International Postal Convention for these duties." Below these there was, beyond doubt, a *mauve* stamp, as the following is written at the side.—"Colour in which the new duty is to be printed in accordance with the instructions contained in the order." We know that the 2d. *mauve* was issued a month or two after the date of this document, so there is every probability that the essay which is missing was printed in that colour. The *brown*, the *pearl grey* and the *olive green* were intended for the 4d., 6d., and 5/-. and against them is written "Proposed Colours."

Here is a carefully conceived plan for giving the Orange Free State a set of postage stamps, all values in which would be distinct from one another in colour. Even if not accepted by the Orange Free State authorities *in toto* one would have supposed that it might have been at least in part, so it would be interesting to know whether any other reason than sheer inertia was responsible for the continuation of the peculiar state of affairs which the proposals were designed to improve.

All the essays which are affixed to the document are perforated 12, and as the ordinary stamps are perf. 14, the missing *mauve* stamp would be a curiosity which, if it should turn up some day in a used or unused condition, will very likely puzzle somebody. The probability is that it *was* used, as it is noticeable that the only stamps which have been torn off the document were stamps which were available for postage, evidence which makes it almost certain that they were all taken off for that purpose. So if any reader comes across a *one penny* Orange Free State stamp perforated 12 and printed in the pale *mauve* shade of the *two-penny* instead of the brighter violet of the *penny*, he will know what it is!

BINDING CASES

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Forgers and their Work.

By HAMBURGENSIS.

From time to time articles appear in the philatelic press for or against publication of detailed descriptions of forgeries, accompanied by photographic reproductions of genuine and forged stamps side by side, explaining minutely where the differences come in.

On this subject, the *American Journal of Philately*, evidently over the sign manual of its able editor Mr. John N. Luff, publishes a most pains-taking leader which summarizes the points *pro* and *contra* strongly in favour of the latter contention, i. e. that it is injurious to the interests of collectors to publish a careful description of forgeries.

As this emanates from such a well-known philatelist and as I strongly hold an opposite view of the question, I propose to dissect Mr. Luff's article point by point and if possible refute his arguments.

At the very beginning Mr. Luff propounds the question whether it is wise that such description should be given to the philatelic public at large or whether it should be held in trust by *the few who may be called experts*. But who are the experts? In my opinion each specialist is an expert unto himself for his particular country. If A, in New York, comes across a dangerous forgery of, say, the 1/- Nova Scotia, is it fair that he should bury this happy (?) knowledge in his philatelic breast, thus perhaps preventing many other specialists of the same country from knowing that such a forgery exists? If, on the other hand, he publishes the fact that this dangerous forgery appeared, would he not at once put every one interested in this particular country on his or her guard, thus very much restricting the market for same?

Let us suppose now that no description of forgeries had appeared for the last ten years, what would be the position to-day? There would be, in my humble opinion, a vast number of more or less dangerous forgeries in private collections of which their owners were quite ignorant. It is a fallacy to say that the publication of differences puts the forger on his guard. Can any reasonable man affirm that the forger who imitated, say the 8d. Ceylon, is not aware of the defects of his work, and that such differences were only brought home to him by these illustrated descriptions? Is it not more likely that although he tried his best to closely follow the original he failed to copy it in every respect, not through lack of will but by reason of that well known fact that it is impossible for one draughtsman to copy line for line another

man's work without error? Even suppose that such description enables the forger to correct his plate to a certain extent, I maintain that no instance exists where the forger was able to improve on his work to such an extent as to absolutely defy detection.

If such a condition of affairs as Mr. Luff wishes to see, had existed, I, for one, would have been unable to have accumulated the knowledge I possess of the various forgeries which came on the market during the last 10 years; and I should have been unable to protect many a collector against forgeries. In one respect one cannot help agreeing with Mr. Luff when he says that very few dealers can really and truly be called philatelic experts, but is it not rather unfair to say that it is much safer to buy from larger dealers because customers *have the satisfaction of knowing that the stamps they buy have been experted*? I have always found that in a large establishment it is far more likely to obtain say a forged postmark than from a smaller dealer where the proprietor can give personal attention to each customer. Collectors will remember the flood of excellent forgeries which appeared some ten years ago and which practically took everybody in. It was then not general knowledge that it was comparatively easy to take out pen-marks or to reproduce bogus surcharges by photographic imitations. Hardly any stamp paper in those days ever gave any descriptions of the forgeries then rampant, and consequently I know of a case where one particular forgery, the famous Sydney Views, were hawked all over London for weeks from dealer to dealer and readily sold, although at the same time the two best known experts in London were fully aware that these forgeries existed, but for some reason or other preferred to keep silent for the time being; no one being put on his guard, the forger gathered in a goodly harvest. I could duplicate this case many times, but I will now only mention the case of that Italian dealer who quite recently offered excellent forgeries of Swiss stamps and nearly succeeding in planting them upon one of our big dealers. These forgeries have never yet been described; the Italian is still offering his wares from his haunts in Turin and Barcelona, daily taking in dealers and collectors alike. If in this particular case full description of the forgeries had been published in the philatelic press, the man, on offering his wares in London, would have been recognised and could then have been punished. As it is he just escaped across the Straits of Dover and continued his operations in Paris without any further delay. These particular Swiss forgeries were so well made, and, as stated before, nothing had been published in the philatelic press, that it is really surprising that our friend from Italy

was so promptly stopped from proceeding much farther with his nefarious doings in this country.

The counterfeiter of a few years ago, says Mr Luff, seems to have tried his hand at making one or two stamps and then to have given it up, probably because they did not find it sufficiently profitable; quite right, the business was *not* sufficiently profitable because the prompt publication of such forgeries spoiled their market. When it comes to surcharges, there the advocates of silence have a much better case, and in describing such forgeries care should be taken not to give an absolute true illustration of a genuine surcharge; I strongly disapprove for this reason of the *fac-similies* now given in so many catalogues. They give the forger the one opportunity which he so often lacks, i.e. to obtain a genuine representation of a rare surcharge. But even with surcharges, when they are known, the danger is reduced to a minimum; let these dangerous surcharges be branded as such all through the philatelic press and the available market will be considerably reduced. I cannot believe that the publication of differences is the first and only notice which the forger gets of same. On the contrary, I think he himself is the most severe critic of his own wares and what he reads in the philatelic press is no news to him. I remember a peculiar case in point; in 1889 certain very rough lithographic forgeries of the 1 rupee, slate, India began to arrive in London on the correspondence of a very big Bombay House. The stamps were very roughly done, and there is no doubt they paid postage. They were mostly used by this one Bombay firm. A certain London collector suspected these stamps notwithstanding their apparent genuineness and wrote to the post-master in Bombay, sending him a specimen of these peculiar stamps drawing his attention to the great difference between the doubtful stamp and the ordinary Indian issue and asked him whether the post office in Bombay had run short of supplies and issued an emergency stamp, or what other explanation he could give. After the usual official delay, he was favoured with a foolscap notice stating that "there is no reason to think that the stamp herewith returned is not genuine." Six years afterwards the detectives in Calcutta woke up to the fact that the Government had been defrauded to the tune of about £5,000 a year for the last six years by the issue of spurious Rupee stamps; they eventually discovered the malefactor in the person of an old native, who confessed that he had printed these stamps for years, that he had made innumerable plates, each one better than the last, that he had sold his goods to the clerks of large Commercial houses at the rate of 75 rupees for a sheet of

100 stamps. It was stated at the time that the last issues emanating from this clever Indian native were as nearly like the genuine as possible, and bore no comparison to his first issue, of which, by the way, I am in possession of a copy.

Now, here we have a case where the forger has been left alone for years undisturbed; as no one gave a description of differences he simply kept on improving his plates as to eventually almost defy detection. If the differences had been published in 1889 and if such article had appeared in the various philatelic papers, no more harm could have been done; on the contrary it would have been even quite possible to awake the sleepy postmaster in Calcutta to the fact that his department was being defrauded and a gigantic swindle might have been nipped in the bud.

Now I come to the lot of Spanish stamps which Mr. Luff mentions in his concluding remarks. During the last year a large lot of these forgeries were sold by one country dealer to a London dealer for £100. The buyer could not believe his good fortune at having obtained such a fine lot of old stamps at such a ridiculously low price. He made all sorts of enquiries; one dealer told him they were reprints, another thought they might be remainders, still another called them forgeries. He put the lot before me asking whom I thought was right. On comparing these stamps with some genuine specimens, I soon convinced him that the stamps were forgeries. The money was returned to him by the country dealer, who himself had been taken in, and there the matter ended. Beyond however, these few dealers, no one seems to know anything about this lot; in fact most people seem to be absolutely ignorant that such dangerous forgeries exist. A few weeks ago I saw a collection from a Paris dealer addressed to a London collector which contained a very fine lot of unused Europeans, and among these a complete set of single specimens of these forgeries marked at pretty nearly catalogue prices. I am convinced that the Paris dealer did not know what he was offering, but my friend, the London collector, was just going to offer a very stiff price for the whole lot when I pointed out to him that the stamps were bad. Neither he nor the Paris man knew anything about these forgeries.

Again, had the philatelic press published detailed descriptions my friend would not have been in danger of being defrauded.

Mr. Luff winds up by saying that *doubtful* specimens will have to be submitted to experts. True, O, king! But these Spanish stamps were not doubtful, in fact no doubts had been

raised of any sort. It is just my wish to raise doubts in the minds of collectors by pointing out to them that there are dangerous forgeries. Once I have raised this doubt, then let them go to the experts and let them have their specimens examined with a critical eye.

But I have said enough to show that even if there is a certain danger in describing forgeries, this danger is vastly out-balanced by the advantages derived from such publication by collectors.

(We should like to have our readers' opinion on the point raised in this article. We are heartily in agreement with the author on the subject and shall, in an early number, begin a series of articles describing the most recent and dangerous forgeries. We should be much obliged to hear of any good forgery offered recently. Ed.)

A Note on the Embossed Stamps of Great Britain.

It may be deemed premature to announce as a discovery the facts regarding the embossed stamps herein contained, but if excuse be needed it is to be found in the consideration that the statement may cause additional observers to take the field and endorse or correct, as may be necessary, anything that is said.

It is well known to collectors of entire that the die numbers usually to be seen at the base of the bust of Queen Victoria on the embossed stamps are often hard to distinguish, and in many cases are believed to be absent. In endeavouring to provide for a brother (rather "father", philatelically speaking!) collector a stamped envelope bearing a required embossed ½d. vermilion stamp, the writer made the discovery, which to him seemed astounding, that so far from there being no number to be found, there was so to say, an *embarras de richesses* of numbers, or perhaps, to be more accurate, *figures*, for in addition to "S. H.," several times occurring in different types on the base of the bust, there were to be seen a large number of figures in relief throughout the whole design. This led to an examination of other values of the embossed stamps and in the case of every value examined up to date, all appear to possess this singular feature, though it would be premature to attempt to deduce the existence of any rule for their appearance, which occurs on stamps bearing quite distinct and orthodox die-numbers as well as on others that are apparently without. The mention of this may lead to a more extensive examination of these stamps than the writer has yet found opportunity to make, and before describing a distinctive

example in conclusion, it may be as well to say that the fact is known to one or more eminent philatelists, though whether discovered by them or conveyed to them as "information" dependent knoweth not.

A fit conclusion to this note seems to be naturally provided by the following list of *some* of the figures "7" to be found on a copy of the current 1d. stamp embossed on the square envelope. They are to be found all over the oval both on the white and coloured portions, and the most noticeable, beginning with the head are to be found:—

Just below the eye ;	} On white of head.
Near the tip of the nose ;	
Point of chin ;	
Near junction of chin and cheek ;	
On jaw below ear ;	
Several times on neck ;	
Several times at base of neck.	

There is one figure at least in each letter of the legend, either in the coloured portion or the embossed white.

Minute figures may be seen in the thin white (inner) border-line, most noticeably N.,

E., S., and W., and also on the coloured background:—

Above crown of head ;
Just opposite mouth ;
Just below base of bust ;
Between back of neck and border, and
Between back of head and border.

I await with cheerful certainty being called "names" about this, but—*those figures are there all the same, and "all the time," never the less.*

O. FIRTH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We shall introduce several new features in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* shortly, the principal of which will be a more critical and complete Review of Reviews than we have published for some years; this will be written each month, beginning with the next number, by a former editor of the Journal. We think that this will be greatly appreciated by our readers, as it will indicate all the articles that are best worth reading in our contemporaries.

The "Notes on Greek Stamps" will be concluded in the next two or three numbers, and the article on "Forged Stamps that have passed through the Post" will be continued next month.

We offer our readers our most humble apologies for the lateness in the publication of the journal during the past year; but we have made arrangements for altering this, and we shall again make our publishing day the 15th. of the month beginning with the March number. In order to prevent the February number appearing too soon after this, it will not be published till the 25th. of the month.



January, 1901, Report.

—o—

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London, W.

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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.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—

E. W. Clowes, Eastcote, Gt. Yarmouth, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by Dr. Marx.

NEW MEMBERS.

Louis E. Bradbury, Sydenham
Marino Lusy, Trieste
Servio Julio Romero, Honduras.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations are notified with regret:—

C. H. Nunn, Burry St. Edmunds
Wm. Brown, Salisbury
W. C. Proudfoot, St. Vincent
F. E. Horton, Boscombe
J. E. Leighton, Nottingham
A. H. Mann, Balham
Stanley Barrett, Maida Vale. W.

TO BE DROPPED FROM THE ROLL.

No reply having been received from several members to the Hon. Sec's. application, they are hereby notified that they will be dropped from the roll of members, if they do not reply without further delay.

NOTICES.

Members are reminded of the Lantern Display to be given by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and other members at Essex Hall, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 7 p.m. when it is hoped there will be a good attendance of members and their friends. Country members desiring tickets can obtain them on application to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paultons Square,

Chelsea, London, S.W

January 21, 1902.

EXCHANGE SECTION.

The improvement which we were able to report last month has been fully maintained. The sales from the October packet amounted to £35 18s. 9d, being seventeen per cent of the total value of the packet. We trust the result of the exchange in November, December and January packets will beat this record again, as both the number and the value of stamps contributed to them shows a progressive increase. It is to be hoped that all members who are not yet on the Exchange Section will hasten to send in their application.

E. F. MARX, M.A.

Exchange Superintendent,

6, Haven Green,
Ealing W.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in 5 St. Andrew on the 13th of January at 8 p.m. There were eight members present.

The resignations of Dr. J. Mc Laren and Mr. Alex. Miller were received and accepted. Messrs. John Walker, Francis Green, S.S.C., and T. A. Mc. Intyre, (Edinburgh), and Mons. A. O. Marinian, (Paris), were elected as Members. Mrs. William Fish was elected as an Honorary Member.

The Secretary then gave in his report. The number of Members at the close of the year was 46; and the Balance in hand was £1 15s. 1d. It was unanimously agreed that the Secretary's Report, so far as it dealt with the refutation of an article on the Society in the June number of the *Stamp Collector* should be published *in extenso* in the Organ of the Society. It was as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Before submitting my Reports as your Secretary and Treasurer for the past year, I hope you will allow me to say a few words leading up to the present position of our Society. The beginning of philately, or Stamp Collecting in its crude state, in Scotland, belongs, if not to pre-historic, at least to unrecorded times. About the earliest record that we have, fortunately one that throws much light upon bygone days, is that contained in a book by "Phil," called "The Penny Postage Jubilee and Philatelic History," published by Sampson, Low & Co. in 1891. In it he refers to the display of "The World's Postage Stamps" shown at the Edinburgh International Exhibition in the previous year—the year of Jubilee, 1890.

"Phil" says that "the Committee experienced great difficulty in the selections they had to make from the stamps submitted by collectors. In too many instances it was found impracticable to accept stamps, for the simple reason that they were gummed down to the paper, and not mounted on a new and approved system by means of small pieces of paper or hinges which are affixable partly to the stamps and partly to the sheet. The Committee found themselves obliged to draw largely on their own collections for the foregoing reason, and also owing to the objections raised as to the stamps having to remain on view during the full period of the Exhibition—Six months." (What other Philatelic Exhibition has had such a record as this, the first in Scotland)?

"The collection could not therefore be considered completely representative of Scottish collectors. The appeal for stamps was not extended South, owing to the possibility of interfering with the exhibition at the Portman Rooms

"Owing to want of space and time, it was deemed necessary to preclude some late emissions of some countries, but it must be here observed that, as a rule, all the best and rarest stamps are to be found in a country's early issues. (The early Bulgarians, Canadians, Roumanians and United States then exhibited were delightful. Switzerland and Russia also were brilliant; and

Triangular Capes, and Sydney Views were most attractive.) At first, the stamps were on view in cases placed in a prominent position near the main entrance. Latterly, they were located in one of the eading passageways, beside the exhibit of the Postal Sector.

"The collection was arranged alphabetically, chronologically, and under the five continents. The following names of exhibitors are sufficient in themselves to guarantee the quality of the exhibits: Arch. Blackburn, (Phil.), John Walker, Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar, R. S. Richardson, Miss C. J. Carphin, Dr. Kirk Miss Paterson Patrick Chalmers, Pearson Hill, W. R. Macdonald, W. T. Wilson; D. J. Macfie, Miss Beatrice C Purvis, H. Tod, Junr. &c., &c."

"Phil" gives a summary of the stamps exhibited. In the names of the countries every letter of the alphabet is represented except K, X and Y. Surely it will be admitted that that was not bad for Scotland before the days of Philatelic Societies there.

The Society to which we belong was founded on the 1st of November, 1893, and was then called the "Briefmarken-Sammler-Verein zu Edinburgh and Leith," or Edinburgh and Leith Stamp Collectors' Club. It held its meetings in Hannah's Restaurant, York Place. Up to the 9th of March, 1895, it had a total membership of 16. On that date, the Society changed its name to that of the Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society. Its meetings were held in the Hotel Metropole, in Elder's Hotel, in Mr. Mackay's rooms, and lastly in Dowell's rooms. On the 16th of November, 1895, five years after the Jubilee Exhibition, the Society had a display of stamps in the rooms of the National Bible Society. It was open for the one day from 11 to 5. I was an exhibitor on that occasion, and I had also seen the Jubilee collection scores of times, with its daily streams of admirer. I feel tempted to make a comparison. But, no, I will give you the Secretary's report, as in the minutes of the Society. It is:—"The weather was very bad, and the attendance was only small."

From that time onward the Society dragged its slow length along till the 6th of December, 1897, with an occasional paper, or with no paper at all, and not infrequently with no meeting at all on the night appointed. The main reason for this was the removal to England of Mr. (now Dr.) Lipman Hush, the most energetic member that the Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society had.

At its meeting on the 6th of December, 1897, the then Secretary, (the writer of the article in the *Stamp Collector*), brought forward a large number of proposals, and insisted on their acceptance. They were of the most drastic, imperious, and autocratic nature. The present Pantomime of course, had not come with its salutary advice, "Oh! my dear friends, do be careful!" The members refused to accept the proposals. Like the Scots of old they disliked "the manner of proposing," and the minutes say "the proceedings were brought to an abrupt conclusion by the Secretary leaving the meeting." That was the end of the Edinburgh and Leith Philatelic Society. However, on the 21st of December of the same year, 1897, that is, a fortnight after the explosion, a meeting was held in Dowell's rooms, at which

was moved that "for the purpose of extending its influence, the Society be known as 'The Scottish Philatelic Society.'" It was thoroughly re-constructed on the lines it has held ever since. There were seven members of the old society present, and the Secretary then appointed brought in fourteen new members at that meeting, and from collectors in England, the Continent, Africa, Australia, India and New Zealand, a selection of members have been admitted, so that the present membership now stands at 46, with 3 new names to be added.

As showing our line of connection with the Jubilee Exhibition till now, our President was a member of the Committee, and our two Vice-Presidents were both exhibitors on that occasion.

At the Exhibition in Manchester, Mr. Richardson carried off the medal for Scotland; and we have had during the past year so many stamps, and of such a high quality, on display at our meetings, that it would seem easy to get up a very good Exhibition again at any time, if it were wanted. At recent dates original papers on India, Japan, France, Great Britain, Comparison of Prices, &c., have been read at our meetings. We have our Library, and our collection of Forgeries. Many proposals have been discussed regarding improvements desired, or thought to be for the good of the Society. We have an able Committee ready and willing to see good work done, good proposals adopted, and good changes effected.

Your Secretary is a member of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society, and thoroughly in the "know" of matters Philatelic. Your Society is in friendly relations with other societies on the continent through the *Verein für Briefmarken Kunde*. Two of your members are also members of the London Philatelic Society, and one of them has been a member of it from the beginning. The "Bradford," the "British Empire," the "Oxford," the "Plymouth" and the "Roath" Societies are also related to us by membership.

For the last four years, month by month, your Exchange Packet has gone round, with each time Scottish Philatelic Society generally about £100 worth of stamps net value. In a day or two you shall have all sheets returned up to the end of October.

The increase in expenditure for postages is a clear indication of increase of interest in our work. At our meetings, and in my correspondence with members individually, good fellowship, readiness to impart knowledge, and courteous interchange of views on current topics, have been the rule throughout.

Before closing, I beg to offer our President, our Vice-President, our Committee and Members my best thanks for kindly assistance in my work. It has been quite a pleasure to me to act as your Secretary, and I have always received courteous and agreeable treatment by you all.

The result of the Election of Office-Bearers, &c., which followed, was:—

Hon. Pres. Adam Smail.

Joint Hon. Vice-Pres. R. S. Richardson, John Walker.

Committee. J. W. Ballantyne, M.D., Jas. Baxter, A. Henderson, R. Kerr, R. Stewart, S.S. C. The Hon. President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary, *ex officio*.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. William Fish, M.A.

Members on the Books throughout the year, with those newly elected:—

Aitchison, J., Balfour, Miss I., Ballantyne, Dr. J. W., Baxter, J., Bonnar, W., Bowden, W. G., Brettschneider, W., Brown, W. (*Honorary*), Bucherer, D. W., Burn, C. M., Pelham, Campbell, Mrs. H. G., Carbonell, D. J. E., Carmouche, H., Cumming, Dr. A. S., Dingwall, S. H., Fish, W., Fish, Mrs. W. (*Honorary*), Fleming, D. W., Graves, Capt. D. H., Green, F., Hansell, G. H., Haultain, Dr. F. W. H., Henderson, A., Hennan, Dr. G., Heslop, M., Hobbs, R. E., Hunter, J., Jack, W. T., Jay, B., Kerr, R., Kirkpatrick, W. B., Lindsay, A., Marimian, A. O., Macintyre, P. M., Advocate, McIntyre, T. A., McLaren, Dr. J., Miller, A., Quarkowsky, C., Rendle, Dr. C. E., Russell, Richardson, R. S., Smail, A., Stewart, R., Thompson, Dr. Mexis, Tomlinson, M. R., Turner, R. F., Walker, J., Walker, W. B., Webb, W. S., Wilcox, Smith & Co., Winkler, R., Worms, Baron A. de.

Organ of the Society,—the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Best thanks are due to the London Philatelic Society for the *London Philatelist* received monthly; to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., for Vols I—III. of their Catalogue; to Messrs. Bright & Son for Supplement to Catalogue; to Herr Philipp Kosack for Price List; to Mr. G. F. H. Gibson for *Philatelic Record* (Jan.); and to Mr. Chas. Stewart for *Guide to Colors of Postage Stamps*.

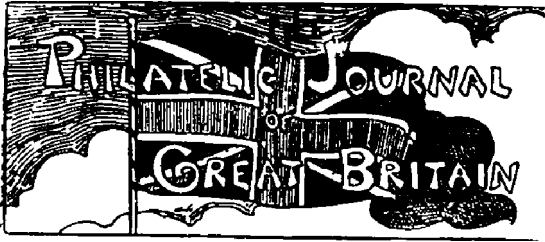
William Fish, M.A.

18, Montpelier Terrace,
Edinburgh.

Hon. Sec.



The January *Record* is embellished by an amusing cartoon. This represents three cloaked and hooded figures crouching over a steaming cauldron labelled "Philatelic Record," the contents of which they are intently stirring up. It would be no flattery to these gentlemen to say that we recognise by the light of the fitful flames of the glowing embers the faces of Messrs. G-b-s-n, D-st, and B-ckt-n, so we will mercifully not mention names. The picture is attended by the following explanation;—"An irreverent artist sends us the following sketch of his conception of our General Staff at work. The idea is apparently stolen, without acknowledgement, from the Witches' Scene in *Macbeth*." If we had not been told in as many words that this is only a shameless caricature we should at once tender our heartfelt sympathies to those gentlemen for the change which the "double, double toil and trouble" of editorial work had effected in their once happy faces.



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All communications to be addressed to:—

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 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Franking.

—o—

During the last session the proposal was actually made to revive the old system of franking, by which members of Parliament were permitted to send and receive their correspondence through the post free of charge. Such a proposal would have raised more interest and, perhaps, more indignation, among the general public, had the abuses which attended the practise in the days before 1840 been fresher in the public mind.

The practice of franking dates almost from the institution of the Post Office. The act to which the Post Office may be said to owe its existence dates back to 1657, during the time of the Commonwealth. In this year a bill was introduced into Parliament to grant members

the right of passing their letters free through the post, but it was thrown out by the Lords, probably, as it has been suggested, because there was no like provision made for members of the upper House. On the Restoration, a new act, virtually a repetition of that of 1657, ensured the existence of the Post Office, and in the same year members were granted the franking privilege by the Crown. No recognition of the right by Parliament is to be found until an act passed under George III., just over a hundred years later, which was intended to limit the number of franked letters. Up to this time the profits of the Post Office belonged to the Crown, and it was therefore within the province of the Crown to remit the cost of postage to any favoured class. But at the time of the Act of George III., the revenue accruing from the Post Office had been surrendered to the public during the life of the sovereign in exchange for a Civil List charged upon the Consolidated Fund. The King was no longer competent to grant dispensation from the ordinary postage tax, and the matter had to be referred to Parliament. The new Act made no change as to the weight of letters allowed to pass, which had been fixed at two ounces, while the old rule that members might only frank letters during the Parliamentary session, or for forty days before or after was maintained. The new restrictions were that the whole address of every franked letter, and not merely the name of the franking member, was now to be in his own handwriting; and that in the case of letters despatched to members, only those were to be passed free which were directed to his usual residence or to the place at which he was actually staying, or to either of the Houses of Parliament.

The act was intended to check the current abuses, but far from limiting the number of free letters, it seems to have greatly stimulated the use of franks, by removing any existing scruples as to their legality and giving them a recognised place on the statute book. In the eight years after the passing of the act it was found that the number of franks had nearly doubled, in 1767 the number being 34,734 and in 1772, the number reaching 65,053. The regulations as to the addresses at which members were entitled to receive free correspondence led to constant and bitter disputes, for the officials of the Post Office made a practise of charging a letter if they did not believe the member to whom it was addressed to be at the place to which it was directed, and much wrangling was the inevitable consequence. In Ireland a special difficulty lay in the widespread use of forged franks, a practise which in England, for letters, if not for newspapers, was a penal offence. An Inspector of franks was sent to

Ireland to investigate the state of affairs on the cross and by-road posts, and he reported the number of forgeries to be a very high percentage, in some towns the number of counterfeit signatures been actually greater than the genuine ones. The Secretary to the Post Office in Ireland gives a striking picture of the prevalence of the abuse. He declared it as his belief that there were "very few merchants or attorneys' clerks throughout the kingdom who do not counterfeit the name of one member or another. If I classed with them every little pretty Miss capable of joining her letters I should not exaggerate the abuse."

In 1874 it was further enacted that each franked letter must bear on the outside in the member's writing the date in full, and that it must be posted on that date. This Act was intended to prevent members franking with their signature the letters of their friends, a practice which was very much in favour owing to the then high rates of postage. This was evaded by members sending to their friends franks that were post-dated. Again, in 1798, it was provided that the maximum weight of a free letter should be one ounce, that no member should receive more than fifteen letters each day nor frank more than ten, and that the member franking the letter must be within twenty miles of the town from which it was posted either the same or the previous day.

In spite of these attempted limitations however, the abuses of franking continued almost unchecked, until in 1840, on the introduction of penny postage the whole system was ended.

To show the extent to which the abuses were officially "winked at" in the early part of the century, we will instance the manner in which newspapers were allowed to go free through the post. While it was a penal offence in England to forge a member's signature on a letter, by degrees—chiefly through the pressure exerted by enterprising-booksellers and paper-distributors upon complaisant politicians—the names on the pages degenerated into a perfectly empty form, till some printers boldly discarded writing, and had the name of a political leader printed on their wrappers! Eventually newspapers virtually all travelled free.

Many of these abuses would be impossible today as the introduction of a member's stamp would prevent forgery, but even with stamps a member would be able to frank all his friend's letters unless the number issued to him were limited to so many per week. But this would reduce our legislators to the level of the French private soldier and would probably be resented.

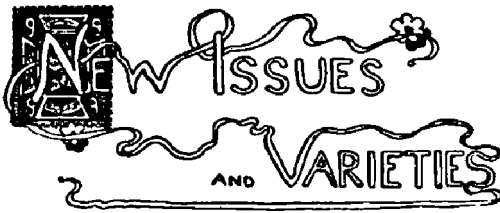
W. H. C.

Notes by the Way.

It has so frequently been said that 'stamp-collecting teaches history and geography, that we should not like to risk the responsibility of making the assertion again. But it is quite a new thing for a philatelic emblem to be produced as evidence in a political controversy, and this is what we find in the *Philatelic Record*. Mr. J. W. Jones has come into possession of some paper which had been ordered by Mr. Kruger's government on which the proposed new issue bearing that patriarch's intellectual physiognomy was to be printed. The watermark in this paper is composed of the letters "Z.A.R." joined together in a peculiar manner which clearly shows that the Transvaal authorities had in mind a united S. African Republic. There is no truth in the rumour that this paper has been bought up by Mr. Chamberlain who has had it cut into "foreign (ers) note" shape for use in diplomatic correspondence.

A very interesting stamp is to be sold in Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper's next auction sale. It is the British Honduras 6 in black on 10c. on 4d. mauve of 1891 with "6" inverted, unused. This is the only unused copy of this stamp in existence and its history is interesting enough to recall. Mr. Aikman, the well known collector, was in Belize in 1891. He was known to the post office clerks of that town as a collector and when the 1891 provisionals were issued the postal clerks found three sheets (of 30) of the red "6" surcharge and one of the black "6" inverted. They put these aside for Mr. Aikman who immediately put most of the red surcharges, and all but one of the black surcharges, on envelopes and passed them through the post. This stamp to be sold at Messrs. Ventom Bull's is the one copy with black surcharge which was not used and this very stamp was sold by the same auctioneers in May 1897 for £20. It will be interesting to see what it will fetch to-day.

The sequel to the issue of these British Honduras provisionals with inverted surcharge was not pleasant for the printer. It came to the knowledge of the chief postal officials that the errors had occurred and Mr. Aikman was asked to send specimens to the authorities for purposes of investigation, which he did. A strict inquiry was made and the printer hauled over the coals. The matter was actually made a subject of discussion in the Legislature of the Colony which proves that the error was not premeditated. Only one collection can contain this stamp unused; which is it to be?



BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The new stamps appeared on Jan. 1st as promised. The design is head of King Edward VII. to left in an oval, with a branch of bay with berries, at the left and of oak with acorns at the right. In the ½d., 1d., and 6d. the value is in words in white on coloured ground in a label below the head. The 2½d. has the value in figures. There is a crown resting on the oval, above, with the words "Postage" on the left of it "and Revenue" on the right. The expression on the King's face is not a happy one and we have heard very few favourable comments on the design. The colours of the 1d. and ½d. are very bright, especially the former, and they contribute in no small degree towards giving the morning post a cheerful appearance. Perhaps it is because most people are so conservative that the change is not liked, and we venture to think that when they have been in use some time they will be liked much better than at present. The watermark and perforation are the same as before.

Adhesives. ½d. bluish green
1d. scarlet
2½d. ultramarine
6d. dull purple.

Messrs. Charles Nissen and Co have shown us a hitherto unchronicled variety of the 1850 1d. envelope. It is white wove, 5½ x 3¾, seal, no date, is on official paper and is cut with the official cutter but is *without threads*. Envelopes without threads have frequently been seen but in these cases the marks of the missing threads have always been visible. This envelope is an instance of either, the cutter having missed the threads, or of a threadless sheet of paper having passed the vigilant eye of the official receiver.

Bahamas. The *Monthly Circular* chronicles a new envelope with stamp of the new pictorial design. On stout white laid paper 152 x 88 mm.

Envelope. 1d. red.

British Bechuanaland. The current English ½d. and 1d. cards have been over-printed "Bechuanaland Protectorate" in black.

Post Cards. ½d. green on buff
1d. carmine on buff.

British East Africa. We take the following interesting note on the current stamps from *Ewen's Weekly* :-

It may be of interest to record that the set of postage adhesives now current consists of Gibbons' Nos. 72 to 81, 85, 86, 102 to 104, 107 to 109. Of the intermediate values, the 1, 2 and 3 rupees are in

the large, and the 4 and 5 rupees in the small type. The small series of the high values appeared in 1896, but was superseded for a short time in the following year by the large type series, which was soon withdrawn. Only the small series was obtainable during 1900 and the greater part of 1901. Recently however, in order to make way for the King Edward series, it became necessary to clear out both stocks, and as those of the small type became exhausted, the remainders in the large type superseded them, instead of printing fresh supplies of the former. The large 1 rupee was reissued early in 1901, the large 2 rupee followed in the summer and the large 3 in the autumn. As to when they will in turn be superseded by the King's Head issue, the postal officials at Mombasa profess ignorance."

Borneo cum Labuan. Two new stamps have been issued for each of these concerns and they are pretty enough to improve the dividends of the company. They are of the values 10 cents and 16 cents. The former represents a honey-bear apparently in the act of trying to extract some sweetness from the trunk of a tree, and the latter shows a railway train steaming through a sylvan glade. The words "British Protectorate" are not overprinted on either, but no doubt that will be amended later. The Borneo Company has not been in the stamp trade for ten years for nothing!

Adhesive. 10c. brown and green
16c. blue and brown.

Cook Islands. The stamps of these islands are to be overprinted it seems, with a crown in black to indicate their connection with the British Empire. So far only the 1d. has arrived.

Adhesive 1d. brown, crown, in black.

India. The *Phil. J. of India* chronicles the 1 anna plum with the surcharge "On H.M.S." printed twice.

Leeward Islands. According to *Mekel's Weekly* a new issue of stamps consisting of ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1sh., 2/6, and 5sh. was to have been brought out on Jan. 1st. Whether these were to have the King's head or not is not mentioned.

Malta. It is said that the first King's head stamp for this Colony has been approved and will be issued shortly. It is the 3d. value and will have the King's head in the centre in blue.

Queensland. A set of fiscal stamps bearing the King's head have been issued here. They are chronicled in one or two foreign journals as postage stamps, which they certainly are not. The values are 1d., 2d., 6d., 2/-, 2/6 and 10/- and the sizes increase with each value.

Transvaal. In April last we chronicled, on the authority of a contemporary, the 4d. Registration Envelope of the Transvaal surcharged "V.R.I." 2d. The *Monthly Circular* has received a specimen of this envelope and finds that it belongs to the Lydenburg series, having the tall "V.R.I." surcharge of that local issue.

Trinidad. Messrs. Ross Shiels have shown

us the 1d. Trinidad changed in colour to black on vermilion like the 2 cents British Guiana.

Adhesive. 1d. black on vermilion.

Victoria. The *Am. J. of Ph.* records the discovery of the 6d. blue of the 1864-66 issue watermarked single lined "2."

The £1 stamp with head of King Edward has at last been issued. Our readers will remember that we described it in May last (page 86.) It is watermarked V. and Cr. The printing and engraving are both poor. This value will be used chiefly for franking correspondence in bulk, on which the postage amounts to £1 or more, instead of franking each letter separately,—a public convenience which can only be enjoyed at some of the principle post offices in Victoria.

Adhesive. £1 carmine, perf. 12, wmk. V. and Cr.

Owing to the pressure on our space we are obliged to hold part of the new issues over till next month.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—The annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmours' residence, 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta on Friday, 20th December, 1901, at 6 o'clock, Mr. C. F. Larmour being in the chair. There was a small attendance owing probably to the holding of the Viceregal Levée on the same evening. Mr. Corfield (in the absence of the Treasurer) presented a provisional statement showing the financial position to be in a satisfactory condition. The rules were in certain respects amended, and as amended, ordered to be published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, the late Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, now on leave to Europe, for his services during the past year. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1902:—*President*: Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. (Europe); *Vice-Presidents*: Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester), Mr. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), and Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E. (Lahore). *Editor of the Journal*: Mr. E. W. Wetherell (Bangalore); *Treasurer*: Mr. D. Masson. *Secretary*: Mr. W. Corfield (Calcutta). *Librarian*: Mr. T. Hoffmann (Calcutta). *Council*: The above *ex-officio* and Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris (Calcutta) and Messrs. G. A. Anderson (Bombay), F. N. Schiller (Calcutta), and P. A. Selfe (Bombay).

Orange River Colony Post Office Account.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* publishes the following:—

Statement of Income and Expenditure from 17th March, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

REVENUE.

To Postage on Parcels (Customs Refunds) ...	£312 14 0
„ Private Box and Bag Rents ...	532 7 6
„ Commission... ..	747 16 7
„ Unpaid Postage	274 3 8
„ Stamps Sold	40,668 0 4
„ Interest Account (Savings Bank) ...	93 14 8
„ Post Cards Sold	505 19 8
„ Poundage on Postal Notes	3 17 2
	<hr/>
	£43,183 13 7

EXPENDITURE.

By Advertising and Printing... ..	£258 13 1
„ Transit Dues	1428 6 11
„ Customs Duty on Parcels	1,869 14 1
„ Transit Dues Rhodesian Correspondence	3 4 8
„ Postage on Oversea Correspondence	11 2 0
„ Conveyance of Mail	5,037 11 7
„ Overtime	1 15 0
„ Monies commandeered by Boers ...	128 7 6½
„ Shortage at Springfontein	16 10 3
„ Travelling Allowances	83 3 9
„ Salaries and Allowances	13,729 1 1
„ Stores and Stationery	1,703 8 3
„ Rents	2 3 7
„ Sundries	62 6 8
„ Savings Bank Books	12 19 3
	<hr/>
	£24,348 8 3½
Balance of Income over Expenditure	18,790 5 3½
	<hr/>
	£13,183 13 7

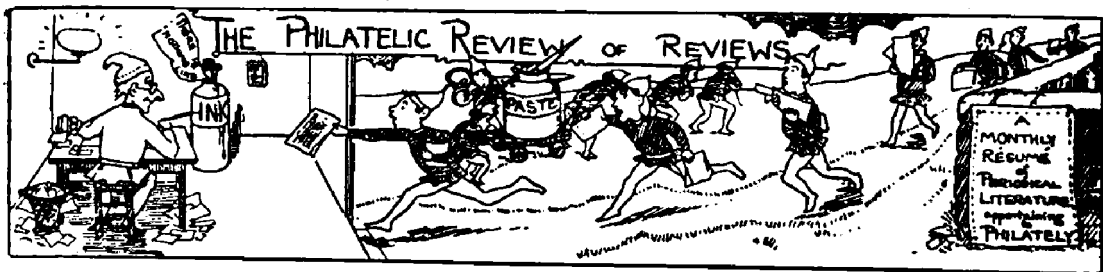
We certify that the foregoing Statement is made up from the books in this office, and that to the best of our knowledge and belief it is correct.

A. FALCK,

General Post Office,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
28th August, 1901.

Postmaster-General.
JAMES VAN ZIJL,
Acting Accountant.





JANUARY 31, 1902.

The Different Dies of the Stamps of Hong Kong.

MOST stamp collectors no doubt have hitherto regarded all the different stamps of Hong Kong alike, with the exception of change of value and colour, though specialists in this country have long noticed that most of the stamps differ also in other particulars.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg recently read a paper on the stamps of Hong Kong before The Philatelic Society, and this is now published in the *London Philatelist* for December. In it he gives a very minute account of the differences which distinguish the different values. For the purpose of comparison he groups the stamps into four series, all the stamps in each series hearing a close family resemblance. These groups with the values comprised in each are:—

- (1) 2, 8, 12, 18, 24, 48, 96 cents.
- (2) 4, 6, 30 cents.
- (3) 16 cents.
- (4) 5, 10 cents.

The chief points that distinguish these groups are:—

(1) The size of the frame is about $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the chignon is some distance from the side of the frame, the nose is slightly Roman, the letters of "HONGKONG" and the values are short and square.

(2) The size of the frame is about $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the chignon is much closer to the side of the frame, the nose is straighter, the bust is not so pointed, and the letters of value are taller, and in the case of the 4 cents those of "HONGKONG" also.

(3) The size of the frame is $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the chignon touches the side of the frame, the nose is straight, but the outline of the face from the tip of the nose to some distance down the neck is defined by a line and the mouth is more open. The lines forming the diadem have been deepened. The letters of "HONGKONG" and "CENTS" are similar to those of group (1), but

the Chinese inscription is much larger and the characters more square. The lines forming the frame are much thicker than those in (1) and (2).

(4) The size of the frame is $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; part of the chignon is cut off by the frame, the nose is straight, the line defining the neck is continued down further than in the 16 cents. There are several new lines of shading on the forehead. The lines all over the face seem to have been deepened; the letters of "HONGKONG" and the value are similar to those of the 4 cents, and the Chinese characters, though large, are not so square as in the 16 cents.

Mr. Hausburg explains the reasons for the differences in the types thus:—

"Messrs. De la Rue state that in all the stamps the head of the Queen is the same, as it is struck from an original die; but that there is a separate die for each value; there has never been more than one die for each value and none of them have been retouched.

"A careful examination of the stamps confirms this statement, and the differences in the dies of the various values may be explained as follows:—

Impressions in soft steel were taken of the "mother" die. On each of these separately were drawn the rectangular frames and the lines of the background, and English and Chinese inscriptions filled in.

"In each value there will be found slight differences in the outline of the head, where the shape is determined by the length and position of the lines of the background. In some of the later dies, especially those of the 16, 5 and 10 cents, it will be found that most of the lines forming the diadem, the hair, and the shading on the neck have been strengthened.

"I have searched in vain for any traces of retouching of any of the dies, and as Messrs. De la Rue state, I think it is certain that none of them ever were retouched.

Mr. Hausburg proceeds to give minute descriptions of the differences in the different stamps of the same group. The main differences here are in the number of lines of

shading in the background above and below the head (which vary from two to seven above and from two to five below) and in the drawing of the diadem.

The general collector will note, with pleasure no doubt, that there are no two varieties in any one value and that there are no re-drawing or re-engravings to trouble him. We have all wondered what are the Chinese inscriptions at the sides of the stamp, so it is interesting to learn that the characters at the right stand for "Hong Kong" in all values. In the first issued stamps, groups (I) and (II) the two lower characters at the left stand for "cent," and denote literally "beginning" "season" but in (III). and (IV). these are altered and their place taken by a single character also standing for "cent" but literally meaning "fairy." The reason for this change is apparently, like the application of the terms, lost in mystery.

The following list of the varieties mentioned by Mr. Hausburg, of the Jubilee surcharge on the 2 cents issued in 1891 will prove useful.

- (1) Tall thin "K" in Hong Kong.
- (2) Space between "Ho" and "ng."
- (3) "U" of "Jubilee" shorter.
- (4) "J" of "Jubilee" shorter.
- (5) Broken "1" in first "1" of 1891.
- (6) I of Jubilee shorter.
- (7) Broken "8" in "1891."
- (8) Stroke between "18/41."
- (9) Double surcharge.

No doubt to be quite complete, the collector must get all the first eight varieties mentioned above in the ninth condition, but we cannot advise anyone to try!

The Philatelic Record. Our Oldest Philatelic Journal is in fine form just now and the January number contains some very good reading. We should like to have seen more of Herr Jos. Schocks' article on Luxemburg stamps, the instalment in this number being very meagre. There is a fine portrait of Mr. William Moser with a sketch of his Philatelic career. Portraits of "Notable Philatelists" have long been a feature of the *Record*; in fact ever since the first volume, and the present sketch is introduced by an explanation of this fact, apparently by way of apology, which we can assure our contemporary is quite unnecessary, considering the excellent manner in which it is produced.

Mr. Moser, as is well known, is a specialist in United States stamps especially the early locals. About the latter he contributes the following remarks which will be found of interest.—"Nearly all European countries were at first supplied with stamps by their respective

governments. In the United States it was different. The people, appreciating the practicability of the means of prepaying letters introduced in Great Britain, demanded the same. As our Government was slow to act, the Local or Private posts were established and in my humble judgement I think that such well-established Locals as the City Despatch Post should precede all others. That post was established in New York City in 1841, and in 1842 it was so well managed that the postmaster of the City of New York offered the owner, Mr. Greig, the management of the Local Delivery business, and instructed him to have a stamp prepared. These were in all respects similar to what he had been selling, except that the top label contained the words "United States Despatch Post" instead of "City Despatch Post." As it was a success, the people wished the government to go a step further and supply them with stamps with which to frank letters beyond the city limits, as at that time many Private Posts were doing. This clamour resulted in the issuing of such stamps as the Milbury, Brattleboro, St. Louis, Providence, Annapolis, etc., etc. From records we know that the Postmaster of Washington, Philadelphia and other cities issued stamps, but of these none have been discovered. Finally the Government acceded to the universal demand, and, as you know, in 1847, issued stamps to be used all over the U. S. I will not weary you with further details. Nearly all our Locals have their history, and it is owing to that, and the rarity of many, and the knowledge that others are likely to be discovered, that interest in them exists."

The Monthly Journal for December is an excellent number. It contains a very amusing extravaganza dealing with an acute form of the minor variety craze entitled "The Disappearing Stamps, or, The Perils of the Perforation Gauge.—A Condensed Tragedy." by Ernest Mesurier. U.P.A., who is evidently the R. G. Wells of Philately. The translation of the article on the Bordeaux Issue of France from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* is continued, and Major Evans contributes an instalment to his "Native States of India" series on the stamps of Jammu and Kashmir, which describes very clearly the history of the circular stamps and the forgeries which until recently were accepted as genuine stamps, and were known as die I. Mr. Gordon Smiths' catalogue of the stamps in the Tapling collection is continued and this month deals with the stamps of India.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

No. 134. Vol. XII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

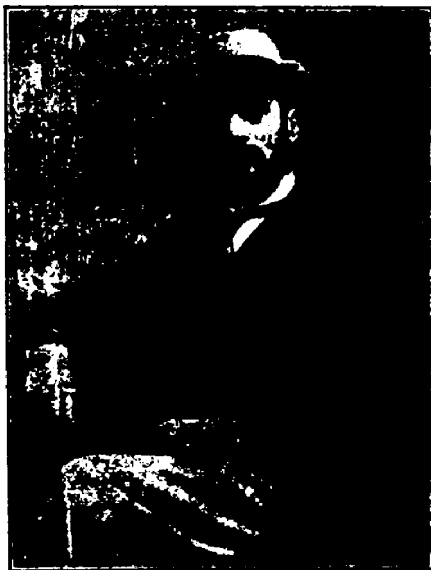
[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 26.—Mr. WILLIAM FISH.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the "Scottish Philatelic Society" has had his name before the philatelic public for some time, and it is now about 12 years since he began to take an interest in Stamps. His biography as a collector is a little difficult to write because he does not appear to have had a collection while he was a boy, and this circumstance is sufficiently odd to throw the writer a little out of his reckoning at starting. However, he is *now* one of those "Scots wha hae" a very good collection. Mr. William Fish was born at Airth, in the county of Stirling, and when he reached the proper age, he became a certificated Teacher and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

He has been Headmaster of several schools in Scotland, and for a number of years he was a Professor at one of the chief Colleges in India. Mr. Fish had no 'philatelic' experience in India, though he saw something of postal work which rather astonished him. While there, his attention was attracted by the "dak-wallah" on his camel at Allahabad, and on his elephant in



Rajputana. The "dak-wallah" is the native postman, and Mr. Fish once witnessed a speedy delivery of letters in an outlying district of the Himalayahs. He came upon a "dak-wallah" in the act of emptying his "box" of letters down the side of a mountain pathway. This being reported to the proper authorities, as many of

the letters as could be found were collected from the jungle below and delivered in due course. The successor to that "dak-wallah" was so eager to do his duty that, being late in finishing his round and failing at one house to awaken any of the inmates, he broke a pane in one of the windows and dropped the letters in.

Though these experiences interested him, they did not suggest to Mr. Fish that he should collect stamps, and it was not until he returned and settled in the beautiful capital of Scotland that his interest in philately was first aroused.

It was in 1890 that, on looking over an old collection, and being struck by the beauty of the United States issues, he was presented with all the stamps of that country that it contained. This was the start, since which he has never looked back. He became a general collector, but has always had a warm corner in his heart, and a special place

in his Albums, for the stamps of the United States, while he has also specialised Colombia and the Northern States of Europe. He has now a fine general collection of postage stamps as well as Fiscals and Post-Cards, and so, in the widest sense, he is a general collector.

Mr. Fish was early a member of the Scottish Philatelic Society, though it was then known under a different name.

He has been an active member during all the vicissitudes through which the Society has passed, and it is mainly owing to his energy and zeal that it has gained the prominent position which it now holds.

His article on the "Stamps of the Argentine Republic" in the "American Journal of Philately" is evidence of what Mr. Fish can do in specialising a somewhat neglected country.

Forged Stamps that have Passed through the Post.

—o—

(Concluded from December Number.)



1.—The genuine stamp bears the watermark a "Spray of Rose" while the forgeries are without watermark.

2.—The square corners of the genuine stamp containing the letters are always sharp and clear, whereas in the forgery they have a blurred appearance in the angles, and also broken lines.

3.—The figure "5" of the plate number on the right hand side of the stamp is blurred or broken, and the corner squares are much closer to the oval in the forgery than in the genuine stamp.

4.—In some of the forgeries the lace work in the oval on the left hand side is broken, whilst in the genuine it is intact.

The attention of the Inland Revenue Authorities was drawn to the forgeries and a

thorough investigation was made. A great many of the forgeries were in the hands of dealers at the time and the post office endeavoured to reconstruct a sheet of them, and the fact that they nearly succeeded proves what a large number must have been used. What the result of the official investigation was has never been made known; but the fact of all the stamps having the same obliteration, and that a telegraphic one, proves pretty clearly that a telegraph clerk was the culprit; of course the risk of discovery in his case was reduced to a minimum, as no one but himself would handle the stamps at all, as he no doubt affixed them to the forms and obliterated them himself.

Notes on Greek Stamps.

(Continued from Page 153, Vol. XI.)

By P. L. PEMBERTON.

The errors on the stamps of the first type of Greece are confined entirely to the vagaries of the figures of value on the backs; but these are somewhat numerous in variety, though very few of them are at all easy to get. Nearly all the errors are due to the compositors' carelessness. For instance, most of the inverted figures are due to their insertion in the printing form upside down (the remainder of the figures being the right way up), and not because the printer put the sheet in the

press the wrong way. The error "20" on the 40 lepta—which was subsequently corrected to "40"—occurred once on the sheet. Mr. Beckton said in his book that in these cases the whole of the stamps on the sheets would be errors, but since that was written the finding of one or two entire sheets of the printing containing this error proved that such was not the case. On the other hand, the error "80" on the back of the 20 lepta was almost certainly caused through one entire sheet having the wrong numerals put on the back, as all these errors—according to Mr. Beckton—were put into circulation from one post office, which, if correct—and I have no reason to doubt it—is almost conclusive.

I will now give a list of the errors and varieties that are known to exist, taking each value in turn.

5 LEPTA.

The only authenticated error of this value is one with the "5" twice printed. Mr. Beckton doubted this variety in 1897, when his book appeared, but I have now a pair showing the double "5" very distinctly on each stamp.

10 LEPTA.

On greenish and bluish tinted paper.—There are quite a number of errors to be found on the stamps of this value, and most of them occur on the printings after 1870. There is, however, one very interesting one which is found on the yellowish-orange printing on quite blue paper of 1864-65. This consists in having the figures "10" printed on the face of the stamp as well as on the back; and Mr. Beckton chronicles one with figures on the face only. Both of these are excessively rare. The next to be described is "0" instead of "10" on the back. On some printings at least this is found more than once on the sheet. It is commonest on one of the last printings, viz., deep orange on thin, semi-transparent, greenish paper. The same remark applies to the error "01" instead of "10," which is perhaps the commonest of all the errors. The following must also be noted:—"1," "10" double printed, and "110." The first figure in the last mentioned is not a real numeral, but is caused by the "bit" used by the printers for keeping type in its place dropping and forming a character something like a figure "1." This is scarcely worth the name of an "error," and the same applies to those varieties which show the figure "0" on one edge of the stamp and "1" on the other edge, caused by misplacing the sheet when it was printed. This is frequently found on some of the latest printings.

On cream-tinted paper.—All the foregoing errors are found on the stamps on greenish and bluish tinted paper, but the later issue (1876), on cream-tinted paper, also has its errors. These are as follow:—"10" twice, "01," "0," "00," and "1." Besides these the variety referred to above—"110" formed by the "bit" dropping— crops up again.

20 LEPTA.

On bluish-tinted paper.—The most important error on this value is that already men-

tioned—with "80" on the back. This occurs on the first Athens printing (barring the one without figures at the back), namely, the one printed in dark blue with worn spandrels [for description see Page 76, Vol. xi]. This is extremely rare. Other errors are "20" twice, "2," "0," "02," and "0z." These are all authenticated by Beckton, and I have seen them all. But Gibbons' catalogue includes, besides the "0z," a variety, e.g., "z0," which I have never seen; nor is it mentioned by Beckton. It is common in the cream paper issue of 1876, but Gibbons omits that altogether, so this is probably the result of confusion. It would occur if a sheet containing the "02" error were printed upside down, and so is quite feasible, but I should like some further proof before I can admit it. I should mention that the "0z" error is found most frequently on the first printing from the clean plate (clear impression and worn spandrels).

On cream-tinted paper.—The "z0" error mentioned above is the commonest of all the errors in this value. It is always found in one shade of ultramarine, and always has a defective top to the "2." This was corrected, because this defective "2" is found the right way up in later printings. The ordinary inverted "20"—thus: "0z"—is also found, but is not so common; it is known on the true blue shade. Other errors are:—"20" twice, "02," and "2." There are besides numerous minor varieties of type, and the position of the figures varies. One more worthy of special mention than the others shows a space of over 4mm. between the "2" and the "0."

40 LEPTA.

On bluish paper.—The most interesting errors in the whole of Greece, to my mind, are the "20" instead of "40" and the correction in which the "2" is over-printed with a "4." Both these are very scarce, and especially the former. It occurs once in the sheet, in one of the earlier printings on good stout paper. Another interesting one is "04," while Mr. Beckton adds "0," "4," and "04." All these are rare. I have frequently been shown specimens of this value on the thin oily paper which purported to be without numerals at back, but in every case, I think, traces could be seen. The fact is that there was something either in the gum or the paper in some of the printings which turned the figures quite white, and sometimes made them fade away almost entirely. This peculiarity is most

marked in the bistre and greenish-bistre shades, in some of which the numerals at the back are very hard to trace. In other cases the numerals have turned to a kind of dull green, a change to which most lilac or mauve stamps appear to be liable.

I have not seen or heard of any error in the cream paper issues.

80 LEPTA.

On rose-tinted paper.—The error most frequently met with, though by no means common, is the one with the "8" of "80" inverted. This occurred once, if not oftener, on the sheet in two of the printings. The errors "0," "08," and "8" also exist, and are very scarce.

This brings me to the end of the errors, and to the end of the stamps of the first type. But before leaving the subject I must warn collectors against bogus errors, of which there are a good few about. The ones I have mentioned are all well authenticated, and any others should be examined with care, especially such unlikely combinations as "000," "008," "1100," etc., as these are all forgeries.

My next notes will refer to the new issue of 1886, which was printed in Brussels.

(To be continued.)

New Leaves to Cut.

'SCOTT'S' CATALOGUE FOR 1902.

WHEN we reviewed the 1901 edition of this Catalogue we had occasion to remark that it never seems to grow any bigger, and yet the new issues are all included. This time it actually shrinks a little, for whereas there were 700 pages in the last edition, there are eleven pages fewer in the new. That is one of those things that "no fellah can understand," as Lord Dundreary said, and we make no attempt to explain it. There have been quite the average number, if not more, of new issues during the year, and yet the whole catalogue takes up less space. As nothing appears to be left out,

and the printing is good and clear, the reader is certainly the gainer. It is a marvel of compactness.

One of the first things we notice is that "Transvaal" takes the place of the peculiar name "Vaal River Colony," under which the stamps were headed in the last edition. The Peitersburg, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, and Wolmaranstad provisionals are included, but not priced, nor are any prices quoted for any of the Mafekings or Vryburgs. The V. R. I. surcharges of the Orange River Colony are listed with most of the varieties, yet the difference between the level and raised stops is only mentioned in a foot-note. Greece has been re-written, and illustrations showing the different conditions of the plate have been included, which appear to us to be likely to add to the popular confusion of mind which obtains with regard to these stamps. The publishers have fallen into the mistake of pricing one or two stamps in this country which are practically unobtainable.

One little error with reference to the colour of one of the surcharges of French Zanzibar appears perennially in Scotts', as in Gibbons' catalogue. The necessary corrections can be made if the list be compared with Senf's. On the whole, however, Scotts' catalogue is a very useful one for French Colonies.

Scotts' prices for current unused British Colonials will not compete with the British price lists. Stamps of 1/- face value are sold at 40c., or 1/8, and 6d. face value for 9d. Gibbons' new American edition should secure some of this trade,—if it is worth having.

In the case of most other British Colonials, Scotts' is in line with the English catalogues, and reflects the marked upward tendency of the old issues.



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Philippine Reminders.

By HAMBURGENSIS.

“ON the 28th December, 1899, the entire stock of Philippine postage stamps was sold to the highest bidder for cash, and the firm of Edward A. Keller and Co., of Manila, became the purchasers for the sum of \$50,300” (Manila currency).

Such was the quaint announcement which prefaced a price list issued in May, 1900, by Federico C. Schenkel, up to then an unknown personality in the philatelic world. In parenthesis I may mention that the Manila dollar is worth about two shillings, and that the purchase price, therefore, amounts to, roughly speaking, £5,000. By the end of 1900, out of a stock of over 30,000,000 stamps, less than 100,000 stamps were sent out, either in response to orders or by way of consignments to the various agents; as a matter of fact, the consignment figure vastly outnumbered the number of stamps actually sold. Mr. Schenkel came to Europe, opened an office in Zurich, and tried hard to convince European dealers and collectors that buying Philippine stamps at his “moderate prices” was better than buying such every-day securities as British Consols. In a letter sent to a London export firm he mentions that this little lot was catalogued by Scott to the amount of £600,000, and would Mr. X. kindly try and find a speculative buyer to purchase the whole lot at the ridiculously low figure of one-tenth catalogue, or £60,000. He mentions incidentally that it would be an easy matter for the buyer to make, say 500 to 600 per cent profit on the transaction! He was also willing to offer this buyer his services against a “modest commission,” and even would agree, “if necessary,” to allow a small discount for cash. Winding up his letter, he asked for telegraphic advice if Mr. X. could close this little deal at once. Remittances could be made by cheque on London!

Such was the position of affairs at the end of 1900. In a further letter, a week later, a detailed list of the whole lot came to hand, in which the price was reduced to £39,311. Mr. Schenkel was thereupon approached with the meek inquiry whether an offer of £15,000 was

any use. In the meantime enquiries were set on foot to find out the real status of these stamps, and the feeling of the philatelic market. It very soon became apparent that this little lot was by no means all. For instance, 250,000 of the 4 centavos, orange, of the last issue were in the hands of an American (non-philatelic), also a very large lot, some three or four millions, practically of all issues, and also including many which were not contained in this stock, were in the hands of a Paris dealer, who bought them from Spanish sources before the occupation of Manila by the Americans. I have seen this lot, and, therefore, know it to be a fact. Eventually an offer of £9,000, part cash and part drafts, was made, and promptly refused. The party who made the offer intended to divide the whole parcel into 300 lots, each to contain about 100,000 stamps of all values in proportionate quantities. These lots, which would have been identically alike, were then to be offered to the Trade at, say, £40 cash, or £50 on easy payment terms spread over a year. Thus the danger of selling out some kinds and keeping on hand millions of the commoner varieties would have been avoided. However, it was not to be. Months after, an enquiry came whether an offer of £8,000 hard cash and part guarantee drafts could be obtained in London, but by this time everyone was so sick of the deal and the greediness and unbusinesslike treatment of the owners that no one was willing to entertain it at any price. Finally Mr. Schenkel came to London, evidently not believing the hopelessness of the task as described by the export firm, Messrs. X. and Co., but on his arrival was soon convinced that London was a barren ground so far as Philippine reminders were concerned. In his despair he went to Paris and sold his precious lot for about £6,500, whether for cash or not I am unable to say. It is an interesting fact that the Paris buyer was the same who offered \$50,000 at the auction, and who was outbid by Keller and Co., by their purchase price of \$50,300. A little bit of luck which the owners hardly deserved befel them in the summer of 1901. Ten of the packing cases were stored in Antwerp and 54 in Switzerland. When the wharfs were burnt down in Antwerp last year the fiery element made a thorough meal of these ten boxes. Of course the insurance company had to pay, and the figure was, I think, about £1,000. As Mr. Schenkel has stated himself, only the common varieties were burnt, this fire hardly

affected the value of the whole stock.

Next month I shall give full details as to the actual numbers of stamps sold by the American Government. I may mention that some values are represented by millions; and current catalogue prices are simply out of it.

(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 *Monthly Journal* believes that the 1½d. will be the next denomination to appear with the King's head.

The new penny red has been issued with the surcharges "I.R. Official" and "Army Official," but they are not likely to be largely used, we are informed, for some time yet.

Most of the new stationery with the King's head has appeared. We take the following descriptions from the *London Philatelist*.

Envelopes.—½d., green on white, "N" size. Design—Head of King to left, embossed on solid colour, in oval; above the head there is an imperial crown and branches of bay and oak leaves; below, "POSTAGE HALF-PENNY" in white sans-serif capitals.

1d., carmine, in "Court," "Commercial," and "C" sizes. Design—Embossed Head of King to left, on solid colour, within oval engine-turned frame inscribed "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" in coloured sans-serif capitals. The stamp is an upright oval, and in the upper part of the frame is an imperial crown, with bay and oak branches.

Registered Envelope.—"11" size, value 3d., colour chocolate-brown. The stamp is placed at top of flap which folds over on to address side of envelope. The shape of the stamp is circular, and the instructions on envelope, in blue, are found at back and front. Design—Embossed Head of King to left, on solid colour, in circular frame. The inscription, in white sans-serif capitals, reads "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE" and "POSTAGE ONE PENNY." Between the inscriptions, in upper part of frame, there is a small imperial crown.

Letter Card.—1d., carmine on bluish. Design—Head of King to left, on solid colour, in octagon frame, at top of which there is an imperial crown. Straight white labels at each side inscribed "POSTAGE" and another at foot inscribed "ONE PENNY" in coloured sans-serif capitals. The shape of the stamp is rectangular, the spandrels being filled in with ornamentation. At top, bottom, and sides there is a projecting conventional ornament.

Post Cards.—1d., carmine on buff, as at present in use, but with similar stamp to that on letter card described above.
½d. green, single and reply, on buff, and on white card as at present but the stamp, which is almost identical with that of the 1d. card, has the inscription in white on colour, and there are no projecting ornaments.

Wrapper.—½d., green on buff, upright oval with rounded corners. Head of King to left, on solid ground, in circle, on top of which there is an imperial crown. White curved labels above and below, inscribed respectively "POSTAGE" and "HALF-PENNY" in coloured Roman capitals. Design filled in with conventional ornamentation.

Perhaps the most interesting of these novelties is the registration envelope, the stamp on which includes 1d. postage as well as the registration fee 2d. It has taken the post office a very long time to find out that two and one make three, but they have grasped it at last.

The ½d. and 1d. dies are also used now at Somerset House for stamping envelopes, but these have the die numbers on the base of the neck, by which they can be distinguished from those issued in the ordinary way from the post office which are printed by Messrs. de la Rue and Co. and have the initials "B.R." embossed on the neck. At present only the ½d. and 1d. dies are being used at Somerset House.

Ewen's Weekly states that the following notice relating to the 10d. envelope die has been posted up at Somerset House.

"18th. January, 1902—From this date the use of the 10d. Postage Die will be discontinued.—By Order."

The list of new stationery is.—

Envelopes. ½d. green on white N. size.
1d. carmine on white "Court" "Commercial" and "C" sizes.
Registration Envelopes 3d. chocolate on white.
Letter Card 1d. carmine on bluish.
Post Cards ½d. green on buff
½d. x ½d ditto, ditto.
½d. green on white
½d. x ½d. ditto ditto
1d. carmine on buff.
Wrapper ½d. green on buff.

Bahamas. *Le T. Belge* chronicles yet another variety of perforation in an obsolete stamp of this colony, namely 4d. rose, CA. perf. 11½ x 12. Now it appears that experts who have seen the recently chronicled 1d. rose and 1/- green perf. 14 x 12½ are not at all convinced of their genuineness, the latter especially being looked upon with disfavour, the newcomer will therefore want careful investigation.

British Bechuanaland. The ½d. green English Envelope (presumably with the Queen's Head stamp) has been issued surcharged "BECHUANALAND—PROTECTORATE," according to *Der Philatelist*.

Envelope. ½d. green on white (? Queen's Head), surcharge black.

British Guiana. The 6c. has been shown to *Der Philatelist* by Mr. Kosack printed in black with "Postage and Revenue" and value label in blue, on white paper.

Adhesive. 6c. black and blue on white.

Cayman Islands. Mr. Kosack has shown several of our German contemporaries three values of a King's Head issue for this little Colony. The design is the same as that we illustrate for Gambia and the values are 2½d. blue, 6d. brown, and 1/- orange.

Fiji. *Morley's Journal* chronicles a perforation of the ½d. black which has not hitherto being listed.

Adhesive. ½d. black, p. 12 x 10.

Gambia. We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps to be issued or already issued in Gambia. As will be seen, it is unfortunately almost identical with the current set with the exception of the head and the addition of the crown. So it would appear that we are to have this stereotyped and uninteresting design for the



stamps of many of the Colonies served by Messrs. De la Rue. Is it any wonder that some Colonies are driven to seek refuge in pictorials? The 1d. has been shown by Mr. Kosack to the German Stamp Journals. The colour of this value will of course be carmine.

Gold Coast. While most Colonies are preparing for a King's Head issue, this West African possession has issued a 2d. stamp in the current type.

Adhesive. 2d. lilac and brick-red.

With regard to the recent provisionals, 1d. on 2½d. and on 6d., *Ewen's Weekly* gives some interesting particulars as supplied by the Postmaster General of the Gold Coast. The stamps were issued on October 6, 1901 and remained on sale till October 20th. The total number of stamps surcharged was 1000 sheets of 60! Supposing therefore that they were printed in equal numbers the total would be 30,000 of each. It is a pity this point was not settled, because the 1d. on 6d. seems much scarcer than the other in our experience.

Natal. Mr. A. Lyddon Austin writes that he received the following communication from the Postmaster General of Natal on 29th November last—

"I have the honour to inform you that the new design of postage stamps have been ordered from England, but it cannot be said with certainty when they will be received in Natal. The values of the new issue will be from ½d. to £20, and will be used for Postal, Telegraph and Revenue purposes. (Signed) I. Frank Brown, Postmaster General"

Our correspondent also informs us that the 3d. of the current set have all been used up and cannot now be got

New South Wales. We have been shown the 6d. brown of 1860 perf. 12½-13; it has not hitherto been chronicled we believe, except in the 12 perforation.

New Zealand. Messrs. Willcox, Smith & Co. of Dunedin have sent us specimens of the

current ½d. and 1d. which have been perforated in the Colony, by a new machine recently imported from England. The specimens sent to us are perforated 14½ but we hear also of specimens of both values perf. 14½ x 11 and 11 x 14½ Let us hope that these are all the varieties of result that the new machine is capable of. All values are to be perforated the same.

Adhesives. ½d. dark green perf. 14½ and 14½ compound with 11.
1d. carmine ditto, ditto.

Orange River Colony. The *London Philatelist* is informed by Messrs. Bright & Son that a proof for a new 2½d. stamp has been sent out for approval. It bears the King's head in a very small oval, value at top 2½d., and a picture below of a springbok and a wildebeest, with typical veldt scenery in background. The whole is in blue, quite neat, though full of inaccuracies of drawing. It will probably not be issued for some time.

South Australia. Our publishers have found in their stock a used specimen of the 2d. orange-yellow surcharged tall "O.S." in indigo similar to that on the 1d. blue-green, but whereas the latter is perf. 10, the 2d. is perf. 13.

Official Adhesive. 2d. orange-yellow perf. 12 x 13, surcharged tall "OS." in blue.



OTHER COUNTRIES

Argentine Republic. *Smith's Monthly Circular* says.—"A set of Service stamps has been prepared by the South American Bank Note Co. and was issued on December 1st last. The design shows an allegorical profile of the Republic crowned with the Phrygian cap. These stamps are for the exclusive use of Government Correspondence and naval and military letters, and are not, we understand, to be used for letters, etc., addressed to foreign countries."

Official Adhesives.

1c. grey	10c. dark green
2c. sepia	30c. dark blue
5c. vermilion	50c. orange.

Austria. The 60 heller has been issued with the diagonal lines as described in September last

Adhesive. 60 hel. brown with diagonal lines.

Levant. The current type of Austrian unpaid letter stamps are printed in greyish-green and overprinted with corresponding values in *paras* and *piastres* for use here. The 2 piastres is now surcharged on the 50 heller grey with the diagonal lines.

Adhesive. 2pi. on 50 hel. grey-blue, with lines.
Postage Dues. 10 paras on 5h. grey-green,
20 " " 10h. " "
1 piastre " 30h. " "
2 " " 40h. " "
5 " " 100h. " "

Belgium. *Congo State.* The 1 franc. is reported by the *M. J.* with frame in carmine.

Adhesive. 1fr. black and carmine.

Bolivia. We illustrate the types of the 1 and 2 centavos chronicled in December.



Bulgaria. A provisional set of unpaid letter stamps was issued early in January. They were formed by surcharging certain values of the new issue with a "T" in a circle in black. We have been offered sets of these four stamps all neatly postmarked, and two curious points struck us in connection therewith, one being that the dates were 22nd or 24th Jan. 1901 (not 1902) and the other that the ink of the obliteration was of exactly the same peculiar, shiny, brownish-black as the surcharge.

These have been superseded by a new issue in a new type as per the accompanying illustration. We have received two values from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co



There are also new postcards with stamp in the new type.

Postage Due. surcharged "T" in circle.

5st. green and brown
10st. rose and black
30st. brown and black
50st. blue and brown

New Type—See illustration.

5st. carmine-red
30st. marone.

Post Cards. 5 x 5 ditto
10st. rose on cream
10 x 10st. ditto.

Chili. We append an illustration of the new 5 cent chronicled in December.



Colombia. Antioquia. It seems that a certain speculator on the spot possessed himself of practically all that were printed of the 1c. carmine provisional which we chronicled last November. So new ones were of course wanted, and to prevent a repetition of this state of affairs the new ones are, so it is said, not sold unused but are affixed to the letters by the post office clerks. These new ones are also type set, and are similar to the first in general design, but have a less imposing though more ornamental numeral in the centre, and the date "1901" is added at the top in place of the word Colombia. It is found in two colours.

Adhesive. 1c. deep blue
1c. brown.

Carthagenia. The accompanying illustration shows the type of another new provisional; it is something similar to that chronicled and illustrated in October. There is also a 2 centavos of a different type to the 1c., having the arms in the centre surrounded by an elliptical band inscribed at the top "Republica de Colombia." They are produced by lithography in blocks of twenty and are disfigured by a control mark of a chain pattern,



hand stamped in red, covering five stamps. They are roughly pin perforated.

Adhesives. 1c. blue, pin perf.
2c. brown pin perf.

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King send us a specimen of the 25 lepta overprinted "Prosorinon" in black, but in a much larger type.

Adhesive. 25l. blue, black surcharge larger.

Denmark. Danish West Indies. While the negotiations for the sale of these islands to the U.S. are still in progress the present administration, owing, it is said, to a change in the postal rates has issued two surcharges. These were 2c. on 3c. and 8c. on 10c.; they have, in addition to the new value, the date 1902, all in black. There are also two new postcards.

Adhesives. 2c. on 3c. rose and blue,
8c. on 10c. brown and indigo.
Postcards. 1c. on 3c. red
1c.x1c. on 3c.x3c. red.

France. Hoi-Hai. There is a French post-office at this place apparently, for the set of Indo China stamps has been surcharged with that euphonious name in French and in Chinese, in red.

Dahomey. Only the 1c. and 25c. black on rose have been chronicled as yet as having been issued. But now we can add the following, all in the usual French Colonial type. We quote from the *London*

Philatelist :—

- 10c. carmine
- 15c. grey-lilac on greyish.
- 25c. blue on bluish.
- 50c. brown on pale blue.

Reunion. The *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles the following envelopes :—

- Envelopes.** 15c. grey on greenish.
25c. blue on rose.

Greece. A new set for use on foreign correspondence, corresponding to the series recently surcharged "A M" has been issued. There is also a new set of unpaid letter stamps. We will give a list of both these sets, with illustrations, next month.

Guatemala. Some provisionals have been made by surcharging fiscals for postal use, by overprinting with the words "CORREOS NACIONALES 1902" and in three cases with fresh value thus :—

- Adhesives.** 1c. blue,
5c. on 5 pesos, rose.
10c. on 5 pesos, orange,
50c. on 10 pesos, yellow green.

Holland. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new value of the unpaid series, in the same type as the current set.

Postage Due. 1c. blue and black.

Paraguay. *S. M. C.* says,—“ In the current lithographed series the 2 centavos has gone back to the colour of its engraved predecessor—grey; the 5c. has changed from chocolate to violet, and a 4 centavos stamp has been added. These form part of a new issue. The paper is described as being thinner than before and the sheets contain 200 stamps instead of 100 ”

- Adhesives.** 2c., olive-grey.
4c., bright blue.
6c., violet.

Roumania. Two new values,—30 bani and 75 bani, have been added to the current set, and the 1 bani stamp has had the word "bani" altered to "ban." There is also a new postcard with stamp of the same type as before but without frame and with the inscriptions slightly altered.

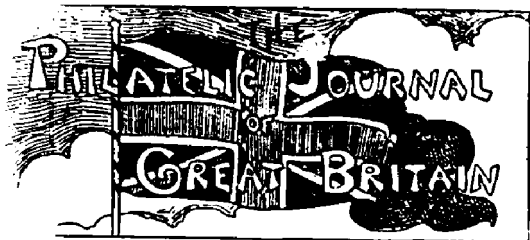
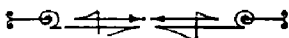
- Adhesives.** 1 ban. brown
30 bani. violet
75 bani. brown and violet
Post Cards. 10b. rose on buff.

Spain. The *D B.Z.* chronicles the following new cards with stamps of the current type.

- Post Cards.** 5c. black-green on buff
5c. x 5c. black-green on buff
15c. x 15c. black on buff.

Turkey. *Smith's Monthly Circular* chronicles the following new stationery with stamps of the adhesive types.—

- Envelopes.** 20 paras red on white (Interior)
1 piastre, violet. blue on rose (Interior)
1 " " " yellow (Interior)
Letter Cards. 1 piastre blue on rose (Interior)
1 " " " (Exterior)



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Fashions in Stamps.

FASHIONS in Stamp Collecting are as clearly defined and quite as exacting as those to which the well-dressed lady, or immaculate dandy, bow the knee in the matter of personal attire. At present the "correct" thing is to collect African Colonial Stamps,—there is not a doubt of that. There is a fairly wide range here, and the dictates of fashion apparently go no further than demanding that the stamps to be collected shall be Colonial stamps of the dark Continent, and do not point despotically to any particular one of the colonies. They are all fashionable; and collectors who are filling up their vacant

spaces in Cape of Good Hope or Gold Coast, Niger Coast, or British South Africa may be quite certain they are doing the fashionable thing—at fashionable prices.

This is a somewhat extraordinary thing, when one comes to think it over. That nine-tenths of collectors should suddenly and simultaneously swoop down upon the same stamps and eagerly pay the famine prices,

then, by waiting till a new style comes into fashion, they can get those stamps at ordinary prices; almost passes comprehension. The only explanation is that collectors compete with one another, and this competition is one of the charms of collecting. The collecting field is vast, and it is impossible for the ordinary collector to understand the stamps of all countries. Therefore, if Jones and Brown are both taking a special interest in the same stamps, they understand and appreciate each other's treasures, and endeavour to out-do one another. On the other hand, if Jones and Brown collect totally different countries, they have no interests in common, and the occasional word of appreciation or envy, which so cheers the collector, is missed. And so we find Brown and Jones, together with Smith, Robinson, and Featherstonhaugh, all keenly interested in the same stamps, and forcing up the prices.

When the distinguished gentlemen whom we have described become complete, or nearly so, in the countries of their choice, they must look out for some other country or group in which to specialise; and the leader is followed by all the others; and so the fashion changes.

Fashions never last long. Bishop sleeves and West Indians have gone the way of crinolines, Dundreary whiskers, and Nicaraguas. (Perhaps it will be news to many to know that Nicaraguas were once the fashion.) There are now indications, even, of the passing of Transvaal and Orange River Colony as fashionable countries to collect. The reason for this is that most people are as complete as they have any reasonable hope of becoming as far as those stamps are concerned. In fact, at the present moment the stamps of those two Colonies—which, a year ago, were so feverishly sought after—are now almost the only South African Colonies for which there is little demand. The clothes are almost worn out, and the latest fashions will supersede them.

As, in the matter of dress, there are always some who rise superior to questions of *mode*, so in philately there are long-headed collec-

tors who carefully avoid countries whose stamps are "booming." They know that it is wisest to select some stamps that are rank outsiders in the matter of popularity, and collect them carefully, knowing that at some future time they will be sought after, for "every dog has its day." When that day comes the owner of the erstwhile unpopular stamps rouses the envy of his fellow-collectors or improves his banking account by a timely sale.

At the present time there is a splendid opportunity for anyone who cares to take up stamps that are for the moment in rather low water, and collect them while the prices are extremely low. We refer to Europeans, especially unused. They are just now under a cloud, owing chiefly to the bad trade in Germany, which renders the Germans poor buyers, and also to the rage for Queen's head stamps. But so sure as anything can be in this world, unused Europeans, especially old Germany, Russia, Italian States, Spain, and France will have another tremendous boom in the near future; and we advise all who are on the look-out for pastures new to carefully consider these stamps.

Notes by the Way.

There seems to be no use in expecting a large issue of King's head stamps in the Colonies for some time yet. Some Colonies are bringing out new issues with the Queen's head, as witness, Gold Coast with a new two-penny. In such cases the explanation no doubt is that they were ordered and perhaps printed before the late Queen's death. We hear that in some Colonies they have stocks of the current issue which will last for years. The *fourpence* and *sixpence*, Bermuda are instances of the huge stocks sometimes laid in. These two stamps still appear with the "CC" wmk. showing that they were printed many years ago. On the other hand we may reasonably expect early changes here and there. We know that the Transvaal stamps with the King's head were sent out several weeks ago, and no doubt when one of the "V.R.I." values runs out the corresponding value of the new series will appear. We hope the design will be a distinctive one for the new Colony, but our hopes of anything striking in most of the Colonies is dashed by the illustration which we give in another

column. As will be seen, this is the ordinary De la Rue design with the substitution of the King's head, surmounted by a crown, for that of the late Queen. Specimens of some of these stamps have already been sent to Berna, and some of the first Colonies to have them will be Gambia and Cayman Islands.

—o—

Mr. A. F. Hochapfel writes to the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* to describe what the Commando-Brief stamps of the Transvaal were used for. This gentleman knows something about the matter because he made the stamps. At the end of 1899 he was appointed field-postmaster of the Boer forces under General Delarey and Chief Commandant Wessels. All letters sent by the burghers to their friends at home went post free, but each one had to be initialed by a field-cornet or commandant. But, this entailed a great deal of work on the initialler, and as the pen is not mightier than the sword, in time of war the field cornet's hands were freed for more active work by the issue of these stamps. The stamps were affixed to the letters after they were handed in to the post by the writers, and denote that the missives were officially *franked*, therefore the "Commando-Brief" stamps cannot be classed as postage stamps, they should be classed with the Victorian franks and marks of that class.



February, 1902. Report.

—o—

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Vice-Presidents—

W. DORNING BECKTON, Manchester.

H. L. HAYMAN, London.

W. SCHWABACHER, London.

Committee—

J. J. COATES, London.

L. W. FULCHER, London.

W. G. HAWKINS, London.

J. E. JOSELIN, London.

W. S. KING, London.

Major LAFFAN, London.

F. REICHENHEIM, London.

P. L. PEMBERTON, London.

C. T. REED, London.

S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.

H. THOMPSON, London.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

W. HADLOW, 12, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, 13, Walbrook, E.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent—

Dr. E. F. MARX, M.A., 6, Haven Green, Ealing, London, W.

Hon. Librarian—

W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan Street, 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:—

Captain H. J. Clode, Lorne, Avenue Road, Torquay, proposed by S. C. Skipton, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NEW MEMBER.

E. N. Clowey, Great Yarmouth.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL

The list of members to be dropped from the roll is held over to next report, to give those members who have not replied to the Hon. Sec. a last opportunity of doing so.

NOTICES.

The Lantern display took place as announced at Essex Hall, on Saturday February 8th, when an enjoyable evening was spent. Full account appears on another page.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening March 12th, at 7.30 p.m.

when notes with illustrations on the Forgeries of stamps of various countries, will be contributed by several members. All who can do so are invited to attend, bringing with them any doubtful stamps for examination and opinion.

EXCHANGE SECTION.

Four members have joined the Exchange Section last month, and the number on the books is now 58. For the February packet, 18 members sent 27 sheets, value £345 odd. The November packet is expected to return shortly. As the accounts are settled each month within a few days after the return of the packets, and members receive their money without deduction, the Exchange Section offers considerable advantages which induce some members to offer stamps at very fair prices and thus secure many bargains for the purchasers.

E. F. MARX, Ph.D., M.A.
Exchange Superintendent.

Rolandseck School,
Ealing, W.
February, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

LANTERN DISPLAY.

Despite the drawbacks of bad weather, and illness amongst members at this trying season, the I.P.U. gave a very pleasant and successful Lantern display at Essex Hall, Strand, on Saturday evening, February 8th, which was duly enjoyed by members and visitors. The president (Mr. H. R. Oldfield), occupied the chair, whilst Messrs. C. J. Phillips and L. L. R. Hausburg, presided at the Lantern, and amongst those present were Major Laffan, R. E., Miss Cassels and Messrs. W. Schwarte, L. W. Fulcher, H. Schwabacher, J. J. Coates, R. Frentzel, F. J. Winkley, D. Thomson, H. Athurley, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, F. Reichenheim, H. Thompson, W. S. King, J. Bridger, W. H. Drake, J. E. Sidebotham, T. H. Hinton, and a number of friends and visitors.

The programme commenced with "Some interesting stamps of the Victorian Era," from all parts of the Empire, exhibited and explained by the Hon. Sec. Included in this display were specimens or photographs of many of the well-known rarities, and interesting stamps of the Empire, from the earliest to the most recent issues, concluding with specimens of the new King Edward stamps shown as examples of "How not to do it."

After a short interval during which the President took the opportunity of cordially welcoming the visitors and tendering the best thanks of the Society to Mr. C. J. Phillips for so kindly lending and assisting with his lantern, the programme was resumed with an interesting display of forgeries, exhibited and explained by Major Laffan, R. E., L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, and the President, whose exhibit included some very dangerous and well executed forgeries of the Swiss Cantonal stamps. Minor varieties came next, and Mr. Pemberton, being unfortunately prevented by illness from giving this display, his place was filled by the President and other members who described the various exhibits. Mr. W. Schwabacher followed with a good show of rare and curious fiscals, some

of the stamps exhibited being almost unique. Mr. Joselin concluded the programme with picture stamps including a large variety of the most picturesque stamps of the British Empire and Foreign Countries, and the verdict was unanimous that the I.P.U. had scored another success.

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

5, Paultons Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.

February 21, 1902.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

10th of February. The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, at 8.30 p.m.

Present:—Mr. Adam Smail, Hon. President (in the Chair), and Messrs. Baxter, T. A. McIntyre, and Fish, with a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, on the motion of Mr. Baxter, they were confirmed.

Mr. Edward S. Massiah (Edinburgh) was elected a member.

A letter from Mrs. William Fish to the President, thanking him and the Society for election to Honorary Membership, was read to the meeting.

The Secretary brought forward an invitation from the Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden, to attend the celebration of their semi-jubilee at Dresden on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of May this year; and he was instructed to thank the committee of the Dresden Society for their very kind invitation, and to assure them that it would be kept in view, and gladly taken advantage of by any of our members on holiday in Germany at that time.

Copies of the Rules of our Society, as amended and newly printed, were laid on the table.

A letter was read from Messrs. Wilcox, Smith and Co., New Zealand, notifying that all New Zealand local prints are now perforated 14 to 15, and that they expected Locals perf. 11 to become even scarcer than the 1898 London prints.

Mr. Smail brought before the meeting a copy of the *Connoisseur*, with its supplement of "Sale Prices," in which a scheme to have a ready knowledge of the prices obtained for stamps at various Auctions in London seems to be very successfully carried out.

Volume I. of the *London Philatelist* has been procured for the Society; and it was agreed to have it and last year's volume bound, thus bringing this valuable work into complete form for the Library up to December, 1901.

An interesting discussion then took place regarding the mode and means of stimulating interest in the work of the Society.

Among the suggestions made were the hav-

ing the name and character of the Society entered in the Edinburgh and Leith Directory and in Oliver and Boyd's Almanac; the trying to get up local branches throughout Scotland, with local sub-secretaries, and general annual meetings at different localities; advertising the meetings in the *Scotsman*, and sending in reports of the meetings for publication; corresponding with other societies, and exchanging papers of interest with them; and distributing copies of the Society's Rules and Constitution among the stamp dealers and the students and pupils attending the University and the larger schools in town.

The Exchange Packet for January contained 20 sheets, with a net value of £138 2s. 5d., and the sales already reported have been highly satisfactory.

Received:—The *London Philatelist* for January.

Correction:—The Balance in hand at the close of the year was erroneously printed in January. It should have been £6 15s. 1½d.

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

18, Montpelier Terrace, Edinburgh.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The members of the above Society held their annual dinner at the Wharnccliffe Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 22nd January. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. J. H. Chapman), who was supported by Mr. J. S. Nowill (Vice-President), Mr. Crowther (Secretary), Mr. Hunt (Treasurer), Mr. Peace (Librarian), and a number of other members and friends.

In proposing the usual loyal toast, the President said that the present change of reign appealed particularly to them as philatelists. For sixty years they had been accustomed to see the effigy of the Queen used upon the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, but now there was a change; and although most of the members would continue to collect the new issues bearing the effigy of the King with the same ardour as heretofore, yet there might be some who would devote their exertions to completing the issues bearing the Queen's head only. Although it was not safe to prophesy unless you knew, he did not think he should be very far wrong if he predicted that during the present reign philately would continue to advance in the same way as it had done in the past.

Mr. Hunt proposed "Success to the Sheffield Philatelic Society." He reviewed the history of the Society from the first, and showed what great strides it had made since the Society was formed about eight years ago.—The Vice-President (Mr. Nowill) duly replied.

Mr. Sneath proposed the toast of "Our City." He said that although we did not manufacture stamps in Sheffield, we made the steel necessary for the production of the necessary dies and plates used in printing the

stamps. He also referred to the progress made in the City in many ways.—Mr. Metcalfe replied to the toast, and commented upon the various points raised by the proposer.

In a very felicitous speech, Mr. Peace proposed the toast of "The President," saying that to his energy the success of the Society was largely due; and that he was always ready to help them in any way.—The toast having been drunk with musical honours, Mr. Chapman suitably replied, thanking the members for the hearty manner in which they had honoured the toast. He assured them it was always a pleasure to him to be of any help or assistance to any member. At the same time, he drew the attention of the members to the fact that more new blood was required, as the present working members were too restricted in numbers. He thanked those officers and members who by their kind help had made his position a sinecure, and he also thanked those members and friends who had so kindly contributed to the enjoyment of the evening by means of songs, recitations, etc.

The menu used for the dinner was a curiosity, philatelic terms being used in connection with it, whilst unused stamps, bearing the portraits of the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the baby Prince, were arranged around the card, the whole being surmounted by an Imperial crown.

During the course of the evening a number of songs, recitations, etc., were given by the members and their friends, to whom a vote of thanks was heartily given.

EDWIN CROWTHER,
Hon. Secretary,

64, Fitzwalter Road, Sheffield.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As announced last month, we shall introduce several new features in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* shortly, the principal of which will be a more critical and complete Review of Reviews than we have published for some years and which will be written by a former editor of the Journal. We think this will be greatly appreciated by our readers, as it will indicate all the articles that are best worth reading in our contemporaries.

The "Notes on Greek Stamps" will be concluded in the next two or three numbers.

We offer our readers our most humble apologies for the lateness in the publication of the Journal during the past year; but we have made arrangements for altering this, and we shall again make our publishing day the 15th. of the month beginning with the March number.



FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

Philately at Home.

NOTE.—Owing to other demands upon our space the "Review of Reviews" portion of the 'P.J. of G.B.' has been rather curtailed of late months. It is proposed by the proprietors to revive this feature of the JOURNAL somewhat after the old model, in the belief that Philatelists generally are interested in brief accounts of what is being done in other Journals and other Countries than our own. Occasionally, too, we hope to be able to furnish translations of such German and French Philatelic articles as may be found to possess special interest for the workers at home.

The Monthly Journal. (Stanley Gibbons.)

The usual menu of editorial, new issues, and notes and news, varied by two excellent French dishes in an English dress. These two *entrées* are articles on the manufacture of the Bordeaux Issue of France and the Stamps of the Argentine Republic, translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* and *Le Timbre-Poste* respectively. Major Evans, in his first editorial, makes gentle and kindly comments—not without a sly twinkle of the eye—on the admirable and humane propositions put forward by the Junior London Philatelic Society. The subject of the debate which resulted in these resolutions was Philatelic Morality, a somewhat rare plant. There are, however, several well-known British varieties. The present writer found one several years ago, on the Wiltshire downs; and during the last few days he believes he has spotted a very healthy specimen at 229, High Holborn. Be that as it may, the Junior London Philatelic Society is very down on those naughty people who pay their prices to hungry and ignorant sellers of stamps; and also on those still naughtier dealers—whoever they may be—who choke off the juvenile collector by selling him packets of rubbish. Trade is, said a little-read philosopher, the impact of the cash of

A on the needs of B, and possibly the blow is occasionally a hard one. It is difficult, however, to lay down any clear defining lines in this matter, as Major Evans shows. The Junior London Philatelic Society should persuade him to deliver a lecture on Philatelic Morality; it would not be lacking in most kindly humour.

The London Philatelist. (Journal of the Philatelic Society.)

"It may well be," says the Editor, "that before the year is out we shall have in compensation an avalanche of new stamps bearing the portrait of His Gracious Majesty Edward VII." Now it would be extremely interesting to know what ground the usually very well-informed writer has for this assumption. We can find no official intimation to this effect: and, on the other hand, there have been one or two hints given to the Press that, for the present, there is no change in contemplation. It must be remembered that with money pouring out of the Treasury at the rate of Heaven knows how many millions a month, economy is the order of the day in the Post Office; and a new issue of Edwardian stamps might easily be an expensive luxury. Unless, therefore, there are some very urgent reasons which have not been made public, we hardly think that 1902 will see any great shifting of the King's head.

By the way, students of what used to be called the Higher Philately may perhaps be able to interpret the following cryptic utterance of the able Editor of the *London Philatelist*. He readily discerns how interesting and inviting will in the future be a collection of the British Empire stamps of King Edward VII., and foresees clearly that the result will be of the best and happiest as regards Philately. "It will inevitably increase," he goes

on to say, "the appreciation of and attachment to the old issues of the British Empire, and will create a *fresh school* for the New Issues *that time will crystallise* into an equally sound and enduring manner." Alas and alas! A crystallised school of New Issues is a sweet and soothing thought indeed, but it calls to the mind of the clumsy lay reader visions of Fuller's and Harrington's rather than memories of the classic precincts of Effingham House.

The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser (Birmingham.)

Is extremely angry with the Edwardian issues—"disappointing," "cheap," "nasty," "flimsy," "decadent art," "mere caricature," and "trashy merchandise"! Really that sinful Post Office must do better next time, for Birmingham is a power in philately as well as in politics. Yet the *Chronicle* is not all condemnation, for it contains a highly amusing review of a British Stamp Directory of twenty years ago. Much has happened, in and out of the Strand, since those far-off days; and the "Postman's" idea is very cleverly worked out.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News. (Norwood.)

We cannot resist the temptation of "lifting" two letters from this interesting weekly. One bears a well-known and honoured name, and to accuse him of the gentle crime of specialising in Russian Locals must have brought a smile into his most Philatelic face. Mr. C. J. Phillips writes:—"In looking through your paper yesterday I noticed you say I used to specialise in Russian Locals. Would you mind contradicting, because I do not want any of your readers to think that I am a subject fit for a lunatic asylum—which, if I did specialise in these stamps, I should consider myself to be. I have never collected any local stamps of any kind whatever. Gibbons had a good many in stock, bought in the usual way of business; and my chief aim since I have had the business is to get rid of them—so far with a considerable amount of success; but I have never collected or specialised in them at all."

We only know one man (*not* C. J. P.) who claimed to specialise in these irritating labels, but although he talked at times with great

wisdom of the many rare gems which the lamp of the future would show in his collection, it is on record that no one of this wild specialist's many friends ever saw that great and perfect treasure. Possibly some Hadlow of the future may bring it under the hammer.

The other letter has considerable historical interest. Mr. W. Laird Clowes writes:—

"From the historic point of view, the Pietersburg emission of the expiring government of the South African Republic is probably the most interesting on record. It may, therefore, be worth while to note that, in addition to the numerous errors and varieties catalogued by Gibbons, there is a 2d. (Type 1) which, after the word 'pence,' has a comma instead of a full-stop. Most of the stamps are initialled on the left hand side, the initials reading downwards. At least one sheet, however, of the 1d. is initialled on the right hand side, the initials reading upwards. This is one of the imperforate sheets initialled in black ink. I am sorry to say that some of these stamps, clean, with immaculate gum, are cancelled. Mr. Pemberton has shown me a copy of the perforated 1d., postmarked (evidently to order) 'Pietersburg, Z.A.R., 5 (?) Apr. 01.' The British occupation took place, I believe, on April 9th."

Philately in America.

American Philatelic Magazine. (Omaha, Nebraska.)

This well-printed paper is about to increase the number of its pages, and modestly claims that the plans for its new volume are calculated to place the *American Philatelic Magazine* far ahead of its competitors. There are to be many attractive features in the new issue:—"A Splendid Revenue Department"—"Editorial Expansion" (which includes our old friend, L. G. Quackenbush)—"An Unsurpassed Press Review" (which we trust will be gracious to our own simple selves)—and a golden department indeed, entitled "The Real Value of Stamps." We, too, who in our own way keep an eye on the market, intend to be diligent students of this latter line. The following extract from an article on "Prices and Values" speaks for itself:—

"The connection between catalogue price

and selling price is sometimes remote in present day stamp dealing. It is questionable whether a system of catalogue prices will ever be devised from which large discounts will not prevail to a certain extent; but if an honest effort is made to place catalogue prices close to the real value of stamps, large discounts will be confined to the stamps which are usually found in collections of very ordinary proportions.

"We do not believe that the stamps usually found in such collections can ever be bought and sold on a basis of net prices. The reason is that the ordinary collection is easily accessible to the small dealer with limited capital. It can be bought cheap for cash—at a fraction of its catalogue value—and the small dealer will buy it that way or not at all. And, having bought it cheap, he can and will liberally discount catalogue prices with some profit; and it is indisputably good business policy for him to do so.

"These are plain facts, plainly stated, and they are facts that have been stumbling blocks in the path of those who have tried to get all selling prices on a net basis.

"So far as these ordinary stamps are concerned, it is our belief, based upon the facts stated, that small dealers, at least, will sell at half catalogue or less, with utter disregard of whether the catalogue prices are correct or absurdly incorrect.

"But, fortunately, there is a better class of stamps, to which the foregoing does not apply. They are not found in the ordinary collections that are hawked around the stamp shops. These stamps of the better class have a value that can be determined and fixed; and when this is done they can be bought and sold on a basis of net prices. The great trouble is to differentiate between the common and the uncommon—to say which stamps, because of trade conditions, must be discounted, and which stamps for the same reason ought to sell at net prices. It is to the fruitless efforts of the past to find a solution to this problem—where to draw the line—that the present chaotic condition of prices is due.

"We suggest a remedy. It is *Puck's* advice to those about to marry—Don't! Don't try to solve it; to do so is a waste of energy."

Just so. By the way, was it *Puck* that gave that sage advice, dear *A.P.M.*? Or was it the hunchbacked one who, finger on nose, lectures us on Wednesdays so wisely on all subjects from politics to philately? We for-

get. But this question of catalogue prices will remain unsolved while weather and stamp prophets last. A wise old friend, whose albums were the envy of his own world, said to us once: "Catalogue prices are the weather charts of philately. True for the day, and possibly for many coming days, they vary from storm to fine weather. But you can't tell from the truest chart or the most honest catalogue what weather or prices are waiting for us this day week." Possibly there is something in this.

The New York Philatelist. (Syracuse, N.Y.)

We have it on the authority of the *New York Philatelist* that "many of the nobility of Europe are collectors, and a few are dealers." There is hope for some of us, then, in this Coronation Year. Yet the question remains unsolved as to who will get the Philatelic Peerage—for some such honour must surely come our way on this auspicious occasion!

The late lamented S. S. S. would have had something to say about the following:—

"The Methodists of New York City, in their endeavours to raise a million dollars for church purposes, are adopting some interesting methods. One-tenth of the amount they are endeavouring to raise through the co-operation of the Sunday school children, and for this purpose have issued a series of stamps to be sold to the children who collect the money as they turn it in to the fund. The denominations are 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 cents. The Government at first decided against their issue, as they resembled in size and colour Columbian and Omaha stamps; but Dr. Ezra S. Tripple, who is at the head of the movement, at last obtained consent to issue them printed in several shades of bronze—a colour never used for postage stamps. Each denomination bears the inscription above: 'Twentieth Century Thank-Offering Fund' in two lines above the portraits, which depict noted bishops of the Church, and below 'Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City,' in two lines."

The Montreal Philatelist. (Montreal, Canada.)

The following tells the story of a quaint "new issue":—

"Newfoundland.—The Reported New 2c. Post Card.—Last week, after the forms were

made up, a valued correspondent in Quebec informed us that new 2c. post cards, with the King's head, had been issued, giving the information word for word as we published it. To make room for the item we had to take out another, considered of lesser importance, again close the forms, and get to press without delay. After the paper was printed we noticed that the 2c. card of 1880 was the work of the British-American Bank Note Company, while the current 2c. stamp is made by the American Bank Note Company, and it occurred to us that a combination of the work of the two rival companies in one printing was scarcely possible. On further inquiry our Quebec correspondent informed us he had borrowed the information from a Belgian paper, and sent it to us in haste, forgetting to mention its source. We have since ascertained that the 2c. King's head cards do not exist; a neatly trimmed 2c. adhesive was affixed on one of the Queen's head 2c. cards, and so cleverly done as to deceive our Belgian contemporary, which reported it, with an illustration, as a new issue. We cannot too strongly impress on our correspondents the importance of stating in all cases the source of their information, especially when taken from a philatelic journal."

The Metropolitan Philatelist. (New York.)

The organ of the J. W. Scott Company gives the following expression of "The Optimist's" opinion on the future of the United States stamps:—

"The Philadelphia correspondent to a weekly stamp paper, evidently a discerning gentleman, takes the same view I have frequently expressed concerning United States stamps. He predicts a wave of popularity for our own stamps one of these days that will sweep everything before it; and I have no doubt of the correctness of his judgment. It cannot well be otherwise, if stamp collecting is a stable pursuit which shall endure for years to come. The supply of certain early issues is obviously limited, and very limited, comparatively, at that, and the marvel to me is that prices continue so low. The boom will start one of these days, and then the scarcity of good stuff will be apparent."



Continental Philately.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste. (Maury, Paris.)

The approaching Postal Union Congress gives importance to M. Arthur Maury's article in this paper. The number before us contains the text of the answer of the French Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs to the petition presented by the Philatelic Congress of the Exhibition year. An old, and till now unrepealed, French postal regulation, which dates back as far as 1863, prohibited the sending of obliterated stamps by the cheaper sample post, and laid down the doctrine—somewhat fatal to philately—that obliterated stamps were articles which were no longer of any use, and *which ought to be destroyed when once they had served the original purpose for which they were intended.* M. Maury, the Under-Secretary alluded to above, points out that this regulation is no longer operative as far as the French inland post is concerned; but in doing this he opens up another question which may be found to be of the utmost importance to both professional and amateur philatelists at no very distant date.

It is of course well known that France does not prohibit the reproduction of stamps, either home or foreign, in philatelic newspapers, catalogues, or literature generally. Germany is stricter, and England and the United States have also their restrictions, which are not, perhaps, pushed to their legal limits. Now, without in any way pretending to be behind the scenes or to the possession of any special knowledge on the subject, it is quite impossible not to see the wisdom of M. Maury's suggestion in this matter. He fears, possibly not without reason, that the coming International Postal Union Congress may be inclined to draw the line even more strictly, and take such steps as may make it all but impossible for stamp newspapers and catalogues to contain any illustrations whatever of stamps which are still in currency. He suggests some joint action of the great Philatelic Societies with a view to stating a case before the authorities of the Postal Union.

We have often wondered whether there is any known well-established case where a stamp has been forged—and used successfully—simply by means of an illustration from

a stamp album, catalogue, or paper. The criminal is by no means an ass; and the modern criminal has made forgery so beautiful (and almost enticing) a fine art that he is quite up to the very latest move in photo-lithography and the many "processes," with their innumerable names. The famous Chalons forgeries of 1886 were photographic; and in fifteen years our friend the forging enemy has doubtless learned a thing or two. No, he does not work at second-hand. Still, apart from this question, our albums and newspapers and catalogues appear to be still looked upon with a suspicion which, in our humble opinion, they hardly deserve.

Le Timbrophile Poitevin. (Poitiers, France.)

Does us the honour to furnish a translation of part of an article which appeared in the *P. J. G. B.* on the danger of over-specialising. M. Victor Flandrin also has an article on the art of making your own Album. But life is short, and this particular form of art appears to be long indeed.

L'Ami des Timbres. (Paris.)

Here, for the man who loves pretty pictures, are nearly eight whole pages of illustrations of Russian philately. How lovely are thy locals, O land of the Tsar!

Guide Philatelique. (Geneva.)

This is the first number of a publication which claims to be the official advertising organ of the Federation of Swiss Philatelic Societies. In its own words, it is "looking

everywhere for active and serious Agents." May its search for these rare issues be rewarded with success!

Révue Philatelique Belge. (Brussels.)

The December number gives some interesting details regarding the Post Office and postal revenue of Belgium.

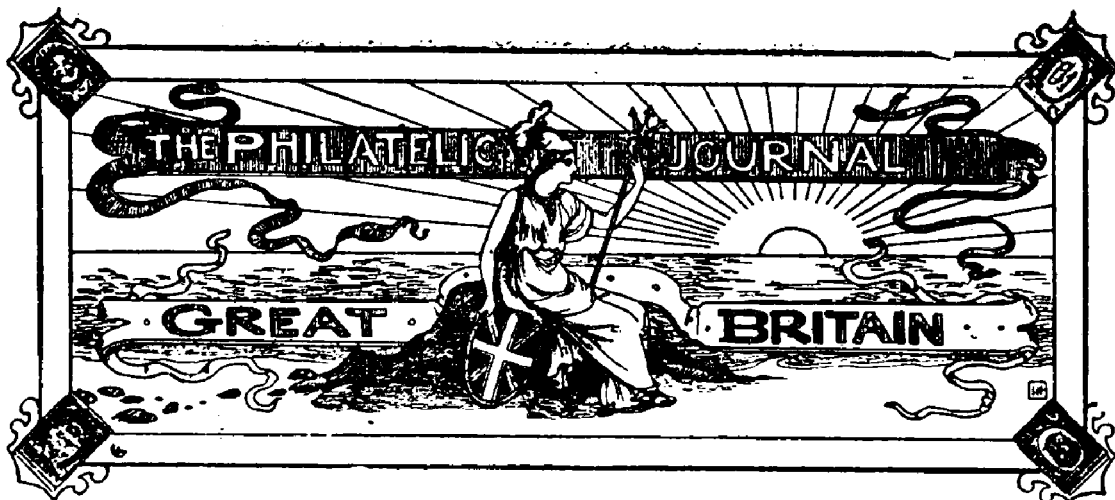
Circulaire Philatelique. (Lemierre, Le Havre.)

The current number signalises a new Yellow Peril, but possibly in the very distant future. The writer, who signs himself "Carre de Quatre," points to the fact that the Japanese—[Readers of the recent Treaty, please note]—are already ardent collectors, and the philatelic fever is spreading—slowly, but still spreading—to the subjects of her Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress. The writer sketches the despairing groping of our poor Western stamp dealers after rarities when a million Chinese philatelists are at work in the market. But this is not for to-morrow.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie. (Amiens.)

The proprietors, Messrs. Ivert and Tellier, record in simple and sympathetic words the death of M. Edmond Fremy, the founder of this old-established stamp paper. The *Echo* was first published on 15 November, 1887, and M. Fremy himself conducted it with considerable energy and skill to the end of 1894. Shortly after this his health broke down, and for some few years he lived in comparative retirement.





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

No. 135. Vol. XII.

MARCH 25, 1902.

[PRICE 2d.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 27.—Mr. E. W. WETHERELL.

Mr. Wetherell is the new editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* (the organ of the Philatelic Society of India), to which in the past he has been an occasional contributor. Born in London on October 12, 1869, he is now in his thirty-third year. He was educated at Queen Elizabeths' School, Sevenoaks, and Royal College of Science, Southampton; obtained his degree A.R.C.S. in 1894, and became a fellow of the Geological Society in 1891. These, no doubt, are important facts in his life, but what is perhaps more to the point in the present case is the fact that he began collecting stamps at the age which, even for a budding philatelic celebrity, is almost a record. His *penchant* at that time, however, was entirely for the 1d. red English, which were threaded on cotton, in lieu of using an album. This primitive method soon gave place to a more advanced style on his becoming the possessor of an album and by the time he left school he had amassed a collection of nearly 1700 varieties.

In 1887 Mr. Wetherell joined the I.P.U.,



and can now boast that he is the second oldest member of that society. His collection soon increased to 4,000 varieties. After this his ardour cooled off a little, but a year later he began again with renewed enthusiasm, and ran his collection on to between eight and nine thousand. It was about this time that the

charms of specialism began to attract him and he began to collect Austria and Great Britain in an advanced manner. In 1896, he sold off his Colonials, Among these were 39 superb Sydney Views, mostly 1d. in pairs and strips, and two 8d. laureated which went in one lot, he remembers with regret, for £30! In 1897 he began general collecting again and has continued ever since; his collection now numbering between 35,000 and 40,000. This huge number, of course includes shades and minor varieties, but is a wonderful accumulation. The owner, curiously enough, is not a great believer in minor

varieties, but he takes them for the purpose of learning the history of the stamps. He considers general collecting is more interesting than specialization, though he believes in the latter. He condemns bloating rarities and ignoring commoner varieties, but considers the perforation gauge an "unmitigated nuisance".

His favourite countries now are Great Britain, Austria, Austrian-Italy, Bosnia, France, Portugal, Turkey, Serbia, Greece, Holland and Dutch Colonies, United States and British India. He also has a liking for unused entire and Colonial fiscals. He collects everything, according to his own account, except cut post cards, privately printed stationery, Seebecks, commemorative issues, wall paper, speculative stamps and non-adhesive fiscals.

Amongst his treasures he particularly prizes fine specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna red India, 9d. hair lines of Great Britain, 10c. surcharged British Colombia, unused entire envelopes of most of the German States, a pair of the Mysore Revenue 2 annas surcharged twice on British India Foreign bill, etc. He also has a unique collection of ship letter stamps and envelopes saved from wrecks,—"Eider," "Colombo," etc.

Mr. Wetherell went out to India to take the post of 2nd, State Geologist and Assistant Secretary to Government of Mysore Geological Department and Professor of Geology at Central College, Bangalore (University of Madras); so it will be readily understood that, apart from stamps, he is a very busy man. He married in 1898 and has one son.

He started a few years ago the Bangalore Stamp Exchange Club which now numbers 108 members and is one of the most successful in India. For the *Ph. J. of I.* he has written articles on Austria and Austrian-Italy, Holland, Dutch Indies and Mysore Fiscals; and we trust that as Editor of the journal he will in the future have many opportunities of publishing his researches and guiding less experienced collectors in the way they should go.

Postage Stamps with Stories.

As the following extract from the "Morning Post" will show, Mr. F. J. Melville's admirably conceived and excellently delivered lecture has attracted considerable notice. Mr. Melville is to be much complimented on his success. It is a real service to Philately to call in this graphic manner the attention of the public to one of its many interesting sides:—

"Last night an entertaining subject was treated in an interesting way at Exeter Hall, where Mr. Fred. J. Melville lectured on "Postage Stamps with Stories." The lecturer, who is President of the Junior London Philatelic Society, displayed lantern slides of over sixty rare and curious specimens, about each of which he had something remarkable to relate. A portrait was shown of Mr. Emil Fuchs, the designer of our new postage stamps, and several King Edward stamps were exhibited. Some interesting particulars were given of the

Prince of Wales's fine collection. His Royal Highness, said Mr. Melville, had been a philatelist ever since his midshipman days, when he travelled a good deal, and had great facilities for obtaining the stamps of many countries. His collection is a specialised one of the stamps of the British Colonies, and was largely added to on the recent colonial tour. It is difficult to say what is the actual value of such a collection, but a recent computation had placed it at £36,000. The Prince had shown portions of his collection at several philatelic exhibitions. The famous Post Office Mauritius stamps were shown; and since they were last exhibited they have added another "record" sale to their already long list. A pair having been sold for £1,900 some time ago to M. Bernichon, of Paris, that gentleman has just parted with one of them for something like £1,500. It is now in the Berlin Postal Museum. A pair is contained in the collection at the British Museum, which, it is expected, will be exhibited to the public during the present year. Members of Parliament in Spain have a stamp for their own especial use. Stories of romantic interest were told of bogus Sovereigns and Princes who issued stamps. A postcard of the Ladysmith siege was shown, and the lecturer told of a specimen he had seen which contained a message giving a graphic picture of the Ladysmith siege from within. It was an invitation to tea given to Mr. Dewar, and read, "Bring your biscuits, tea, and sugar, if you have any; we have cups." With portraits of the Royal Family on the stamps of Newfoundland was concluded a pleasing display."

While on the subject of this lecture we venture, with many apologies, to print a few scattered notes of one or two of the points which greatly tickled and interested the audience. Our talented contributor, who attended the show with an artistically-pointed pencil and a gem of a note-book, found herself somewhat unexpectedly in the *chiaroscuro*—(more *oscuro* than *chiaro*)—necessary for the magic lantern effect and the proper illumination of the screen. Those who have, in the inspiration of the small hours, attempted to take shorthand notes in the dark will appreciate the difficulties which beset our fair contributor, and will understand the palimpsest nature of the manuscript revealed by the grey London light of the following morning. Without further preface, but with further apologies, we print this impressionist sketch such as it is:—

DARK NOTES ON A LANTERN LECTURE ON "POSTAGE STAMPS WITH STORIES," delivered by MR. FRED J. MELVILLE, on Tuesday, March 11th; and Names of some of the Stamps shown.

We have in our stamp albums some of the most famous celebrities, including familiar sculptors, designers, etc., to please everybody.

We have on our stamps portraits of people in history and of present Royalty.

Lady Lennox once had a guest who said, "Change of scene and stamp collecting have

a wonderful effect upon the brain"; and she would not exchange stamp albums.

1d. black issued by Great Britain May 6th, 1840.

Ladies began to collect stamps as fads or to help charities. In 1842 they began collecting 1d. reds, as they treasured the Queen's head.

Canada Map.—This stamp turns out some curious freaks. It did not please everybody; some people complained that the stamp was too large to lick, and not large enough for wall-paper.

Malta 10/.—Depicts shipwreck of St. Paul. In the distance we see the wrecked ship, and standing on a small piece of rock, we see St. Paul trying to save two drowning people, who are struggling in the water.

Azores and Portugal.—Depicts something of St. Anthony. On the back of these stamps is a prayer in Latin composed by St. Bonaventure. The picture is probably of the great Franciscan blessing the fishes.

Duttia.—Depicts Hindoo idol, being the God of Luck.

Hawaii 5c. and 13c.—These two stamps helped to furnish a church. Three years ago a certain C—H— presented a small collection of stamps to the Government to raise funds to furnish a church. The Government did not know the value of this collection; but it fetched a fairly high price. These two stamps were found by a specialist in the collection; so this explains how they helped to furnish the church.

Lubeck 2s.—A soldier once returned home from the War, only to find his wife dead and his home all gone. Some friends of the old soldier gave him some Lubeck stamps, which he sold, and with the money purchased a small cottage on the outskirts of the city.

Cape of Good Hope 1d. Triangular.—These are not so good as square stamps, although they fetch high prices,—because they have only three corners, while all other stamps have four.

Cote Somalis Cargett Stamps.—These were issued, and the 1d. stamps that were used were exactly half the size of a 1d. one. A few of the big stamps were forged, chiefly for sale to collectors. There were nine issued.

Prince James Island 1d. on Trinidad.—This is a small island off the coast of Brazil. It was uninhabited, being only an sea-bound waste, so it really did not require stamps. But Prince James issued stamps to commemorate the Society. This island is supposed to cure many ailments.

Spidsbergen Ti ore, 10 ore, and 20 ore.—These were only bogus stamps.

Spidsbergen-Norway.—Spidsbergen issued stamps for exclusive use between their own country and Norway, but as soon as the latter heard of their issue they stopped them.

Caperton Island, on the Coast of California.—Only bogus stamps in 1895. These stamps have never been recognised by collectors until lately. They did not know the country the stamp belonged to,—although they were catalogued in the standard catalogues (because they did not know any better).

Sudan; Egypt Stamps Surcharged "Sudan."—The King of Sudan in the course of his wanderings reached Hong Kong, where he was made a great fuss of by the French Consul. They worshipped the King, and took him to a banquet, where he wore every colour of the rainbow. He had coloured boots, funny white trousers, blue coat of a peculiar shape, crimson sash, and yellow vest. He then ordered stamps to be issued in gold bearing his portrait, and a considerable amount of money was given him. He then returned to Sudan; but after a time the people had had enough of his ordering about; and he finally left his country, penniless. The stamps were sold to collectors amongst the savages. They were put on letters in the top right-hand corner, but did not pay postage.

Stamp of Peru.—This stamp originally belonged to Peru, but it was seized by the Chili people and stamped with their coat of arms, which converted it into a Chili stamp. It was then taken back by the Peruvians and re-surcharged by them, which re-converted it into a Peru stamp.

A Ladysmith Postcard.—This was used by a newspaper correspondent in Natal. It was designed by himself, and the design was engraved on wood. There is an inscription on the postcard which explains that the card was used as stamps were unobtainable. This postcard was sent by a gentleman in Ladysmith inviting a friend of his to tea. He wrote and said he would be glad if he would come; and if he had any tea and sugar, and any provisions, would he bring them with him, as he had not got any.

Mafeking.—There were 20 varieties of postage stamps issued during the siege.

Map of Mafeking.—Letters were delivered by Kaffirs twice weekly, and, so that it should not be known by the enemy, they carried the letters on the soles of their boots. One came from the north, and one from the south. It was much safer to go to the north—to Bulawayo—than to the south.

Boy on Bicycle.—This stamp was designed by a sergeant-major. It was supposed to be Major Hayes on the bicycle. It is on blue paper.

Baden Powell (Small Head).—Designed by Captain Greggor.

New Zealand 1½d.—This stamp was issued to commemorate the South African War. In the centre there is a figure representing the Empire calling the Colonies to arms. On either side there is a head, holding New Zealand flag.

Transvaal—E.R.I. 1d. green.—The first stamp to be surcharged "E.R.I."

Philippines—Bearing Pyramid and Head of Sphinx; Masonic Brotherhood, Manilla.—Bogus.

Portuguese Red Cross Society.—These stamp belongs to the Red Cross Society, and are allowed to be used as postage stamps, but only by their own Society.

Japanese, 1889—Bogus.—A meeting was held and the design was made, but the stamps were never issued.

Dominican Republic Map Stamps.—These stamps nearly caused war between the Dominicans and Haytians, owing to a mistake in the boundary line; and the people in the part where the line was not long enough caused a bother.

Sudan 3 mill.—These stamps nearly caused war between England and Sudan. All these stamps bear a cross watermark.

Sudan Telegraph Stamps.—Steamship. Watermark, star and crescent.

Japanese Silver Wedding.—These stamps were issued to commemorate the silver wedding of the Prince Imperial, and bear the marriage customs. There is a representation of a small box in which some food is placed by the bride on her wedding day, which remains there three days and three nights, after which it is eaten by the couple. In the rear is a much larger box—really a table—engraved on top in beautiful design of chrysanthemum; and lovely flowers; in one corner there is a chrysanthemum and in another a pine. There is a saying that the pine never dies, and another that it lives for a thousand years.

Pan-American 4c.—This shows the first stamp on which a motor-car has appeared.

Pan-American 5c.—This shows the Suspension Bridge over Niagara. Some years ago it was found impossible to build a bridge over Niagara uniting the two countries. But one night a small boy named George Walsh was flying a kite; and by means of the kite cotton, a piece of string, etc., and very great difficulty, the bridge was built, the boy having to stand for hours flying his kite.

Argentine Republic Corrients.—Very peculiar design of a head. It was found impossible to find an engraver at the time, so a boot-maker designed it.

Finland—Svom Black Stamp.—Used for mourning.

North Borneo 1c.—Bears a portrait of one of the soldiers that we saw at the Diamond Jubilee.

Guatemala 1c.—This shows a quetzal, a species of parrot, which, once caught, pines away and dies. All stamps of this country bear the same bird.

German Local Stamps—Bogus Specimen.—Bearing the design of a wasp, denoting speed.

Holland 1 gul.—Shows the Queen with her hair up. She, like all young girls, felt proud to have her hair up, and so wanted the public to see she was reaching woman's estate. Therefore stamps were issued with her no longer as a child.

Hayti Stamps.—This country likes revolutions. The President did not like to have his face on stamps, so they had the head of Liberty. When these were issued, people thought it was a photograph of his wife; and upon looking at it it really did resemble her. People began to jeer and sneer, and said he thought so much of his own face, so had put a photograph of his wife. He then had them withdrawn, and had his own photograph. They were afterwards

surcharged "Deux 2," and when he saw the figures on his face he fled to Cuba. They used the stamps upside down; if put the right way up they were charged double postage on delivery.

Newfoundland 5c.—Portrait of the Prince of Wales who patronises many Philatelic Societies, and has the finest collection of British Colonials, with the exception of Von Ferrary, who has the finest in the world. It is said he got his love of collecting from Queen Victoria, who liked to collect photographs of all the Royal Family.

Newfoundland 4c.—This is the first stamp bearing a portrait of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Newfoundland 1c.—Prince Edward of Wales.—It is said that the little Prince is destined to be a great collector, as he had a liking for "original gums" since he was born. Of course this is only as the saying goes; but no doubt he will be a collector; and if anything should happen to his father, the collection might be handed over to the child.

Newfoundland 1c.—King Edward (as a boy, 1860, 1866, 1880).

The Present Stamps with Head of King Edward.—These stamps were designed by an Austrian.

Photograph of the designer.

Coronation head of King Edward VII.

P.S.—The following throws some light on the "stamps designed by the Austrian":—

"The 'Undignified' Postage Stamp.

"At a meeting held under the auspices of the Society of Designers at Clifford's Inn on the 12th of March, for the purpose of considering the design of the new postage stamp, the following resolution was carried:—'That this meeting of practical designers, and ladies and gentlemen interested in design, protests against the design of the new postage-stamp, as being undignified and unworthy of the best possible and available art expression of the present day.'"

On the 3rd of February a select committee of the French philatelic press had the honour of waiting on President Loubet. Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney, Chairman of the Philatelic Press Syndicate, was spokesman of the committee, which included the indefatigable M. Maury. M. Loubet received the members most courteously. The discussion turned, among other things, on the creation of a postal museum in Paris. M. Loubet took notes, and asked for a report on the matter. It was also suggested that a series of French stamps with portraits of presidents, modelled on those of the U.S.A., should be issued, and a proof specimen bearing the likeness of the lamented Sadi Carnot was exhibited, but the idea was received with a conspicuous lack of enthusiasm.

Philippine Remaunders.

By HAMBURGENSIS.

(Continued from February.)

The accompanying table gives particulars as supplied by the owner of this huge stock when making the offer in December, 1900. The figures are given in round numbers and are, if anything, less than the actual number of stamps sold by the American Government. They are based on the count made at the time by Lieut. C. H. Sleeper who acted as collector of Internal Revenue at Manilla, and they may therefore be taken as absolutely reliable. The catalogue numbers in the first column refer to Stanley Gibbons' catalogue for 1902, and the figures in the last column represent number of stamps sold since Messrs. Keller bought the stock in auction and before selling same to the Paris dealer mentioned in my previous article; as they amount to about 100,000 stamps, this fact alone should prove the absolute glut in the stamp markets of the world as regards Philippine stamps, if no more than a 300th part could be sold from Dec. 1899 to Dec. 1901! I have added Stanley Gibbons' catalogue price in each case, and leave it to my readers to form their own opinions whether these are justified or not in the face of the huge quantities which are now on the market.

HEAD OF ALPHONSO XII.

Cat. No.	Price- s. d.	Description.	Remaunders.	Sold.
92 ... 0 2 ...	1880, 2c. crimson	... ..	475,000 ...	3,395
95 ... 0 6 ...	„ 2 4/8c. ultramarine	... ..	130,000 ...	2,870
96 ... 0 2 ...	„ 5c. blue	... ..	360,000 ...	2,210
*97 ... 0 9 ...	„ 6 2/8c. green	... ..	4,000 ...	260
90 ... 0 4 ...	„ 10c. brown-lilac	... ..	95,000 ...	800
100 ... 0 3 ...	„ 12 4/8c. pink	... ..	260,000 ...	1,580
*102 ... 0 8 ...	„ 20c. olive	... ..	45,000 ...	845
*103 ... 0 8 ...	„ 25c. brown	... ..	60,000 ...	315
*104 ... 0 2 ...	1888, 1c. grey-green	... ..	90,000 ...	2,645
*105 ... 0 2 ...	„ 1c. yellow-green	... ..	2,000 ...	515

1888-9. FISCAL STAMPS.

Surcharged "\$0.02 4/8 in oval.

Cat. No.	Price- s. d.	Description.	Remaunders.	Sold.
P ... P ...	On 1/2 d.c. green	... ..	64,000 ...	1,360
151 ... 0 4 ...	„ 1c. green	... ..	390,000 ...	1,360
152 ... 0 4 ...	On 2c. carmine	... ..	181,400 ...	1,360
*153 ... 0 4 ...	On 2 4/8c. ultramarine	... ..	345,000 ...	2,390
154 ... 0 5 ...	On 5c. blue	... ..	45,000 ...	1,380
*155 ... 0 8 ...	On 50m. bistre	... ..	15,000 ...	660
157a.. 0 8 ...	On 2 4/8c. brown	... ..	70,000 ...	1,360
157b.. 0 3 ...	On 5c. blue	... ..	98,000 ...	1,100
157c.. 0 3 ...	On 10c. green	... ..	77,000 ...	1,060
157d.. 0 8 ...	On 20c. lilac	... ..	35,000 ...	1,400

THE FOLLOWING ARE WITH HEAD OF BABY KING:—

Cat. No.	Price. s. d.	Description.	Remainders.	Sold.
158 ... 0 1 ... 1889,		2c. lake	2,740,000	1,375
159 ... 0 1 ... „		2 4/8c. ultramarine	3,000,000	2,380
160 ... 0 6 ... „		5c. indigo	160,000	1,060
161 ... 0 6 ... „		5c. slate-green	15,000	640
*162 ... 0 4 ... „		8c. bright green	180,000	760
163 ... 1 0 ... „		10c. blue-green	15,000	830
164 ... 0 4 ... „		12 4/8c. yellow-green	240,000	900
*167 ... 0 3 ... 1891,		10c. pale rose	368,000	1,067
168 ... 0 9 ... „		20c. salmon	5,000	581
*169 ... 0 9 ... „		25c. blue	70,000	940
171 ... 0 1 ... 1892,		2c. purple	3,630,000	2,595
172 ... 0 1 ... „		2 4/8c. grey	3,740,000	3,390
173 ... 0 3 ... „		5c. green	105,000	276
*175 ... 0 4 ... „		6c. brown-violet	84,000	490
176 ... 0 6 ... „		8c. ultramarine	22,000	410
*177 ... 0 8 ... „		15c. cinnamon	42,000	850
178 ... 0 9 ... „		20c. sepia	28,000	1,040
181 ... ? ... „		2c. lilac	390,000	1,475
183 ... 0 3 ... „		8c. brown-lake	115,000	271
*184 ... 0 8 ... „		12 4/8c. orange	86,000	255
*185 ... 1 0 ... „		15c. rosine	5,000	740
188 ... 0 2 ... 1896,		2c. ultramarine	600,000	2,375
189 ... 0 2 ... „		2c. brown	203,000	1,551
190 ... 0 8 ... „		5c. blue-green	1,000	351
? ... ? ... „		5c. light brown	6,000	150
*192 ... 0 3 ... „		10c. cinnamon	1,250,000	290
*193 ... 0 9 ... „		15c. blue-green	80,000	791
207 ... 0 2 ... 1898,		1c. deep purple	130,000	2,675
209 ... 0 1 ... „		3c. purple-brown	170,000	1,525
*213 ... 0 6 ... „		8c. sepia	95,000	1,511
215 ... 1 3 ... „		15c. olive-slate	1,500	950
217 ... 1 3 ... „		40c. deep lilac	2,000	235
218 ... 2 0 ... „		60c. black	12,000	225
219 ... 3 0 ... „		80c. chocolate	9,000	225
220 ... 4 0 ... „		1 peso yellow-green	9,000	226
221 ... 0 6 ... „		2 peso indigo	2,500	327

Obviously the price quoted by Stanley Gibbons for this value is either a printer's error or an attempt at underpricing, the Manilla dollar being about 2s. I presume Gibbons mean to quote it at 6s. 6d., and at that price it is a dirt cheap stamp.

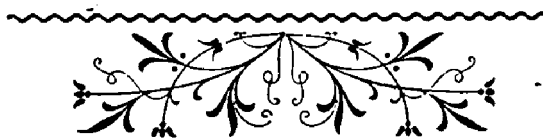
NEWSPAPER STAMPS, SO-CALLED "IMPRESOS."

Cat. No.	Price. s. d.	Description.	Remainders.	Sold.
302 ... 0 1 ...	1886, ½c.	yellow-green	140,000	2,060
301 ... 0 2 ...	,,	1m. rose	2,000	660
303 ... 0 2 ...	,,	2m. blue	25,000	760
304 ... 0 3 ...	,,	5m. brown	42,000	970
306 ... 0 1 ...	1890, ½c.	purple-brown	800,000	2,665
305 ... 0 1 ...	,,	1m. purple	350,000	3,665
307 ... 0 1 ...	,,	2m. ditto	300,000	2,765
308 ... 0 2 ...	,,	5m. ditto	300,000	2,665
315 ... 0 1 ...	1894, ½c.	brown	1,300,000	2,785
319 ... 0 1 ...	1896, ½c.	blue	300,000	2,635
318 ... 0 1 ...	,,	1m. ditto	900,000	2,635
320 ... 0 2 ...	,,	2m. brown	130,000	1,825
322 ... 0 1 ...	1898, 1m.	chestnut	1,500	725
323 ... 0 1 ...	,,	2m. ditto	105,000	1,825
324 ... 0 1 ...	,,	3m. ditto	70,000	3,025
326 ... 0 2 ...	,,	5m. ditto	10,000	3,125
			25,226,900	98,982

In addition to these quantities there were about five million stamps of all sorts more or less damaged which in most cases meant that the sheets were stuck together, and that they had to be soaked or otherwise treated before they were marketable. I have seen some of these sheets and I feel sure that with a little careful steaming nearly the whole of the five millions could be added to above list. That would make it, roughly speaking, 30,000,000 stamps.

In this list I have only taken the lowest price where Gibbons' has given two or more for shades, but I need hardly mention that the remainders contain some stock of all the shades; they were not, however, separated by the American Government. In all cases where I have added a star to the catalogue number, it indicates that further quantities were in the hands of the Paris dealer who bought this stock, and who had, previous to this, four to five millions on hand which were purchased from various sources before the Americans sold the stock which fell into their hands on the capitulation of Manila. In addition to these starred lots I have seen quantities of other stamps not represented in the remainders, notably the 1897 issue 40c. and 80c. As I am told that only 10,000 were printed of these values they at least should be worth their catalogue value.

And the moral of it all? Well, in my opinion even a 30,000,000 stock is nothing to be frightened at if the philatelic public in general is allowed to know the truth. If in strong hands and not slaughtered there ought to be a considerable amount of profit attached to this deal; but to attempt to throw this stock on the market at catalogue prices, or there about, will spell just as much fiasco as that famous Nova Scotia deal in which a gross attempt was made (before the Agents on this side offered them for sale) to hoodwink the public and to foist on the confiding collector stamps at high prices, at the same time concealing the fact that very large quantities of specimens hitherto considered rare, had turned up.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. It is stated that the 1½d. and 3d. stamps, with King's Head, are to be issued before the end of this month and the 2/6 early in April, to be followed by the 5/- towards the middle of the same month. The 2/6 and the 5/- will be without letters in the corners. The *London Philatelist* states that it has been decided to discontinue the £5. value and its use has lately been very limited.

Mr. Creeke showed at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society a specimen of the current 1d. overprinted "R. H. Official" for use in the Royal Households, and also gave the following list of novelties:—

Official Adhesives.

R.H. OFFICIAL.	1d. carmine.
I.R. OFFICIAL.	½d. green 1d. carmine 2½d. blue 1/- green and carmine (Queen's head)
ARMY OFFICIAL.	½d. green 1d. carmine
O.W. OFFICIAL.	½d. green, (Queen's head) ½d. green 1d. carmine
BOARD OF EDUCATION.	½d. green 1d. carmine 2½d. blue 5d. purple on blue, (Queen's head) 1/- green and carmine (Queen's head)

The *London Philatelist*, states that all the above are issued or ready for issue except the 2½d. "I.R. Official". The ½d. green (Queen's head), was issued in October last, and only twenty-five sheets were overprinted.

Cayman Islands. The three values of the King's head issue which we noted last month are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. These De la Rue types have a better appearance, to our mind, when printed in one colour than the bi-coloured ones, and the colours of these three stamps are rather pleasing.

Adhesives.	2½d. blue 6d. brown. 1/- brown-orange.
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Hong-Kong. The 12c. is to hand printed in dark, instead of pale, blue and on Cr. and CA. paper. We are also informed that there is a news band with stamp of the same design and colour as the adhesive 2 cents.

Adhesive.	12c. blue, wmk. Cr. and CA.
Wrapper.	2c. green, on buff

India. Kishengarh. The *L. P.* chronicles the 1 anna pink, with pin-perforation, and the *M. J.* adds three new varieties to the already not inconsiderable list of the stamps issued by this State.

Adhesives	½ anna pink <i>tele-beche</i>	1
	1 .. pink pin-perforated	1
	1 .. purple	1
	5 rupees magenta	1

Mauritius. A provisional has been issued here by surcharging the 18c. adhesive "12 cents". It is said that some 30,000 of these were issued on January 24th. and that all were sold the same day.

Newfoundland. We have been shown by Mr. Ayres a photograph of a strip of three of the current 3 cents stamps *imperf.* One sheet of these was bought by a non-collector at St. Johns, who, to facilitate severing the stamps, cut them all up into vertical strips. He had used many of them before he was found by a collector, who rescued the remainder from futher ill-treatment.

Adhesive. 3c. orange, imperf

New South Wales. The *L. Ph.* records the existence of the 10d. violet perf. 12x11½ on *chalky* paper. The *Aust. Phil.* has been shown the 6d. Postage Due, on *chalky* paper perf 10 "which" says our contemporary "effectually does away with the supposition that the machine capable of perforating 10 has not been in use since 1897."

Adhesive. 10d. violet, perf 12x11½ chalky paper
Postage Due. 6d. green perf 10 ditto,

New Zealand. We omitted to mention last month that the locally perforated 1d. and 2d. are on *watermarked* paper, thus the 1d. can easily be distinguished from the London printed one.

North Borneo. We illustrate the types of the two new stamps recently chronicled. One shows the honey-bear and the other a train passing through a bit of local scenery. Now we only want "the honeysuckle and the bee" to complete.



Orange River Colony. The South African Stamp Co. have kindly sent us a specimen of a new provisional namely 4d. surcharged in red on the 6d. V.R.I. The "6d." is barred out in red and "4d." printed above.

Adhesive. 4d. in red. on 6d. blue and black

St. Helena. The *D.B.Z.* chronicles two new values of the King's head issue, in the same type as that illustrated for Gambia in our last number. The two values are 3d green and 1d red. These will no doubt arrive in England shortly.

Sarawak. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King, a specimen of the two cents, current type, watermarked rosettes like the present issue of Zanzibar.

Adhesive. 2 cents green, wmk. rosettes

South Australia. A few sheets of the 5d. perf. 15 received the surcharge "O S" tall and narrow, and have been issued recently. These were evidently prepared for use some time ago.

Official adhesive. 5d. purple brown, narrow
"O S." perf. 15.

Tasmania. We are indebted to Messrs. Smythe and Nichol'e for first sight of the current 1d. and 2d. printed on Victorian paper. It appears that a six months supply was ordered from Melbourne and they were printed in paler colours on paper watermarked "V & Cr." The perforation is 12½.

1d. rose-red. Wmk. "V and Cr." perf. 12½.
2d. purple ditto ditto.

Transvaal. The *D.B.Z.* gives an illustration of the new issue for the Transvaal. The head of the King is in an oval facing to the left. The crown appears at the top, intercepting the oval as in all the stamps yet issued with the King's head. The value is in colour on white ground in each corner of the stamp, and the name Transvaal is below in small letters, "POSTAGE" on one side and "REVENUE" the other, reading vertically. The values are from ¼d. to 10/-

The *M.J.* notes the 4d. 1885, perf 11½x12.

adhesive. (1885) 4d. dark olive, perf, 11½x12

OTHER COUNTRIES

Argentine. The *T. Belge* states that owing to the foreign postage having been reduced to 15c. the occasion naturally presents itself to create a "memorandum postal" of this value.

Two new year "memorandum postals" of 5 and 15c. have also been issued, with vignette and good wishes for the new year on the back.

Memorandum Postals.

15c. on white paper
5c. olive-green on thick white paper
15c. pale blue " " " "

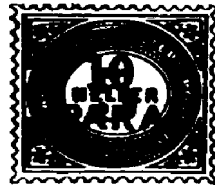
Austria. A new value has been added to the set in the type of the 10 to 60 heller, namely :—

Adhesive. 35 heller, green and black.

Hungary. The *Monthly Circular* states that owing to an increase in the tariff for the interior the current internal four filler postcards have been replaced by the following of the current type—

Postcards. 5 filler brown on buff (Hung)
5 x 5 " " " " (")
5 " " " " (Hung Croat)
5 x 5 " " " " (")

We append an illustration of the unpaid letter stamp for the Levant.



Bolivia. We illustrate two of the new stamps recently chronicled.



Bulgaria. We were in error last month in describing the new 50st. unpaid, as green on cream; it is in orange. There is also a 10 stotinki, green.

Unpaid. 10st. green
50st. orange

Chili. A new postal Union card has been issued, namely 2 centavos.

Post Card. 2c. ultramarine on azure.

China. *Le T. Belge* describes a surcharge on the current 5c. from which it would appear that the ordinary 5 cents stamps have run out. The surcharge is in three lines "B.R.A.—5—6 cents" overprinted in green. What the letters stand for is not made known

Adhesive. 5c. on ½c. brown-violet.

Colombia. *Antioquia.* The *M. J.* has received another new setting of the 1c. which were chronicled last month. It is again printed in four varieties and has the word "CENTAVO" inside the frame of ornaments below the figure.

Adhesive. 1c. pale red, perf. 12

Corea. Postcards, single, and reply have been issued here with stamp in right upper corner, native inscriptions in centre, "Union Postale Universelle—CARTE POSTALE" in left upper corner. The cards have an ornamental border all round.

Postcards. 4 cheun brown on cream
4 x 4 cheun " " " "

Denmark. *Danish West Indies.* Denmark appears to have awakened to the fact, when it is almost too late, that she has not made sufficient philatelic use of her West Indian possessions. The provisionals and cards listed last month are supplemented now by a set of unpaids of very unprepossessing appearance. They are rough lithographs, the chief points in the design being a crown in the centre, the letters "C.R." the name and "Portomaerke."

Unpaid. 1c. blue, p. 11½
 4c. " " "
 6c. " " "
 10c. " " "

France. Djibouti. Towards the end of last year it was found necessary to bisect the 20c stamps of Obock to be used as 10c. stamps, while the 25 centimes was bisected and the right hand half showing the figure "5" was used as a stamp of that denomination. The left halves of the stamps were put away for use on a future occasion if necessary. The stamps of Obock will stand cutting in halves almost as well as any stamps we know.

This was not enough, however, and by a decree dated 25 Jan. 1902. the following surcharges on Djibouti stamps were issued.

Adhesives. 0.05c. on 75c. violet and orange
 0.10c. " 1fr. olive and black
 0.40c. " 2fr. grey-brown and rose
 0.75c. " 5fr. rose and blue.

Tunis. Two new values in the current type have been issued. —

Adhesives. 35c. brown
 2fr. violet.

Germany. It is said that the new stamps with the modified inscription will be placed on sale on March 20th, though they will not be available for use until April 1st.

Greece. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* describes some stamps which are said to have been used in May of last year; one is a 25 lepta of the 1886 type printed in rose, imperf. This sounds uncommonly like our old friend the changeling. — The 25 lepta red-violet is easily persuaded to rose. The other is described as "25" surcharged in black on 20 lepta pale rose, over lower numerals. This also sounds somewhat "fishy." We illustrate the design herewith.



The new AM series which, we are told, are only sold for gold and are used for foreign parcels post, consist of the following values. —

Adhesives for Parcels Post.
 5 lepta, orange
 25 " green
 50 " blue
 1 drachma, carmine
 2 " brown.

Holland. Suriname. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us a specimen of the new 3c. stamp which we mentioned in December. The appended illustration shows the type which is to be used in all Dutch Colonies, with the alteration of the name.



Adhesive. 1c. lilac.

Liberia. Owing to ordinary 1 cent stamp running short, the "Official" 1c. is being used provisionally with the word "ordinary" overprinted with a handstamp.

Persia. The current 50 krans has been surcharged "5k." in violet, together with some Persian characters.

Adhesive. 5kr on 50kr., red-brown.

Peru. From *The Monthly Circular* we learn that 50,000 each of the 3 and 4 centavo cards have been surcharged for use as 1 and 2 centavo cards respectively.

Roumania. Last month we reported the 1b, with inscription altered from "bani" to "ban." We now have the wrapper with stamp showing the same alteration.

Wrapper. 1 ban, brown on greyish.

Russia. Finland. We learn from several sources that the 10 penni of the current set has appeared perf. 11½. This stamp was previously perforated 13-13½, while all the other values of the set are perf. 14 x 14½.

Adhesive. 10 penni, perf. 11½.

Servia. Le T. Belge reports the 50par. brown on ordinary white wove paper.

Adhesive, 50par. brown on wove, p 11½

Sweden. The envelope of 2öre now appears without any inscription round the stamp.

Envelope, 2öre orange, on white laid.

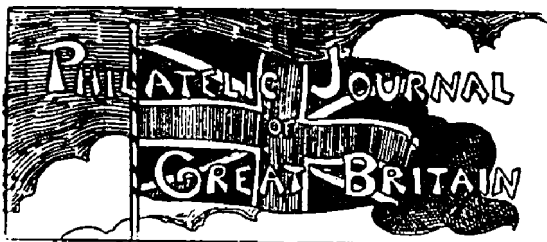
United States. Cuba. The *A. J. of Ph.* has been shown the 2c. carmine, American surcharge inverted.

Philippine Islands. These islands have been provided with a Special Delivery stamp, made by surcharging the American one, and the current U. S. envelopes are now surcharged "PHILIPPINES" underneath the stamp.

Special Delivery Stamps. 10c. blue, red surcharge

Envelopes. 1c. green on amber " "
 1c. " " blue " "
 1c. " " buff " "
 2c. rose " white " "
 2c. " " amber " "
 4c. brown " " brown " "
 5c. blue " " blue " "





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Minor Varieties.

A SUBJECT which is receiving a very fair share of attention in the columns of our contemporaries just now is that of the collectibility of minor varieties; and all the opinions we have seen expressed so far have denounced the attention which is now so widely given to all small differences of type, surcharge, and perforation.

It appears to us that the only useful direction for this discussion to take is to show whether or not the liberal recognition of minor varieties is likely to be of lasting benefit to Philately. If it can be shown that stamp-collecting is being killed by too much specialising, then let the thunders of the minor

variety denounciators pour forth with undiminished vigour, and may their efforts succeed in stamping out the fashion! But up to now very few of the writers on the subject have done more than give their individual opinions as to how far a collector should go in this matter. Such opinions are interesting, no doubt; but, as a rule, we have not been able to discover why anyone should take the proffered advice. If a collector is a specialist, he will not require anyone to tell him whether he should take *very* minor varieties or not; and if a general collector, he will very soon find out for himself that he must perforce eschew all but the most pronounced varieties. The argument, therefore, is, or should be, whether the minor variety is undermining our hobby. In our own humble opinion, there is no danger whatever to be apprehended from this cause; and that on the contrary, the subtle differences in type, paper, printing, and perforation will always attract far more collectors than they will repel.

The recent outcries have been undoubtedly caused in great measure by the popularity of the "V.R.I." varieties of the Orange River Colony, which have frequently been roundly denounced. Some writers advise that only two sets of these should be taken, namely those with level stops and those with raised stops after the letters. Others would admit one or two of the most prominent "errors" as well, but pronounce as madness the recognition of the numberless minor varieties in the position of the stops and spacing. All we can say is that if those who have made such fine collections of the "V.R.I." varieties had ignored them at the instance of similar advice, they would have missed one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of Philately. Hundreds of collectors have derived the greatest enjoyment from collecting the varieties of the Orange River Colony, and who shall say that they are either foolish in so doing, or that they are damaging the interests of Philately? We cannot understand why a collector should be "warned off" such varieties, when there is the possibility of his thoroughly enjoying them,—for even in these days many people collect for enjoyment!

The fact is, unfortunately, that a good many collectors are as intolerant of ideas and modes of collecting which are different from their own, as some ignorant outsiders are of the whole hobby of stamp-collecting. This was very evident in the Mafeking discussion eighteen months ago, and there have been

signs of the same intolerance lately in the matter of minor varieties.

The new editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* writes in that magazine a very interesting article on minor varieties; and we must say at once that, though it attempts to restrict the sphere of the minor variety, it is couched for the most part in very moderate terms. This writer divides all stamps into Prime varieties, *i.e.*, the normal stamps; major varieties; varieties of secondary importance; and four lower sub-divisions. The first two of these, he thinks, should, in an "Ideal" catalogue, be printed in ordinary type, and the other classes in smaller type, on the *diminuendo* principle. On another page will be found copious extracts from this article, a perusal of which will be found interesting as a classification of stamp varieties; and we are glad to note that its compiler does not suggest that *any* of the items are unworthy of the attention of the serious philatelist.



New Leaves to Cut.

—o—

The Chelsea Entire Postcard Album

Messrs. Guilford & Hart, of 53, Farnival Street, E. C. have published a postcard album on an entirely novel principle. It is the invention of Mr. B. W. Warhurst, who has always made a special study of entires and postcards.

The pages are cut with 11 horizontal slits, the length of a small postcard, with dotted or short cuts beyond, that will easily admit the larger cards. The slits leave bands $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide, under which the cards are slipped, and they are thus held tightly in position. On the back of the page the cards can also be placed; in fact, it will be found that the cards are held more tightly in position when *both* sides are filled. Five cards are intended for each side of the page,

There are in the book, besides title page and index, 50 leaves, or 100 pages, (neatly bordered in colour), to hold 500 pieces, thickly guarded and strongly bound in leather, with art linen sides and gilt lettering. At the end there are two strong pockets for duplicates. The book is published at 11/6, and from personal experience we can confidently recommend the album to collectors.



March, 1902, Report.

—o—

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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.)

—◇◇◇—

NEW MEMBER.

Captain R. T. Clode, Torquay.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL

The following members not having replied to the applications made to them are hereby dropped from the roll

No. 54, C. Forbes, London,
89, W. Y. B. Beddek, Newton Abbot,
97, C. H. Nunn, Bury St. Edmunds.

NOTICES.

A meeting was held at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening, March 12, Present: W. Schwabacher, (in the chair), Major J. de C. Laffan, R. E. Marx, J. C. Sidebotham, Rudolph Frenzel, Walter H. Thompson, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, Walter Schwarte, W. C. Horsley, P. L. Pemberton, W. S. King, H. Atharley, and the Hon. Secretary. An interesting display of forgeries was given, which was contributed by most of the members present, but more especially by Mr. Kay, who has made a special study and collection of forged stamps of all countries, of which we hope to see more on a future occasion.

The Annual General meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 7. Further particulars will be given in April Report.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1902 due on January 1st. last should be forwarded without delay to:—

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Int. Phil. Union.

5, Paulton Square,
Chelsea, London, S.W.

March 15, 1902.

EXCHANGE SECTION.

For the March Packet 20 members sent 31 sheets, value £350.

The December packet, just returned, shows a further increase in the amount exchanged, the sales being £48 12s. 11d., against £31 8s. 4d. in November and £35 18s. 9d. in October, and the total for the last quarter of the year amounts to £116 0s. 0d. which is the highest total on record. Four members joined the Exchange Section last month, and we are looking forward to a most animated *fin de saison*.

African stamps appear still to be most popular, but there are signs that some countries, ruled out of fashion for some time, are beginning to receive attention, especially South America.

New issues are still taken up most readily, but both V.R.I.'s and E.R.'s appear to have seen their best days.

As far as this section is concerned, the interest in stamps is distinctly on the increase.

E. F. MARX, Ph. D., M.A.
Exchange Superintendent.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held on 19th February at the Wharnccliffe Hotel. The President, Mr. J. H. Chapman, occupied the chair.

In addition to the ordinary business, a portion of the evening was taken up by a debate the subject being "Are Provisional Issues Necessary?" The President, in opening the debate, referred to several foreign countries who had not scrupled to issue provisional stamps for purely speculative purposes. Messrs Hunt, Sutton, Peace and Sneath sustained a very interesting debate, in the course of which, much useful information was elicited; the provisional stamps issued in South Africa during the present war receiving much attention. It was shown that although unnecessary provisionals had been issued in the past, yet there were circumstances in which provisional issues became an absolute necessity.

A meeting of this Society was held 5th. March at the Wharnccliffe Hotel. The President (Mr. J. H. Chapman) occupied the chair. After the usual business had been gone through, the rest of the evening was devoted to a discussion on "General Collecting of stamps *versus* Specializing."

In opening the debate, the President thought most people commenced by collecting generally the stamps of all countries, but as they advanced they found it impossible to keep pace with all the issues, and consequently they gradually drifted into specialists. He thought that specialists had done a great deal of good to Philately as the intimate knowledge of the stamps of many countries was due to their researches.

Mr. Sutton was of opinion that specialist collectors had done harm to the hobby, as they had created too many varieties and they were also responsible for the rise in prices of many stamps.

Mr. Peace, who described himself as a limited specialist collector, considered it was better to have a fairly complete collection of even two or three countries rather than a thin sprinkling of stamps of all countries.

Mr. Sneath thought that the specialist was a great help to philately, in the same way as a specialist in the medical profession. He devoted all his energies to one particular branch, and so was able to acquire information and knowledge which the general collector could not hope or expect to do.

Other members also spoke, the general impression being that, owing to the immense number of stamps now issued, if a collector desired to have a good and complete collection, he must restrict himself to a group of countries



A Classification of Stamp Varieties.

There always has been and always will be, a considerable difference of opinion concerning the relative importance of the normal stamp, its varieties, and its sub-varieties. We have to thank Mr. Wetherell, writing in the January number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, for what we believe is the first attempt to set forth in detail the relative importance of all classes of ordinary and abnormal stamps.

First of all Mr. Wetherell deals with what he calls the prime varieties, which term includes "all differences of colour and shade as were definitely ordered by a Government, half stamps officially ordered or sanctioned, surcharges officially ordered, all differences of mode of separation as were actually ordered, including the alteration from imperf. to roulette, and from roulette to perforation, and also difference of gauge when officially ordered (as in the case of the 10½ x 10 perforation of the third issue of Holland, which was ordered to be changed to one of smaller gauge.) It should also include varieties of paper, such as, coloured, tinted, toned and white, or qualities—laid, wove, ribbed, etc., when there is proof or indication of these being distinct issues; and differences of kind of watermark, and lastly, and of greatest importance, the stamps must be issued by a Government for the prepayment of postage."

By the last condition Mr. Wetherell excludes altogether unpaid letter stamps and registration stamps, but we can only suppose that this omission is accidental. He next goes on to consider "those well-known and generally accepted differences in stamps, which, although not prime varieties, are usually catalogued and collected by all philatelists." To these he gives the name of *major varieties*, and they include:—

- (a) Varieties dependent upon perforation, such as the 12½ and 14 of many British colonials, the 14 and 16 perforation of Great Britain, the 9½, 10½ and 12 of 1867 issue of Austria, &c., &c.
- (b) Varieties dependent upon colour and shade (other than those specifically ordered by Government, as in the case of the 5c. blue first issue Holland and the 2½c. arms type of Holland), such as the 2kr. orange and yellow of 1867 issue of Austria, and the 15c. red, brown and chocolate of 1891 issue of Holland.
- (c) Differences of type, such as the second issue of Austria, the third issue of Holland, unpaid Holland, and the De la Rue types of Cyprus, Antigua, &c., &c.
- (d) Varieties due to paper (other than those specifically ordered by Government), such as hand made, machine-made, very thick, thin, pelure, ribbed, &c., e.g. 1st issue of Austria.

- (e) Varieties dependent upon the backs; such as, with and without figures of Greece; with and without post horn, of Sweden; burelé bands of Queensland, &c.
- (f) Recut dies, such as first issue of Bolivia, Great Britain 1d., India ½ anna blue, &c.
- (g) Stamps printed by different firms or in different countries, such as New Zealand, triangular Cape, Greece, United States, &c.
- (h) Varieties in surcharge dependent upon size, e.g., St. Helena, and wrong letters, inversion, &c.
- (i) Stamps with one portion inverted, e.g., the 1869 issue of U.S.
- (k) Hair lines in Great Britain.
- (l) Syllabic characters of Japan.
- (m) Plate numbers (on the stamps themselves) of Great Britain.
- (n) Position and size of watermark when it indicates a distinct issue, e.g., Falkland Islands, Labuan, Grenada, South Australia, &c.
- (o) Distinct errors on the stamps, e.g., "Republica" for "Republica" in U.S. Colombia, &c.
- (p) Erasure of portions of the design, as in U.S. 1855 issue.

All other varieties are classified by Mr. Wetherell under the following heads, viz. (3) varieties of secondary importance, (4) minor varieties, (5) trivial varieties, (6) curiosities, (7) varieties dependent upon the plate and not on the individual stamp. Taking them in this order the varieties are enumerated as below.

CLASS 3.—VARIETIES OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.

- (a) Varieties of perforation not readily distinguishable by eye, but clearly the product of distinct machines, e.g. the 11 and 11½ perforations of Roumania.
- (b) Minor differences of shade, e.g., the one anna plum of India.
- (c) Difference in thickness of paper, other than those included under "d" of major varieties, e.g. the 6d. (no letters in corners) of Great Britain.
- (d) Types—when all the stamps on the sheet differ, as in the case of Sydney Views, Bhopal, Cashmere, &c. (very prominent varieties of these types such as "Waces," and "no clouds" of New South Wales, brackets round value of Bhopal, &c., may be advanced to the position of major varieties).
- (e) Varieties of surcharge due to the use of letters of wrong fount, small A in State, &c.
- (f) Varieties in length and spacing of surcharge not easily recognisable by eye, e.g. some of the different lengths of surcharge in St. Helena and Straits Settlements.

Under "4" "minor varieties" might be included—

- (a) Inverted watermarks, not betokening a distinct issue, e.g., late issues of New South Wales.
- (b) Stamps printed on wrong side of paper, thus showing reversed watermark.

(To be continued).



MARCH 25, 1902.

Continental Philately.

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal—Gebrüder Senf, Leipzig.

China is occupying the attention of our philatelic sympathisers in the Fatherland, no less than the German public in the adjacent circles of high politics and commerce. A long and careful paper on the stamps proper to the country, read by Lieutenant-Colonel Maus at the last "Philatelisten Tag," is running still in the *I.B.Z.*: while the German military postal service in China, organised in July, 1900, is described in detail by the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* for February 15, and at still greater length by the *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* for March.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* for February 15 has an article on another "war" issue—the 1898 Philippine stamps surcharged "Resellado." To a newly-published Spanish paper, the *Eco* (which has not yet reached us), is due the credit of first giving authentic documents regarding this surcharge to the public. Herr Theodor Haas, an experienced and competent philatelist, has run the matter to earth with Teutonic thoroughness. Candidly, we think the game barely worth the seven columns of illumination; yet we make our bow to the spirit that will have the whole truth without alloy, and rejoices in the knowledge that the chief success is to labour. Ours be it here to follow the advice: "Glissez, glissez; et n'appuyez pas." The main facts are these. Although Senf catalogued some of these stamps last year, they have been looked upon with suspicion, and were omitted by all the English, American and French compilers; while Galvez, the only Spaniard who gave them at all (in 1900), added the remark: "We are assured that the block with which the surcharge was printed is in the possession of an amateur. It is, therefore, easy to account for the existence

of a larger number of these stamps than was officially surcharged." This was very nearly correct, and the number of Government overprints was extremely small, amounting to little more than 6,000 specimens of all values. However, it is satisfactory to have the truth from the *Eco's* official sources. It appears then that in October, 1898, the whole supply of these stamps in the island of Luzon, together with the printing apparatus and sheets, were stolen or seized by some person or persons unknown. The Spanish Colonial Minister, on request, telegraphed permission for a surcharge and instructions for energetic action. The energetic action took the form of a commission which met at Manila on November 28, 1898, and at intervals up to January, 1899; ordered four surcharging blocks, called in all the stamps it could get at, and duly surcharged them "C. 1898. Resellado. 1899 T.," i.e., Correos (or post), and telegraphs: re-issue. As has been stated, all the stamps it could get at amounted only to some 6,000. One of the four blocks proved ample for the purpose of overprinting these; but alas for Spanish methods, one of the remaining three was again "lifted," and undoubtedly the thief had some backstairs method of procuring a considerable (unknown) quantity of stamps which he surcharged himself.

The *I.B.Z.* has next an unphilatelic paper on British Central Africa which we have read with great interest. If Herr Kersting cannot refrain from an occasional lapse into the "haughty gold-hunting Albion" vein, at least he is better than some other good fellows and true who think worse of us. Having "made it our ambition not to tarnish the tradition" of our fathers, we can be content to know our own motives best. Herr Kersting gives some account of the impressive ruins and vestiges of a cultured race, unearthed in the last thirty years in the Zambesi region. He points out that the mineral wealth of the country was its strongest attraction 1000 years before Christ and more, whatever it may be now. He talks of the Phœnicians and Sabeans, of other Ophir

cruises than we read of in last year's papers; of the King Monomotapa, famous in the middle ages, to whom Portuguese traders paid tribute, and of the Kaffirs receiving their name from an Arab word meaning infidel. Having reached the nineteenth century he wisely contents himself without too confident prophesy. *Nous-y sommes mon cher.*

The Tientsin provisionals ("China" on current German issue) are discussed at length, and illustrations given of the printing of the word in two positions. Though this cannot be accounted for, both have been bought over the counter of the Pekin post-office. The heathen Chinese hath also made unto himself other such surcharges. They come from Shanghai, the Chinese Sheffield.

The next number of this very go-ahead little paper, for March 1, namely, clears up the doubt as to the re-engraved Swiss Jubilee 25c., the question being whether it was ever really used for postage with the knowledge and consent of the Swiss postal authorities. The Bern officials state, that though the first rough printing lasted much longer than was anticipated, and almost sufficed, a certain number of the re-engraving of the 25c. (as well as a larger quantity of the other values,) was in circulation. It is therefore a legitimate curiosity.

Anyone interested in these Swiss Jubilee issues will find them exhaustively treated, almost vivisected, in the *Mitteldutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* (A. E. Glawald. Gössnitz.) We have not space to notice the latter in detail, but are glad to meet again our old friend Dr. Diena's monograph on Modena, in a German translation.

Der Philatelist—Dresden

We cannot but congratulate the Dresden International Philatelic Verein on being so wonderfully pleased with itself. We don't quite see what makes them so sure their roots are longer than anyone else's in the whole round world, yet it must be very pleasant to feel. But we know Dr. Moschkau of old! Long may he live, and ever may he laugh to scorn the glacial manner dear to British hearts as good form!

Herr Carl Willadt has been to America and, to coin a phrase, you had better believe it. He gives us eight columns, no less; in fact he seems to have "got America" as some people get religion. It is the land of specialists, says he, and in the first few days he saw more new things than in fifteen years of hard work in the hard working Fatherland. There is much life in American philately he says, and if Dresden has the longest roots in Philatelia, New York has the tallest thing in Stamp Clubs, you may wager your last mark. Auction-rooms,

billiard-rooms, reading and writing-rooms, sleeping-rooms—all the kinds of room there are, well furnished with congenial spirits, and the hail-well-met fellowship without which no club is aught but a hollow and short-lived mockery. But Herr Willadt didn't stop there. He got as far as the Ostrich Farm at Los Angeles and the shores of Rio Grande; and certainly he cannot echo Kipling's private who remarked that much as he admired the beauties of nature when travelling, not to mention the works of man, he found therein no substantial gain, or—bless me, I don't believe he did put it that way, but you will remember how it went in the poetry.

"For to admire and for to see,
For to behold this world so wide,
It never done no good to me
But I can't drop it if I tried."

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste. Maury, Paris.

It should be noted that the French Under-Secretary of State for Telegraphs, quoted in our last month's review of M. Maury's paper, is of course M. Léon Meugeot, and not the able Editor of the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*. M. Maury will no doubt forgive us for having inadvertently conferred upon him a high official position which—he it said—none could better fill than himself.

The number of the *C.T.P.* now before us, is chiefly interesting on account of the ten pages devoted to the stamps of Abyssinia. It is curious how in France and Italy, the mention of this remarkable country seems to raise the heat of discussion, even when the question on the "carpet" is a purely philatelic one. The Abyssinian question in its larger sense, and the smaller question of the postage stamps of Ménélik, have been revived by a recent book of the well-known French author and journalist M. Hugues Le Roux, who, within the last eighteen months or so has been exploring and "writing up" Abyssinia, as Alexandre Dumas in old days wrote up Algeria.

M. Le Roux's book "*Ménélik et Nous*," is of course written entirely from the French point of view. We should be poor journalists—and still poorer philatelists—if we thought any less of it on that account; for we take it, rightly or wrongly, that one of the fine services that philately does for its votaries, is that it causes your ardent student of stamps to rub shoulders so frequently with men of other nations than his own, that he is honestly much less likely to take offence at the tall language of the politician or political journalist. Anything that makes men know each other, diminishes the offensive power of the adjective in politics. Instead of vowing vengeance against each

other, good-tempered stamp men from both sides of the Channel, only smile and wink, and adjourn to the nearest café to do a deal. An excellent *finale* to all international bickerings, say we!

With this preface let us briefly look at M. Hugues Le Roux' epoch-making book, as seen through the glasses of our good colleague M. Arthur Maury. The following extract will perhaps give the key-note of the volume:—"It is certain," says the French writer, "that France and Russia are too clearly interested in maintaining the integrity of the Abyssinian nation and country, to allow any fresh attacks to be made against this land. Menelik has been assured that the English, in settling the question of the Nile, cannot do without him, for he holds the key of the fertility of Egypt. He will have his say at that critical moment when the powers engaged in Egypt find themselves forced to send an ambassador to him in that natural fortress of his—guarded as it is by 400,000 rifles—to induce him to settle the question of which he is master. Before that conquering railway—a road cut by the ambition of one people alone—runs across Africa from the Cape to Cairo, there will be opened up a great commercial road, freely offered to the beneficent activity of all. Where the cross roads meet at the Red Sea, the triumphal gate of that road will have been thrown open by Menelik and France."

"And," says M. Arthur Maury, "I will add to this: when this prophecy is realised, the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* will have the right to say that from the very first it brought its grain of sand to help in this patriotic work." So we know where we are!

But about Philately and Abyssinia and Menelik and M. Maury, what about it all? Let us briefly and roughly summarize what our good editor says:—

Some nine years back, Messrs. Ilg, Chefneux and Deloncle, called on M. Maury respecting a "coming issue of interesting stamps." M. Ilg, a Belgian Engineer, was the Minister and Chief Adviser of the Emperor Menelik; M. Chefneux, a Frenchman, was one of the "Intimate Councillors" of the same ruler; M. Deloncle, a Deputy, and late French Minister at the Court of the King of Siam. These gentlemen discussed with M. Maury the subject of Abyssinian stamps, and in a subsequent call, the last named two received from the editor of the *C. de T.P.*, the promise of all possible help. Then in due time the stamps came out, such as they were, and everyone knows how they were at first received. Into the merits of the controversies of those days it would be idle now to enter. One very interesting paragraph about a stamp which

apparently is still unissued, is worth reproducing:—

"M. Mouchon (the designer and engraver of the former stamps), had also designed a splendid stamp bearing the effigy of the Negus on which all the inscriptions are in Arabic signifying MENELIK SULTAN OF THE NILE. I have only seen a proof of it. It is easy to guess that this stamp was a detail of the plan in which the Marchand expedition was to play the great part: but the expedition arrived too late at Fashoda, while all the time the Abyssinian army had been waiting for it higher up the Nile and had been unable to wait any longer on account of the terrible mortality among these mountaineers camping out in the swamps. The French flag was planted there by a Russian officer."

M. Maury says that Abyssinia, from one point of view, is worthy of imitation. "Here", he adds, "is a country which, since 1894, has only issued one series of seven postage stamps and seven surcharged stamps; does it not seem to you that Abyssinia, in this business, has shown a dignity which many FOREIGN STATES more advanced in the scale of civilization, might justly envy her?"

It is fair to M. Maury to add that he states he was not concerned in the sale at a cheap rate in Paris and abroad of an important stock of Abyssinian stamps.

ALSO RECEIVED: *Les Archives des Collectionneurs—L'Ami des Timbres—Le Philatelist Cosmopolite.*

Colonial and Indian.

The Australian Journal of Philately—Smyth and Nicolle, Sydney.

The Australian Philatelist—Fred Hagen, Sydney

Both these Australian papers have appreciative articles on Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull, to whom the philately of the new world is so much indebted. We join in the hope that the Secretary of the Labour Commissioners may have a well-deserved good time in his twelve months travel.

It is extremely interesting to find in one of these papers an article by Mr. B. C. P. Walters from the *P.J.G.B.* of some ten years ago. The author's budget of nutshell advice and information is certainly worth referring to even in these advanced days.

The following, addressed to the *Australian Philatelist*, tells its own curious story:

THE WOLMARANSSTAD V.R.I. STAMPS.

From Lieutenant F. W. S. Cox, of the 3rd. New South Wales Bushmen, we have received a

letter containing some very interesting information *re* these surcharges.

Lieutenant Cox, who comes from Warialda, was, prior to his departure to South Africa, an energetic member of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and we now take the opportunity, and we are sure all the members of his old club join us, in congratulating him on his promotion.

Col. Williams' Column,
Klerksdrop, S. Africa,
10-11-'01.

DEAR SIR,—

In S. G.'s catalogue for 1902, I note that under the heading "Wolmaransstad" only two values are chronicled of the "cancelled V.R.I." type. Now there were nine different labels so surcharged, all of which I have seen, and can vouch for their genuineness, viz.; (1894-95) 2d. bistre; (1896) Commemoration stamp, 1d. carmine; (1896-97) 1d. carmine; ½d. green; 2d. dark brown; 2½d. blue; 3d. red-purple; 4d. sage-green; 6d. lilac. The surcharging upon all these stamps is in violet, with the exception of the 2½d. which is in carmine. On the Commemoration stamp the word "cancelled" is in fancy type. The history of these stamps is as follows, and may interest some of my Philatelic friends in Australia. At the time of the British occupation of Wolmaransstad (June, 1900) a store-keeper there named Leask found he had £5 2s. 6d. worth of Z.A.R. stamps of various values on hand, and which were of no use for postal purposes in their original state. Mr. Leask therefore came to an arrangement with the British Commissioner, whereby all the stamps in his possession were surcharged 'cancelled' over 'V.R.I.' and were then issued and used for postal purposes. I have tried to find out how many of each value were so surcharged, but Mr. Leask (with whom I am personally acquainted) says he has no idea.

I may mention that Mr. Leask is neither a dealer or collector, in fact he is a perfect novice where stamps are concerned, and I therefore take it that these stamps were so surcharged in order to legalize their postal value. I enclose a copy (taken by me direct from original) of receipt given by the Assistant Commissioner to Mr. Leask for stamps to be surcharged. In the bottom of the original is a specimen of each stamp so surcharged, but not having such rarities to spare, I have therefore appended the different values in figures.

Forged Vryburgs are very common over here, and I presume a fair sprinkling have found their way to Australia.

Yours very truly,
F. W. S. COX.

Received from Mr. Leask, for legalising and surcharging, South African Republic Stamps, £5 2s. 6d. (Five pounds, two shillings and sixpence.)

(Signed) C. G. HUDDLESTON.

Lieut. Assnt. Commissioner.

Wolmaransstad,
June 26, 1900.

Cancelled V.R.I.

½d., 1d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d.

The Philatelic Journal of India—Calcutta and Birmingham.

The new editor of this important Eastern organ in the course of the profession of faith which heads the number before us, touches on one of the greatest grievances of ardent Anglo-Indian philatelists. After noting that the disappearance of Faridkot and Bussahir from lists of current stamps is a move in the right direction, he looks forward to the time "when Bhopal and Cochin of the older respectable lot, and Bundi, Duttia and others of that ilk among the newer rubbish-issuing states, will have gone the way of Native Jhinds, Bamra, Bhor and Cashmere!" After this thorough cleaning of the slate the editor proceeds:

"We wish we could also look forward with equal confidence to a rebatement of that ridiculous customs duty which debars so many philatelists in India from the enjoyment of their collections. How often do we have to note in our articles that 'the collection is at home'? Mr. Stewart-Wilson strove hard to obtain a cessation of taxation, but was met with the usual stereotyped reply 'regret.'

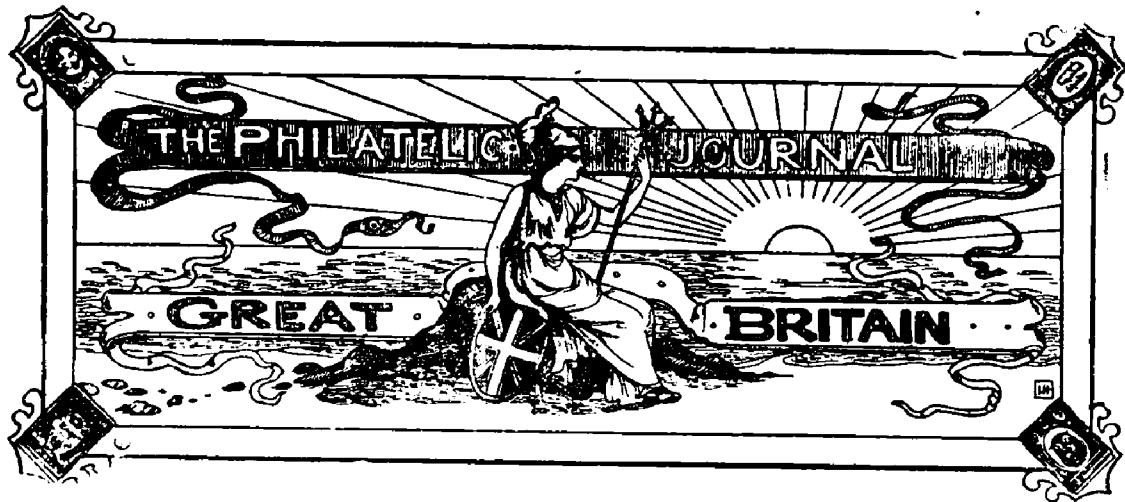
"Why the 'civilian, jaded, overworked, and frequently living in a climate which improves neither his health nor his temper,—the staff corps officer, or his confrère in the British services,—the planter, so often cut off by long distances from his neighbours,—the Padre,—the members of the Survey and the Marine, and others, should be debarred from the interest, pleasure and instruction which their collections would afford, only the sphynx or a Babu could say.

"We do not ask for 'state aid' for our hobbies but we do emphatically object to the reverse.

"The trap and bicycle are not luxuries, but necessities in India; and equally so, cut off as we are from our old friends and associations, is it imperative that we should not be debarred by Government order from the benefits of an intellectual pursuit."

The January number, by the way, contains the first instalment of a very modestly worded article by Mr. C. H. Crosse of the Scottish High School, Byculla, Bombay, on "The Adhesive Fiscal Stamps of the British Indian Empire." Mr. Crosse knows his subject.





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

No. 136. VOL. XII.

APRIL 30, 1902.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 28.—Mr. A. B. CREEKE, Junr.

Mr. Creeke's claim to fame is indisputable, for he is part author, with the late Mr. Hastings E. Wright, of the magnificent work on English stamps entitled, "Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles," which was published by the Philatelic Society two or three years ago.

He was born in 1860, at Burnley, Lancashire, and his philatelic career began in 1868 in the usual manner. From that date he has collected off and on, always as a general collector, until 1896, when he sold all but his English. Since then he has ignored everything else but his pet country, and now has a remarkably fine collection of English, all unused. He was far-sighted enough to buy at the post office, when they were in issue, copies of the 10/- and £1 both *anchor* and *maltese cross* watermark! The two values on the *anchor* paper he sold in 1897 for £160.

The way in which Mr. Creeke houses his stamps is very interesting, but we fear that none but the *most* limited specialist will be

tempted to follow his plan. Each stamp is sunk in a neat card-board frame, and these are arranged between sheets of glass in oak frames which are hinged together. This is a very effective way of keeping a collection which is more remarkable for quality than quantity.

In 1893 Mr. Creeke met Hastings E. Wright

(who was a specialist in English stamps) and suggested to him, after a time, that they should collaborate in an exhaustive history of English stamps. Backed up by The Philatelic Society, and with the active assistance of the Board of Inland Revenue, they succeeded in getting together practically all the information that was required. But this was the result of three years hard work. Only a small portion of the work was actually written when the death of Mr. Wright occurred in Sept., 1897. Though thus unhappily deprived of



the assistance of his genial friend, Mr. Creeke continued the work, and eventually the book was published by the Philatelic Society in August, 1899. It was received with universal admiration, and will, it is safe to prophesy, always remain the standard work on British stamps.

This book is not the only literary achievement of Mr. Creeke, for he wrote an excellent article for *The London Philatelist* in May, 1893, on "English Plates never Put to Press." This gave the history of such stamps as the 2/- blue, plate 3, the 4d. plate 17 green, etc., etc.

In 1891 he read a paper before the Society on "Military Telegraph Stamps," which served to draw attention to a much neglected branch of philately.

We hope philatelic literature will be enriched by many other contributions from the pen of so thorough and painstaking philatelist. We have, at least, the promise of something interesting from him soon, as he is now engaged in supplementing his work on "British Isles" and bringing it up to the end of the Victorian Era.

BERGEDORF.

—0—

M. Bouvez publishes in the *Philatelist Française* a study on the stamps of Bergedorf, which contains a few items with which we cannot agree, because they are absolutely opposed to anything that has ever been known, and which, to say the least, we doubt very much.

About the 1/2 schilling black on lilac and 3 schilling black on rose, he says:—"Besides, one does not find in any catalogue these two stamps given as 'used.' I do not even know whether there have been found sufficient specimens of the 1/2 sch. and 3 sch. with clear obliterations to establish the proof of the genuineness of these obliterated stamps." The general opinion is, however, that these two stamps have *never* been used at all; as a matter of fact, the two stamps in these colours were *never* put into circulation. He then proceeds to describe these stamps in order to guard collectors purchasing reprints or forgeries (which, he says, are nowadays numerous) for originals at high prices. His description, however, shows clearly that he had before him a reprint, or perhaps even a forgery.

The illustrations of the obliterations are mostly wrong, never having been used in Bergedorf.

A further discovery is, that in 1861 letters from Bergedorf were franked with Hamburg, and Thurn and Taxis stamps. Thurn and Taxis *never* possessed a post office in Bergedorf or Geesthacht, therefore Thurn and Taxis could not be used, as it is hardly likely that the Free Towns of Hamburg and Lübeck, the joint

owners of the Bergedorf post, would forward letters for which the tax was received by another party. The Prussian post office in Bergedorf was transferred in 1847 to Hamburg and Lübeck, and the only other stamps that could be used were those of Denmark, and after 1864 those of Schleswig and Holstein.

One more item and we have done. In the January number, M. Bouvez revives a long buried and forgotten stamp as follows:—

"At the time when the first stamps of Bergedorf appeared, there existed in Hamburg a special stamp called 'an interpostal stamp' of the value of 1 schilling, which we do not find in any catalogue, but which merits to be brought to the knowledge of philatelists. This stamp had been created to represent a charge levied by the Hamburg post office on all letters received for delivery from foreign and German states, which had post offices in Hamburg. It was put on all such letters in addition to the stamps already affixed by each foreign post office. To give you a description of it, we should say that the design consisted of the figure 1, 11³/₄ x 5¹/₄ mm., on the coat-of-arms of the town of Hamburg in the same manner as the stamps. The upper portion contains the inscription, 'FR. STADT HAMBURG,' in an arched band, and the lower portion in a similar arched band the word 'POSTMARKE.' At each side of the coat-of-arms and the figure 1 in the centre there are the letters 'SCH,' meaning schilling. This special stamp measuring 25 x 12¹/₂ mm. was affixed to most letters sent from Bergedorf."

A similar stamp has been mentioned in the early 'sixties, but the author had never seen it, nor has such a stamp yet been discovered. If, however, M. Bouvez has such a stamp, we should be extremely obliged if he would give us in one of the next numbers of the *Phil. Fran.* an illustration of it,—if possible of the entire envelope, with all further particulars he is able to obtain. It would be a great pity if such a stamp, now over forty years old, should be unknown, or, what is worse, should not be recognised at its true value by philatelists.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Subscribers who have not yet remitted their Subscription (2/6), would much oblige by doing so, to ensure delivery as usual. Subscribers abroad may remit in unused stamps.

Something from Everywhere.

BY HAMBURGENSIS.

The Forgery Question.

How vital this matter is to philately in general is abundantly proved by the number of leading articles which have recently appeared in the most important philatelic papers in the world, indited by the best pens of the day. The *doyen* of English philatelic writers, Major Evans, is, I am sorry to say, on the "No-Description" side, joining Mr. John N. Luff in the argument that it is hurtful to the collector in the end to give him this information. As Mr. Luff puts it in the February number of the *American Journal of Philately*, it is largely a matter of opinion, and I am afraid we must let the question rest there, but surely every advocate has a right to make as many converts as he can, and with that object in view I wrote at length on this subject in the January number of the "*P. J. of G. B.*" Very humorously Mr. Luff describes a race between the manufacturing forger on one side, and the describing (I felt almost inclined to say "perspiring") philatelic journalist on the other side. I take it, however, that the race fell to the virtuous by a bare head, and that is, after all, what we want.

When I mentioned the 8d. Ceylon I took that as an example which was known to most, but the argument holds good just as well as regards photographic reproduction; there the "handiwork" is represented by the printing, selection of colour and paper, and last, if not least, the care in photography. Mr. Luff goes on to say, "When a government discovers a forgery in one of its securities it does not print notices in the public press saying the forger of such and such a banknote will kindly observe that his work differs from the official product in such and such a way, please make corrections. But this is what the advocates of publicity would have philatelists do." By no means. When recently a large number of £5 Bank of England Notes were unearthed, the press published almost immediately the numbers of those which had so far been discovered, thus giving the public a chance to discern themselves between the genuine and the false article. Had that not been done one of two things would have happened: either the public would have refused to accept any £5 notes, or it would have had to submit to the chance of being swindled every time it handled a banknote!

Major Evans, in winding up, says that the best way of putting a stop to the manufacture of forgeries is to catch and punish these gentlemen. Quite right!—but you have got to catch them "fust." I cannot agree with Major Evans that the catching is rendered difficult by these published descriptions. On the contrary, if everyone is on the alert, and practically plays the part of a Sherlock Holmes the forger has a poor chance of escaping.

Among many other contemporaries I clip the following from the *Montreal Philatelist*, which touches a point which I have not yet mentioned:—"A collector who pays for an expert's opinion on a stamp would appear to have a right to know upon what that opinion is based. If so, what is to prevent the counterfeiter himself, on the improbable supposition that he is not aware of the defects of his imitations, obtaining such an opinion, and from the knowledge so obtained revising his products? The fullest publicity as often as a fresh imitation is made, a thorough public exposure of the forger's work and his methods, is the surest and only way to keep such gentry in check, and to render their game not worth the candle.

"I remember a little lot of France unpaid 10c. litho. used on part original, was offered to me some years ago. They were bad. I published a photographic description of same, through which a French society (I believe, in Mulhouse) was able to locate the man and stop his nefarious trade. But enough has been said on this subject. I know collectors are largely on my side of the question, which, after all, is only natural. The whole is a question of *Chacun à son goût.*"

Used Stamps.

The *Philatelic Record* propounds in its March number the question "What is a Perfect, Used Stamp?" and answers itself that the reply would be "a lightly post-marked copy." It strongly objects to the dictum of the judges at a recent exhibition in New York who gave first prize to a collection consisting almost entirely of perfectly clean stamps, with a well-defined postmark, thus putting this collection on a higher grade than another one which chiefly consisted of particularly lightly post-marked specimens. But are the American judges so very wrong? If a collector decides to collect used specimens is it not more satisfactory from his point of view to have a collection with well-defined post marks rather than one which consists of specimens most of which bear some undefinable smudges which may be the trace of a post mark or no post

mark at all? Many a stamp is worth so much more used than unused; but a copy with a smudge cannot be worth more than an unused copy. If I collect unused stamps I like to have them in the mint state, just as they leave the post office. If I collect used specimens they should have well-defined post marks, but must otherwise be as clean as possible. A perfect post mark on a stamp is in many cases the only proof we have that it is the specimen it represents to be. Take, for instance, the New South Wales 1885 8d. yellow. Even a nicely-margined copy with a light post mark is not worth a quarter of the value of a similar stamp with smaller margins but with a well-defined date post mark. The fact that Germans collect town ob'iterations has no bearing on this subject. These obliterations are simply collected to prove that certain stamps were used outside their proper district or by special post offices, such as the Danish post mark on the early Hamburg stamps, or Thurn and Taxis with a Bremen obliteration. The fear expressed in the concluding remarks of the above mentioned leader, that if the well-defined post mark idea was generally accepted it would largely increase the postmarked-to-order varieties, is surely not meant to be taken seriously.

Designation by Number.

The *Australian Journal of Philately* in its leader of February advocates the adoption of stationary numbers in all catalogues. Thus number 141 New South Wales, whether in Gibbons', Scott's, or Senf's, would always mean the same stamp. If any additional varieties or sub-varieties are found afterwards, such additions to be marked by means of the alphabet, say 141a, and so on. That, of course, is an excellent idea; it would make description of stamps, especially in auctioneers' catalogues, a much easier piece of work, but I am afraid the idea smells too much of Utopia; but it is good all the same.

Mafeking Stamps.

A third and very lengthy article on the subject of these well written-up stamps appears in Messrs. Senf's paper, *The I. B. J.*, for April, strongly arguing that these stamps have a proper postal standing, and were not unnecessary issues. I think the philatelic public has practically given its verdict by refusing to uphold the fictitious prices of the earlier period of the war where complete sets of 19 stamps fetched £50 and more in auction. They are fetching now about a quarter of that sum, which is quite high enough. These stamps

have a certain sentimental value; they are interesting, no doubt, but they were not necessary issues. Mafeking was a town in British Bechuanaland, and there cannot have been any reason why these British Bechuanaland stamps should bear the additional surcharge of "Mafeking Besieged" unless it was done with an eye to profits from the philatelic public.

German Empire.

All Continental philatelic papers, especially those published in Germany, have more or less detailed descriptions of the error which occurs in the 3 pfennig stamps issued on the 1st of April. The word "DEUTSCHES REICH" is spelt "DFUTSCHES REICH." This was occasioned through one stereo having a faulty "E," of which the bottom bar was split. The earlier printings show the "E" complete with a very fine split across the bottom bar. In course of printing this bottom part broke off, and 280,000 sheets were printed reading as above. Thus 280,000 copies of this error exist, and as it was discovered almost immediately it may be taken as certain that nearly every one has been saved. One office alone in Berlin sold in two days £150 worth of these farthing stamps! It is also stated that the government is trying to recall as many of these faulty sheets as they can, and an official announcement has been made by the G.P.O. in Berlin instructing the officers to detach the error from the sheets before selling them, all of which adds to speculation, but I should like to warn collectors not to pay fancy prices for these errors for the time being. I should, however, advise to hunt for those copies of this stamp which still show the bottom bar *with* the break across the bottom part of the "E." It is stated that only a small number were printed before the error with bar broken off occurred.

Value of Collections.

A very interesting article by a well known collector appears in the *Dresden Philatelist*, in which a reason is sought for the small values paid for medium collections. The author comes to the conclusion that on the whole a collection containing a large number of medium rarities will prove much the better investment. Common collections are not wanted at all; everyone has got the stamps, no one wants them. Collections with very great rarities are equally difficult to place, as buyers for real big stamps at good prices are not as plentiful as they might be. But a collection containing a large number of stamps catalogued between two and three pounds at the present moment anyhow will realise the

best results, as it is easier and quicker saleable. Needless to mention that the quality of the stamps must be first class as regards condition, colour, and state of preservation. Many collections have been sold in recent years, and in very many cases the result has been disappointing to the seller, chiefly owing to the pooriness of the specimens.

German Empire 5 Marks (two types).

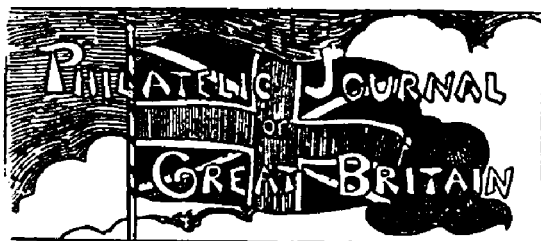
The well-known German expert, Mr. Thier, publishes in the *Dresden Philatelist* the surprising fact that of the issue of the 5 marks, just obsolete, two types exist. As will be seen from the annexed illustration, the difference is



very distinct. Type 1 is the first issue; the figure "5" in the corners is much thinner, the "M" in the middle of the figure is larger, the "O" in "GOTT" is smaller; whereas in Type 2 the "5" is much bigger, and the "O" in "GOTT" is the same size as the other letters. There are many other differences, but I think the one I mention is sufficient to distinguish the two types. In addition I may say that the first type shows a clearer printing, the paper appears to be thicker, whereas in the second type the printing is not so sharp, the paper thinner. It is especially interesting to note that most of the German Colonial stamps show the second type. It remains to be seen whether the first type was also used for the Colonies.

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF "STAMPS."

WE regret to hear of the decease of the journal "Stamps," which has been merged into the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly." The March number was the last to appear. "Stamps" was started about five years ago by Mr. F. L. Heygate, of Rushden, who edited it himself for the first three years. Then, finding the work too much for him, he was joined in the editorial chair by Mr. B. W. Warhurst, who, during the past twelve months, has taken almost all the work on his own shoulders, owing to Mr. Heygate not having the time to attend to it. It is on this latter account that the journal was sold to the Publishers of the "S.C.F." We are sorry to see the last of this bright little journal, which has always had a reputation for its independent views combined with absolute fairness of comment.



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Eighth Page	10/6	9/6	8/0	6/0

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Limited Specialism.

Our readers will remember that we gave a very full report in our December number of the interesting paper read by Mr. H. R. Oldfield before the International Philatelic Union on the subject of "The Mistakes of Present Day Collecting." This has been followed by the same gentleman with a paper, read before the Philatelic Society, on the same subject, but entitled "Three Stages of Stamp Collecting." It is published in full in the *London Philatelist* for February, and its tenor is much the same as the former one, but it is more useful, for it goes further and describes how bloating, speculation and over-elaboration will be superseded by a stage of collecting which Mr. Oldfield calls, happily enough, "Limited Specialism."

The strongest argument against Specialism as practised in the exaggerated manner of today is, that it tends to drive collectors apart. No one can specialize in more than one country in the way that is considered necessary now-a-days. It seems to be thought that, to have a good collection one should have from half a dozen to a score of copies of every variety of Stamp. It can easily be seen that

anyone collecting a single country in this way will be obliged to neglect other countries, and so will never be able to "talk stamps" with any but another specialist like himself—if he *chance to meet one*.

In this connection Mr. Oldfield says:—"Community of interest must be regained, increase of knowledge must continue, the lonely tracks must converge, healthy competition must be restored, and once again Philately will exercise its magnetic influence, fresh and enthusiastic adherents will join our ranks, and receive and confer renewed influence and vitality, to our mutual benefit. These consequences will and must *naturally* ensue.—The third stage then, as I have perhaps foreshadowed, will be "Limited Specialism."

This form of collecting will, we are told, follow as soon as collectors get rid of the idea that numbers are essential to completeness, and the motto for collectors with this ideal is "Avoid bloating and over-elaboration."

A strong argument in favour of this moderation is the great money saving, for instance—Mr. Oldfield confesses to having spent between £600 and £700 on his celebrated collection of Bolivia, but he has satisfied himself that for all practical purposes, a complete and interesting collection could be formed for less than a tenth of that sum. Again, a really fine collection of Switzerland according to present day conceptions would cost from £2,000 to £4,000, while, on the "Limited Specialism" lines, it could be done comfortably and satisfactorily for two or three hundred pounds.

Mr. Oldfield's suggestions are to be discussed at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, but we do not suppose for a moment that beyond providing a very interesting subject for discussion any definite result will ensue.

The fact that by far the greater number of collectors are already Limited Specialists, seems to have escaped Mr. Oldfield. His remarks therefore will appeal only to those collectors who, being rich enough, are able to be unlimited specialists; and for anyone to say to these that, by their selfish and reckless buying up of rarities, they are making it more difficult for their poorer brethren to collect, is only to add to the satisfaction of the "bloater." This is only human nature.

The discussion will do good, however, if it only shows the way, for those who are willing to see, that it is possible to have a first rate collection of, say, New South Wales or Switzerland, without having re-constructed sheets of all the plates and values, or of the Cape of Good Hope, without shewing numberless specimens and different shaped blocks of every value and shade.

Notes by the Way.

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When the new stamps with the King's head were announced by the Postmaster-General in December last, a list of the current stamps with the Queen's head was appended, with the notice that no others were valid for postage. This notice, however, is not correct, as, in the list of old stamps demonetized, which was

promulgated on April 19th, 1901, the 8d. and 2/- values were not included. These were evidently omitted through an oversight, and Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son, who inquired at Somerset House whether these stamps were still available, received an official reply in the affirmative. We do not suppose that it will be necessary for the Post Office to issue another decree demonetizing these particular stamps!

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It seems likely that collectors will have to wait some time before being able to add the new Gold Coast *two-pence* stamp to their collection, as only £60 worth, face value, were printed. We learn from *The Illustrated London News* that the Gold Coast postmaster received applications for these stamps to the total of £500 before the stamps arrived. Naturally very few, if any, of these stamps could have been issued in the ordinary way, and most of the stamps are held by dealers who are waiting for some reason or other before putting them on the market. Of course, 7,200 of a stamp is not a very large number, and the stamp will always be scarce, but in these cases the first price at which the stamp is offered is nearly always the highest.

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New Zealand is quietly annexing many of the nearest islands in Oceania. Cook Isles are already formally taken over, and the *crown* surcharged on the stamps is a symbol of the new authority. Fiji is also to be included in the Federation, but it will probably be some time before the arrangements are completed. As a rule, when several States are amalgamated it means that the separate issues of stamps give way to one series, which admirably answer the purpose of the lot. But it would seem, from present indications, that the new constituents of the New Zealand Federation will have New Zealand stamps surcharged with the name "Cook Islands," "Fiji," etc. We are now threatened with "Penrhyn Island" and "NIUE," the name of two islands recently annexed.

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The new stamps for the Transvaal bearing a portrait of King Edward VII.—an illustration of which we give in our New Issue column—will, perhaps, serve as a further proof (for those benighted people who are in need of it) that the intention of the British people to keep the Transvaal as a Crown Colony is fixed and immutable, and they will not fail to be so regarded by the Boers. One of our French contemporaries, in announcing the stamps, reviews the political situation, and, summing up in favour of the Boers, asks, "How long will these stamps last?" Well, we think that as they are very pretty they will last a long time. The design is a distinct improvement on the new English stamps, and the colours extremely attractive. Collectors, at least, will see in them more than an indication of our *adhesive* policy.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. Levant. Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the 40 paras on the new King's head 2½d. stamp.

Adhesive. 40 paras on 2½d. blue.

We give illustrations of the new King's head stationery. They will be recognised as the ½d. and 1d. envelopes, the registration envelope, ½d. wrapper, the letter card, and the postcard:—



All the values of the new issue of adhesives have appeared now, with the exception of the 5d., 10d., 5/- and 20/-. All the new stamps which we chronicle below are exactly like the last issue with the exception of the altered head.

- Adhesives.* 1½d. purple and green.
2d. green and carmine.
3d. purple on yellow.
4d. brown and grey-green.
9d. purple and blue.
1/- carmine and green.
2½ lilac
10/- ultramarine.

British Bechuanaland. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have sent us the ½d. green (Queen's head) of Great Britain surcharged for use here.

Adhesive. ½d. green (Queen's head), surcharge black.

E. W. S. N. says that the 4d. and 6d. overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate," are reported to be obsolete, the "British Bechuanaland" series being again current.

British Gulana. The *M. J.* records what appears to be a retouching of the picture of Mount Roraima. Our contemporary says: "The shading seems to have been strengthened, the outlines of the tops of some of the hills are sharper, and two little rocks (or such we suppose them to be) in the river, near the centre of the foreground, are rendered more visible. The retouching, as far as we can see, is confined to deepening of the lines, many of which in the early printings are very light, and the retouched picture has only been found in the lowest value."

Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Geo. Chipp and Mr. Wiehahn have sent us specimens of a new stamp, namely, a 3d. in the design of the 1d. of 1893, with figure of Hope standing. The colour is the same as before—magenta. This, says one of our correspondents, was a most unexpected change, as no whisper concerning it was known until the stamps appeared.

Adhesive. 3d. magenta, type with standing figure.

Cook Islands. Colour changes are in progress here. The ½d. (bird type) now appears in Postal Union green and the 1d. (head) in carmine. The crown overprint seems to have disappeared. The 6d. is reported in a deeper shade of purple than hitherto.

- Adhesives.* ½d. green, no wmk., perf. 11.
1d. carmine, ditto, ditto.
6d. deep purple, wmk. N Z and star.

Fiji. Mr. Hagen mentions the following hitherto unchronicled perforations:—

- Adhesives.* ½d. slate, perf. 12 x 10, 10 x 12.
2d. green, perf. 10 x 12.

Ewen's Weekly says that a new perforating machine gauging 11 x 11½ has been brought into use. It is said to be quite distinct from the 11½ x 12 gauge of New South Wales. The following five values are reported.

- Adhesives.* ½d. greenish black, perf. 11 x 11½.
1d. lilac rose, ditto.
2½d. red brown, ditto.
4d. bright lilac, ditto.
6d. bright rose, ditto.

Hongkong. *The Monthly Journal* has received the 3s "stamp duty" in quite a new shade.

Adhesive. 3s reddish mauve.

India. Chamba. The current ½d and 1 anna

have received the surcharge "Chamba-State" in two lines in black.

Adhesives. ½ anna, light green.
½ anna, carmine.

Mauritius. *L'Essor Phil.* chronicles a surcharged envelope namely:—

Envelope. 15 cents on 8c. blue, white paper.

New Zealand. Though the first lot of the ½d. and 1d. with the new local perforations were on watermarked paper, we understand that they are now appearing *unwatermarked*.

Adhesives. ½d. dark green, perf. 14½, no wmk.
1d. bright rose, ditto. ditto.

E. W. S. N. describes several extraordinary freaks that have been found in the locally printed N.Z. stamps. The 1d. both perf. 11 and also perf. 14½ are known imperf. vertically. A sheet with the latter perforation all round was so much out of place that strips of paper were pasted on the back, and the sheet then re-perforated vertically with the 11 machine gauge!

Orange River Colony. The provisional 4d. chronicled last month, being printed on the 6d. with raised stops shows all the varieties which could be found in that setting of the 6d. There are the six thick "V" 's on each pane, the one with inverted figure "1", instead of letter "I" and no stop after "R". From various sources we hear various accounts of the number of these stamps printed. These vary from 9,600 to 360,000. We believe the former amount is much nearer the mark, as the stamps were sold out in two days, notwithstanding the fact that nobody was served with more than 20/- worth at one time.

The varieties to be added to the chronicle are:—

4d. in red on 6d. blue "V R I", thick "V"
Ditto. ditto. no stop after "R"
Ditto. ditto. inverted figure "1",
instead of letter "I"

St. Helena. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. and Mr. Geo. Chipp for copies of the new King's head 1d. stamp. We append an illustration of the type, and though this is taken from the ½d. value we believe that value is not yet issued.

Adhesive. 1d. red. wmk. cr. and C A, perf. 14.



South Australia. The 9d. now appears on the paper watermarked Crown and wide S A. The stamp is in a somewhat deeper shade of colour, and the perf. is 11½, clean cut.

Adhesive. 9d. deep lilac, wmk. cr. and S A, perf. 11½.

Transvaal. The new stamps have now been issued, and we are able to give our readers an illustration of the design, which in our opinion is a better one than might have been expected.



They were issued on the 1st of April. All values, except the 2/6, have the King's head and the oval containing it printed in black, forming a good contrast with the other colours. The 2/6 has the centre in lilac. Watermark Cr. and CA, and perf. 14.

Adhesives. ½d. green and black.
1d. deep rose .
2d. lilac .
2½d. ultramarine .
6d. ochre brown .
1/- olive green .
2/- dark brown .
2/6 grey-black and lilac
5/- dark brown and black on yellow.
10/- " " " red.

Uganda. A surprise is to hand from this remote Colony in the shape of stamps, post-cards, and registration envelope of British East Africa overprinted "Uganda." Only two values of B.E.A. adhesives have been so treated,—the ½a. and the 2/2a; specimens of each are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield, King. The word "Uganda" is printed at the top of the design in block capitals, both in the adhesives and the stationery.

Adhesives. ½ a. yellow-green, surcharge black.

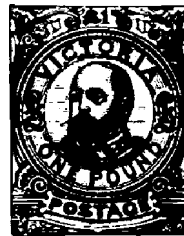
2½ a. deep blue, surcharge red.

Postcards. 1 a. carmine on buff, ditto.

½ x 1 a. green on buff, ditto.

Registration Envelope. 2 a. red brown, ditto.

Victoria. We append a reduced sized illustration of the 20/- stamp chronicled some months ago.



FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. Levant. The series with diagonally lined varnish on the face is being surcharged for use here. We have already chronicled the 2 piastres, and now we can add:—

Adhesives. 10 paras on 5 h. green with lines.
20 " 10 h. rose .

Belgium. The current Parcel Post set has been strengthened by the issue of four new values, and it now comprises stamps denoting all multiples of 10 up to 1fr. Stamps of 3fr. and 3fr. 50c. are also expected. The new values all have figures of value in black.

Parcel Post Stamps.
30 centimes orange and black.
40 " green and black.
70 " blue and black.
90 " red and black.

Bulgaria. The unpaid letter stamps formed by surcharging the ordinary stamps with a "T" in a circle appears only to have been a local issue. We remarked, when we chronicled them in February, that the used copies we had seen were postmarked in the same kind of ink as the surcharge, and were dated 22nd or 24th Jan., 1901. Our suspicions with regard to these particular copies were apparently well founded if the following letter sent by Mr. J. B. Robert to *Ewen's Weekly* is correct:—"Advise your readers not to buy any of the provisional 'T' stamps unused. None have been so issued. When the postage due stamps ran out of stock at the General Post Office, Sophia, an official circular was issued to all the post offices authorising those whose stock was getting low to borrow from other neighbouring offices, or in default to use ordinary stamps. Roustchouk, a town on the frontier of Turkey, and a long way from Sophia, was one of the first to run out of stock, and having a large demand was unable to borrow sufficient, and had recourse to using ordinary postage stamps. But the public refused to pay dues on letters which were apparently correctly stamped. The postmaster at Roustchouk then (Dec. 21st) ordered the clerks to write in red on each letter 'due stotinki' and sign this manuscript surcharge as a guarantee of its correctness. But the Roustchouk public were still unkind enough to refuse to recognise anything but a proper postage due stamp. As a compromise, the postmaster surcharged a number of the ordinary postage with his 'T' (taxe) obliterating stamp, which, as our readers are aware, is in universal use for marking unpaid international correspondence. Roustchouk is the only town which made these provisionals, and they were in use from December 23rd to 26th, 1901 (old style)." *Ewen's Weekly* goes on to say that the genuine overprint is in "rusty black-brown," whilst the forgeries are in black-brown, black, blue black, etc. The only genuine postmark is "PVCC E—23 (to 27) x 11, 901—ROUSTCHOUK" within a circle.

Colombia. Boyaca. The 5c. is reported on blue instead of on white paper.

Adhesive. 5c. on blue.

Carthage. Mr. T. H. Hinton has shown us some new provisionals from this town having the Arms of the country in the centre, while the frame enclosing them is inscribed "Republica de Colombia." In the 5c. the arms are in a circle, with the numerals of value below, while the 10c. has an oval centre, and the "10" is in each lower corner. Each stamp is overprinted with a star in violet.

Adhesives. 5c. violet.
10c. brown.

Denmark. Mr. B. Fuglsang, M.A., informs us that Denmark is to have quite a new series of stamps. The Postmaster General has inserted advertisements in the papers inviting Danish artists to submit original designs. The equivalent of £28 will be given as a prize for the best design, £17 for the next best, and £12 as a consolation prize. The 1st of July is the last day for sending in designs, and the stamps are expected to be ready before the end of the year. Iceland is also to have new stamps.

Danish West Indies. The 4c. is reported with the large perforation, and the provisional card 1c. on 3c. single and reply which were issued at the beginning of the year have been superseded by a 1c. on 2c.

Adhesive. 4c. grey-blue and brown, perf. 12½.
Postcard. "1—cent—1902" on 2c. blue on white.

Dominican Republic. The stamps commemorative of the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the City of Santo Domingo, which we referred to last December, have appeared, together with the four official stamps. The former consists of seven values, from 1c.—50c. We expect they will *not* be ravenously bought up by collectors in England, and we do not deem them worthy of further mention.

France. The stamps of the 1901 set of the values 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 centimes have been modified in design. The tablet enclosing the word "POSTES" and numeral of value has been altered to a smaller shield-shaped frame bearing the *value* only, while the word "POSTES" has been apportioned a small space in the frame at the top, where it appears in colour on a white ground. We have received from Mme. V. Marmin the 30 centimes and the 10c. postcard with stamp in the same design. The other values of the Mouchon type will shortly appear with these modifications.

Adhesive. 30c. lilac, "POSTES" at top.
Postcard. 10c. red on green, ditto.

Zanzibar. The 50c. of France, type (a), now appears surcharged for use here.

Adhesive. 5a. on 50c. carmine (type a).

New Caledonia. *L'Echo* describes two new provisionals which consist of the 30c. and 40c. surcharged 5 and 15 respectively. The abbreviation N.—C.E. appears in each case above the numeral indicating the new value. It was the original intention of the authorities to issue 10,000 of the higher value, but on looking for the sheets in the Treasury it was found that most of them were stuck together, and only 1,750 specimens were available for the surcharge.

Adhesives. 5c. on 30c. brown on drab, surcharge black.
15c. on 40c. red on yellow

Greece. The illustration which we gave last month was the new Parcels Post type, and not the curiosity we referred to, as the text made it appear.

Holland. Curacao. Though chronicled many months ago, the 12½c. surcharged on Holland has only just appeared. We are in receipt of a copy from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Persia. Last month we chronicled the 50kr. red-brown surcharged 5kr. in violet. The *Monthly Journal* adds, on the authority of Continental journals, the same surcharge in *black* on the same stamp, and also in *black* on the 50kr. mauve.

The stamps of the 1899 issue (lower values on tinted paper) have received the surcharge "Provisoire 1319" within an oblong frame. In the set with this surcharge are 5kr. on 50kr., but with the surcharge in blue and a 12ch. on 1kr., both stamps which, up to now, have not been chronicled without the "Provisoire"

surchARGE. There are also two envelopes with this surcharge.

Adhesives. 5kr. on 50kr., red brown, surcharge black.
5kr. on 5^okr., mauve
1899 issue, surcharged "Provisoire 1319" in black.
1ch., grey on greenish.
2ch., brown "
5ch., yellow "
10ch., blue "
12ch. in violet on 1kr. carmine red.
1kr., carmine red.
2kr., deep green.
5kr. in blue on 50kr. red-brown.
50kr. red-brown.

Envelopes. 10ch., light blue on white, surch. black.
12ch., rose on white, "

Peru. The *Amer. J. of Phil.* has seen a new stamp of 22c. The design is described as being much the same as that of the lower values of the issue of 1895, but without inscriptions at the sides of the stamp. The colour is green. We await further particulars before chronicling this.

Portugal. *Angola and Cape Verde.* The *M. J.* gives the following particulars of the numbers of remainders of the stamps of these colonies which were offered for sale recently to the highest bidder, in Lisbon. We understand that no bid was tendered which would induce the government to part, as it had not been intended that the stamps would be sold under face value, and the highest bid was very considerably below that.

Angola—remainders, issue of 1886.			
5 reis	12,564	40 reis	169,931
10 "	58,205	50 "	19,023
20 "	2,419	100 "	82,153
25 "	16,184	200 "	130,002
	300 reis		131,588

Cape Verde—remainders, issue of 1886.			
5 reis	20,693	25 reis	13,844
10 "	49,314	40 "	5,058
20 "	93,554	50 "	41,952
	300 reis		88,664.

Roumania. A new letter-card impressed with stamp of the current adhesive type has been issued.

Letter Card. 10 b. red on grey.

Servia. We shall soon have the full set of the current set on plain white wove paper. The latest value to be issued is the 50 paras, and it is perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 50 paras brown on white wove.

Spain. A specimen of the 15c. changed in colour from blue-black to red-lilac is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 15c. red lilac.

United States. There is a good deal of gossip going the round about new stamps, and it seems pretty certain that a 13c. value will be issued shortly. At the same time an entirely new set will be issued. Each stamp will bear a portrait of a former president with the dates of birth and death inscribed below each.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* gives the following statistics relative to the Pan-American set.

Value.	First order to printers.	Second order to printer.	Actually issued.
1c.	71,000,000	75,000,000	91,401,500
2c.	160,000,000	165,000,000	269,759,700
4c.	5,000,000	4,500,000	5,737,100
5c.	8,000,000	6,500,000	7,201,300
8c.	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,921,700
10c.	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,040,700

Philippines. The 30c. later postage due of the U.S. has been surcharged "Philippines" in black, and the 10c. Special Delivery has been treated likewise, but in red. There are also a number of surcharged envelopes, the list of which, as given below, is taken from *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Postage Dues. 30c. lake, surcharge black.
Special Delivery. 10c. blue " red.
Envelopes. 1c. green on amber, surch. red.
" blue, "
" oriental buff, sur. red.
2c. rose on white, "
" amber, "
4c. brown, die A, on amber, surcharge brown.
" die C, on amber, do.
5c. blue on amber, surch. blue.



April, 1902, 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.)

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting and election of officers and Committee will be held on Wednesday Evening, May 7, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, at 7.30 p.m. On the conclusion of the formal business the President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield) will give a display of his collections of Bolivia and Servia illustrating "The Third Stage of Collecting." Members are urgently requested to attend, and visitors will be welcome.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1902, due on January 1st last, should be forwarded to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

5, Paultons Square, Int. Phil. Union,
Chelsea, London, S.W.

April 25, 1902.

A Classification of Stamp Varieties.

(Continued.)

- (c) Perforations, the product of different machines, but not indicative of separate issues or printings, e.g., the 1880 issue of Austria.
- (d) Varieties due to wearing of the die, e.g., Parma.
- (e) Distinct flaws in the plate, e.g., the wedge shaped flaw in the 30l. Greece, the split of Holland, &c.
- (f) Varieties due to the reaction of the chemicals contained in the gum, ink, and paper, e.g., ivory heads, blued paper, &c.
- (g) Double perforations.
- (h) Missing perforations, i.e., pairs imperf. between.
- (i) Leads showing in a surcharge, e.g., SERVICE.
- (k) Position of stops indicative of a distinct setting up of a surcharge, e.g., V.R.I. with level and raised stops.
- (l) Firms' names at back printed under the gum by Government, e.g., 1d. red Great Britain.
- (m) Size of holes in the perforation if indicative of distinct printings or issues, e.g., the three varieties of the 12½ x 12 perforation of Holland.

(n) Letters in corners, e.g., Great Britain and Victoria.

(o) Size of grill, on the U.S. stamps.

Under "5" Trivial varieties I would class:—

- (a) Faulty alignment as in Patiala;
 - (b) Many of the flaws and cracks;
 - (c) Varieties due to difference of gauge of perforation on the sheet, e.g., Pictorial New Zealand, Niger Coast, &c., and to irregular placing of needles, e.g., current Swiss;
 - (d) Varieties due to the paper having allowed the colour to penetrate to the back, e.g., one printing of the 2kr. violet shade of Hungary, one printing of the 8c. purple-black of Canada and one printing of the 2c. mauve of Argentine;
 - (e) Stamps printed on creased paper.
- Under "6" should be included:—
- (a) ½ stamps other than those authorised;
 - (b) Forgeries which have passed the post, e.g., 1-green G.B.
 - (c) The unperforated stamps of Holland issued by favour;
 - (d) Stamps prepared for use but never issued, e.g., the celebrated V.R. black 1d. Great Britain;
 - (e) Printer's waste.

Under "7" should be included all those stamps which may be distinguished not by themselves but by the sheet, or in pairs, or by the margin:—

- (a) Control mark;
- (b) Plate numbers not indicated on the stamp;
- (c) Jubilee frames;
- (d) Millelimes of France;
- (e) Numbers on the margin, e.g., Hamburg and Hanover;
- (f) Size of sheets;
- (g) Spacing on the sheet.

The maker of the above catalogue does not expect everybody to agree with him in the classification of prime, major, minor varieties, etc., and thinks that of 50 collectors no two would give an approximately similar list. This we can quite believe, as we should not have arranged the items quite as Mr. Wetherell has done, but altogether the scheme is very consistently worked out. It is interesting, and might, in a modified form, be useful, especially if any publisher of a catalogue carries out the suggestion that all stamps should be catalogued in type which by its size should show at a glance which class and variety they belonged to.

PHILATELIC HONOURS.

—o—

M. Dorsan Astruc, the well-known Parisian stamp-dealer and banker, has received a decoration (says *L'Annonce Timbrologique*) in his capacity of philatelic expert. He is not the first of his countrymen to be so distinguished, but shares the honour with Messrs. Maury and Coyotte.



APRIL 30, 1902.

Philately in the States.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST. (*John Walter Scott, 36, John Street, New York.*)

The question of centring is rousing great interest among American Philatelists, owing to the action of the New York Philatelic Society in awarding prizes at their recent competition without regard to even or uneven centres. This estimate is received with a flush of enthusiasm by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the editor and his Washington correspondent both climbing hill to pat the Society on the back with vigour appropriate to so great an occasion. One saith: "Outside of stamp gamblers, stamps are collected to show the state of art in the different countries, and it is the average specimen of a postage stamp which illustrates this. A perfectly evenly perforated specimen correctly illustrates the stamps of Seychelles. A very unevenly centred stamp would truthfully show the state of art in Mexico (while the stamps were manufactured in the country), while an average U.S. stamp should be cut into the design on one side. The cry for perfectly centred stamps has disgusted many old collectors. The fresh new comers with their thousand modern issues tell the possessors of valuable old collections that they only buy perfect stamps. If the lines be restricted sufficiently, this is possible, but such books are neither interesting or valuable, for they lack the very desirable stamps; but they have caused the old defenders of collecting to close their albums and cease buying, thus depreciating the value of the stamps in general. Again, the cry for evenly centred stamps has given birth to a new interest, a considerable number of old stamps have been re-perforated. When skilfully done it is impossible of detection, but successfully foisted on the market it opens the way for new frauds, injuring stamp collecting and depreciating the value of every stamp in the hands of collectors and dealers. We repeat, The Philatelic Society has done the best work of its lifetime in declaring, through its award committee, that an unevenly centred stamp is as good as any other, and will receive equal credit in all competitions."

And the Washington "Optimist" adds in the next number (March 15): "The editorial in the

last *Metropolitan* concerning the question of 'centring' ought to be translated into all the languages used by people who collect postage stamps for pleasure, and reprinted throughout the philatelic world. If the Philatelic Society of New York has had the spunk to vote the first prize to a collection without regard to the question of centring of stamps it has performed a philatelic service of far reaching and vital importance. In spreading broadcast the information relating thereto, the *Metropolitan* has performed a service no less beneficent. If the craze touching the matter of centring, which has seemed to exist for the past few years, shall not be checked, the effect will ultimately be very harmful to the pursuit. The warning of the editor of the *Metropolitan* is timely and sensible, and unless it is heeded, many of the best devotees of the pursuit will be driven from the ranks."

Meanwhile, Mr. M. P. Castle, speaking for Europe, and standing on the level, says (*London Philatelist*, March) that the best philatelists will continue to take the best stamps, and will make the best investment for their outlay. And what he says goes, on this side. He feels sure that there must be some qualifying circumstances to account for the New York Society's verdict.

Nevertheless we regret that there should be so much truth in the remarks of *Mekeel's Weekly*, (March 15), to the effect that of the collections we made when we were at school, less than 25 per cent. would be welcomed by the modern buyer. "I only wish I had kept it. It would be worth a lot now," we fondly say. Perhaps we had a good many Australians and Westralians, Sydney Views, three-cornered Capes, primitive British Guianas, etc., etc.; but not a few were slightly torn or disabled, the gum was by no means original, and "centring was an unknown factor in the days of old." So says *Mekeel*, and it is true enough. The New Zealand printers will be cheered by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*—if they read it.

But as for the market, there are plenty of buyers who still care for specimens less than perfect, at something lower than top prices, as in other markets.

The die proofs of the new McKinley post-cards were not satisfactory, and the issue is not expected before May, though premature announcements have appeared.

THE WEEKLY PHILATELIC ERA. (W. W. Jewett, 502, Congress Street, Portland, Me.)

Danish West Indies are wanted by collectors (and others) in the States this season, and sheets of the new provisionals are hard to get. A New York dealer is holding his stock, but blocks of four are offered by more than one advertiser, including the American agent of a leading London firm. A Mr. N. Cole has a block of four of the 8 or 10 cents, with the 1 in 1902 inverted on one of the stamps, and there are many instances of wrong spacing and broken letters. There are other minor varieties in the two provisionals, 2 on 3, and 8 on 10. "The most noticeable (says the *Era*) will be found in the straight tailed figure 2 in the date 1902. Some six or seven of these are found on each sheet of the provisionals, containing 100 stamps. One stamp on each sheet of the 2 on 3c. shows a figure 2 indicating the value, narrower than the rest. One stamp on each sheet of both provisionals shows what might be called an antique 2 in the date 1902. The ball of the figure is missing, and there can be no doubt it comes of a different font of type. I have been shown an 8 on 10c. where the figure 1 in the date is inverted, but I do not know whether it is found on both provisionals, nor the number of times to a sheet." (See *Mekeel's Weekly*.)

The great American nation is i' faith no respecter of persons—in certain limited respects. We had a friend from the Boss Continent who always referred to the Universal Provider of Westbourne Grove as Little Willie, and we are all accustomed to miss our British "Esquires" when we make the Ocean Trip. But the *Detroit Evening News* (quoted by *W.P.E.*) has shorn even Prince Henry of Prussia of his habitual styles and titles, leaving him plain Henry. We read:—"The messenger from the German embassy who went to the post office in Washington for the mail, official and personal, directed to Prince Henry and his suite, received a severe shock. He had provided himself with a small mail sack and asked for the mail, with the mouth of the sack held open in front of the special delivery window. The clerks inside had been struggling with Henry's mail for a week, and the sight of that small pouch in the hands of the messenger almost made them angry. When they finished with the German envoy from the embassy, he had two sacks of mail—one in a buff leather pouch of the largest size used for newspapers. It appeared that all the Germans in the United States had found occasion to write the prince and express their good will."

The Boston Philatelic Society comes in for its share of tall talk in Mr. Jewett's paper. Yet in spite of all temptation to belong to another nation, we are almost glad we are not obliged to live up to so loud a trumpet.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS (2,304 Park Row Building, New York), for March 22, describes the Unpaid Letter stamps on order for the Danish West Indies: "The design consists of the letters 'C.R.' surmounted by a crown, the words 'Dansk Vestindien' occupying half the bands of white encircling the same. In the lower half are the words 'Porto Maerke.' The numeral of value is in each of the lower corners with the word 'cent' or 'cents' between. It is said, the perforating is very poorly done." Mr. Cook, who is responsible for this information, has also a note anent the 8 on 10 errors. He says:—

"The six stamps in the double horizontal strip of three in the lower left-hand corner" (of the sheet, soit entendu) "not only show the figure 2 in 1902 with both curved and straight serifs, but two of the block, show a period after the letter 'n' in the 'cents' of the original stamp."

Before leaving the North American Continent, we quit the States for Canadian territory. *The Montreal Philatelist* brings us back to the vexed question of describing counterfeits. It is a vexed question admittedly; for either there must be no warning at all except privately from the professional, or the description must be as full as possible. We hope we are prepared to consider the matter as dispassionately, as Mr. Luff in the *American Journal of Philately* or Major Evans in the *Monthly Journal*. But photographic or not, we consider that the public does need warning, and detailed warning, as far as it is possible to give it, against forgeries; and as Mr. Würtele's paper (*The Montreal*) says, the forger himself can get at an expert's opinion and revise his productions accordingly, if he wants to. He is quite clever enough to do so without exposing his identity. Adrien Champion and his peers will certainly rejoice if descriptions are barred.

Mr. Nankivell is recommending Cook Islands as a cheap sound line. *The Montreal Philatelist's* correspondent says of them: "Now that the Cook Islands have been annexed by New Zealand, we may hope to soon see a new series of stamps, inasmuch as the present series bearing the effigy of Makea-arki are not much liked by some of the people as she is not the queen of the whole group as is generally supposed, but is only elected 'chief of the Cook Islands Federal Government,' and this will most probably be done away with in place of a new legislation under New Zealand administration at Aitutaki—one of the Cook group. The people by common consent done away with the title of 'Ariki,' and those personages of *Royal Blood* who were once the Arikis or Kings of the land are now the same as the 'Tangata-angai-puaka' or slaves, the latter having the same rights at the present time as the chiefs. It is a great pity that it is not the same all over the Cook group, for the 'Arikis' and the 'Matiapos' (who own all the land) have a vast amount of prestige over the lower classes of natives, which is not always used in the right way. At the present time, or rather the time

when New Zealand legislation comes in force at the Cook Islands, I do not see that all the Islands should not be made the same as Aitutaki, the prestige of the chiefs being taken away from them.

Re the annexation of the Cook Islands I may mention that the following Pacific Islands have been included in the annexation papers, i.e., Penhryn (Mangarongaro); Palmerston (Avarau); Savage (Niue); Danger (Pukapuka); Rakaanga; Manihiki; and Suwafrow Islands. Now, the question is what stamps will be used at these various islands. Formerly no stamps were used, but now times have advanced and in some cases British Agents or Representatives of the Crown have been appointed to carry out a proper Postal and Customs system, &c. So we may hope for more stamps for these Islands, although it is more than probable that the stamps that are used at the Cook group will be used, as the Islands will be under the Governorship of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gudgeon, C.M.G., who is British Resident at Rarotongo, of the Cook group. New Zealand has appointed one of her own officials chief postmaster of Rarotonga."

Philately at Home.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD. (London).

The judges in the recent competition at New York were not only unorthodox in the matter of centring, they also gave preference to used stamps with "clear but lightly struck names of towns," and many enthusiastic amateurs determined to collect these for choice. This practice is common in Germany, but as the Prussian Prince Visitor was not a philatelist, we cannot explain New York's motives as a compliment to him. If stamp-collecting be looked upon as jam to the powder of mild child's geography, the postmarks may prove very useful adjuncts, and the dates have often an interest of their own; but this is not philately; and as the *Record* says, there is danger of postmarked-to-order humbugs.

The *Record* reproduces seven pages of controversy or the perforations of current Swiss stamps between Messrs. G. R. Anderson and E. W. Wetherell on the one hand, and Baron de Reuterskiöld and Major Evans on the other; the former having noticed many varieties in their used specimens, which the latter ascribe to the expansion or contraction of the paper when wetted and dried. The discussion began in May last, in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The *Record* has a letter dated 22nd Feb., 1902, from Baron de Reuterskiöld, showing the correctness of his original view. He says:

"In answer to yours of February 3rd, I am now more than ever convinced that there are only two sets of needles for perforating the current Swiss 20c. to 3fr. stamps.

I have examined a lot of *unused* ones without finding any other varieties, and have also carefully measured whole sheets in search of local

variations caused by needles being closer or farther apart than normal without finding any such. I feel, therefore, certain, that any varieties of perforation found on used specimens are due to the expansion or contracting of the paper when wetted and dried to remove stamps from envelopes.

The first set of needles was used up to 1891, and was again taken into use in 1901. It perforates $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

There are 11 holes along the top of each stamp and 13 down the side, not counting the corner holes.

The second set of needles, used from 1892 to 1901, perforates $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. There are 11 holes along top of stamp and 12 down the side.

I explain the reversion to the first set of needles by the fact that the Jubilee stamps, after first being perforated by a single line machine, were later put under the ordinary machine with every second vertical row of needles removed. When this issue was withdrawn it was easier to substitute the first set of needles complete than to fill up the empty lines again. No doubt when this set gets blunt again the second set will again be taken into use.

I admit I should like to see Mr. Anderson's specimens, especially his $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, but I do not believe in them as issued varieties, but, as I said before, believe them to be due to contraction or expanding of the paper."

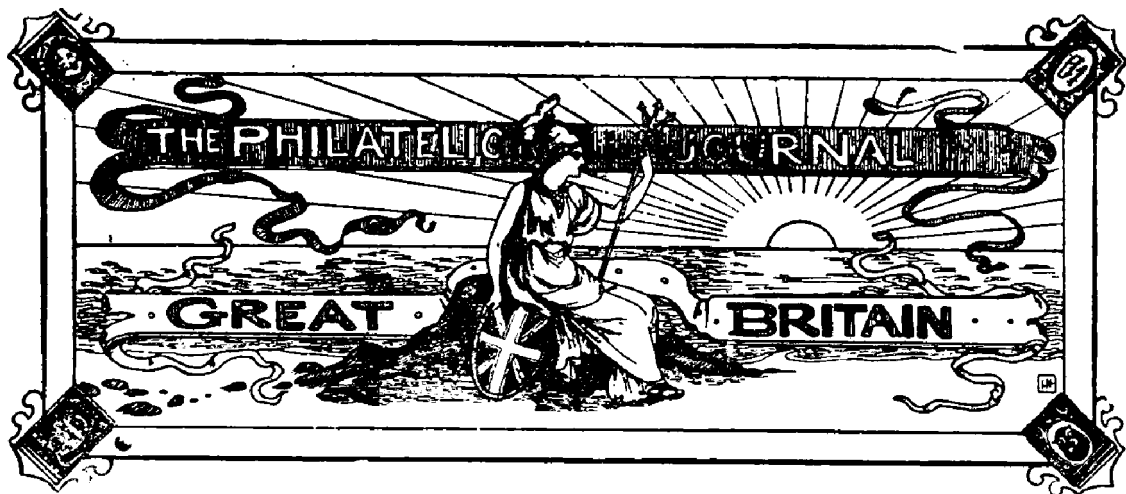
The *Record* adds:—

"Assuming our readers share our opinion upon this question, it only goes to show how unreliable used stamps really are. It has long been recognised that they are most unsatisfactory for shades; in fact, they cannot be relied upon at all, the reasons for which are too obvious to mention. If, in addition, they are open to a similar objection as to their perforations, they will indeed have lost most of the charms dear to the specialist."

Our readers will remember that in our last number Mr. Wetherell told us he considered the perforation gauge an unmitigated nuisance!

MORLEY'S PHILATELIC JOURNAL. (15, Brown-hill Gardens, Catford, S.E.)

While the *Montreal Philatelist* is in danger of over-exertion through its efforts to exalt postage stamps in the most magnificent language at the expense of fiscals, Mr. Morley is not afraid nor ashamed to give the latter a front place. Nor need he be. A Fiscal Society for London, with Mr. Schwabacher as its active president, is a solid fact, and his honour Judge Philbrick has accepted the Honorary membership of the Society. Meetings will be held on the first Thursday of each month at 6.30 p.m. at 65, Bishopsgate Street Without. The secretary is Mr. A. B. Kay, 35, Bessborough Street, S.W.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

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MAY 30, 1902.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 29.—Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Franz Reichenheim was born in Berlin on the 28th November, 1860. His father was Leonor Reichenheim, Commerzienrath and Member of the Prussian Diet, and of the County Council of Berlin. He was first educated privately, and later on attended the High School in Berlin till 1878. On leaving school he gained experience in several wholesale manufacturing firms, and in 1884 joined the firm of N. Reichenheim and Son, of Berlin, and Wueste Giersdorf (Silesia), one of the most important manufacturing firms in Germany for ladies' dress material (mohair).

According to the German law, Mr. Reichenheim served his one year—from 1st October, 1882, till the 30th of September, 1883, in the 2nd Regiment of Lancers of the Guards in Berlin, and joined later on the 1st Bavarian Lancers.

In the year 1888 the firm of N. Reichenheim and Son disposed of their business, and Mr. Franz Reichenheim during the following two

years travelled a great deal in many parts of the world. It was not, however, until after the death of his mother, in 1892, that he married and settled in London. In 1898 he became a naturalised British subject, and was presented at the Court of St. James' in 1900. In the early days of his married life he began to revive the interest he had taken in philately from his boyhood, and studied stamps with much earnestness. It was therefore not until he was thirty-three years of age that his philatelic career may be said to have begun. In 1897 his general collection was awarded the special gold medal presented by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. at the London Exhibition and a silver medal at the Manchester Exhibition in 1899.



Mr. Reichenheim was elected a member of the Philatelic Society, London, in 1899, and is now a member of the

committees of the International Philatelic Union and the Herts Philatelic Society, and also a member of Berliner Philatelisten Club, Briefmarken Club, Hanover, and Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden.

Mr. Reichenheim, with his varied experience, came to the conclusion that it was impossible

to make a collection of all the countries of the world without unlimited time and money, and therefore decided to dispose of the major portion of his collection and devote his attention to the stamps of the German Empire and her Colonies, and to the stamps of France. The result of this concentrated attention has been, up to now, besides some minor notices, the contribution to philatelic literature of the following extensive and valuable papers, which were all read in the first instance before The Philatelic Society, London :—

- (i.) "The History of the German Colonies and German Post Offices in Foreign Countries and their different Issues of Stamps" (vide *London Philatelist*, May and June, 1900).
- (ii.) "The German-China Provisional Stamps" (vide *London Philatelist*, Nov., 1900).
- (iii.) "Regulations for the Use of Unpaid Letter Stamps in France" (vide *London Philatelist*, March, 1901).
- (iv.) "Some Notes on the Stamps of the German Empire" (vide *London Philatelist*, January and February, 1902).

It cannot be said, therefore, that his specialism has not been for the benefit of philately.

Apart from philately, Mr. Reichenheim's greatest pleasure is travelling, and since his marriage has visited, with his wife, India, Ceylon, Egypt, and the principal countries of Europe. The photograph, which we reproduce was taken in 1900, and is an excellent likeness.

Scraps of History Gleaned from our Albums.

BY E. W. WETHERELL.

THE NAPOLEONIC INFLUENCE.

[From the *Philatelic Journal of India*.]

At the end of the 18th century, the hand of Napoleon Bonaparte lay heavy on a great portion of Europe, and yet a century later there is but one representative, reigning in Europe, of the influence of the Corsican. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, is the descendant of Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, some-time General in the army of Napoleon, afterwards Minister of War and Governor of Hanover. On the death of the heir-apparent

to the Swedish throne, Bernadotte was asked by the Swedish States Council to act for the old King Charles XIII., whom he succeeded under the title of Charles XIV., and in the campaigns of 1813-1814 his Swedish army fought against Napoleon, and to them was greatly due the victory at Leipsic. Bernadotte died in 1844 and was succeeded by Oscar. Hence the portrait on the Swedish stamps of a descendant of one of Napoleon's generals.

Louis Napoleon was infinitely inferior to Napoleon I., yet two of his protégés ruled, the one Maximilian in Mexico, and the other "Bomba" in Sicily.

The head of the Emperor Maximilian is familiar to us on the stamps of Mexico, the only ruler who has worn the crown of the Mexican Empire who has been depicted on the stamps of that country. Maximilian was nominated by Louis Napoleon in 1864, and from the first encountered such difficulties that he was advised to abdicate. This, however, he declined to do. He was arrested in trying to escape and, after trial by court-martial, was shot on June 19th, 1867.

The weak King of Sicily, of whom the story is told—that he objected to a postmark which would spoil his appearance on the stamps, and therefore ordered an ornamental postmark which should act as a black frame to his—by no means beautiful—countenance, was besieged, and on his capitulation the new Italian Parliament handed over charge of the Island to Victor Emanuel II. Naples had felt the Napoleonic influence before, for in 1805 Joseph Napoleon reigned in Naples as King.

By far the most striking instance, however, is the emigration to Brazil of the reigning monarch of Portugal with his family and court. This took place in 1807 in consequence of the Napoleonic invasion. This is a unique instance of a colony becoming the seat of Government of its own mother country. Portugal became in a way a dependency of Brazil, as the court was held in the latter country.

The good Don Pedro, whose benign countenance is well known on the early stamps of Brazil, was the last of his race to rule in that country, having to leave Brazil when the revolutionary party formed a republic, and the country became the United States of Brazil instead of the Empire.

The one and only trace now remaining of the Bonaparte's power visible in current issues is the head of King Oscar.



Descriptive Catalogue OF European Postage Stamps.

—O— AUSTRIA.

(NOTE—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

On March 26th, 1850, a decree was made announcing the decision of the Austro-Hungarian postal authorities to issue stamps. There was to be one set of five values for use in Austria and Hungary with the coinage expressed in *kreuzer*, and a similar set for use in the Lombardo-Venetian States (since ceded to Italy) with values in *centes*. At that date the Austrian *kreuzer* was not quite equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 60 *kreuzer* made one florin (2s. 1d.). The *centes* of Austrian-Italy were the same as the Italian *centesimi*, 100 to the lira, 5 centes were practically the equivalent of 1 *kreuzer*.

The stamps were issued on June 1st, 1850. The design consisted of the Arms of Austria on a shield, with the Imperial Crown above. (See illustration.)



The stamps were issued in sheets of sixty, and as the forme in which the clichés were clamped together was constructed to hold eight rows of eight, the bottom row contained

four dummy stamps, with a St. Andrew's cross for design in the same colours as the stamps on each, to fill up the sheet. These frequently turn up to puzzle young collectors.

The paper on which the stamps of this issue are printed varies very much, but may be divided into two sets—hand-made and machine made. The hand-made was first used, and varies from thick to thin. Some stamps on the *thin* hand-made paper show parts of a wmk., generally a double-lined letter. This is supposed to be the name of the maker running diagonally across the sheet.

Some specimens on the hand-made paper are more or less ribbed, caused by the paper being imperfectly finished. In others the paper is so thin and transparent that the impression is almost as clear on the back as on the face. The machine-made paper came into use about 1855. It is thick, white, and smooth, and can thus be distinguished from

the other, which is rough in texture and generally thinner.

The figures denoting the value were inserted separately in the different values, the word *kreuzer* being the same in all. This accounts for there being three types of the 9 kr. in which the figure "9" varies in position. In the *centes* issue there are similarly two varieties of the 15 *centes* and two of the 45 *centes*. The colour of the 1 kr. and the 5 centes is often such a very pale yellow that it is almost invisible, especially at night; and it seems to have been the practice when a very indistinct impression was made for the printer to put the sheet aside to be printed again on the other side at some other time, or to get a little more ink and do it there and then. Thus the 1 kr. and the 5 centes are frequently found printed on both sides. Mr. Duerst, writing in the PHIL. JOURNAL OF G.B. for July, 1897, also mentions the 3 kr. printed on both sides.

1850.

HAND-MADE PAPER.

	Unused.	Used.
1 kr. orange yellow	—	—
a. 1 kr. pale yellow	—	9
<i>printed on both sides</i>	—	3 0
2 kr. black	13 6	5
3 kr. red	—	1
6 kr. brown	18 0	1
9 kr. blue, type A	30 0	1
b. 9 kr. blue, type B	—	3
d. 9 kr. blue, type C	—	—

MACHINE-MADE PAPER.

1 kr. orange yellow	50 0	10
a. 1 kr. pale yellow	37 6	9
2 kr. black	12 6	4
3 kr. red	5 0	1
6 kr. brown	—	1
9 kr. blue, type A	25 0	1

For LOMBARDO-VENETIA :

HAND-MADE PAPER.

5c. yellow	—	2 0
a. 5c. yellow, printed on both sides	—	—
5c. orange	—	3 0
10c. black	—	1 6
15c. red, type A	—	2
a. 15c. red, type B	22 6	1
30c. brown	—	2
45c. blue, type A	—	3
a. 45c. blue, type B	—	2

NOTE. (The shades of the above all vary considerably, and all values can be found on ribbed paper.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER.

5c. orange	—	6 0
5c. yellow	—	4 0
10c. black	35 0	1 9
15c. red, type B	—	1
30c. brown	27 6	1
45c. blue	—	2

NOTE. The shades of the stamps on this paper are more constant, and do not show so many variations.

NOTE.—The words KKPOST STEMPEL are sometimes very indistinct in the 3 kr. The second "K" often looks more like an "F," and some of the other letters are broken. It is not known whether these varieties were on the plate from the first, or whether they were

occasioned by constant wear, but most likely the latter was the case. At any rate, very little importance is attached to them.

Reprints of the first issue

were made in 1865, 1871, 1884, and 1888 on white medium to thick machine-made paper, white to yellowish gum. The colours of all values are much brighter than the originals, and they can therefore be easily distinguished.

In 1858 the Austrian florin was slightly reduced in value, and was divided into 100 *kreuzer* instead of 60 as before. Under this arrangement 5 kr. was only equal to 3 kr. of the old currency. For Austrian Italy the *soldo* was introduced, and 1 *soldo* was equal to 1 *kreuzer*.

These changes necessitated a new issue of stamps which made its appearance on Nov. 1st, 1858. The issue consisted, as before, of one set of five values for Austria-Hungary, and one set with value expressed in the coinage of Austrian Italy. Each of the five values is different in design, though each has an embossed head of the Emperor to left in white on a solid ground of colour, and each has the value on a label below. The stamps are rectangular. Although the necessity had gone with the alteration of currency, the stamps were



issued, as before in sheets of 60, viz., 7 rows of eight, and an eighth row with four stamps and four dummies. In this issue the St. Andrew's cross on the complimentary stamps is in white on coloured ground—the reverse of the previous issue.

There are two types of head. In type 1 there is not much to be seen of the wreath jutting above the forehead, and the loop of the ribbon at the back of the head is broken in the middle so that it looks something like a figure "3." In type 2 the wreath at the top of the head sticks upwards with three distinct points, and the fore-lock is made more prominent. The stamps of this issue are perf. 15.

Nov. 1, 1858.

AUSTRIA.

	Type A.		Type B.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
2 kr. orange yellow	55	0	9	—
2 kr. orange	—	8	0	—
3 kr. black	—	3	6	2 3
5 kr. red	—	2	22	6
10 kr. brown	—	4	—	1
15 kr. blue	—	4	—	2

March 16, 1859.

3 kr. green	8	0	2	6
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AUSTRIAN ITALY.

2 sld. orange yellow	—	—	6	6	1	8
3 sld. black	12	6	2	6	—	1
5 sld. red	—	—	2	—	—	1
10 sld. brown	—	—	—	—	—	1
15 sld. blue	—	—	3	8	0	2

1862.

3 sld. green	—	—	8	0	1	9
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Reprints of the 1858 issue

were made of all values in 1865, 1871, and 1884. The perforations render these easily distinguishable, as they are much too large, gauging from 13 to 11. Besides this the gum is too white and the colours are brighter.

The issue just described had a very short life, as it was superseded, on Jan. 1st, 1861,



by a set in a uniform type having the head of the Emperor to right, the whole design of the stamps being oval. About this time Lombardy was ceded to Italy, and consequently with only Venetia to serve, not so many of the *soldi* stamps were needed, and there was sufficient stock of the

2, 3, and 15 *sld.* values of the former set on hand to supply all needs for some time. In fact, the 3 *sld. green* of the 1858 type was not issued until 1862. Therefore only the 5 and 10 *soldi* values of the new type were required, though the plates for printing the 2, 3, and 15 *soldi* were prepared and afterwards printed from at the same time as the reprints of the 5 and 10 *sld.*, in 1865. With this issue the size of the sheets was altered to 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and the dummy stamps dispensed with. The perforation was 14.

AUSTRIA.

	Unused.	Used.
2 kr. yellow	2	6
3 kr. green	3	0
5 kr. red	2	3
10 kr. brown	4	6
15 kr. blue	6	0

NOTE.—Light and dark shades can be found of each value.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

5 sld. red	20	0
10 sld. brown	40	0

Reprints of the 1861 issue

were made in all values including the unissued values of the *soldi* set, in 1865 and in 1871. The perforation of the first was 12, and of the second 13, which is quite enough to distinguish them from the originals.

On July 1st, 1863, another issue appeared. The type was somewhat similar, but the head

of the Emperor gave place to the Arms of Austria. The set with values expressed in *soldi* had its use extended to the Austrian Post Offices in the Levant, and as Venetia was surrendered to Italy in 1866 by a provision of the treaty of Venice, the *soldi* stamps were from that date used



only in the Austrian offices in the Turkish Empire.

In 1864 a new perforating machine was introduced which gauged 9 1/2, and from that date both sets appeared with the large perforations. Stamps with this perforation may be found shewing parts of the watermark "Franko-Marken," which spread across the sheet,

AUSTRIA.

	1863, perf. 14.		1864, perf. 9 1/2.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
2kr. yellow	10 0	1 3	—	2
3kr. green	8 6	9	1 6	2
5kr. rose	—	1	—	1
10kr. blue	—	2	1 9	1
15 kr. brown	15 0	2	1 9	1

AUSTRIAN ITALY AND LEVANT.

	1867, perf. 14.		1864, perf. 9 1/2.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
2 soldi yellow	1 3	1 0	10	3 9
3 " green	7 0	1 3	—	5
5 " rose	13 6	2	3	1
10 " blue	—	4	—	2
15 " brown	20 0	1 0	—	4

NOTE. All values in both sets may be found in light and dark shades.

Reprints of the 1863 design

were made in 1864, perf. 13, and later in a variety of perfs. gauging from 13 1/2 to 9 1/2. When the issue became obsolete the remainders of the perf. 9 1/2 issue were sold.

In 1867 the Emperor was crowned King of Hungary and this was made the occasion of a new issue, the head of the Emperor once more being the most prominent feature in the design. The profile is to the right on a



solid circular ground within a rectangular frame. At the foot is the value either in kreuzer or soldi. Two higher values were added with this set, namely a 25 kr. (in the same type and size as those just described), and a 50 kr., larger in size but with the

same head and the numerals "50" in each upper corner. These stamps are surface printed and not embossed like the earlier issues.

AUSTRIA, 1867.

	Perf. 9 1/2.		Perf. 10 1/2-11.		Perf. 12 & 13	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
2kr. yellow	2	1	10	—	—	—
3 " green	—	1	9	—	—	2 0
5 " rose red A	9	1	—	—	—	—
5 " " B	—	1	3	—	—	—
5 " " C	—	2	4	—	—	1 3
5 " vermilion B	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 " blue	8	1	10	—	—	7 6
15 " dark brown	—	2	—	—	—	—
15 " yellow	—	2	4 6	—	—	—
25 " purple	—	3	—	—	—	—
25 " grey lilac	3 0	2	—	—	—	—
50 " rose brown	—	—	—	—	—	2 6
50 " brown	—	—	—	—	—	10

FOR AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN TURKEY.

	Perf. 9 1/2.		Perf. 10 1/2.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
2 sld. yellow	—	4	—	—
3 " green	—	2	—	—
5 " rose	1 6	3	—	—
10 " blue	—	1	—	2 6
15 " dark brown	—	5	—	—
15 " lustre brown	1 9	3	—	—
25 " purple	3 6	9	—	—
25 " brown lilac	—	9	—	—
50 " brown	—	—	3 6	2 6
50 " rose brown	—	—	—	—

50 sld., perf. 12, 10s. 6d. unused, and 3s. 6d. used.

In the autumn of 1883 a series in a new design was issued, and this consisted of the Arms of Austria on a lined ground in an oval with the spandrels between the oval and the rectangular frame filled in with a conventional pattern. The numerals of value appear in



black on an escutcheon on the eagle's breast and the abbreviation "kr." or "sld." on a circular uncoloured space below also in black. The soldi set which was used in the foreign offices, have the words—"Imper. Reg. Posta

Austra," overprinted in black, in small letters curving above the arms, while those for Austria proper have the inscription "Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post."

1883. FOR AUSTRIA.

	Perf. 9 1/2.		Perf. 10 1/2.		Perf. 12-13.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
2kr. brown and black	2	2	2	1	—	—
3kr. green and black	2	2	2	—	—	—
5kr. carmine and black	3	3	3	—	—	5 0
10kr. blue and black	6	4	4	—	—	—
20kr. grey and black	1 6	1	8	—	—	—
50kr. violet and black	2 0	5	—	—	—	—

FOR AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN TURKEY.
Perf. 9 1/2.

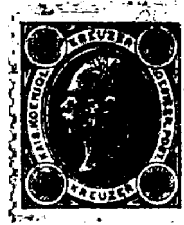
	Perf. 9 1/2.	
	Unused.	Used.
2 sld. brown and black	2d.	5d.
3 sld. green and black	3d.	4d.
5 sld. rose and black	3d.	3d.
10 sld. blue and black	5d.	1d.
20 sld. grey and black	10d.	4d.
50 sld. violet and black	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.

In 1886 the 3 sld. stamp was surcharged "10 Paras" to meet a demand for a stamp of that denomination. None of the existing soldi stamps were exactly equivalent to 10 paras. hence the necessity for this surcharge which was first printed at Constantinople and afterwards at Vienna. The locally printed ones were 16 mm. across the surcharge and the word "Para" was above the level of the base of the numerals. The Vienna surcharge is 15½ mm. and the word "Para" is level with the foot of the numerals. This stamp evidently proved so satisfactory that it was decided to issue the set for Austria with surcharges in paras and piastres and do away with the soldi set altogether, consequently in June, 1888 the set appeared so treated.

JUNE, 1888. FOR USE IN THE AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN TURKEY.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
10 par. on 3 sld., green, printed at Constantinople	—	—	—	—
10 par. on 3 sld., green, printed at Vienna	—	—	—	4
10 par. on 3 kr., green	—	2	—	2
20 par. on 5 kr., rose	—	3	—	3
1 pi. on 10 kr. blue	—	—	—	1
2 pi. on 20 kr. grey	—	—	—	2
5 pi. on 50 kr. violet	1	9	—	1 0

In 1890 a new issue appeared with head of the Emperor to the left on all values up to 50 kr. type; and two higher values were added to the set, namely 1 and 2 gulden, which are larger than the kreuzer values, being very similar in design but with a label containing the value in words added at the bottom and having the head of the Emperor turned to the right. The paper used is



what is termed granite, having a number of coloured hairs or threads mixed up in the pulp and causing a mottled appearance in the finished paper. Some of the values of this set did not appear till 1891.

1890-91.

Numerals in Black.

	Perf. 9-9½.		Perf. 10-12.		Perf. 13.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1 kr. slate	—	4	—	—	—	—
2 kr. brown	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 kr. green	—	4	2	—	—	—
5 kr. rose	—	4	6	—	—	—
10 kr. blue	1 0	—	6	—	—	—
12 kr. lake	—	3	—	—	—	4
15 kr. mauve	—	5	—	—	—	2
20 kr. olive	—	5	—	13	—	—
24 „ grey-blue	—	5	1 6	4	—	—
30 kr. brown	—	3	2 0	1	—	—
50 kr. red-lilac	—	2 0	—	8	—	—
1 gulden blue	—	6	4 6	3	—	—
2 „ carmine	—	19	—	5	—	8

NOTE.—Most of the values can be found with compound perforations, i.e., 9½ x 11½, 11½ x 13½, etc., etc.

In September, 1891, the four highest kreuzer values were altered. The new design bears a

great family likeness to the old, though nearly all the details are different; the head in the centre is in an octagonal frame and the numerals of value in the corners are printed in slanting positions on white tablets.

1891.

Numerals in Black.

	Perf. 9½.		Perf. 10-11½.		Perf. 13.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
20 kr. green	—	—	—	1	9	—
24 kr. blue	—	—	1 6	2	—	—
30 kr. brown	—	—	—	1	3	—
50 kr. red lilac	—	—	—	2	—	—

The colours of the 1 and 2 gulden were changed in January, 1896.

	Perf. 10-10½.	Perf. 11½.	Perf. 13.
1 gld. grey lilac	—	3	—
2 gld. light green	—	1 0	2

All values except the 1, 12, 15, 24 and 30 kr. were surcharged in *para* and *piaster* for use in the Consular Offices in Turkey.

1890-92.

Surcharges in Black.

	Perf. 1-1½.	Perf. 11-12.	Perf. 1-1½.
8 pa. on 2 kr. brown	2	1	—
10 pa. on 3 kr. green	2	1	3
20 pa. on 5 kr. rose	2	2	—
1 pi. on 10 kr. blue	4	1	—
2 pi. on 20 kr. olive	—	—	0
2 pi., ditto. (18. l)	1	—	1 3
5 „ on 5 kr. red-lilac	—	—	—
5 pi., ditto. (18. l)	1 2	5	—

5 pa. on 2 kr. brown exists, perf. 9½.

1892.

	Perf. 10-11½.		Perf. 11-11½.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
10 pi. on 1 gld. blue	—	5 0	6 0	4 0
20 pi. on 2 gld. red	6 0	5 0	—	—

1896.

10 pi. on 1 gld. lilac	—	2 6	—	—
20 pi. on 2 gld. green	—	4 0	—	—

At the end of 1899 owing to the change of currency from *kreuzer* to *heller* an altered design was necessary. The accompanying illustration shews the design of the values from 10 heller to 60 h. The values below 10 hel. have the numerals of value in the corners printed on *round* discs and the head is in an *oval* frame. The krone values are exactly similar in design to the gulden values of 1890 with the exception of the altered values. The *krone* is the



equivalent of 1 franc or 10d. in our money. Towards the end of 1901 the 5 heller began to make its appearance with lines of what appears to be a yellowish varnish printed across the sheets diagonally in such a manner that parts of three lines fall on each stamp. Since then most of the other heller values have appeared with the same disfigurement which is supposed to be

applied to prevent used stamps being cleaned.

190-192.

Figures in Black.

	Perf. 10½.		Perf. 17.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1 h. lilac	—	—	1d.	1d.
2 h. slate	—	—	1d.	1d.
3 h. brown	—	—	1d.	1d.
5 h. green	—	—	1d.	1d.
6 h. orange	—	—	1d.	1d.
10 h. rose	—	1d.	2d.	2d.
20 h. brown	—	1d.	3d.	1d.
25 h. blue	—	1d.	4d.	1d.
30 h. mauve	—	—	5d.	1d.
35 h. green	—	—	5d.	3d.
40 h. pale green	—	—	6d.	1d.
50 h. pale blue	—	2d.	7d.	1d.
60 h. brown	—	—	8d.	2d.
1 kr. bright rose	1 6	2d.	1 3	1d.
2 kr. lavender	—	2d.	2 3	2d.
4 kr. pale green	—	7d.	4 6	6d.

The following is the list of the stamps of the heller issue surcharged for use in the Levant.

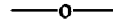
	Perf. 12½-13½.		Perf. 10½.	
10 pa. on 5 hel. green	1d.	1d.	—	—
20 pa. on 10 hel., rose	2d.	1d.	—	—
1 pi. on 25 hel. blue	4d.	1d.	—	4d.
2 pi. on 50 hel., pale blue	6d.	3d.	—	—
5 pi. on 1 kr., bright rose	1 3	10d.	—	—
10 pi. on 2 kr., lavender	—	1 3	—	—
20 pi. on 4 kr. pale green	—	2 3	—	—

For the purposes of this series of papers it would take too long to describe the issues of newspaper, journal and unpaid letter stamps, which are not of such general interest as the ordinary postage stamps. We have therefore finished with the stamps of Austria and will next month take the stamps of Belgium.

COMING EXHIBITIONS.

We have pleasure in calling attention in another column to the forthcoming exhibition of the Herts Philatelic Society, which promises to be a great success. An exhibition on a very large scale is also announced to be held at Mülhausen next year under the auspices of the Oberelsässischer Philatelistenklub and the Philatelistenverein Mülhausen. It will be called an International Postage Stamp Exhibition. Ten gold medals and ten silver medals will be offered, and the first medal will be awarded for the finest collection of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine. The arrangements seem to be well forward,—from the selection of the judges to the prices of advertisements in the official catalogue—and if the interval between now and next Easter is to be fully employed the exhibition should create a big stir. It is noticeable at once as being the first attempt to hold an International Exhibition on such a large scale in Germany.

American Counterfeit Postcards.



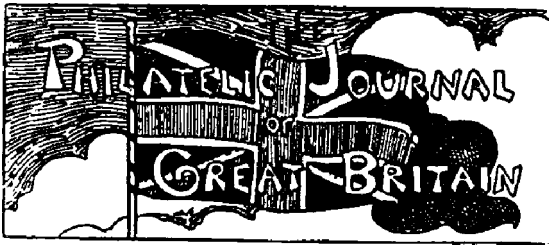
A HUGE FRAUD.

From "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News."

The papers locally have contained accounts of the arrest of one, Louis Smith, on the charge of counterfeiting the U. S. postal cards in huge numbers. Our postal card has seldom been a production of so complex art as to discourage the forger, who looks upon it with evil intent, but it has long been deemed immune from the attention of the counterfeiter by reason of its modest monetary merit. However, the Chicago forger by the large aggregate number of his wares surmounted the objection to small single profit. A condensation of the particulars given in the different newspapers follows: Smith operated alone, it seems, and he carefully planned all the successive steps from the actual printing to the circulating of the cards. He adroitly took advantage of partial security offered by the enameling process which is now commonly employed on wrongly printed cards, to abet his work. Inspector Stuart says that Smith's scheme was to have one firm enamel a quantity of card stock as though it were to be used for some legitimate purpose. A second firm imitated the Jefferson medallion ostensibly for an invitation card, and at a third establishment the "United States of America" label was prepared; the further simple type necessities were easily supplied. All these parts would be placed together, allowing of the issue of a counterfeit that has been described variously from poor to fine. It is supposed that millions of the cards have been made, as Smith admits that he has been engaged in his work for two years. Over 100,000 cards have been confiscated together with printing presses, cardboard and plates. A counterfeit card was discovered two weeks ago by the Inspector, and the clue that he discovered revealed Smith as the culprit.

It is said that the Government has long been suspicious that the Postal Card was being counterfeited, but that heretofore no proof has been available. Inspector Stuart says that large profits were reaped by Smith, as the Government pays but seventeen cents a thousand. Smith received ten dollars a thousand after adding the advertisement.

In his notes this week, the Washington correspondent speaks of a counterfeit postal card as having been received by the authorities. It is denounced there as a weak production, incapable of harm. This card is evidently a sample of the Chicago fraud.



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A Plea for Europeans.

This number of THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL contains the first instalment of a descriptive Catalogue of the Stamps of Europe. This first part deals with Austria, Austrian Italy, and Austrian Consular Offices in the Turkish Empire. Next month we shall continue with Baden, and so go through the Continent in alphabetical order. The prices quoted are those at which our publishers can supply the stamps. We are publishing this catalogue in the hope of arousing among our readers fresh interest in a group of countries which appear to us to have been somewhat neglected of late.

It would perhaps be difficult to persuade everyone that the fascinations of collecting *foreign* stamps are equal to, if not *more* alluring than the fascinations to be found in the stamps of *Great Britain and Colonies*. Yet time was when, even in this country,

European stamps were more popular than the British products, while on the Continent they have always been first favourites with a majority of collectors. In America a firm which is issuing an album in many volumes, each to contain only one or two countries, found that there was a greater demand for the parts to hold Holland, German Empire, and some other European countries than even that for the United States, while the British Colonies held no flattering position in the scale of popularity. But the tendency in Great Britain, and in a much more marked degree in the British Colonies, is, if not to collect the stamps of the British Empire only, at any rate to pay far more attention to them than to any other. In the Colonies it is very rarely that one meets with a collector who takes the stamps of foreign countries at all.

All this, of course, is the broad result of the huge scope which a collection of the stamps of the entire world now presents. It has been calculated that the total number of different stamps that exist, excluding fiscals, locals, and minor varieties of postage stamps is over 16,000. Of these the British Colonies account for 4,342. We suppose collectors take to them more readily than to foreign stamps because they are more easily understood, and also because there are practically no reprints and few dangerous forgeries.

On the other hand, the stamps of some of the countries of Europe present some pitfalls for beginners, but these, when pointed out, will generally be easily avoided. The reprints of the first issue of Sweden, of the early issues of France, and of one or two other countries will puzzle even advanced collectors, but put these aside and there are no reprints which a collector will not be able to recognise almost immediately when he knows the tests. The most dangerous forgeries are those of Spain, some of the Italian States, and the Swiss Cantons. Nearly all the other countries of Europe are practically free from dangerous forgeries, and beginners need have little fear of being taken in by specious looking "bogies" if they only take reasonable precautions. Some of the German States, notably Bremen and Hamburg, are sometimes stumbling blocks, as there are a number of fairly good forgeries to be found, but it is a pleasing fact that these are nothing like so numerous as they used to be. The reason for this is that most of them were manufactured years ago, before the general diffusion of philatelic knowledge made any but the most exact imitations useless as articles of commerce.

Having, we hope, disposed of the worst

features to be met with, we should like to point out briefly the great advantages both for beginners and specialists that the stamps of Europe present. In the first place the field is limited, and it is possible for anyone with a sufficiently long purse to form a practically complete collection. In the second place, a collector with a very small purse can get together quite a large collection, while some countries can be completed, in a used state, at very small cost. Holland, Belgium, Norway, and Austria, are cases in point. Nearly all the countries of Europe give plenty of scope for the collector of minor varieties, and the specialist will never be at a loss for something to do.

Another point, which is a great consideration from whatever point of view a collector looks at it, is the fact that buying European stamps must, in the nature of things, prove a good investment.

At the present time prices are at an undeservedly low ebb, and one of the principal reasons for this is the commercial depression which has prevailed in Germany for some time past. This has given a check to stamp collecting in the Fatherland (which is the stronghold of collectors of Europeans), and has not only restricted the buying powers of collectors, but has forced a good many to put their collections on the market. Now we have reports of improvements in Germany's financial affairs, and this will, in time, react on the stamp market, and have the effect of forcing up prices to an extent that will be appreciably felt in England.

European stamps, too, have great historical interest, the principal political changes that have occurred during the past half-century being clearly outlined by changes in the issues of the countries affected. For these reasons, if for no others, we think that European stamps will soon emerge from the comparative obscurity into which they have fallen during the past three years.

Notes by the Way.

For the second time since he has been located at 61, Cheapside, Mr. J. W. Jones, U.P.P., has been the victim of a robbery. It will be remembered that some time ago a man who was employed as a window cleaner absent-mindedly annexed some of Mr. Jones' stock in trade. This was followed up on April 21st last by a more

ambitious exploit on the part of a professional burglar. Between seven and eight in the evening the housekeeper of the building heard a noise in the direction of Mr. Jones' office and on making his way to investigate the cause was just in time to see a man making a hasty exit by the front door. He then found the door of Mr. Jones' office open; it had been forced with a jemmy. A piece of brown paper and string was lying on the floor, and it was evident that if he had not been disturbed the thief would have made a neat bundle of the most valuable things he could find with which he could have walked off without attracting much attention. As it was he only managed to bolt with a few things, yet Mr. Jones estimates his loss at about £30.

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The collection of the English official stamps is already getting a difficult matter. The three highest values "IR—OFFICIAL" are scarce, though they can always be bought at a price. It seems, however, that some of the latest Queen's head officials will become excessively scarce, in fact the 1/2d. green "O. W." is likely to be one of the rarest English stamps if it is true that only 25 sheets (600 stamps) were over-printed. At present there are none on the market (though they were issued last October), and it cannot be bought at any price. There can be no doubt that somebody has a little store of them which will be put on the market eventually, but at present as far as collectors are concerned the stamp might as well not exist. The Board of Education and the "Royal Household" (R. H.) officials are not easy to get and are never likely to become common as they are seldom used, and the collectors' difficulty will not be lessened if the threatened "Navy Officials" ever see the light.

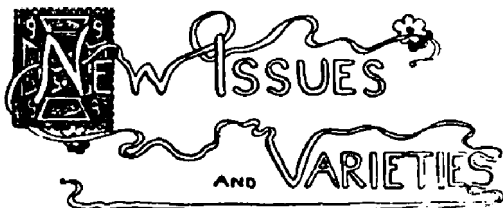
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The widespread demand for stamps in fine condition has not yet suggested any method of "improving" specimens by the aid of an artist's brush, but we really thought the other day when we came across an advertisement in an American paper offering "gilt-edged United States stamps" that some such idea was being worked by the enterprising Yankees. But the absurdity of it was so apparent that we had to cast about for another meaning for the unusual expression. We remembered that there were gilt-edged Persians and varnished Austrians, so we thought this might be a new issue for the States, with all the latest improvements; however, to our great relief, on reading the advertisement through, we found that a quantity of unused U. S. stamps in mint condition were being offered at about 20 per cent.

under Scott's catalogue prices. Then the mystery cleared away suddenly, and we grasped the application of the term in all its sordid splendour. These stamps represented gilt-edged securities and the public were invited to invest!

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As might have been expected, the fearful disasters which have overwhelmed the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent have caused a considerable temporary demand for the stamps of those islands, more especially the former. Martinique probably has come in for the greater share of attention because of the rumour that the island would be entirely abandoned. At the time of writing, however, it does not seem likely that there will be any further evacuation on a large scale, as the volcano appears to be settling down to a more peaceful attitude. A French paper pays tribute to a distinguished philatelist who perished in the cataclysm. This was Lieut.-Col. Gerbault of the French Colonia, Artillery, who was stationed at Martinique. This officer had a magnificent collection of French Colonies, and these no doubt have all been destroyed by the flames. It is, unfortunately, quite likely that a good many rare stamps have been made scarcer by this appalling disaster.



BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. The 5d. of the new issue has now appeared, completing the set, with the exception of the 10d. and £1. The King's head 6d. surcharged Government Parcels is also now in use.

Adhesive. 5d. lilac and blue.
Official Adhesive. 6d. dull purple "GOVT. PARCELS."

Cape Colony. Miss Killick informs us that all values will be issued in the type of the new 3d., and that many of them are printed and only waiting for the stocks of the current ones to run out before being issued.

Gambia. We have received the new 1/2d. King's head from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and the 1d. and 3d. have also been issued.

Adhesives. 1/2d. green.
1d. rose carmine.
3d. mauve and blue.

Grenada. *Ewen's Weekly* learns from an official source, under date April 24th, that the King's head stamps arrived in the Colony by the last mail, but are not yet issued, nor is it known when they will be. The values are 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d. 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 5/- and 10/-. It will be noticed that, as in the Transvaal and Gold Coast, no 4d. value is mentioned, and that the high values, 2/-, 5/- and 10/- are new to this island, which has formally been content with 1/- for its highest value.

Barbados. A new registration envelope has been issued for Barbados, of which the accompanying is an illustration of the stamp which is printed in blue on the flap.



Reg. Envelope. 2d. blue on white, inscription red.

Gold Coast. *Le T. Belge* chronicles the new King's head set on the authority of Mr. Philip Kosack, from which we infer that the



information is from "specimen" stamps. The same values will be issued as in Grenada (mentioned above) with the addition of a 20/- stamp.

The 1d. is the only value we have received. The earliest dated copy we have seen is May 6.

Adhesive—1d. lilac and carmine.

India. It is reported that the new issue will make its appearance on Coronation day. The 4 rupee values will be the same in design as the current ones, but with the King's head replacing that of the late Queen. The new 1/4 anna postcard and 1/2 anna envelope will appear about the same time. The portrait of the King which adorns all these novelties will be the same as that on the English stamps.

We find we have not yet chronicled the 1/4 anna postcard, single and reply, with the inscription "India" in place of "East India."

Postcards. 1/4 anna red-brown.
1/2 plus 1/4 anna "

Bussahir. We are not sure whether the recent emissions from this State are worthy

of attention, but we take the following hitherto unchronicled varieties from the *M.J.* and *Ewen's Weekly*.

Monogram "R.N.S."

- 1a. vermilion, rose surch. imperf.
- 1a. " " blue green surch, pin-perf.
- 2a. orange, mauve surch. imperf.
- 4a. claret, " " "
- 4a. " " green " "

Monogram "R.S."

- ½a. vermilion, blue-green surch. imperf.

Monogram "P.S."

- ½a. red-brown, mauve surch., laid paper, pin-perf.
- ½a. " " " " imperf.
- ½a. blue " " " imperf.
- 1a. vermilion " " wove paper, imperf.
- 1 rupee ultramarine, mauve surch., imperf.
- 2a. yellow " " "
- 4a. claret " " "

Patiala. The ½ anna pea-green has been surcharged for use in this State.

Adhesive. ½a. pea-green, overprint black.

New Zealand. *Niue.* As threatened some time ago, three values of the current New Zealand stamps have been overprinted with the name of this lone y island in black. The *Aust. Phil.* is the first to chronicle them.

Adhesives. ½d. green, surcharge black.
1d. carmine " "
2½d. blue " "

Penrhyn Islands. On the same authority we chronicle these stamps for use in Penrhyn Islands. These surcharges open up a vista of horrible possibilities. Is it possible that all the varieties of the ½d. and 1d. will be disfigured?

Adhesives. ½d. green, surcharge black.
1d. carmine, " "
2½d. blue " "

St. Helena. The ½d. green now appears with the King's head.

Adhesive. ½d. green.

South Australia. According to the *Phil. Record*, Mr. J. W. Jones has discovered a new "O. S." variety for South Australia. This is the 2d. orange-red, wmk., crown, and S.A. wide perf. 12½ x 11½.

Official Adhesive. "O.S." in block type.
2d. orange-red, p. 12½ x 11½, wmk. Cr. and S.A. wide.

Straits Settlements. *Ewen's Weekly* describes two new stamps with head of the King, which are said to have been issued on April 20th. They are of the usual Colonial type, with values in hexagons.

Adhesives. 3c. lilac and red (value on lined ground).
8c. lilac and blue (value on solid ground).

Tasmania. Mr. W. A. Weymouth sends the following interesting letter to the *Australian Journal of Philately*:—"Permit me to put your readers on their guard as to some

Tasmanian stamps, surcharged 'Revenue' and postmarked, that are being circulated amongst collectors. I refer to 1d., 6d. and 1/- platypus (which I have seen) and 5/- George and Dragon (which I have only heard of). These stamps, surcharged in black with the word 'Revenue,' were printed by the Government printer here, for the Commissioner of Stamps, for revenue purposes only and were not available for postal purposes, either in November, 1900, when the work was done, or subsequently. The only stamps in postal (as well as fiscal) use in that month which were surcharged 'Revenue' and allowed, so surcharged, to be used postally for a few days ending 30th November, 1900, were the following:—

- (S.G., No. 218) 3d., Platypus.
- (" " 216) 2½, St. George & Dragon.
- (" " 214) 10/-,
- (" " 142) 2½, Queen's Head (1895-99 series).

"Of No. 214 there were only a few, as the Government printer also struck off a supply of this stamp for the Commissioner of Stamps. Of the platypus series the only one not out of issue in November, 1900, was the 3d., and of this stamp probably not more than 1,500 were postally used in the surcharged form, on or before the terminal date, 30th November, 1900."

Trinidad. Some weeks ago a correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* called attention to two types of the obsolete 1d. Trinidad, lilac and rose. The variation is confined to the words "ONE PENNY." In what is evidently the first and commoner type these words are slightly longer and the letters shorter. In the second type the letters are taller, the "O" particularly having a much more elongated appearance than in the former. This second type was introduced apparently just before the stamp was changed to its present colour, as all the stamps of the current colour are in type II. The second type in the first colour appears to be scarce, as our publishers found only a very few unused ones in their stock, and no used. We must therefore catalogue—

Adhesives—1d. lilac and carmine, type I.
1d. " " " " II.

Victoria. *Ewen's Weekly* notes the peculiar fact that for the past six months the 9d. current issue, with "POSTAGE" has been coming with wmk. V. and Cr. sideways.

Adhesives. 9d. rose-red, Wmk. V. and Cr. sideways.

* * * Owing to other demands on our space we have no room this month for the new issues of Foreign Countries, which will be held over till June.



May, 1902, Report.

—o—

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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.)

—o—

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—Arthur Craven, Cape Town, South Africa, proposed by Miss Killick, seconded by T. H. Hinton; Herbert T. Hadlow, 20 Oakly Square, N.W., proposed by William Hadlow, seconded by Dr. Marx.

EXCHANGE SECTION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901.

The average number of members who patronized this section during the year 1901, was 38. The total value of packets circulated was £2,986 11s. 11d., and the total sales from them amounted to £249 10s. 3d.

The following list will show the development of the section during the year:—

	Amount Circulated.			Amount Sold.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	174	12	9	21	19	6
February	172	10	1	10	0	4
March	202	14	1	19	2	9
April	278	12	7	17	14	1
May	316	3	9	8	0	9
June	253	6	2	16	14	1
July	311	3	9	22	9	1
August	349	12	3	17	9	8
September	211	4	2	35	18	9
October	286	6	9	31	8	4
November	430	5	7	48	12	11
Total	£2,986	11	11	£249	10	3

It will be seen that the last three months show a considerable increase in the monthly sales, and this increased appreciation of stamps offered for exchange has been more than maintained.

The stamps received from the French Club in lieu of payment of its old debt to the I. P. U. are slightly better than before. Though the debt is still considerable, it begins to diminish gradually.

E. F. MARX, PH. D., M. A. (LOND.),
Exchange Superintendent.

Rolandseck, Ealing, W.,
May, 1902.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting and election of officers and committee took place at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Wednesday evening, May 7. A satisfactory report, showing 119 members on the roll at Jan. 1, and a balance of £7 9s. in hand was presented. Eight new members have joined this year, bringing the number up to 127. The president (Mr. H. R. Oldfield), the vice-presidents, hon. president and hon. vice-presidents, hon. sec., and other officers were re-elected, together with a new committee, as noted above. The

hon. sec. having read some correspondence received from other societies, it was proposed by Mr. Schwabacher, seconded by Mr. King, and carried unanimously, "That this meeting approves of a scheme of affiliation with other societies to be formulated by the committee." This concluding the formal business, the President then gave an interesting display of his collection of the stamps of Bolivia, illustrating the third stage of collecting (limited specialism) which was much appreciated by those present, and the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the President and to the scrutineers (Messrs. Jose in and Hadlow) for their services. Appended below is the annual balance sheet.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

5, Paultons Square, Int. Phil. Union.

Chelsea, London, S.W.

May 22, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

JAN.—DEC., 1901.

1901,		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Jan. 1, To balance		Official Organ. 12	
in hand	7 2 6	months	12 15 4
Jan.—Dec.		Rent Essex Hall	1 10 0
Entrance fees, sub-		Hallkeeper	5 0
scriptions, &c.	31 16 6	Stationery & print-	
		ing	1 16 7
		Postages hon. sec.	1 12 6
		Clerical assistance	5 5 0
		Ex-Supt. stationery	
		and postages	3 2 11
		Lon. Phil. Soc	
		Balance Exhibition	1 3 0
			27 19 0
		Balance to 1902, in	
		hands of treasurer	7 9 0
			£34 19 0
	74 19 0		

Examined, and compared with vouchers and receipts, and found correct.

HENRY THOMPSON } Auditors.

OTTO REIS }

May 22, 1902.

EDINBURGH.

The Scottish Philatelic Society.

There are three meetings to report upon:—

March 10.—There was no pre-arranged business, but a number of questions relating to philatelic subjects were discussed, and Mr. Smail read an article on the early issues of Hawaii.

April 14.—Messrs. Walker and Fish showed their collections of Hawaiian stamps, and the latest writings by well-known authorities on Sandwich Islands stamps were laid on the table.

May 12.—The usual monthly meeting (No. 125) was held in 5, Great Andrew Square, at 8 p.m. Present: Mr. Adam Smail, Hon. President in the chair; Messrs. Bonnar, Kerr,

Henderson, Walker, and Fish, and Mr. W. T. Jack (Stonehaven), as a visitor.

Mr. Emil Tamsen (Pretoria, Transvaal) was elected as a corresponding member.

The display for the evening consisted of the stamps of Southern Africa. Mr. Walker's collection was much admired, the greater rarities of Mauritius and of the Cape of Good Hope being quite new features in the exhibits of the Society.

Mr. Fish also showed his collection, which consisted more largely of modern issues, the British South Africans being nearly complete. Mr. Jack showed a general collection.

It was agreed to purchase Gibbons' Handbook of "Grenada" for the Society's library.

The display for next meeting is to consist of South American stamps.

Received:—The *London Philatelist* monthly, and a Catalogue of the Stamps of Spain by the *Circulo Filatelico Matritense*.

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

Eastfield, Musselburgh.

HERTS PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

The above exhibition will take place at the rooms of the Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, June 7th, 1902, from 12 noon to 6 p.m.

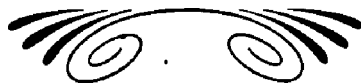
Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, and Lieut. Napier have consented to act as judges.

A majority of the members have promised to contribute exhibits, and the Committee are convinced that the success of the exhibition is now assured. Competition in certain classes will probably be very severe.

Admission to the exhibition will be free of charge, but only by printed tickets to be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary or to any member of the Committee. All persons interested in stamp collecting will be cordially welcomed, and ladies are specially invited to attend.

H. A. SLADE, Hon. Sec.

Ingleside, St. Albans. May 9, 1902.





May 30, 1902.

Philately on the Continent.

Herculaneum and Pompeii—buried cities of old—these are the shapes that rise as we read of the horrors in S. Pierre and S. Vincent,—horrors that our secure civilization seems only to accentuate. Since 1746, when Port-au-Prince, S. Domingo, was destroyed, there have been fourteen outbreaks of this nature—earthquake, eruption, or both, in the Mexican Gulf or its neighbourhood; but this surpasses them all. It is indeed a vision of the inferno that opens as we read of the deluge of fire, the showers of molten lava, red-hot stones, cinders and dust, with incessant forked lightning, and the appalling crash at eight o'clock on Ascension Day, which wiped out in an instant the life of S. Pierre. All England will follow the example of His Most Gracious Majesty in tending sympathy to France, who bears the brunt of the disaster; while we ourselves have our own measure of loss in lives by sea and land. The Bishop of Martinique, Monsignor de Cormont, will we trust find liberal aid, both official and unofficial, for the surviving sufferers, during his stay in Paris.

All other interests seem dwarfed to littleness by such news as this; but soon our everyday habitual perspective reasserts itself, and we turn with all simplicity to our stamps again.

L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE. (*Yvert & Tellier, 10, Galerie de Commerce, Amiens.*)

The stamps of the Dominican Republic take the foremost place in the *Echo* for April 30. Most catalogues date the first issue of this Republic 1862; but by an official decree of Isabella II., dated Aranjuez, 19th May, 1861, it appears that the territory was re-incorporated in the Spanish Monarchy, under the control of the Cuban Governor. This decree was only abrogated in May, 1865, and it was not until

September of that year that the first issue of stamps was authorized by the Dominican Government. Before this date the only stamps current were those of the 1857-64 issue for Spanish Colonies. The half real and one real were the first to appear, and then followed other issues up to 1875; but these cannot be strictly classified, as no documents are forthcoming. This is not surprising, when we consider the state of unrest and indecision through which the Republic had to pass. The issue of June, 1879, was quickly superseded, owing to the admission of the Dominican Republic the following year to the Postal Union. After November, 1880, the 1879 stamps were available only for internal postage. The tariff, however, was not lowered until May, 1881. Towards the close of 1882 it was discovered that stamps of all values were in circulation which had not passed into currency by the legal channel. The stamps were therefore surcharged with their value by the Government, and only those surcharged were accepted for postage after February 10, 1883. Errors abound in the surcharging. In 1885 an order was given to the Bank Note Company of New York for a new issue of the lower values. It was not until December, 1890, that the 50 centavos, 1 peso and 2 pesos were added. The provisionals of the following year, 1891, are championed by the *Echo*, which claims that they were only made use of when the ordinary issue was genuinely exhausted, and that the Dominican Government has always kept free from the taint of Nicaragua and the pretty Seebeck. The presidential decree of March, 1891, is given to shew that some of the values of 1885-90 were completely exhausted, and others running very low, before the remainders of 1879 and 1880 were surcharged with the red or blue cross and re-issued with the letters U.P.U. (Union Postale Universelle), and value. As a matter of fact the stamps so surcharged were accepted throughout most of

the countries of the Union, and their character stands retrieved. The only discredited issue is that of 1880 mentioned above, when leakage, or in common parlance larceny, took place. Dear little Dominican Republic! Did we hurt its nice feelings? How naughty.

Oddly enough we do not remember to have read elsewhere of a New Zealand invention which supplies a long felt want. This is the electric Barr-Fyke automatic post-marking machine. We guess they have a similar mechanism in the States, but over here the old-time hand-smudge is conspicuous in most of our offices. The Barr-Fyke is three years old, and obliterates 40,000 pieces an hour.

Alsace-Lorraine would not occur to many of us as a happy hunting-ground for varieties. A fresh one has however been spotted in Lyons of unimpeachable authenticity. It is a 20 centimes, blue, with the groundwork of semi-circles double. We know the ordinary type, convex to base, and the variety *burelage renversé*: the new find has both, the first in pale yellow, the second in blue, giving it a greenish look. Probably some sheets of 10 centimes paper were accidentally used for 20 centimes. Two specimens have been found, with cancellations of 1871, Saar-Union and Buckenheim, respectively.

We deeply regret to see the death of M. Fortin, President of the Société Française de Timbrologie, and possessor of an almost unique collection of Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope. He fell a victim to one of the severer forms of influenza.

In a paragraph of the *P.J.G.B.* for March, it was mentioned that President Loubet had asked the Syndicate of the Philatelic Press, through their committee, to report on the possibilities of a Postal Museum for Paris. The task was entrusted to the vice-president of the Syndicate, Dr. Voisin, and his report has now been submitted by Lieutenant Colonel De'auney to President Loubet himself. We need hardly enter into full particulars of all the learned doctor has to recommend. He is evidently in favour of making the projected museum as comprehensive and representative as possible, not only of philately, but of all that concerns the transport of post-packets, past, present, and to come. Nor does he stop short with these. Berlin includes telegraphs, cables and telephones among the products of the postal system, and Dr. Voisin would do likewise. He claims that, though not yet to this day carried out in that country, France is the birthplace of the idea of such a museum.

M. Arthur Maury spoke of it in 1864. The suggestion of this gentleman now is, that a portion of the peristyle of the existing Paris Hotel des Postes be enclosed for the purpose, as well as a couple of rooms at the Louvre, to be devoted to it, side by side with the Marine Museum. We hope to hear more of this.

The Philatelic Press Syndicate is also exerting itself to secure a central office for a Stamp Bourse, to be open two hours daily; instead of the present out-of-door Exchange in the Champs Elysées, on Sundays and Fridays only.

More than one of us has had his temper not a little tried by the adventures which befall packets of rare stamps as they risk the tender mercies of our postal service. In India it is more particularly heart-breaking to attempt to guard your specimens from the native research of your servant, and yet comply with the requirements of the Post Office Guide. Never however do we recall so sad a case as that of a somewhat over-cautious member of the Société des Amateurs de Timbres Français. Receiving a mysterious parcel closed with unusual care, he believed himself the recipient of a treacherous explosive. For safety, the packet was steeped in water. To make doubly sure, it was submerged until thoroughly soaked. When at last it was opened, a shapeless sticky mass appeared of what once had been stamps! Happily their value was not excessive.

The gamin de Paris has many amusements; one is to knead a lump of cobbler's wax or other suitable substance on to a knotted string and introducing the same into the mouth of some friendly letter-box, to fish for the contents. Some 93,000 objects having gone astray in the French Post Office last year, presumably in some such way. M. Mougeot has invented a row of steel teeth to fit the mouths of his letter-boxes. These allow the entrance, but not the exit, of postal pieces by the slit. Let us hope the rat-trap will bite the rat, and the rat only.

A formula of politeness not exceeding five words, may be sent in France on picture post-cards for the new rate of 5 centimes. Let us hope this will give rise to fewer excess dues than some of our own halfpenny rates.

DER PHILATELIST. (*Dresden.*)

The jubilee of the International Philatelic Verein takes place this month, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th. The invitations were sent out in such good time that philatelists in Calcutta

received theirs in the first days of March. The 500th meeting of the Society takes place at 8.30 p.m. at the Hohenzollernhof Hotel, Dresden, on May 24th. On Sunday there is to be a 3 o'clock dinner followed (shades of John Knox!) by dancing. On Monday 26th an all day expedition by special steamer has been arranged, to Rathen. We wish the sun and wind may make a pact to vouchsafe a fore-taste of the summer for the occasion!

Vienna, not to be outdone, has already given invitations for the 14th Deutschen Philatelisten Tag, and drawn up a programme for the 7th and two following days of September.

On the 1st of April the new German issue, with "Deutsches Reich" instead of "Reichspost" punctually appeared. In Berlin the post offices were besieged, more particularly when the brown 3-pfennig stamp was found to show an error, DFUTSCHES, i.e. "F" for the second letter, instead of "E." Prices rule high, for as soon as the fact reached official cognizance the errors were withdrawn, and if a whole sheet was asked for, the two faulty specimens were carefully removed by the clerk, other two being presented in place of them! Good for Germany. This is not the only point of note.

Der Philatelist finds various slight alterations in the drawing of the new issue, nominally unchanged; and the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* gives two sizes each for the 1 mark and 2 mark stamps. This, however, is due only to contraction of the sheets gummed after printing. There is said to be an error in the 10-pfennig as well as the three.

Der Philatelist gives an enlarged cut of a detail of the old and new drawing, and also of two types of the 5 mark. This stamp, as all our readers know, has a figure 5 enclosing a capital "M" in the two top corners, and underneath the (very crowded) design a scroll with the words: "Ein Reich, Ein Volk, Ein Gott." The differences are in the thickness and position of the 5, the "M" and the "O" in GOTT.

ALSO RECEIVED: *Le Philatelite Cosmopolite*; *Timbrophile Poitevin*; *L'ami des Timbres*; *l'Annonce Timbrologique*; *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*; *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*; *Szekula Briefmarken Verkehr*; *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, and the Roman *Rivista del Francobollo*, which we are very glad to see, but the number which reaches us is five months old. From South America: *Chile Filatelico*; *Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica de Chile*; *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*.

THE AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST. (*Fred. Hagen, 74, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.*)

A regular postal service has been established between the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, and fears are entertained, not only in Sydney, that the New Hebrides will become altogether French. The following account of the discovery, settlement, and development of the Islands will not therefore be out of place.

NEW HEBRIDES.

"When Lope Garcia de Castro came out as Spanish Governor of Peru, in 1564, he set about the building of two ships, which were to be sent out on a voyage of discovery. Scientists had assured him that far to the westward there must be an "Australian" or southern continent, whence, in all probability, Solomon had brought the gold and jewels used for enriching his temple and palace at Jerusalem. The command of the expedition was given to a young man of twenty-six, named Alvaro Mendana de Meyra, a nephew of the Governor, and amongst the military officers on board was a young native of Portugal, called Pedro Hernandez de Quiros. Towards the end of 1567 the expedition sailed from Callao, in Peru, and after a voyage of eighty days land was sighted. This was one of the islands of the Solomon group, or, rather, Mendana then, for the first time, gave to the group that name. From here they explored the various islands of the group, and subsequently they returned to Spain. Mendana believed he had discovered the source of Solomon's wealth, and his great desire was to colonise the islands. But his uncle had meantime been recalled from Peru, and for five-and-twenty years Mendana had to wait until another of the family was installed in that position. This was the Marquis of Canete, and when he was appointed Viceroy he warmly upheld Mendana in his aims, and a colonizing expedition was resolved upon. Married couples were enlisted to settle in the new land. Mendana was accompanied by his wife and her brother, and De Quiros again went with the expedition—this time in the capacity of chief pilot. Four hundred souls comprised the party, and they embarked in four vessels on June the 16th, 1595. On September the 7th they sighted and named Santa Cruz, and Mendana, believing that he was in the Solomon group, decided to found his colony. He cast anchor in a harbour which he christened Graciosa Bay, and vigorously commenced the work of building his town. But fortune did not smile upon the infant colony. Mendana fell ill and died, his brother-in-law was murdered

by the natives, and the command of the expedition fell upon Dona Isabel, the widow of the commander. Shortly afterwards it was decided to abandon the colony, and those of the members who had not already perished found their way back to Spain, or to Spanish possessions, in two ships, the other two having been lost.

But De Quiros was not yet satisfied. He still believed in the existence of a great southern continent, and he repeatedly urged on the authorities the necessity of adding it to the Spanish possessions. At length he succeeded in his desires, and on December 21st, 1605, two ships set out from Lima, the one in command of Quiros himself, the other of Luiz Vaez de Torres. On April 30th of the following year he sighted land, and, misled by its dimensions, he thought he had at length discovered the expected continent. He gave to the land the name of "Australia del Espiritu Santo," which modern geographers shortened down to *Espiritu Santo*; for the land was none else than the most northerly and largest of the islands now known as the New Hebrides group. They anchored in a harbour which Quiros called *Vera Cruz*, and the river which emptied itself into the bay he christened the *Jordan*. On this river he determined to found a settlement, but sickness and unfriendly natives induced the Spaniards once again to abandon, after a time, their settlement. Torres sailed westward, sighting Australia, and passing through the straits off Cape Yorke, which now bear his name. Quiros, under duress of a mutinous crew, sailed for South America, and he was fitting out still another expedition when death overtook him in 1616.

For 150 years after this there was no attempt to explore the islands further, but in 1767 Captain Carteret touched, in the "*Swallow*," many of the islands which the Spaniards had already charted, and a year later De Bougainville, the French explorer, led an expedition to the same latitudes, and gave his name to the strip of water separating the two islands of *Malekula* and *Santo*. It was left to Captain Cook, however, to take up thoroughly the work of the Spaniards. In his second expedition of 1774 he touched at the Islands, and gave them the name they bear to-day—New Hebrides.

It is a fact that requires to be constantly borne in mind in connection with this New Hebrides group; for as *New Caledonia* has gone, so there is a grave danger of the New Hebrides going. For the islands are not as they really should be—under English rule. They are under the dual control of France and England, and their ultimate destiny has yet to be decided, for the present control is unsatis-

factory and must come to an end.

In situation they undoubtedly belong to Australia, for their southern extremity is within a week of Sydney, and their northern point almost adjoins islands of which England has undisputed occupancy.

A French Company has enormous land interests in the group, so large in fact that not even the Company know where they begin or end. Many Frenchmen hold valuable lands in private ownership, and it is probable that in money value the French holdings exceed those of the English.

On the other hand, the English and Australians have very great interests in the Islands, on the large islands and numbers of the smaller ones are mission stations, trading stations, coffee, banana and bread-fruit plantations, etc., and a great amount of Australian capital is invested in the Islands. In 1897 the Australasian New Hebrides Company was formed, and its operations soon grew to an enormous extent.

During 1892-3 a steamer belonging to the Australasian United Steam Navigation Co., ran through the New Hebrides Group, carrying cargo, passengers, and mails. This service was subsidized by the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, but the subsidies ceased in 1894. At this time the operations of the Australasian New Hebrides Company had increased to such an extent that they purchased a steamer and inaugurated an inter-island service.

Subsequently a direct steam service to and from Sydney and Port Villa was added, and the steamer left Sydney at intervals of three weeks, connecting with the inter-island steamer, which made a tour of the Group, occupying the three weeks between the visits of the direct steamer.

The Company issued two stamps for prepayment of postage on letters carried between the islands by their steamer, all letters being prepaid solely by these stamps, while with the addition of a 2½d. N. S. Wales stamp the letter would be carried to any part of the world. The ports of call in the Islands numbered 65.

The stamps, issued on the 17th March, 1897, were lithographed by John Sands & Co., of Sydney. The design consists of a photographic reproduction of Port Villa enclosed in a curved label inscribed "The Australasian New Hebrides Company, Limited." Beneath the view "Port Villa" surmounts a curved label with value in words. At the top "Inter-island—Postage" in straight labels, and the figures of value are in the lower angles.

White wove paper, unwatermarked, rouletted.

1d. magenta and black. 2d. brown and blue.

The stamps were designed for the Company by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.

This issue, though of the nature of a private local, is exactly on the same footing as the stamps of Samoa and the original Fiji Times Express.

At the end of 1897 the New Hebrides Company had to stop operations. Unsubsidised and labouring under the many restrictions enforced in regard to trade with the natives in firearms etc. by the British Government, they found they were unable to compete against French Companies heavily subsidised by the French Government, while the French, living side by side with the English were allowed to sell gunpowder, guns, etc. to the natives, the latter were unable, owing to the British laws enforced in the Islands, to do so.

So the New Hebrides Company is "no more." Trade with Australia has almost ceased, we are threatened with an issue of French stamps for the New Hebrides, and there is a grave danger of our losing these Islands for ever."

Short Cuts.

The notes on Postal Cards and Covers, by "A Specialist" in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, are always well written and instructive and often amusing, as witness the following diverting comments on the difficulties which the Post Office authorities of the United States had with the English language in printing instructions for the use of postcards:—

"To explain in one lucid line that the face of a postal card is reserved for the address baffled the skill of each successive administration, from the first cards issued, to those of to-day. Those first cards faltered:

Address only on this side—the message on the other.

This bungle was so much scoffed at that it was quickly changed to a sentence which narrowly escaped success.

Nothing but the address can be placed on this side.

But the falsity of that assertion was plain and almost comic, for it was just as easy to write upon one side of the card as the other. The next political genius who harnessed him-

self to the task, achieved this verbless phrase:

Nothing but the address to be on this side.

To consider so weak-kneed and tottering an ellipsis an English sentence is too much, even for patriotism. Small wonder that it could not stand. Again the great feat was essayed. The legend then ran:

This side is for address only.

But this was unsatisfactory, as it lacked the precision of the definite article. The next attempt (1894) established the instruction at present used, which is possibly the most correct and convenient in use anywhere, and certainly is an improvement on that of our Great Britain cards:

This side is for the address only.

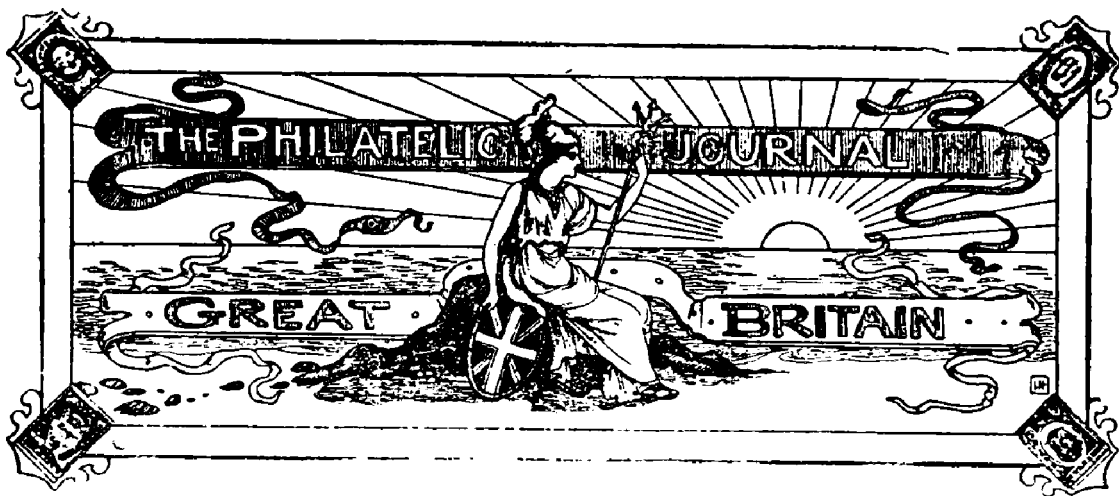
* * *

M. Victor Flandrin writes in the *Timbrophile Poitevin* (March 15) on the stamps of Cordoba. These, as our readers know, are only four in number: 5 cents blue and 10 cents black, on wove paper, and the same on laid. For the 15 c. violet-brown is of more than doubtful authenticity. Catalogues have disagreed as to the date of issue, and M. Flandrin has rendered a service in establishing this point. The document cited gives 27th September, 1858, and this is official. The stamps were superseded two years later, when the unsettled provinces of La Plata united to form the comparatively stable Argentine Republic. The Cordoban issue was for the internal use of the province only.

* * *

The *Szekula Briefmarken Verkehr* is a Geneva paper (Avenue de Frontenex) now in its second year. For the cost of postage only, it gives a modest but respectable amount of information, both in German and French. The March number has even a photo-reproduction, though but bijou, of a complete collection of Chili stamps, including proofs, errors, and entires, and the series of 1895 postage due. This is the property of a philatelist now resident in Geneva, but who for ten years made his home in Valparaiso.





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

No. 138. VOL. XII.

JUNE 25, 1902.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 30.—Mr. RUDOLPH MEYER.

The subject of our sketch this month is Mr. Rudolph Meyer, who was born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1855. He began to collect stamps seriously in 1885, after passing through the usual hot and cold paroxysms of schoolboy philately, but the stamps acquired during this early period he bemoans to this day, as he sold his first collection in 1875.

In 1886, having then come to live in England, Mr. Meyer joined the Philatelic Society, London, and, no doubt through the influence and example of the great collectors of that day with whom this step brought him into contact, his enthusiasm was rekindled, and since then he has continued to add to his collection with a regularity which few men can rival. He is practically a general collector, but, like all of us, has his preferences. The following are the countries which interest him most, and which are the best represented in his albums,—Holland and Colonies, Lagos, Chili, Hongkong, U.S.A., and some other British



Colonies. It is not often that we find a collector with pet countries in practically all the continents; and it is noticeable that he does not mention Australia, which for so many years almost monopolised the attention of the meetings of the Philatelic Society.

Mr. Meyer modestly disclaims any pretensions to being considered a notable philatelist, and says that he is more of a stamp collector—a lover of stamps—than a thorough-bred philatelist. To set off against this disclaimer we will mention the papers which he has read before the Philatelic Society, most of which have been published in the *London Philatelist*. These are: "A Paper on Lagos," "Status of Stamps Postmarked to Order," "Status of Reprints available for Postage," "A Paper on Speculative Issues," and, quite recently, an amusing

paper entitled, "Two sides of the Question, or, What the Wives Say."

Finally, Mr. Meyer probably holds the record for regular attendance at the meetings of the Philatelic Society since 1886, as he very rarely misses one, and we trust he will continue to improve on this record for many years to come.

Descriptive Catalogue

OF

European Postage Stamps.

BADEN.

(NOTE—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

The Grand Duchy of Baden followed Bavaria and Saxony in joining the Postal Union formed between Prussia and Austria in 1850. Before that date the postal service of the State was in the hands of the Thurn and Taxis administration. The Articles of the Convention laid down, among other things, that correspondence should be prepaid, and that stamps should be used. The first issue was made on May 1st, 1851, and consisted of four values. They were engraved by C. Naumann, of Frankfort, and printed by Harper, of Karlsruhe. The design is shown in the accompanying illustration, and



was the same for all values except that the background of the circle containing the numeral of value differed in each case. The inscription, reading downwards on the right hand label, is

"Vertrag v. '6 April 1850," which means "Convention of April 6th 1850." The 1 kr. was printed first in sheets of forty-five in five rows of nine, and at the second printing in sheets of 50. The other values were printed at first in sheets of 90 in ten rows of nine, and afterwards in sheets of 100. The gum of this issue was brown and "crackly."

1st May, 1851, imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 kr. black on buff ...	—	3 6
1 kr. black on light brown ...	—	3 6
3 kr. black on orange ...	—	3
3 kr. black on yellow ...	—	1
6 kr. black on blue-green ...	—	4
6 kr. black on yellow-green ...	—	4
9 kr. black on lilac-rose ...	—	2

Error. 9 kr. black on green.

Reprints of the 1851 issue

were made of all values except the 9kr. in 1867. These are difficult to distinguish from the originals, but the paper is decidedly thicker and the gum is too white.

Alterations were made in the colours of the 1, 3, and 6 kr. in 1853. By this change the 3kr. took the colour of the 6 kr., and *vice versâ*. In 1858 the 3 kr. was again changed in colour,

this time to blue. These were all printed in sheets of 100.

1854-58 imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 kr. black on white ...	—	3
3 kr. black on green ...	—	1
3 kr. black on blue ...	—	4 1
6 kr. black on yellow ...	—	2

Reprints of the 1854-58 issue

were also made in 1867. With the exception of the 6 kr. yellow the paper was too thick, and the colours of the green and blue were somewhat duller than the originals.

It was found that the plates from which the first type of stamps were printed wore very quickly, and an issue in a new design was decided upon. The Arms of the Grand Duchy



were chosen as the central device, and the stamps were printed in colour on white paper. Perforations were introduced with this issue, the first machine (which for economy was shared

with Wurtemberg) gauging 13½. The design was by L. Kurz, of Frankfort, who made 110 electrotypes of each value, and the stamps were printed at Karlsruhe. All values were printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten. At first they were gummed with bone glue composition, which was used in Austria, and afterwards the purer and whiter gum used for the Saxony stamps was resorted to.

When the plates from which these stamps were printed had been in use for five or six years the background of lines and the Arms became so indistinct that it was decided to modify the design, and so the lines of the background were cut away. By this means, a much better effect was obtained, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration. The



3 kr. was the first value to appear in this type, according to Westoby 2,000 sheets were perforated 13½ and delivered in March, 1862. Mr. Duerst on the authority of Dr. Rommell,

writing in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for January 1900, gives the number of sheets as 200 only. We should think the former estimate is nearer the mark as, though scarce, it is not so rare as to make us believe that only 20,000 stamps were issued. Later in the same year it appeared perforated 10, together with two higher values which were now found necessary. These latter were the 18 and 30 kr., specimens of which are now

scarce, though a large number of remainders of the 30 kr. has made that value common in an unused state. The other values of the set namely, 1 kr., 6 kr., and 9 kr., continued to be issued with the lined background until 1864, but the perforation was changed to 10 when the values mentioned above appeared. It was not until July, 1864, that the 6 kr. and 9 kr. were issued with the white background, and they were followed later in the same year by the 1 kr. black. In altering the design they also changed the colours of the 6 kr. and 9 kr. which now appeared in blue and brown respectively. The shades of all these stamps vary considerably, and we only mention the most prominent ones in the following list.

1860-62.
Arms on lined Background.

	Perf. 13½.		Perf. 10.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 kr. black			2 6	8
3 kr. Prussian blue			3	6
3 kr. ultramarine (1861)				3
6 kr. orange	6 6	10		
6 kr. yellow-orange		1 0		
6 kr. blue (1862)				1 0
9 kr. rose	5 6	2 6		
9 kr. brown				1 0
9 kr. bistre			8 0	2 9

1862-64.
Arms on white Background.

	Perf. 13½.			
	Unused.	Used.		
1 kr. black			1 6	3
3 kr. rose	— 3 6		2 6	1
6 kr. ultramarine			3	4
6kr. Prussian blue, Oct. '65			—	6
9 kr. pale brown			3	5
9 kr. dark brown			—	4
9 kr. bistre			F 6	4
1 ^o kr. green			15 0	8 6
30 kr. orange			10	15 0

Note.—There were no reprints of any of these or subsequent issues of Bavaria.

A change in the postal rates in 1867 created a necessity for a new value, 7 *kreuzer*. As so often happens, the opportunity was taken to create a new design. The work was entrusted to Maier, of Carlsruhe, and it cannot be said that the result was an improvement. The name and value were made bolder, and the word "FREIMARKE" was repeated at the right in place of "POSTVEREIN," which word in some mysterious way gave offence to the Prussian authorities. Besides the 7 kr., the 1 kr. and 3 kr. were issued in this design, but as there was a sufficient stock on hand of the other values there was no necessity for a new issue of these values, which remained in use until December 31st, 1871, when the Grand Duchy was incorporated with the German Empire. On and after January 1st, 1872, only the stamps of the German Empire were used.



1868. Altered Design.	Perf. 10.		Used. s. d.
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.	
1 kr. green			1
3 kr. carmine			1½
3 kr. bright rose			1
7 kr. Prussian blue			3
7 kr. pale blue			8

BAVARIA.

The first issue of stamps was made on November 1st, 1849, Bavaria being the first of the German States to adopt the system of using adhesive stamps, which had then been in use in England for nine years. Of the three values which formed this issue, the first, namely, 1 kr., was printed in black on ordinary white paper, but the other values—the 3 and 6 kr.—were printed in blue and in brown respectively, on paper containing silk threads running through the paper at a distance of about 20 mm. apart. Thus one silk thread appeared in each stamp, running vertically through the paper. This is what was known as "Dickinson" paper, and was similar to what was used in the Mulready and other envelopes of Great Britain. It was adopted as a safeguard against forgery. The first printing of the 1 kr. was made from a plate containing 90 dies in type-metal taken from the original steel die. These were arranged in ten horizontal rows of nine. The 3 and 6 kr. were printed in sheets of ninety, divided into two panes of forty-five; but for these values the printing dies were made of brass, and gave a much better effect. The 1 kr. was long believed to be lithographed, as the type metal gave such a flat impression. It was found so unsatisfactory that a fresh plate was made from the original die—this time in brass, like the other values, but this was not until September, 1850. These sheets consisted of 45 stamps only, and but 2,000 copies were printed. These can be distinguished from the earlier printings by the intense black of the impression.



The 3 and 6 kr. were both in the accompanying design, from which it will be seen that the circle containing the numeral of value is broken by the labels at the top, bottom, and sides. The 6 kr. in this type is a very rare stamp unused. The 1 kr. is known *tête-bêche*, and also with silk thread, but the latter variety is believed to be only a proof.



1849.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 kr. grey black...	...	15 0	15 0
1 kr. black	...	—	—
3 kr. blue (shades) silk thread	...	2 0	1
6 kr. brown	...	—	5 6

There were no reprints of these stamps.

On 1st July, 1850, a 9 kr. value was added to the set; this was in a similar design to that of the 3 and 6 kr., but the circle containing the numeral "9" was not broken by the labels, as will be seen from the illustration. The 6 kr. was afterwards altered so that the circle was



perfect, but the 3 kr. in the old type remained in use to the end of the issue. In 1850, directly after the intense black printing of the 1 kr., that value was changed in colour to rose, and new values—18 kr. and 12kr.—were added in 1854 and 1858.

1850-1858.

Silk threads in the paper.

1 kr. rose (shades)	...	1 9	3
6 kr. cinnamon	...	—	1 1/2
6 kr. brown	...	—	1 1/2
6 kr. bistre-brown	...	—	2
6 kr. chestnut	...	1 3	1
9 kr. blue-green	...	—	4
9 kr. yellow-green	...	7 6	3
12 kr. red	...	6 6	3 0
18 kr. yellow	...	7 6	3 6

Towards the end of 1862 some of the values began to appear in altered colours, and before many months had passed the whole set had been changed. This was the result of an effort to bring the colours more into harmony with those used for the stamps of the other German States. The types were not altered in any way.

1862.

1 kr. yellow	...	1 6	3
1 kr. orange-yellow	...	6 0	3
3 kr. rose	...	2 3	1
3 kr. bright rose	...	2 9	1
6 kr. blue	...	3 6	1
6 kr. ultramarine	...	—	1 6
6 kr. deep blue	...	2 6	1
9 kr. bistre (shades)	...	6 6	2
12 kr. yellow-green	...	8 6	1 6
12 kr. green	...	—	1 6
18 kr. brick-red	...	—	6 0
18 kr. red	...	10 0	2 0

An entirely new design was adopted in 1867, the Arms of the State, embossed, taking the place of the large numerals of value, and the stamps were made rectangular instead of square. The silk thread paper continued to be used, and probably it was the use of this paper that prevented the adoption



of perforation, which at that time was in almost universal use. There is a well-known variety of the 1 kr. in which the figure "1" in the right hand top corner has a distinct

cross stroke in the middle, caused no doubt by a flaw on one of the dies. This is not found in the perforation stamps. In 1868, the 6 kr. was changed from blue to brown, the 9 kr. was withdrawn from use and a new value, 7 kr., was added to the set.

1867-68.

Silk threads in the paper. Imperf.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 kr. yellow-green	...	3 0	2
1 kr. blue-green	...	3 0	1
3 kr. rose (shades)	...	3 6	1
6 kr. blue (shades)	...	11 6	9
6 kr. brown (shades)	...	12 6	1 0
7 kr. ultramarine	...	15 0	4
7 kr. deep ditto	...	—	4
7 kr. Prussian blue	...	—	1 0
9 kr. drab	...	—	1 6
9 kr. yellow-bistre	...	—	1 6
12 kr. mauve	...	20 0	4 0
12 kr. lilac	...	17 6	4 0
18 kr. vermilion-red	...	18 6	4 0



Fig. 1.

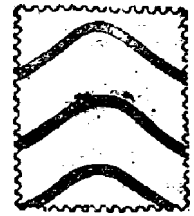


Fig. 2.

It was decided in 1870 to perforate the stamps, and as the paper containing the silk threads was unsuited for this purpose, it was dispensed with, and watermarked paper was adopted in its place. This watermark consisted of crossed lines, and is called "lozenges." (See illustration, figure 1.) The perforation was 11 1/2. Two new values were added in 1872, namely, 9 kr. bistre and 10 kr. yellow, while at the same time the 6 kr. and 12 kr. were withdrawn.

At the end of the year 1875 the watermark was changed to type 2, which is the same as was used on the stamped envelope, and shows horizontal wavy lines, parts of three or four lines appearing on each stamp. This paper was also laid, but the laid lines do not show equally all over the sheet, and some stamps do not show it at all. There was sufficient stock in hand of the 9 kr. lozenge wmk., and so it was not printed on the new paper.

Perf. 11 1/2.

1870-73.

1875.

	Wmk. Type 1.		Wmk. Type 2.		
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1 kr. green	...	4	1	1	8
1 kr. deep green	...	—	1	1	—
3 kr. rose	...	1 0	1	1	3
6 kr. bistre	...	1 3	3	—	—
7 kr. blue	...	9	1	2	1 0
7 kr. pale blue	...	6	1	2	1 3
7 kr. Prussian blue	...	—	9	—	—
9 kr. bistre brown	...	2	1	—	—
10 kr. yellow ochre	...	3	2	2	1 0
12 kr. red-lilac	...	30 0	27 6	—	—
18 kr. red	...	9	2	3	9
18 kr. brick red	...	1 6	3	—	—

A 1-mark stamp was issued in 1874 in the accompanying design. At first this was issued imperf. as there was no machine to perforate this sized stamp. One was soon procured, however, as it was issued perf., 11½ on April 1st, 1875.



This stamp is notable as being the oldest stamp still in use on the Continent of Europe, for the *design* is still the same, though it has passed through many changes in watermark and shade.

1874. Imperf. wmk., type 1.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 mark mauve	—	3 6
1 mark mauve	—	4

(To be continued.)

Coronation Scraps.

I. A SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE.

By an Old File.

"And so," groaned Jim, as he shivered over the fire in the back parlour of that once fairly well-known establishment in Camden Town where Flossie and philately shared the worship of all comers, "and so, Flossie my friend, do you call this shower and mud-bath selection summer? This blessed suburb of yours looks like a watercress bed gone wrong, and your hat like a limp pancake that's been left out in the rain. And as for your flags and other Coronation fal-de-lals—why, my dear, dear girl, I've seen nothing like them since I left the inside of a Margate bathing machine. Why, your E. R. has soaked and run till the R. has trickled into a B, and your crown looks like a—"

"Jim," says Flossie severely, "this is'n't loyalty—and it is'n't philately. Surely your South African experience—"

Jim laughed good-naturedly, then looking down with whimsical tenderness at the armless sleeve looped up on his left side, added: "O yes, of course, my South African experience. Just so. But the philately how is it going on? You see I've been rather out of it the last two years. How's philately, Flossie, coronating? Eh? New issues booming? Any rows, libel actions, scandals, Seebecks, bust-ups or big fortunes? Anything human in fact? How is philately?"

But to this came no answer. Outside the rain plashed and the union jacks, which the

loyal Flossie had hung wrong side uppermost, were dripping unceasingly. Then, with an armful of emblems of all sorts for what people call the occasion, Flossie reappeared.

Jim repeated his question.

"Oh! threw in Flossie, dropping flags, emblems, pasteboard crowns and fairy lights in one confused heap on the table, bother philately. But Jem, as you have come home and there is still something left of you, tell me, did you pick up anything really touching in WAR ISSUES?"

Jim pulled a wry face. "My child," he began slowly "I'll tell you one straight thing. I don't know where they made them or who made them, or who pocketed the fees, but the place was as full of fakes as of bullets. I got a stocking full of Mafeking stamps and lugged them about from one camp to another till I came across the man who in Mafeking itself, had superintended the whole factory of genuine things. Well, he merely sniffed and said "Delagoa Bay, my boy: no child of mine." Then a Kaffir, a mighty, sensible, fine King's—English—speaking Kaffir, sold me what I innocently took to be real Old Boer issues, real Stellas. He had taken them, vowed my educated native, from the tent of a high postal official of the late Transvaal Republic, now scampering over the veldt."

"And they were" said Flossie.

"Birmingham or New York or Amsterdam: they certainly had never seen the light of Vryburg."

"Well, but you did get something, didn't you?" urged Flossie.

Jim laughed. "Oh, yes, I got enteric. And when I recovered, I found that the dear people had cleared off some of my old rags and replaced them with beautiful new things. In a side pocket, wrapped round into oiled cloth, were some of those great curiosities issued by the travelling Government in the Eastern Transvaal. We searched—we found—but alas! The coat had been steamed for disinfection's sake by order of a young Guy's man—a doctor up to the latest medical tips—and you should have seen my rarities. They were'n't in mint condition!"

"Ugh," groaned Flossie, "but what *did* you bring back?"

Jim rubbed his nose, then held out his pipe to Flossie to be piked, then as he slowly puffed his soothing meditative pipe delivered himself of the following artless address:

"Little one, the only stamps I brought back were the three penny stamps you shoved into

my pocket at Nine Elms that awful morning in order that I might write a line from Southampton. That letter, you know, never got written, but the three Queen's heads went with me everywhere, and, idiotic as it may seem, we mounted one on a dirty bit of white paper [the whitest we'd got] and stuck it up in a corner of the tent on Queen's birthday, and drank the health of the Great Lady who meant so much to us. No, Flossie dear, I've brought back no philately, but I have got something I never thought I should get rubbed into me like this. From all quarters of the English world have I seen men simply, quietly, as a matter of course, doing Victoria Cross things, and laying down their lives for their Sovereign Lady and their King. I have learned the lesson of which 1897 gave me the faint inkling: I now know what loyalty means. And, Flossie, if you won't think me a prosaic and pretentious ass, I would like to say that I now know—the whole world now knows—the enormous force and fighting power embodied in the idea of the King. It isn't the gewgaws and illuminations, and the firing of guns and the waving of flags and the cheering of crowds: all that's very pretty; the marvel is the stout, strong, lasting working power that is behind it all. I talked of loyalty before I went out; but, my dear, *I've seen it at work.* . . . There is no power like it in this world of ours. God save the King!"

"And, Jim," said Flossie with some hesitation, "the Boer women?"

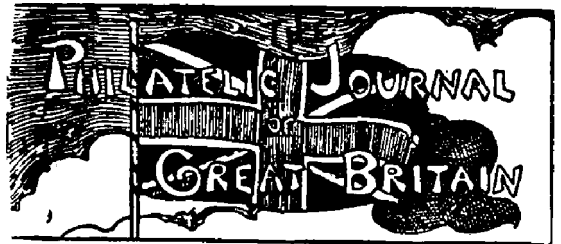
"A curious crew, strong characters—strong hatred—strong love. They thought we were going to murder them all at first, and outside one farm near Kimberley, seven honest Boer women went on their knees begging us savages to spare the babies in the house. It was Saturday night, and we camped out in the open to reassure the poor souls some three hundred yards from the farm. Next morning (Sunday)—by sunrise, a shy deputation of these ladies approached us from the house carrying a steaming something made up in a red cloth. It was a plum pudding which the grateful women understood Englishmen always eat on Sundays. It was a quaint issue, but not bad when you yourself were'nt there to make it."

"But Jim," exclaimed Flossie this is'n't philately!

"True for you," said the young man, and as he raised his glass to his lips "it is'n't, but for once it's something better." "GOD SAVE THE KING."

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British Official Stamps.

LAST month we alluded in our notes to the rapid multiplication which has recently taken place in the number and variety of the Official Stamps of Great Britain, and we were writing then in ignorance of the avalanche of novelties which are mentioned this month in our new issue column. The latter are not yet issued, but they are given on very good authority, and they will, no doubt, very soon be brought into use. They include the current 1/2d. surcharged "R. H. Official" as a companion to the 1d. Royal Household lately reported (but which, by the way, we have not yet seen); the new 1/-, 5/-, 10/- and 20/- I.R. Official and the 2d. Govt. Parcels, which are only what we could have expected. A surprise, however, is provided by the announcement of four new values for the Office of Works. These are the 2d. and 2 1/2d. King's

Head and the 5d. and 10d. *Queen's Head*. Hitherto the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Office of Works have been the scarcest of the English officials and appeared to be very little used, and that being the case, we cannot anticipate that there will be a large requisition for the new values. Further, the two higher denominations, in the *Queen's Head* type, must have a very short life, as they will inevitably be changed for the new issue at an early date. The ordinary collector must consequently have little hope of ever amassing a complete collection of the British officials, and the moral is to acquire these novelties as quickly as possible.

The idea of issuing official stamps originated in England in 1881, and the 1d. surcharged "I.R. Official" was the first fruit. Before this stamp was issued the local Inland Revenue officers all over the country had to render an account quarterly, to headquarters, of the postage expenses incurred, and as in some cases this amount which had been paid out of the surveyor's private pockets amounted to considerable sums, these special stamps (which were at first only supplied to the larger offices) relieved the surveyors of this burden, though they have now added an extra burden to the *stamp* collectors' load. The new system was found so useful that it was extended by the issue of other values, and in 1883 the first Govt. Parcels stamps appeared. It was not, however, until 1896 that the system was extended to the Office of Works Department and the Army. If it had stopped there, philatelists would have been content. We calculate that, omitting all minor varieties, there will be seventy-two different officials to be acquired by the collector to form a complete collection when the expected novelties come out, and yet we suppose there are many specialists who will rejoice.

Notes by the Way.

A correspondent of the *Weekly Philatelic Era* has an envelope franked with $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d. and 4d. (lake) stamps, *perforated 12*, and with bar 14 mm. long. It is post-marked August 9th, 1886. No one seems to know what these are: we would suggest that they are proofs which some thrifty official used to make up the $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. postage rate. It is well known that in the early '80's Messrs. De la Rue frequently used a machine having this gauge for proofs and essays, and even, on at least one occasion (that of the 2c. Hong Kong), for

perforating issued stamps at an emergency. This appears to us to be a feasible explanation of this phenomenon. No doubt such things have frequently happened, but the law of averages will prevent their falling into the hands of appreciative philatelists every time.

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With the June number "The Picture Postcard," the bright little monthly with the sub-title "A Magazine of Philately, Travel, and Art," completes its second year of existence. The sub-title, in giving first place to Philately, has been somewhat misleading, as stamps have played second fiddle to picture postcards from its inception. In the next number, however, the sub-title will be dropped, and the words "Collectors' Chronicle" will be added to the title. Mr. B. W. Warhurst, late editor of "Stamps," will contribute articles on the collecting of entires, and this will be sure to be worth reading, as very few men know so much about official postcards and envelopes as Mr. Warhurst. The usual page or two of philately will also be continued, and at the same time those who hanker after "Picture Postcards" will continue to find plenty to interest them in it.

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Great commotion has been caused in American stamp circles by the discovery of copies of the 4 c. Pan-American stamps with inverted centres. Until a few weeks ago only the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. were known in this condition, then one copy of the 4 c. unused and in mint condition was offered for sale by auction by Mr. Bartels, of Boston, and was knocked down for about £63. It turns out that the sheet of this value with centre inverted was noticed at the Bureau of Printing, and instead of being destroyed it was sent to the Post Office Department. Nearly all the stamps on the sheet were overprinted "specimen" with a rubber stamp in very small type. The 100 stamps comprising the sheet were then distributed by the Postmaster-General among his friends, mostly senators and officials. The stamp, therefore, though a genuine error so far as the printing is concerned, was never issued to the public, and with the word "specimen" on it we cannot understand why the one at the sale should have fetched such a price. The ordinary auction price of the 1 c. invert is only about 70'.



NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. Mr. A. B. Creeke, Junr., furnishes the *London Philatelist* with a further list of Official Stamps prepared, if not already in circulation.

Official Adhesives.

- R. H. Official. ½d. green, King's head.
 O.W. Official. 5d. purple and blue, Queen's head.
 10d. purple and scarlet.
 2d. green and carmine, King's head.
 2½d. blue, King's head.
 I.R. Official. 1/- green and carmine, King's head.
 5/- carmine, "
 10/- blue, "
 20/- green, "
 Govt. Parcels. 2d. green and carmine, King's head.

Barbados. The type of stamp with an ornamental border round, having the word "Registration" above and "Fee" below impressed on the flap of the Registration envelopes seems to be spreading amongst the Colonies. This colony now issues such an envelope, the design enclosed in the frame being that of the current 2d. adhesive, printed in blue. The inscriptions on the envelope are in red. A wrapper is also chronicled by the *D. B. J.*, with stamp of the same design.

Reg. Envelope. 2d. blue, inscription red.
Wrapper. ¾d. red-brown on buff.

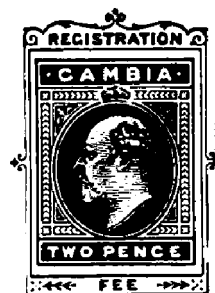
British Guiana. This colony has issued a new registration envelope of the same type as that described for Barbados.

Reg. Envelope. 2d. blue, inscription red.

Cook Islands. The Crown overprint on the 1d. brown has been abandoned. No doubt the authorities found the symbol as applied by the local printer somewhat too overbearing.

Fiji. *Ewen's Weekly* keeps us well posted in the history of Fiji perforations, and notes the 1d. as being received perf. 11½ x 11, whereas it was chronicled a few weeks ago perf. 11 x 11½. We presume the 4d. deep lilac perf. 11 x 12 is identical in all but name with the 4d. perf. 11 x 11½, which we chronicled with other values in April.

Gambia.—We illustrate the new ½d. stamp and the registration envelope.



Nieu and Penrhyn Islands. Mr. J. F. Hambly, writing from Melbourne, sends us particulars of the stamps recently issued for these islands, from which it appears that we made a mistake in our chronicle last month. The surcharge on the ½d. and 2½d. is in red, and on the 1d. in indigo. Besides the name of the Island the ½d. is surcharged "½d. PENI," the 1d.—"TAHA PENI," and the 2½d.—"2½d. PENI," in each case below the name. The "N" in NIUE is often so badly printed as to look like an "H," the ½d. and 1d. are wmked. NZ and star, double lined, the former perf. 14 and the latter 11 x 14. The 2½d. is perf. 10.

Grenada. *Ewen's Weekly* is officially informed that the King's head stamps will be issued on the 25th.

Adhesives.

½d.	lilac and green.
1d.	carmine.
2d.	brown.
2½d.	blue.
3d.	ochre.
6d.	green.
1/-	green and ochre.
2/-	blue.
5/-	carmine.
10/-	mauve.

The postcards with the head of King Edward are also expected.

Postcards. ½ green on buff.
 1d. carmine on buff.

India. The new 6 anna stamp that was expected about two years ago will now, it is stated, never be issued. The illustrations that appeared about the time this stamp was reported were, of course, from "specimen" stamp. We had it on good authority that two or three copies exist without the word "specimen," and these, although not issued, would be nice things to have. It would be on a par with the 24 cents. purple-brown Ceylon.

Bhor. We gave an illustration in our December number of a half anna stamp which was said to have been issued. As the post office of Bhor was incorporated some time ago with that of India, rude reflections were cast upon the credentials of this stamp, and these are fully borne out by a reply to a letter addressed by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son on this subject to the Director-General of the Post Office of India. The letter, which is dated

Calcutta, 22nd April, 1902, runs: "With reference to your letter dated the 10th October, 1901, containing an inquiry relative to the stamps issued by the Bhor Native State, I have the honour to say that as the postal arrangements within the State in question are managed by this Department, there is no scope for the use of the Bhor Native State stamps for the payment of postage within that State."

Chamba. The two stamps which we chronicled in April have also appeared with the "Service" surcharge.

Official Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, light green. Service in black.
" " carmine, " " "

Malay States. The *Monthly Circular* states that after the ordinary postcards of Perak, Pahang, etc., were sold out, a printed postcard with adhesive Federal stamp of 1c. affixed was used, and our contemporary observes that these deserve a place in the catalogues as much as the similar Barbados cards of 1881. The card is inscribed "Federated Malay States" (77 mm.)—"Address only to be written on this side" (70 mm.). Size of the card.—127 x 76 mm.

Postcard. [1 cent] black on white, with adhesive.
1 c. black and green attached.

Malta. The 2½d. blue stamp, of which there is a large stock, which is never likely to be sold since the reduction in postal rates within the Empire, is to be surcharged 1d. Authorities differ in the number that will be printed, estimates varying from 20,000 to 720,000. The first number is obviously inadequate. The new 3d. stamp has arrived in the island, and might appear any day.

Mauritius. Three different rupee values are soon to be issued here, as per accompanying type. It will be noticed that they are



inscribed POSTAGE AND REVENUE, and so, according to *Ewen's Weekly* the present set up to 50 cents. is to be surcharged with those words in black to make the set uniform. In addition, stamps of 5, 8, 12 and 50 cents. in the ordinary Arms type have been printed and

will be issued shortly. The Queen's head 25 and 50 cents. are already withdrawn. New envelopes will also be issued with the King's head for design and these are the *only* King's head designs to be issued here. The whole set of the adhesives being in the Arms type.

New South Wales. The current 2d. is reported as having been found imperf. One

entire sheet is said to have been bought at a post office in the ordinary course of things.

New Zealand. The *London Philatelist* describes a curious error. The current 2.6 brown postal fiscal is very like a purely fiscal stamp which is used on duplicate deeds of lease, except that the latter is yellow and is inscribed "counterpart." It appears that 50,000 impressions from the latter die were printed in brown to be issued as postal-fiscals, and it was not until 5,000 had been sold that the error was detected, and the remaining 45,000 were destroyed. Of those issued, it is said that the majority were used on documents and telegrams, but no doubt some were used for postage.

Postal Fiscal, 2.6 brown. (Error "Counterpart.")

Sierra Leone. A new 1d. envelope is reported for this colony. As will be seen by the accompanying illustration the stamp design bears the head of King Edward.



Envelope.

1d. carmine on white laid.

Tasmania. We are informed that the new paper being prepared for printing the Tasmanian pictorials has the wmk. "TAS" as of old, but repeated at such a distance that the abbreviation will only appear once on each stamp. No higher values than 2d. are to be printed on the *V. and Cr.* paper, and though we have seen the ½d., 2½d. and 3d. chronicled with this wmk. in several journals, we believe this to be a mistake.

Trinidad. So long ago as April, 1900, we chronicled the 5c. as being changed in colour from green and brown to lilac. It would seem that we were a little early with the information as the stamps have only just been issued.

Uganda. An error in the ½ an. surcharged on British East Africa is reported by *Ewen's Weekly*. This is an inverted over-print, the word Uganda appearing upside down at the *bottom* of the stamp. The whole of the bottom row of a sheet was found in this state,

Adhesive. ½ an. yellow-green of B.E.A.
Surcharge "Uganda" inverted

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NOTE.—The following chronicle includes that which was left over from last month and so, much of the information is rather late, though it gives us the opportunity of presenting a

more connected account of the new issues of certain countries, such as Persia and Germany, than would have been the case if we had had to chronicle the different items at different times.

Abyssinia. The Parisian oracle of the Abyssinian postal administration informs us that the set surcharged "Ethiope" has been withdrawn and replaced by stamps overprinted "POSTA."

Austria. The 35 hel, which was only recently issued, is noted by *Ewen's Weekly* as being overprinted with the diagonal lines of varnish. Was it originally plain or unvarnished?

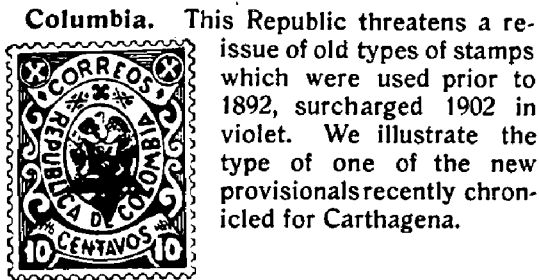
Adhesive. 35 hel. green and black, with diagonal lines of varnish.

Bosnia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 20 heller with black figures in the lower corners. We understand that all the higher values will be indulged in like manner.

Adhesive. 27 hel. rose, figures in black.

Chili. The 2c. value is reported in the same type as the recently issued 5c.

Adhesive. 2 c. carmine (1901 type).



Columbia. This Republic threatens a re-issue of old types of stamps which were used prior to 1892, surcharged 1902 in violet. We illustrate the type of one of the new provisionals recently chronicled for Carthagena.

Tolima. The *M.J.* has seen a specimen of the 5 pesos of 1887 imperf. (No. 83 in the catalogue) with the value label "5 pesos 5" upside down.

Crete. The 50 lepta, dull lilac, with black surcharge, has been found by the *Ph. Record* with the surcharge inverted.

Adhesive.
50 lepta, dull lilac, "Prosorinon" in black inverted.

Denmark. The *M.J.* has received the 3 øre official, perf. 12½, so far only the 4 and 8 øre had been chronicled.

Official Adhesive. 3 øre, reddish lilac, perf. 12½.

Iceland. We have received the 10 øre official perf. 12½ and in a bright ultramarine shade, much brighter than the stamp perforated 14 x 13½ which it replaces. In view of the projected new issues for Denmark and Iceland these novelties may be worth looking after.

Official Adhesive. 10 øre, bright ultramarine, perf. 12½.

Ecuador. The 1894 and 1895 issues of Ecuador which are now obtainable at very

considerably less than face value have raised the question as to whether those now on the market are remainders or reprints. In spite of the fact that Mr. Calman, writing to a contemporary, maintains that they are remainders, the *Monthly Journal* thinks the question wants clearing up, as a French dealer is offering the sets as reprints.

France. Madame Veuve Marmin has now sent us the 20c. in the modified type in which the 30 centimes was issued two months ago, as described by us in March.



Adhesive. 20c. brown-purple.

French Colonies. *Le Col de T.—P.* says that all the Colonies have now envelopes with stamp impressed in yellow-green, with the exception of Dahomey, Guiana and Oceania.

Canton. The following envelopes with overprint in red are chronicled by *Le Col de T.—P.*

Envelopes. 5 centimes yellow-green.
15 " blue.
25 " black on rose.

Djibouti. Two further provisionals have been issued here, and in order to raise the wind some sweeping reductions have been made in price. The 40c., and also the large and imposing 25 frcs. stamps have been reduced to 5 centimes each.

Adhesives.
5c. on 40c. yellow and blue, surcharge black.
5c. on 25 frcs. brown and blue, "

New Caledonia. Two fresh surcharges and naturally two fresh inverted surcharges. They are chronicled by the *M.J.* and are surcharged "N. C.E. 5" and "N. C.E. 15" on the 30 and 40 centimes, respectively. A French exchange says that there is a variety of the 15c. with small "1."

5c. on 30c. cinnamon on drab.
5c. on 30c. surcharge inverted.
15c. on 40c. red on yellow.
15c. on 40c. " " " " "

Germany. By a series of accidents, the new issue inscribed "Deutsches Reich" in place of "Reichspost" has not yet been chronicled by us. The notice of them was omitted in April in error, and last month we had no room for the chronicle of new issues of foreign countries. However, better late than never. The colours of the stamps are the same as for the old issue, though the three marks is appreciably more lilac. There is an error in the 3 pfennig in which "DEUTSCHES" is spelled "DFUTSCHES." These stamps are printed in sheets of 400 in four panes of 100 each. The error occurs twice on

each sheet, namely:—In the fifth stamp in the fourth row on the top left-hand pane; and in the tenth stamp in the ninth row on the lower right-hand pane. There are two types of the new 2 marks. In the first, the inscriptions are in Gothic; and in the second they are in Latin type. There are also many other differences between the two stamps, notably in the back-ground of the central picture. The latter is the type that will be retained for use.

New cards inscribed "Deutsches Reich" have also been issued and also a letter-card.

- Postcards. 2 pf. blue on bluish.
 2 plus 2 pf. " " "
 5 pf. green on cream.
 5 plus 5 pf. " " "
 10 pf. carmine on cream.
 10 plus 10 pf. " " "
 Letter card. 10 pf. carmine on grey-blue.

Alsace and Lorraine. A 20c. stamp is described in a French paper with the back-ground double-printed—once with blue network inverted; and once with pale-yellow network the right way up. Two copies were found on letters addressed to a business house at Lyons, one postmarked "Saar-Union 29 . 9 . 1871; and the other "Buckenheim 1 . 8 . 1871."

Greece. A set of unpaid-letter stamps in the accompanying type has been issued on paper similar to that of the ordinary adhesives and watermarked E.T. The following are the values.



- Postage Dues.
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 lepton brown. | 30 lepta violet. |
| 2 lepta grey. | 40 " sepia. |
| 3 " orange. | 50 " prune. |
| 5 " green. | 1 dr. black. |
| 10 " red. | 2 dr. bronze. |
| 20 " mauve. | 3 dr. silver. |
| 25 " ultramarine. | 5 dr. gold. |

Holland. Curacao. The *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 2½ cent. on 10c. of 1895 with overprint inverted.

Adhesive. 2½c. on 10c. blue, red surch. inverted.

Dutch Indies. A 25c. envelope has been issued with stamp of the type of the current adhesives.

Envelope. 25c. on 25c. carmine and blue, surch. black.

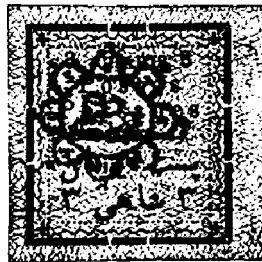
Italy. Benadir. A set of stamps in the accompanying designs have been issued in this Colony. As there are no post offices in this place it will apparently be necessary to provide some, as it is obviously absurd to issue stamps where there are no post offices. The colony is administered by the Italian Trading Company under whose auspices these new stamps have been printed.

Adhesives.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 besa brown. | 2½ anna. blue. |
| 2 " green. | 5 " orange. |
| 1 anna red. | 10 " violet. |
| 2 " yellow. | |

Liberia. Last March we referred to the 1c. stamp of the official set overprinted with a handstamp "Ordinary" in black. This was owing to the ordinary stamps running short, this idea was evidently found so pleasing, that the whole set has been similarly treated. We have seen the following:—1c. green, 2c. red and black, 5c. blue, 10c. yellow, 15c. slate, 20c. red, 25c. green, 30c. blue, 50c. brown, 1s blue and black, 2s brown on buff, 5s carmine and black. The surcharge is very irregularly applied, appearing in various positions and the letters forming the words are not always in one straight line.

Persia. We have a regular maze of surcharges, and worse, to chronicle here. The latter is shewn in the illustration which is appended. But we will first dispose of the surcharges. To begin with the 5 kr. surch. on 50 kr. mauve which we chronicled in April does not exist; but the 5 kr. in violet as well as in blue on the



50kr. reddish-brown, with the "Provisoire 1319" surcharge is to be added to the list on the authority of the M. J., while the *Monthly Circular* gives two other values with this surcharge. There is also a 5 ch. surcharge with Persian characters below the word "chahis" on the 10 ch. and 50 kr.

The illustration gives some idea of the atrocities which have appeared since the surcharges. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us a set for inspection. They are type set and printed on a sort of net-work in olive or pale-blue. Those we have seen are overprinted with a control mark in rose, shewing a lion, within a circle which is embellished on the outer rim with eight semi-circular excrescences, each containing a character. For the following synopsis of this issue we quote the *Monthly Journal* verbatim, thus saving ourselves much trouble, and adding to the intelligibility of the list.

- Surcharged "Provisoire-1319" in black.
 16ch. green on greenish.
 5kr. in violet on 50kr. reddish-brown.
 3 kr. dull lilac.

- Surcharged "5 chahis" and Persian characters.
 5ch. in violet on 10ch. blue on greenish.
 5ch. in black on 50 kr. brown.

Type set design, with pale yellow ground, and surcharge in rose.

1 ch. grey.	5 ch. red.
2 ch. red-brown.	10 ch. olive-yellow.
3 ch. dark green.	12 ch. ultramarine.

The same, with *pauc blue* ground.

1 kr. purple.
2 kr. olive-green.
10 kr. deep blue.
50 kr. red.

The same as the last, but without the rose surcharge, and overprinted with value "5 krans," in two lines, followed by Persian characters in black.

5 kr. in black, on 5 kr. yellow.

Roumania. The *M.J.* has received the 50 bani. on the paper—tinted pink, and with compound perforation.

Adhesive. 50b. orange, no wmk., perf. compound.

Salvador. We ceased chronicling the weekly surcharges of this little Republic about two years ago on account of their little interest and extreme complexity. We now hear that the authorities have seen the error of their ways and are negotiating with Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. of London, for a new issue. According to *Le Col. de T-P.*, 3,303,000 stamps have been ordered for which the Salvador Government will pay £690 12s. 4d. No doubt these will be of the usual pictorial kind, but they will be welcome after the era of sunbursts and wheels which we have just gone through.

Switzerland. *Ewen's Weekly* reports the 25c. blue in the old perforation.

Adhesive. 25c. blue, perf. 11½ x 12.

The error in spelling on the new 3 pf. Germany, in which the word "Deutsches" is spelled "DFUTSCHES" has caused great amusement in some parts of Germany where "dfutsches" is a slang word meaning "of no account." It is evident though that it was not considered "of no account" by a good many dealers in Germany, and the prices at which specimens were offered are instructive and amusing. The price started at about 20/- each and declined in ten days to 1/6 each. Unfortunately a good many collectors who will not learn from experience paid the higher price which a moment's reflection should have assured them could never be justified. Still, a mistake of this kind on a German stamp, hitherto always so carefully turned out, might be some excuse for people losing their heads over it.



June, 1902, 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.)

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NEW MEMBERS.

Arthur Craven, Cape Town, South Africa;
Herbert T. Hadlow, Oakley-square, London, N.W.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so without delay to

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5, Paultons Square, Int. Phil. Union,
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June 18, 1902.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION.

This exhibition was held in the rooms of the Philatelic Society, Effingham House, on Saturday, June 7th. In every way it was a great success, the exhibits being very fine, and the attendance great. Special mention should be made of Mr. T. W. Hall's Chili, in which was shown the latest discovery, namely, the lithographed 5c. of the first issue, the same exhibitor's Fiji, Mr. Ehrenbach's Portugal, and Mr. Hausburg's Victoria and India, all of which were worth going a long way to see.

The following is the list of medal winners, the judges being Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Class I.—No. of Entries, 35.

Gold medal : L. L. R. Hausburg (Victoria, 1850);
Baron A. de Worms (Ceylon, 1857-62).

Silver medal : J. E. Heginbottom (Ceylon Pence
Issues, used).

Bronze medal : Rev. G. H. Raynor (Great
Britain).

Class II.—No. of Entries, 41.

Gold medal : T. W. Hall, Fiji ("Times Express,"
&c.)

Silver medal : L. L. R. Hausburg (India, 1854-
1856).

Bronze medal : Rev. Dr. Atkinson (Gibraltar);
L. E. Bradbury (Nevis); R. Meyer (Lagos);

Vernon Roberts (St. Lucia); W. Simpson
(Gambia).

Class III.—No. of Entries, 23.

Gold medal : R. Ehrenbach (Portugal, 1870-87).

Silver medal : John Cooper (Spain, 1850-53);
H. R. Oldfield (Servia, 1866-8 and 1869).

Bronze medal : F. Reichenheim, France (Paris
Issues, 1870-75).

Class IV.—No. of Entries, 26.

Gold medal : T. W. Hall (Chile, 1853-65 imperf).

Silver medal : R. Ehrenbach (Dominican Republic,
1865); H. R. Oldfield (Bolivia, 1866-7).

Bronze medal : R. Frenzel, Mexico (1866-7).

The silver medals presented by Mr. Franz Reichenheim for the best exhibits shown by lady members were awarded to : Mrs. Field (Cape of Good Hope, Triangulars); Mrs. Hugh Rose (Queensland, 1860-74).

Trade Notes.

Mr. Lawn of Harrow has taken a partner and a shop in Regent St., where he has opened under the style of Lawn and Barlow.

* * *

The Auction sales for the passing season are nearly all over, though the first week in July will be a busy one, Messrs. Plumridge & Co., Martin Ray & Co. and Puttick & Simpson all announcing good sales for that week. Mr. Hadlow will also have another sale at about the same time. By the way, we must call attention to the fact that Mr. Hadlow has recently made up a new lot of the 50 per cent approval books, for which he has acquired fame and in which dealers as well as collectors can find many bargains. We speak from experience.

* * *

By the destruction of Messrs. Brendon & Sons Printing Works at Plymouth, by fire, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. have sustained a severe loss. Mr. Phillips, who gives the particulars in the *Monthly Journal*, estimate the loss to the firm as between £2,500 and £3,000 while there was, we understand, another £1,000 worth of goods destroyed, the value of which was covered by insurance. Messrs. Brendon & Sons are Stanley Gibbons' printers, and the goods burned include about 25,000 stamp albums of all grades, 3,000 catalogues and other works. Our sympathies are extended to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in this disaster.



June 25, 1902.

Philately at Home.

Method is everything. The talented assistant who arranges our Journals for review neatly on the left hand corner of the excellently firm and steady old kitchen table which has been the best servant a working man ever had in his study—that talented assistant groups the journals by languages, with a neat ticket pinned here and there pointing out some specially noticeable article. This evening, the unlooked-for happened. The journals of our own country seemed to have some claim upon us this month, so we started on the English pile. The first paper picked up seemed really very decently printed, and began with a quite interesting memoir of that active philatelist and intelligent traveller, Franz Reichenheim. Then came a crib—a most judicious crib—from the *Philatelic Journal of India*. Don't we all crib from the *P. J. of India*, my young friends? After this we find ourselves quite interested in an Austrian instalment of a Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps, and a cheerful editorial full of optimist prophecies of the good time coming for European stamps. Good again! The "Notes by the Way" contain much matter of varied interest from burglaries to "gilt-edged United States stamps"—something for all tastes. But what's this—a "Review of Reviews"? Surely, this is something like . . . very much like, and the "tables break into laughter," as the schoolboy translated it; for, taking in sublime confidence the first newspaper on the pile we find we have been innocently reviewing the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN!

And, after all, why not? It would be a charming thing if some one intellectual soul on each paper gave every month a solemn appreciation of the *other fellow's work* in the preceding number. It would be quite fascinating to read Major Evans on the non-Evansy part of the *Monthly Journal*, and M. P. Castle's candid criticism on philatelic wives as portrayed by Rudolf Meyer. But this, to coin a

phrase, is not philately.

* * * * *

Yet one thing we may say, and this with all seriousness. The memory of the P.J.G.B. is not so short that it forgets the many kindnesses shown to it in old days by the proprietors of the *Monthly Journal*, and the news of the late losses incurred in consequence of the fire at Plymouth grieves us very sincerely. The first rumour, wrong as first rumours always are, seemed to suggest that the fire had been at the London house. We are deeply glad to find this was not the case, and, if our old friends will forgive us the simple expression of an earnest wish, we hope that whatever inconvenience has been suffered by this unlucky accident may be more than made up by the crowning success of a Coronation year!

THE LONDON PHILATELIST. (*Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.*)

A new departure. How new our readers may guess by glancing at the following extracts from Mr. Rudolf Meyer's *pièce de resistance* in the *London Philatelist*. They are from a paper, by the way, read before the Philatelic Society—the Upper House of Convocation of the Philatelic World:

"I have sometimes thought, though I fear the thought is disloyal, that there is very little more, from our own point of view, to be said or written about stamps. It reminds me of what I somewhere read many years ago about 'Life.' I remember the writer complained that it was impossible to institute a new simile on the subject. It was declared to be entirely exhausted, any attempt to meet the demand for novelty being hopeless. I must confess it sometimes seems to me that we are in the same predicament; so many things—good, bad, and indifferent—have been said and written on stamps that there seems to be nothing left to say. Have we not aired our hobby from every point of view, discussed and dissected stamps of all kinds—British and foreign, genuine and faked? Have we not admired shades, held learned discussions on

perforations, and brought knowledge and acumen to bear on watermarks and errors? All things have come in for their due share of attention. Specialising and general collecting, young collectors and veterans, dealers and their little ways, and potentates with their enormous collections, all have had their day and hour, so I really think you must agree with me that there is scarcely anything new under the sun to be said about stamps. On the other hand, who can withstand the genial and polite Secretary when that little note comes to hand with its 'Dear Mr. So-and-so,—We are making up our programme for the next season, and would be so pleased if we could put your name down for a short paper,' etc.? We hesitate, and with the obvious result—vanity stepping in to assist. We write back: 'Am very much occupied, etc., but will try, and you can put me down for so-and-so.' Then comes repentance, and we wonder why we were so foolish as to promise, and what on earth we shall write about this time. My own case was so desperate that I felt I must consult my best friends, the ladies, who are always so ready and willing to help a lame dog over a stile. I therefore diplomatically invited to tea a few ladies (among them several whose husbands or sons I know to be collectors), and set to work, using all my powers of persuasion and flattery, to try to ascertain their real opinion of the hobby, without 'giving the show away.'

So the ladies came—wives and mothers of philatelists—and said their say with great candour. For instance here is the 'second lady,' a gentle enemy of the noble art:

"I do think this stamp collecting a waste of money—now, don't you? John has spent *hundreds* of pounds on the horrid things—wasted it, I call it. They say, of course, they can get their money back, but I don't believe it. Thank goodness, he's obliged to spend less now. The children are growing up, and he has Jack's college fees to pay, and Belle goes to the High School, and even little Emmie will soon be old enough to go, so money *cannot* be thrown away with both hands on hobbies. Hobbies, indeed! Why don't they take to carpentering, or gardening, or even coin collecting? There is some sense in anything like that, but I cannot see any sense in collecting stamps, and going into raptures over colours and those *other things*. What do they call them—perforations and watermarks? And then those stupid errors! Just fancy a lot of sane men paying pounds because of a mistake in a thing! Why, if I made a mistake in spelling, or even those poor children in their exercises, nothing would be

bad enough to say; yet John will go miles out of his way to look at a stamp that has a smudge over the Queen's nose, or a figure too large or too small, or some wrong spelling somewhere on it, and throws away pounds of money on it too, because, of course, it is a most valuable and interesting 'error'—not mistake, if you please, but *error*—as if a mistake was not a mistake under all circumstances!

"A third lady appears, a merry little woman, wielding a sledge-hammer powerful enough to 'break up a collection,' as the saying goes—and the collector too, for the matter of that—so Rudolf Meyer is brought to bay. He faces the music, as only a good philatelist can. "I thought things were going rather too much one way,' he says, "so I ventured to say as genially as I could, 'Come, come, ladies; there are two sides to every question, they say. Have you nothing to say on the other side? I have been a polite and interested listener for a long time. I myself, as you all know, belong to the noble army of martyrs—oh, I mean collectors—and yet I have patiently listened while we have been called selfish, unsociable, extravagant, deceitful, and many other dreadful things that ought to make the ears of every collector in the world *tingle*; so I think I really deserve a little consideration, and there must be, even among you fair ladies, some few who do not think quite so badly of so quiet and harmless a hobby.'

"The call was not made in vain. One lady—married to an amateur carpenter whose intentions in the way of furniture-making were honourable, but whose performances lacked the solid sincerity of an Adam Bede—comes herself to the penitent's bench as a philatelic convert. With a short extract from this kindly soul's apology for stamp collecting, we must leave an essay, which, although light in form, has really at the back of it much that may set men thinking. But listen to the lady herself:

"I am not myself a collector, but am not sorry my husband is one. In the early days of our married life he thought he would like to start a hobby to amuse himself with in the evenings while I sat at work. He thought he would try carpentering and furniture-making, *and I shall never forget it!* He took in the *Workman* and two or three other papers on amateur work, and bought a chest of tools. He used to trudge to Old Street and various other parts of Shoreditch for wood and hinges, nails and all sorts of things, and when the little article was finished—at first it was just a bracket or so, but presently he managed a small whatnot or cabinet—it looked very nice and all right for a time, but gradually *decomposed*, I called it, for just a part would become

unglued, and then a hinge would drop off, and then a leg give way, and down would come my valued little collection of china or glass, and grieve me more than I can express. I was not at all sorry when he got tired of it, for what with the smashes and noise of the hammering and sawing, the dirt and shavings and the terrible nails, tearing fingers and dresses, I had had quite enough of it, and felt I should not be sorry never to see hammer or plane again. He took up with two or three other things, but you do not want to hear about them, so I will only say I am thankful it finished up with stamp collecting. He certainly spent money, and I did not quite like it; but he seemed either to know how to go about it or he had good advisers, for after several years of quiet collecting, with what seemed very great enjoyment and pleasure, and was not in our case productive of any unpleasantness in the home, he sold a portion of his collection for very much more than he had given for it, and bought the house we now live in."

THE STAMP COLLECTOR. (*Birmingham.*)

A brief, but interesting notice of Herr Paul Lietzow of Berlin, whose name was and is so familiar, first as secretary, and then as president of the successful International Association of Dealers in Berlin, appears to this paper. A man of great and untiring industry, an able lecturer, and ardent philatelist, a not unkindly critic of the work of others, which so often was less thorough than his own. After this is a second article on the old Boer stamp issue: Stellaland this time smallest and least known of them all. Then there is correspondence and notes on the quaint question of the "Thebussem" stamps which some would say are hardly stamps at all, but in many cases mere impressions of a rubber stamp. Mr. Beplers' letter, as it appears in the Stamp Collector, may perhaps be quoted here. He writes:

"The question having been raised in the April issue of the *Stamp Collector*: What are the 'Thebussem' stamps of Spain? I can give you some particulars about them because I have in my possession four different types of these stamps. No. 1, I have on the whole letter, used, and it consists of a sort of garter with the words 'Doctor Thebussem' and a six-pointed star in the centre. The other types I have only cut square, all of the latter contain the word 'CORREOS' (Post), one has a closed letter, another a letter and a royal crown and all three bear the following combination of letters KRTRÖ, the meaning of which I do not

know. The inscription varies as follows: 2, Dr. Thebussem Honarario de Madrid. 3, Dr. Thebussem Honorario de Espana. 4, Dr. Thebussem Honorario de Espana y de sus Indias. (There is a fifth type not mentioned here with inscription: Dr. Thebussem, Honorario de la Habana; this is the rarest of all, having been in use for about 18 months only.—*Ed. S. C.*) All are rubber stamps printed in the ordinary violet ink, and the paper varies in substance and colour. Of course there may be more types, but the above four are all that came to me in a very complete collection of Spain and Colonies which I bought some six years ago in Spain. They may be rare, in fact, I have never seen any others, but from a philatelic point of view they are, in my opinion, on rather a lower level of interest than the Official Frank Stamps of Victoria.

It seems that Dr. Thebussem had a number of India-rubber stamps made which he impressed on his letters thus franking them. It goes without saying that he could have made any number of varieties, but the very unattractive form he gave to his stamps and their comparative scarcity in collections seem to point to the fact that he had no designs on the pocket of the stamp collector. Although these stamps franked letters they can only be considered as a sort of private stamp as it was left to the discretion of a private individual to make as many or as few as he liked, and then there is a total absence of 'face value.'"

THE PHILATELIC CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER. (*Handsworth, Birmingham.*)

"Many philatelists, says the P.C. and A. 'have a sneaking regard for the pretty picture card.' Why of course they have, more power to them, and the Handsworth paper is to be congratulated on having the pluck to tell the truth about it. At the very mention of picture-cards the Dryasdust stamp-collector pulls a long face as if one was talking of some grim forbidden subject which ought to carry its own condemnation in every decent well-regulated mind! The fact remains that thousands of educated men and women set great store on these memorials of travel from all parts of the earth, and the fact also remains that of late months these productions have, beside their local interest, a very fair artistic value. Whether they are Pure Philately or not is quite another matter, and we would humbly suggest the question as a subject for a paper to be read before the London Philatelic Society. We venture to suggest a title: 'Spots on Philately' or 'Cards v. Collectors!'"

(*To be continued.*)



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

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[PRICE 2D.]

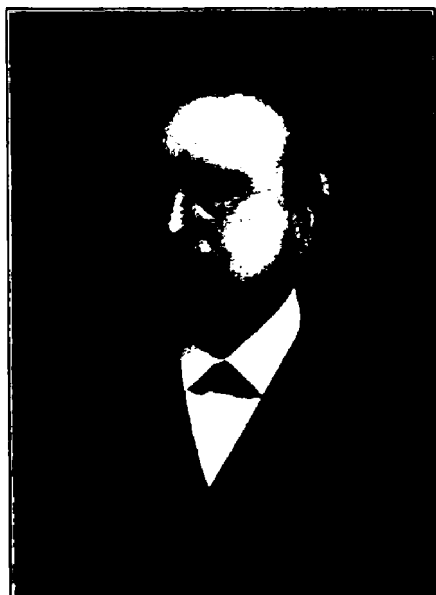
Well-known Philatelists.

No. 31.—Mr. RUDOLPH FRENTZEL.

Mr. Rudolph Frentzel was born at Hamburg on the 9th of June, 1835, and left his native place as a sailor boy in the spring of 1850, on board the British barque "Mary Ann."

His first sail was from Hamburg to South Shields, the native place of his captain. The passage across the North Sea was fearfully rough and stormy, and after tossing about for from four to five days, the "Mary Ann" at last reached her port safely. But all this was sad experience for our young sailor; not only did he suffer excessively from seasickness, but on the day following his arrival the captain told him "that never in all his life had he seen anyone suffering so intensely as he did: that he was totally unfit for a seafaring life, and that he would have to send him back to Hamburg."

Mr. Frentzel's father was a merchant at Hamburg, trading largely with London, and his business frequently required his presence there, and, fortunately for his son, he happened



to be in London at that time. He communicated with his father, who invited him to come to London. His joy was now great, especially at the idea of seeing the great city whose streets were paved with gold, and in his anxiety to reach it he went to the railway station at five o'clock in the afternoon, and

remained there all night in order to make sure of catching the train leaving at six o'clock the following morning.

Soon after his arrival in London he was introduced to a Yorkshire gentleman, a clever and highly educated man, master of three Continental languages, who invited him to enter his office—an offer most gladly accepted. Here he had an opportunity of making himself thoroughly acquainted not only with the office work in all its branches, but learning the business of "raw silks" also. In this situation he re-

mained for eight years, and in the early sixties he became the sole manager of the London branch of one of the most important and wealthy silk houses in Lyons.

Mr. Frentzel has been a collector from his early boyhood, and the collections he has formed are too numerous to elaborate upon

here. He was, however, at one time, an ardent numismatist, and joined the Numismatic Society of London in 1867, of which he is still a member. In 1863 he began stamp collecting, which he carried on for 3 to 4 years, but the style of collecting then in vogue did not fascinate him, and he disposed of his collection in order to devote all his energy to numismatics. Fortunately he kept his duplicates, to which he occasionally added; and when in 1885 he recommenced stamp collecting, was able to put together a collection of some 2,000 stamps. In the same year he acquired a very large quantity of Mexican stamps, mostly of the 1874 issue, enabling him to make an almost complete show of that issue at the International Exhibition of the Philatelic Society of London in 1887; and it was the collection of Mexican stamps belonging to the late Mr. Tapling which he saw there that spurred him on to specialize in the stamps of this country, and to dispose of his general collection. Apart from these purely hobby collections, Mr. Frentzel has found time for acting frequently as steward for charitable institutions, and he is well known in the City for his record collections, his latest of that description being one of £1,800 in five days.

Mr. Frentzel joined the Philatelic Society of London in 1897, was elected a honorary member of the Herts Philatelic Society in 1900, and in 1901 he joined the I.P.U. also. He has occasionally contributed short notes on unpublished varieties of Mexican stamps, and wrote "The Life and Death of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico," which were duly published in the *London Philatelist*.

The collection of Mexican stamps for which Mr. Frentzel is famous is a huge accumulation, and without doubt the finest collection of this country in England,—probably in the world. The reprints and the large number of different town surcharges have helped to make Mexico very unpopular with collectors, but Mr. Frentzel explains that these difficulties exist more largely in the imagination than in actual fact, and that they can very soon be mastered; and he hopes the time may soon come when the stamps of Mexico will again be popular among collectors.

We are very glad, for the sake of young collectors, that the surnames of the Presidents, Generals, and Admirals chosen for the forthcoming issue of U.S.A. are to appear on the stamps, each beneath his own portrait. The 10c. Special Delivery is now to be orange, with the inscription "Secures Immediate Delivery at any United States Post Office."

Descriptive Catalogue

OF

European Postage Stamps.

—o—

(NOTE—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

—o—

BAVARIA.

(Continued.)

The change of currency necessitated a new issue in 1875. The 1 mark last described was in reality the beginning of the new set, as the value expressed, viz., 1 mark, did not belong to the *kreuzer* currency, but to the *pfennig*. The design chosen for the *pfennig* values was a replica of that of the 1 mark, but reduced in size. A 2 mark stamp was added to the set at the same time.

The watermark was the same as before (horizontal wavy lines), and also as before the paper shewed horizontal laid lines which, however, cannot always be easily detected. On January 1st, 1879, the 5pf. was altered from blue-green to *violet*, and the 50pf. from red to *brown*. In the same year the 1 mark was made uniform with this set by being printed on the paper watermarked with horizontal wavy lines.

In 1881 some of the values appeared watermarked with vertical wavy lines set close together, and they were gradually followed by the other values until the whole set was uniform. It was not, however, till nearly 10 years later that the 2 marks, orange, fell into line.

1876—1891.

	Wmk. Fig. 2.		Wmk. Fig. 3.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3pf. green	10	1	10	½
3pf. blue-green	4 6	2		
5pf. dark green	3 0	2		
5pf. sage green	15 0	—		
5pf. violet	21 0	2		2
11pf. rose	1 9	1	1 6	½
20pf. blue	4 0	1	2 3	1
25pf. brown	10 0	2	—	1½
50pf. red	16 6	1		
50pf. brown	18 0	3		
1 mark violet	—	10	1 6	1
2 marks orange	6 0	2	3 0	1½

In the year 1887 the Bavarian authorities decided to alter the size of the sheets, and instead of issuing them in sheets containing two panes of 30 stamps they were printed in two panes of 50, which was more convenient for the decimal currency. The paper had to be cut to a different shape to fit the new printing

plates, and it was found more suitable to have the watermark of close wavy lines running horizontally instead of vertically across the stamps. A new perforating machine was also used, which gauged 14½ instead of 11½. The 1 and 2 marks were still printed in sheets of 50, and so continued on the old paper with vertical wavy lines and perforated 11½. At first the colours of the *pfennig* values were not changed, but early in 1890 the 3pf., 5pf., 25pf. and 50pf. were altered, as will be seen in the list which follows. In the year 1900 a new paper came into use for the stamps. The watermark remained the same, but the paper instead of being slightly creamish became very white and somewhat thinner. Three new values which appeared in that year, viz., 30, 40 and 80pf. were printed on this paper. Though this paper is very distinctive, we do not divide the issues in our list:—

1888—1901.

Wmk. horizontal wavy lines close together.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2pf. grey...	—	—
3pf. green	6	—
3pf. brown	2	—
5pf. violet	1 0	1
5pf. green	2	—
10pf. carmine	3	—
20pf. blue	5	—
25pf. brown	—	1
25pf. yellow	4	1
30pf. green	—	3
40pf. yellow	—	3
50pf. brown	—	1
50pf. marone	—	1
80pf. lilac	—	3

Early in 1900 two new high values, viz., 3 and 5 marks, were issued. They are in the design of the other mark values, are on the same watermarked paper, and are perforated, like them, 11½.

1900.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 marks olive brown	4 0	—
5 marks green	6 6	—

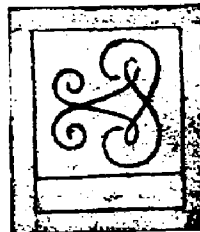
BELGIUM.

The first postage stamps of Belgium were issued on July 1st, 1849, and were the outcome of a decree dated June 17th of the same year. They consisted of two values only: 10c. for letters not exceeding 10 grammes in weight sent a distance of not more than 20 kilometers, and 20c. for longer distances within the country. This design, which is shown in the accompanying



Type 1.

illustration, depicted an almost full face portrait of King Leopold I. on a background of lines running diagonally from right to left. To the right of the head is a faintly-drawn ornamental scroll work, which shows much more clearly in the 20c. than in the 10c. The design was the work of M. Jacques Wiener, of Brussels, and was engraved in *taille-douce*, and the stamps were printed from copper plates in sheets of 200, divided into two panes. The paper was hand-made, and shows the watermark, two L's interlaced, as shown in the



Type 2.

illustration. The obliteration used was in the form of an oval composed of about 17 bars placed close together, with the number of the post office in the centre. This was so effectual that lightly used copies are

very scarce.

JULY 1ST, 1849.		Unused.	Used.
Type I. (wmk. Type II.)			
10c. grey-brown	—	—	10d.
10c. brown	—	—	10d.
20c. blue	—	—	3d.
20c. deep blue	—	—	6d.
20c. milky blue	—	—	8d.

For the convenience of prepaying the ordinary letter rate to France, which had been fixed at 40 cents, a stamp of that value was issued on October 17th, 1849. This differed in design from the other values, and had the head of the King in an oval frame on a ground-work of crossed lines, and the value in words at the bottom was curved instead of straight as in the first issue. In August, 1850, the 10c. and 20c. stamps were altered in design and made to correspond with the 40c., the colours, paper, watermark, and mode of printing remaining the same. These stamps also appeared



Type 3.

with the watermark of interlaced L's, *unframed*. The date of issue which has always been accepted for the stamps with the modified watermark is 1850; but M. Jules Bouvez in his recent work on Belgian stamps declares that both papers were supplied by the makers at the same time, and that they were in use together

in 1850. The same authority gives the following particulars of the numbers of each stamp issued.

	Frame wmk.	Wmk. without Frame.
10c. ...	475,000	81,525,000
20c. ...	370,000	59,625,000
40c. ...	285,000	8,909,000

As the paper of these and the previous issue was hand-made it varied very much in thickness, and among those with watermark unframed specimens on distinctly *ribbed* paper are not uncommon. The latter was caused by the paper not being properly "finished."

1850.

Design Type III.	Wmk. Framed.		Wmk. Unframed.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10c. grey-brown ...	—	1 6	17 6	2
20c. blue... ..	—	9	—	2
40c. carmine ...	—	3 0	—	9
40c. brick red ...	—	—	—	6

The stamps last described remained in use until the year 1861. At that date a change was made in the size of the sheets, which was enlarged to consist of 300 stamps in six panes of 50. As the watermarked paper thus employed was too small for the new sheets, plain unwatermarked machine-made paper was substituted. The new paper was rather thin in substance, and much smoother than the hand-made. On June 1st, just after this change was made, a 1c. stamp in the same design was added to the set, for newspaper postage. Hitherto newspapers had been paid for in cash. It was decreed that the newspaper stamp should always be cancelled with the round date stamp, and it is therefore always found so marked.

1861. No wmk. imperf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1c. deep green ...	2	0	2	0
10c. grey-brown ...	6	0	2	—
10c. brown ...	7	6	2	—
20c. blue ...	3	9	—	—
40c. carmine ...	17	0	—	6

Perforation of stamps having been successfully employed in England for some years, and for a shorter period in one or two of the neighbouring countries, Belgium in 1863 provided itself with perforated stamps, all values of the set appearing on May 1st in that year. The perforating was done by Messrs. Gouvellos Frères, who had, for a few months previously, been perforating sheets for private customers for 5c. per sheet. The machine was a single lined one, and produced three distinct varieties of gauge, viz., $12\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and $14\frac{1}{2}$, and all values occur in each variety of perforation. M. Jules Bouvez in his able paper gives a long list of combinations which differ from the above, thus: $14\frac{1}{2}$, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, 13 and 13×12 . We have little hesitation in saying that the first three are all from one set of punches, and that the 14 gauge is either the result of misuse of a perforation gauge or caused by the expansion of the paper. The fourth, fifth, and seventh perfs. mentioned by M. Bouvez are inexplicable, and the sixth, viz., 13, is

evidently what we call $12\frac{1}{2}$, because, as a matter of fact, the latter measures exactly $12\frac{3}{4}$. But M. Bouvez's list is evidently wrong, as he mentions nothing to correspond with the ordinary $12\frac{1}{2}$ ($12\frac{3}{4}$) \times $13\frac{1}{2}$, and therefore we must not allow it to put us out of our reckoning.

1863.

	Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.		Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.		Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1c. deep green ...	2	6	5	0	3	9
1c. yellow-green ...	—	—	—	—	2	6
1c. pale green ...	—	—	2	0	1	9
10c. grey-brown ...	—	—	3	3	1	—
10c. brown ...	4	6	3	3	6	3
20c. blue ...	—	—	3	3	9	1
40c. carmine-rose	7	6	6	9	0	6
					12	6

In 1865 a new design was considered desirable for all values, and after resort had been made to a public competition which was unavailing, an order was sent to Messrs. De la Rue and Co., of London, to design and manufacture the plates for printing a new set to contain new values of 30c. and 1fr. A supply of 30,000 1fr. was printed in London and shipped to Belgium with the plates for all values. They were accompanied by some experienced workmen employed by the English firm, who instructed the Belgian printers in the art of surface-printing—by which process the new stamps were produced. We illustrate one value of this set (Type 4). The other values



Type 4.

were issued on November 1st, 1865, and were followed on January 1st, 1866, by the other values. At first all were printed on paper sent over from London and by London workmen; this was followed by two other printings on the same paper (which was thin and white) but by local workmen. On July 1st, 1867, the English paper was all used up, and thick paper of Belgian manufacture was used. At the same time the perforation, which had up till then been done by Messrs. Gouvellos Bros., and gauged $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, was done by the Government's own new machine which gauged 15.

In 1866 the 1c. stamp was also altered, a new design being prepared by M. Delpierre and engraved by M. Dargent. This was followed in a few months by 2c. and 5c. values in the same design (Type 5). The plates were made in Belgium, but the first printings were made on the London paper and perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.



Type 5.

The 1 centime grey, which appeared some months before the other values, was at first issued imperforate owing to the fact that a perforating machine which the Belgian Government ordered from Messrs. De la Rue could not be worked on its arrival. There were two shades of the imperf. stamp—light and dark grey. Of the former 8,200 stamps were issued, and of the latter 14,450. In 1867 the three values appeared, with the rest of the set, on the thick Belgian paper and perforated 15. These three low values were newspaper stamps pure and simple, and were not allowed to be used on correspondence.

1865-66.

		IMPERF.		PERFORATED.			
		"Arms" type		Thin Paper. Perf. 14½ x 14.		Thick Paper. Perf. 15.	
		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1c. dark grey	...	7 0	8 0	10	10	10	5
1c. light grey	...	7 0	8 6	1 3	10	1 3	10
				3 9	3 0	6 6	2 6
2c. blue	...					3 6	2 6
2c. ultramarine	...					2 9	2 3
5c. brown	...			2 6	2 3	2 6	1
10c. grey	...			3 0	2	1 9	1
10c. grey-black	...			2 6	2	6 0	1
20c. pale blue	...			4 0	2	4 6	2
20c. deep blue	...			3 3	2	6 0	1
20c. lilac-blue	...					4 6	2
30c. brown	...			7 0	5	7 6	6
30c. yellow-brown	...					4 6	3
40c. carmine	...			9 6	6	20 0	3 6
1fr. violet	...			4 0	20 0	8 6	3 9
1fr. violet, London Print., Perf. 14.	...						

While the issue last described was yet new, namely, in December, 1865, King Leopold I. died. A new issue was not however immediately called for, and the types of 1865-66 remained in use until the end of 1869, when a new 1c. appeared with the Arms displaced by



Type 6.

a large numeral of value (see Type 5), and at the same time a new 10c. with a portrait of King Leopold II. was issued. (See Type 7) These were followed on January 1st, 1870, by values of 2c. and 8c. (in the same type as the 1c.), and a 20c. with the same

portrait of Leopold II. as on the 10c., but with different surroundings (Type 8). Later in the year 1870 a new 5c. appeared uniform with the other newspaper stamps, but it should be noted that with this issue the prohibition which prevented these low values from being used on ordinary correspondence was removed, and they became full-fledged stamps. In 1870 there were also issued the new designs of the 30c., 40c. and 1fr., and these, with the 25c. and 50c. which appeared on July 1st, 1875, are all

very similar in design to the 10c. (Type 6), having



Type 7.



Type 8.

the same portrait and numerals of value at the sides, but the remaining portion of the design differ in each case. The stamps of this issue were all printed in sheets of 300 by the surface printing or typographic process, and were perforated 15.

In 1878 a 5fr. was added to the set (Type 9).



Type 9.

This is a scarce stamp, either used or unused, despite the fact that remainders to the number of 2,400 were sold by the Government in 1895. This stamp first appeared in red-brown, and 30,000 were issued in that shade; the second printing was in

pale brown (an aniline colour), comprising 18,000 stamps, and the remainders just referred to were in that shade.

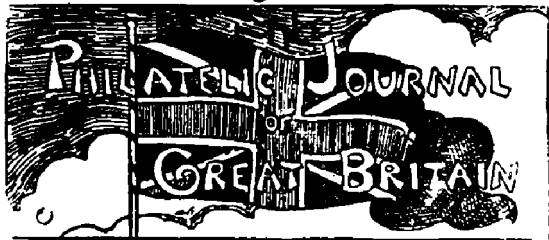
About the year 1881 the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 40c. were also printed in aniline colours to prevent cleaning, but it is almost impossible for collectors to identify all these shades. They are therefore included with the others in the list that follows. In the same year a change was made in the perforations, and the values 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c. and 25c. appeared perf. 14. Sets of all values can be made on very thick and on thin papers. There are several minor varieties in the 1 cent. green, mostly due to the shape and position of the period after "centime" and to broken letters in the words BELGIQUE and CENTIME. The only variety which is generally accepted as worthy of special notice is the one in which the word BELGIQUE is spelled BELGIEUE.

1869-80.

	Perf. 15.		Perf. 14.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1c. green	1	1	3	1
1c. green, error <i>Belgique</i>	—	—	—	—
2c. blue	3	1	—	1
2c. bright ultramarine	2	—	4	1
5c. buff	2	—	4	3
5c. orange-brown	—	2	—	—
8c. violet	1 6	1 6	—	—
10c. deep green	9	1	—	2
10c. sage green	1 6	1	—	—
10c. yellow-green	2	1	—	—
20c. pale blue	9 0	1	—	—
20c. bright ultramarine	3 0	1	—	—

1869-80.		Perf. 15.		Perf. 14.	
Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
25c. olive-yellow	1 9	2 1/2	2 0	1	
30c. orange-buff	2 0	2 1/2			
40c. carmine-rose	3 0	4			
40c. roaine	—	4			
50c. grey	3 0	1			
1fr. violet	3 6	6			
1fr. mauvine	—	6			
6fr. brown	—	25 0			

Many other shades exist, besides those named.



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The Value of Auctions and Values at Auction.

THE constant increase in the number of stamp auctions and auctioneers is one of the most noticeable features of the present condition of stamp collecting. We see no reason to view this phenomenon with alarm, though many philatelists of the old school still hold the opinion that in some mysterious way (not always capable of explanation), the auctions will undermine our hobby and bring it crumbling into the dust. For ourselves, we delight in such signs of healthy activity, and think it only natural that the auctions should multiply as the number of stamp collectors and the volume of trade increases.

The habit of distrusting the effects of auctions was almost universal, but it has

On August 29th, 1883, a new set of stamps was announced to consist of 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 1 and 2frs., while the low values 1, 2 and 5c. were to be changed in colour. (The 8c. and the 30c. values had been withdrawn on June 1st, 1878.)



Type 10.

The dies of the new designs had been ordered from Messrs.

De La Rue nearly two years before, and had actually been delivered on June 1st, 1882. The 10c. and 20c. appeared on October 20th, 1883, and the 25c. and 50c. on November 1st. Unfortunately these stamps



Type 11.

were not considered a success, and the portrait of the King was so generally disliked that the 1fr. and 2fr. stamps, some of which had been actually printed, were not put in use, while it was decided to set about preparing a new issue at once. Of

the 10c., 9,000,000 were issued; of the 20c., 3,000,000; of the 25c., 1,500,000; and the 50c. 1,200,000.

These four stamps are illustrated in types 10, 11, 12 and 13. Like the later printings of the previous issue they were perforated 14.

1883.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10c. carmine	6	1
20c. pearl-grey	10	1 1/2
25c. dull blue	1 9	4
50c. violet	3 0	7

(To be continued.)

gradually been lessened. We find an interesting commentary on this subject in an old number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, dated July, 1891—just eleven years ago. The article referred to is in the form of an editorial, and begins: "The last auction of the season is over and done with. Since the beginning of last October twenty-two auctions have been held in London. This, in our opinion, is too many." Let us pause here and compare this with to-day! The auctions of the past season are all over, but their total is more like 100 than twenty-two, and many of them have extended into three or even four days, and nearly all occupied two evenings, whereas in 1891 a two-days' sale was a rare event. It would probably be within the mark to say that the lots disposed of during the last season were twelve times as numerous as in 1891, but we do not often hear now that there are too many auctions. They provide a ready, if somewhat uncertain, market for stamps of all classes, and collectors and dealers alike are glad to avail themselves of the convenience thus provided.

The article of eleven years ago does not, however, disparage the auctions; on the other hand it was recognised even then that they were productive of some good. It was claimed for them that "they were the means of bringing to light, and to the knowledge of collectors, many varieties which would probably have lain dormant, and only known to their possessors," and they also "show to those outside the ranks of the large dealers which way the wind is blowing." Both these remarks are true to-day, though we cannot now consider that they represent the principle virtues of auction sales.

Everyone, collector or dealer alike, who has any financial stake in philately, must thank the auctions in large measure for the stability and recognized standing which the trade in stamps has acquired during the past fifteen years. This is the point which must be most strongly insisted upon in estimating the economic value of the auction.

An important point in connection with auctions is embodied in a question which we often hear, viz.,—Do auction prices reflect the actual values of stamps? The answer appears to be that *average* auction prices are bottom prices. When a stamp is sold by auction the sale is a forced one, and as a rule it is bought by a dealer because it is cheap. The dealer buys it to sell again at a higher price—that is to say, at its proper

value. Exceptionally fine copies of rare stamps frequently fetch full catalogue price or more, but we fear that such very seldom find their way into auctions, and scarcely affect the average. Readers sometimes urge us to give a list of the principal prices realized at auction, but we think that by so doing we should only mislead our readers, and have therefore always refrained from doing so. To give an auction report any value it would be necessary to describe the postmark, the centring, the shade, the exact measurements of margins, and all other details of a rare stamp before the reader could form a fair idea as to whether the price obtained is reasonable, moderate, or excessive. Even such lengthy descriptions would not be altogether satisfactory, and nothing short of exact reproductions in colour would give the list any value. And this, we fear, is impracticable!

In conclusion we can only say that the auction is a most necessary and useful component of the large machinery of Philately; but that it would be unwise to draw any conclusions from the prices obtained for any particular lot as reported in some of our contemporaries.

Some Facts from the Transvaal.

When Lord Roberts made his triumphal entry into Pretoria on June 9th, 1900, the post office was immediately put in charge of competent men who had been trained in the postal service. The stock of stamps was overhauled and put in order for overprinting with the initials "V.R.I." But before this was done an entire pane of every denomination of stamp in stock was sent over to England to the order of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. Similar sets of panes were also sent to Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and to one or two other high officials. After the stamps had been overprinted "V.R.I." all these orders were repeated. It would be interesting to know what has become of these sheets, and what their ultimate fate will be.

The panes of high values, especially the 5/-, both surcharged and unsurcharged, will be of some value.

In the first printing occurred the error "V.I.R." once in each pane, on four values, but which these were we are unable to say. These were sent to Johannesburg, and only about 25 entire sheets of all values containing the error were sold before it

was discovered; the remaining sheets were returned to Pretoria, where they were destroyed. Therefore, the total number of these errors that were actually sold at the post office was only about 100. We can vouch for these facts, as the gentleman from whom we got the information was employed in the post office at Pretoria, and was one of the four who examined every sheet of stamps before it was issued. This examination was so close that it was very difficult for errors or inverted overprints to pass unnoticed, and our informant declares positively that no inverted surcharges could possibly have been overlooked by the four examiners of sheets, who, it must be remembered, did their work separately. He attributes these inverted surcharged to some men employed in the printing works who were found to be in the habit of taking their own stamps in and making all sorts of fancy surcharges for themselves. As the perpetrators of these unlawful acts could not be discovered, the whole of the staff in the printing works was dismissed and a new set of workmen installed. It is obvious that varieties manufactured in this irregular way are indistinguishable from varieties issued in the ordinary manner, except where it is known that such varieties never could have occurred in a legitimate manner. We think it probable, in spite of our informant's decided negative, that a sheet or so *may* have been issued with inverted overprint, but it is certain that all the values could not have escaped the examiner's eyes, and that most of those that are known are *literally* printer's essays which were never issued.

Among other items of information which we gathered during our interesting interview, was, that of the £5 stamps overprinted V.R.I. a very large proportion were destroyed on account of the defective overprint. It appears also that a few odd stamps of old issues, including the first Republic, remained in stock, but seldom as much as an entire sheet of any one kind. One sheet of 6d. blue first Republic (? printing) was carefully locked away in a safe. The second stamp on the second horizontal row, we are confidently assured, had the *Arms* inverted !!!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

- Subscribers who have not yet remitted
- their Subscription (2/6), would much oblige by doing so, to ensure delivery as usual. Subscribers abroad may remit in unused stamps.



BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. When we chronicled the stamps of the new issue in our April number we fell into an error in stating that, with the exception of the change of head, the stamps are exactly like those with the Queen's head. In reality, there are many slight differences, and the 10/- is so different as to amount almost to a new design. Since our last number appeared the set with head of King Edward VII. has been completed by the appearance of the 10d. and the £1. The design of the former has been modified in several respects, and the 20/- is almost a new design; we will give an illustration of the latter in our next.

Adhesives. 1/- d. purple and scarlet.
2/- green.

British Somaliland. The Somali Coast, situated on the African border of the Red Sea, has been under the control of our Indian Administration, and so until recently used Indian stamps unsurcharged. But as the colony has now been taken under the wing of the Colonial Secretary, and is to be governed from home, separate stamps are necessary. Therefore what is probably a provisional issue has been made by surcharging the current Indian stamps "BRITISH SOMALILAND" as shown in the illustration. It will be remembered that we mentioned the fact that Indian fiscal stamps had been surcharged in the same manner, last year.



Adhesives.

Overprint in Black.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1a. pale green. | 12a. brown on red. |
| 1a. carmine. | 1r. carmine and green. |
| 2a. violet. | 2r. yellow-brown and carmine. |
| 21a. blue. | 3r. green and brown. |
| 3a. brown-orange. | 5r. violet and ultramarine. |
| 4a. slate green. | |
| 6a. pale brown. | |
| 8a. mauve. | |

Official Adhesives.
"ON H.M.S."

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1a. pale green. | 2a. violet. |
| 1a. carmine. | 8a. mauve. |
| | 1r. carmine and green. |

Cook Isles. The 6d. and 1- stamps are reported by *Ewen's Weekly* on distinctly cream paper.

Adhesives. 6d. violet on cream; perf. 11.
1- carmine

Gambia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a complete set of the new Gambia stamps, of which we have already the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 3d. The colours, especially of the 3d., 6d. and 1- are gorgeous.

Adhesives. 2d. orange-red and lilac.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.
4d. brown and blue.
6d. green and carmine.
1- violet and pale green.
2- grey and buff.

Registered Envelope. 2d. blue.

Postcards. 1d. carmine on buff.
1d. x 1d. carmine on buff.

Grenada. The new issue as chronicled last month duly appeared on the 25th June.

Hong Kong. The 12c. with the C.A. watermark which was first in dull blue appears now generally in the identical shade of the later printings of the c.c. stamp.

India. Patiala. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the current shade has already been chronicled as overprinted for use in this State, and now we have the 1 anna carmine.

Adhesive. 1 anna carmine, black overprint.

Bussahir. It was at once our duty and delight last month to strike out the last reported issue for Bhoze on the ground that they were issued since the Bhoze post office, as an independent concern, was suppressed. We now have equal delight in denouncing the long list of novelties which we chronicled with some reserve in May last. The *M.J.* has the best authority for stating that for more than a year past *native postage stamps* have not been used in this State. The recent stamps chronicled with "R.S." or "R.N.S." monogram may be remainders, "but those with 'P.S.'" (says the *M.J.*) "are fancy reprints so far as the surcharge is concerned, and the recent $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on *laid* are altogether posthumous." We also learn from the same source that the proper way to pronounce the name of this State is "Basher" or "Bosher."

Las Bela. Mr. J. M. Minwala has sent the *Monthly Journal* a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on a *pale green* paper.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. black on pale green.

Malta. The surcharged stamp mentioned in our last is to hand. It is the 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. blue surcharged "ONE PENNY" in two lines in black. As the surcharge was made to use up the old stock of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value it is not surprising that we find, besides the bright ultramarine, the old dull blue stamp with the

surcharge. There are also intermediate shades. An error "PNNEY" occurs on the second stamp of the 9th row on each pane, but this being found out very soon by the postal authorities, after the first day or so the two bottom rows were torn off each pane before being sold. Query, what becomes of these errors after they have been taken off?

Adhesives. One penny on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull blue.
One penny ditto, bright ultramarine.
Error. One penny on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull blue.
One penny ditto, bright ultramarine.

New South Wales. The supply of the 1d. post card recently ran short, and a provisional printing was made which can be distinguished from the ordinary by being printed on thick white card of poor quality.

Postcard. 1d. carmine on thick white.

New Zealand. Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co. have sent us specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. with wmk. single-lined N.Z. over star. This is the paper which will be permanently employed for these and the higher values. The paper with no wmk. which was used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps since February last was a provisional paper supplied as a stop gap by Messrs. Cowan & Co., when that known as the Basted Mills paper was all used up. The papers and perforations of these two stamps are very complex but somewhat interesting. When they were first perforated 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11, and compound, towards the end of last year, the stamps were still being printed on paper supplied by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, the distinguishing characteristics of which were its thickness and the watermark, which consisted of double-lined "N.Z." and Star. This was soon succeeded by a paper made locally at the Basted Mills. This had the same watermark (which on this paper is often found inverted), but the paper is *thin* and hard. Then came the thin unwatermarked paper supplied by Cowan & Co. followed now by paper by the same maker having the "N.Z." and star in single instead of double outline. There are therefore four papers all distinguishable from one another. The compound perfs. are only found on the first two papers, the last two shewing the 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ perforations only.

Adhesives.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, wmk. single lined N.Z. and star., perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1d. carmine ditto. ditto.

Niue and Penrhyn Island. There are varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Niue in which there is a space between the letters "U" and "E." This occurs twice on each pane. A variety without stop after "PENI" also occurs twice. There are other small varieties scarcely

worthy of mention. We have been shewn the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Niue with surcharges inverted.

Niue. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. green perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, surcharge inverted.

The information about the perforation of the 1d. stamps which we gave last week is only partly correct. It is only the Niue 1d. which is perforated 11 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, that for Penrhyn being simply 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. For both islands the stamps surcharged are on the Basted Mills paper.

Orange River Colony. The new 1d. stamp arrived too late for mention in our June number. It is the 1d. Cape of Good Hope stamp, 1893 design (figure of Hope standing) overprinted "Orange-River-Colony" in three lines. The type is similar to that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, to be in the fashion, has a period missing after "Colony" on the 6th stamp of the second row in the lower right hand pane.

Adhesive. 1d. red, Cape of Good Hope stamp of 1893, overprinted in black.
Ditto. no stop after "Colony."

Seychelles. We give below a list of surcharges which have been shewn us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The *London Philatelist* notes a variety of the 45 cents on 2r. 25c. with a narrow "5." This is the first stamp of the fourth row. There is a tall narrow "O" in both 30 cents. on the last stamp of the third row, and the second, third and fourth stamps of the last line. The old value is, in each case, barred by two lines.

<i>Surcharges in black.</i>	
2 cents. on 4 cents.	carmine and green.
30 "	75 " yellow and violet.
30 "	1 rupee mauve and deep red.
45 "	1 "
45 "	2r. 25c. lilac and green. "

Tonga. The *Aust. Phil.* records the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d. blue "G.F.B." without the "D" after "7 $\frac{1}{2}$."

Adhesive. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d. G.F.B. no "D."

Transvaal. The 3d. and 4d., values not represented in the new set with head of the King, now come surcharged E.R.I. in place of V.R.I. The first printing was bought up by speculators at once and a new supply was printed forthwith.

Ewen's Weekly learns from a correspondent that the registration envelope now has the overprint E.R.I. with the letters closer together and measuring 11 instead of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. We also read of two postcards and a letter card with head of the King, in *Der Philatelist* of Dresden.

Adhesives. 3d. mauve and black "E.R.I."
4d. olive green and black "E.R.I."

Reg. Envelope. 4d. olive "E.R.I. overprint 11mm. long."

Postcards. 1d. green on yellow,
1d. carmine on yellow.

Letter Card. 1d. carmine on blue.

Trinidad. A gentleman from this island who is coronating in London tells us that a

sheet of the current 1d. stamp was printed without the value. A post office clerk had just sold six across the counter when he noticed the error. He withdrew the remainder but we are not told what became of them! It was ascertained afterwards that the six stamps sold were used on correspondence to Barbados as they fell into the hands of a Philistine. So collectors in Barbados have something to look for.

Error.

Adhesive. (1d.) black on vermilion, no value.

Victoria. The £2 value which has been expected for so long has now been issued. It is in the same type as the £1 which was issued some months ago, and has a portrait of King Edward VII.

Adhesive. £2 blue, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. The *Monthly Journal* has the following note on an Afghan novelty:

"Mr. Masson has discovered what appears to be a 1 rupee Registration stamp of oblong shape, similar to Type 44, but without the long characters across the centre. It has the date '1311' and 'register' in Afghan characters in the right upper corner, and 'dak Khana' (post office) at the left. Thin wove paper."

Registration Stamp? 1 rupee, black on green.

Bulgaria. Mr. J. B. Robert writes to say that the colour of the 2 leva being so like that of the 1 leva, the colour has been changed from red and black to carmine and black, this forming a better contrast.

Adhesive. 2 leva, carmine and black.

Chili. Two new postcards have been issued stamped with the same design as the newest adhesive. They also have a very heavy frame all round the card and equally heavily printed inscriptions, and three lines for the address.

Postcards. 1c. green on pale green.
2c. vermilion on bluish.

Colombia. The 2c. in the type which was overprinted with the chain pattern which was hitherto only known in purple is now chronicled by the *Monthly Journal* in a different colour.

Adhesive. 2c. bronze brown, pin perf.

Antioquia. A new set of stamps has appeared. According to the *London Phil.* the 2, 3 and 4 centavos have the figures of value in the centre, the 5 centavos the usual Arms, while the 10—50 bear a portrait of Sr. Giraroot, and the three higher values have a picture in black of Dr. J. Felix de Restrepo; all perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The peso values are all on vertically laid paper. They are lithographs. There are also Registration, and Registration Receipt stamps.

Adhesives.

1c. rose.	2c. pale green.
2c. blue.	30c. rose.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. mauve.	40c. pale blue.
3c. pale green.	50c. brown on yellow.
4c. purple.	1p. black and mauve.
5c. red.	2p. black and rose.
10c. lilac rose.	5p. black and dull blue.

Return Receipt Stamp. 5c. black on rose.
Registration Stamp. 10c. mauve on grey-blue.

Corea. The *Mitteldeutschen Philatelisten-Zeitung* chronicles the 4 cheun card in reply form.

Postcard. 4 x 4 cheun. red-brown on bluish.

Denmark. *Danish West Indies.* We illustrate the type of the unpaid letter stamps already chronicled. Mr. F. P. Brown, an American dealer, writes to the *Weekly Philatelic Era* with particulars of his philatelic discoveries during a visit to St. Thomas. These include a sheet of the 3 cents. of the old shade, perf. 14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, with the 2c. surcharge, of which it is said that only four sheets were printed. He also heard of a variety of the 2c. surcharge dated 1901 instead of 1902. Although this error was discovered in time, the stamps are said to have been issued in the ordinary way. As this last stamp does not yet seem to have gladdened the eyes of philatelists, it would perhaps be premature to chronicle it. Mr. Brown also secured what is probably only an essay, viz., a 1c. stamp surcharged "10 cent., 1895" in green.

Besides this budget of news the *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 2 cents. on 3 cents. with surcharge in green.

Adhesives.

2c. on 3c. rose and grey blue, perf. 14 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, surch. black.
2c. on 7c. carmine and blue, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, surcharge green.

France. We have now received the 10c. in the modified type already chronicled for the 15c. and 20c. and illustrated last month.

Adhesive. 1c. rose-carmine.

Levant. Mr. J. B. Robert informs us of the issue of the 50c. (surcharged for use here) in type (a.)—"N" under "B," the 25c., 1 and 5fr. still being type (b.)

Adhesive. 2 piastres on 5c. carmine, type (a.).

Djibouti. We have two more provisionals to chronicle, the news of which we have culled from different quarters.

Adhesives. 10c. on 50fr. lake and green of Obock.
*1 c. centimes—Djibouti" on 1 fr. red and mauve of Obock

French Guiana. *Le Col de T.-P.* avers that in memory of the artist Merwart who was killed in the Martinique disaster, a new set of pictorial stamps is to be issued for French Guiana.

Holland. *Dutch Indies.* Mr. J. B. Robert informs us of the issue of the 3 cents. surcharged "2 $\frac{1}{2}$." We also hear of another surcharge "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 2c. brown.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ on 2c. brown.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ on 3c. violet.

Italy. *Benadir.* We regret that the blocks for illustrating these stamps did not reach us in time to appear in the last number, and we omitted to alter the text in which we referred to them. However, we now insert them with apologies:—



Norway. A new Postal Union card of 10ore. was issued in June having different inscriptions from the old one. The words:—BREVKORT CARTE POSTALE—VERDENS-POSTFORENINGEN. — Union Postale Universelle—appear at the top; there are four lines for the address, headed "Til," and the usual remark about this side being reserved for the address appears at the left in Norwegian and French.

Postcard. 10 ore. carmine-rose, altered inscriptions.

Persia. We have to add the following values to the set of type set provisionals described last month.

With "Lion" overprint in rose on blue ground.
1 kran violet. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ krans blue.
2 krans green. 50 ,, red.

It is reported that the stamps with the "Lion" overprint were used in Mesched and Tauris and a set in the same type with the "Provisoire—1319" overprint, in Teheran. Of the last mentioned the only values we have seen chronicled are:—

With "P. ovisoire—1319" overprint, on pale yellow ground.

1ch. grey.
2ch. brown.
3ch. green.
5ch. brown-red.
12ch. blue.

We find we have also omitted to chronicle the following values of the ordinary 1199 set with the "Provisoire—1319" overprint.

5 krans light brown.
10 ,, dark blue.

Peru. The current 10 soles stamp has been converted into an unpaid letter stamp by being surcharged DEFICIT—CINCO CENTAVOS in two lines. This seems a base use for a stamp of such large proportions.

Postage Duc. 5c. on 10 soles green, surcharge black.

Servia. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a curious compound perforation in two values of the current set, viz., 13 at top, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ at sides and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom.

Adhesives. Perf. 13 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
10p. pale rose (? white wove paper).
15p. violet (" ").

Spain. According to *Le Col. de T.-P.* this country has decided to follow Belgium's lead and issue stamps with Sunday labels attached, inscribed,— "NO REPARTIR EN DOMINGO." The *I.B.-J.* reports the 10c. postcard as again changed. It appeared first on cream, then on yellowish, and now it comes on flesh card.

Postcard. 1c. dark-blue on flesh.

Fernando Poo. *Smith's Monthly Circular* says that M. Rigaux has unearthed a set of postcards dated 1900 which have not yet been chronicled. They are like the 1899 set with the exception of the date and changed colours.

Postcards.	5 mil. dark blue on buff.	
5 x 5 "	1 centavo, bark brown on buff.	
1 x 1 "	2 centavos, carmine	"
2 x 2 "	3 " dark green.	"
3 x 3 "	" "	"

Sweden. The *I.B.J.* reports a change in the 5 oere postcard. It appears that the Swedish language does not lend itself to making the expression "this side is only intended for the address" very precise; so the sentence has been remodelled. There are other alterations in the inscriptions and the colour of the impression is a yellowish green, while the card itself is whiter.

Postcards. 5 ore, yellow-green, whiter card with altered text.

Uruguay. We have seen the 2c., 5c. and 7c. of the current issue surcharged "OFFICIAL." The overprint is much sharper than that on the older issues, and looks as though it has been properly printed while the old ones look like handstamps. The overprint is diagonal as before, and is in black.

Official Adhesives. 2c. vermilion.
5c. blue.
7c. orange brown.

Some Strange Addresses.

—o—

The following is a literal translation of addresses of six native letters, taken indiscriminately from among the unclaimed letters in the General Post Office, Calcutta. The first three are written in Bengallee and the others in Persian:—

To the blessed feet of the most worshipful younger uncle Casheenauth Banerjea.

The Letter from Calcutta to be given to the Ghat Darogah at Krishnaghur, whom may it reach. Let no delay happen. The postage of the Letter is to be there given.

To the prosperous son, Madhub Chunder Biswas, may his life be perpetual.

The Letter to be sent to Zillah Nuddea, Soornee, and to reach the said dearest Biswas, at the house of the late Sreenauth Biswas. The Letter is urgent, so let no delay occur.

To the sacred feet of the chief worshipful, the respected brother, Gooroopershad Singh.

The Letter to be given at Calcutta in the

direction of Jorasanko, at the house of Tarinee Sen—on arrival at which the said Singh will receive it. The Letter is an urgent one, so let it reach quickly.

Through the favour of God—May this cover, having arrived at Burdwan, close to Khan-pookhureea, and reached Chhukka Moollah, be presented to, and read by the blessed light of my eyes, Meean Booddhoo, may the Almighty protect him.

Let this letter, having arrived at the city of Calcutta, in Tiretta's Bazar, Foudjarry Balakhanah, at the house of Ally Baboo Bengallee, from thence be offered to the most sacred notice of my most worshipful and respected father, my Mecca and place of worship—his highness Shaikh Mudarun (the servant of Ally Baboo), may the Almighty spare his prosperity.

If the Almighty pleases—Let this envelope, having arrived at the City of Calcutta, in the neighbourhood of Calootolah, at the counting house of Sirajoodeen and Iahdad, merchants, be offered to and read by the happy light of my eyes, of virtuous manners, and beloved of the heart—Meean Shaikh Inayut Ally, may his life be long. Written on the tenth of the blessed Rumzan, Saturday in the year 1266 of the Hegira of our Prophet, and despatched as Bearing. Having without loss of time paid the postage and received the letter, you will read it, and having abstained from food or drink, considering it forbidden to you, you will convey yourself to Jaunpoor, and you will know this to be a strict injunction.

—St. Martin le Grand

Mr. Irving Blake writes in *Mekeel's Stamp Collector* for July 16:—

"It is reported from Cuba that Postmaster-General Figueredo of the island republic has asked the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing for stamps from new plates bearing the portraits of some of Cuba's distinguished men, and has suggested the following portraits and colours:

1 cent, Tomas Estrada Palma, solferino.
2 cents, Carlos M. de Cespedes, red.
3 cents, Pedro Figueredo, mauve.
5 cents, Jose Marti, blue.
10 cents, Ignacio Agramonte, brown.
Special Delivery, 10 cents, Anotonio Macco, orange.
Envelope, 2 cents, Francisco Aguilera.
Postal Card, 1 cent, Juan Bruno Zayas.

It will be noticed that the Postmaster-General modestly provides for his own "counterfeit presentment" on the 3 cents stamp; and President Palma is to appear on the 1 cent stamp instead of the two cents, where one should think he rightfully belongs if living statesmen are to be featured in the first set of the island republic.



July, 1902, Report.

—o—

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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.)

—o—

LIBRARY.

Members are reminded that the Librarian is now Mr. W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, who will be pleased to receive and acknowledge any donations to the Library, and reply to any questions on this subject.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
5, Paultons Square, Int. Phil. Union,
Chelsea, London, S.W.

July 14, 1902.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting was held in 5, St. Andrew Square, on Monday, 9th of June, at 8 p.m.

Present :—Mr. Adam Smail, hon. president, in the chair; and Messrs. Baxter, Bonnar, Walker, and Fish.

Mr. Walker showed a collection of stamps of South America. The early Argentines, Buenos Ayres, Brazils, and Uruguays were much admired, as well as the inverts of Guatemala, and many other rarities.

Mr. Fish showed the stamps of the Argentine Republic, in shades and perforations, almost complete.

Mr. Smail showed a general collection of used and unused.

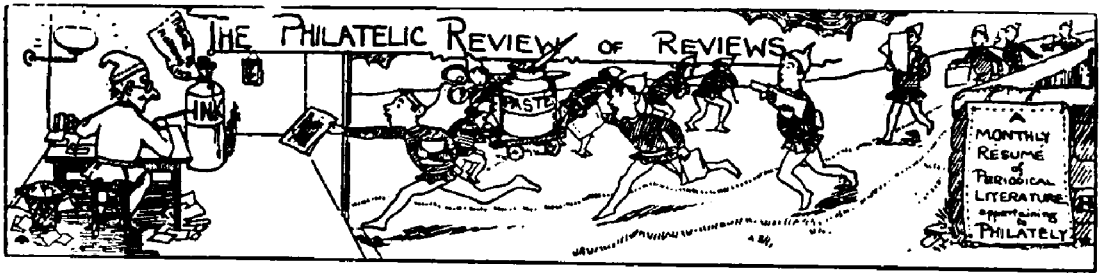
Mr. Fish brought under the notice of the meeting a copy of Luff's "Postage Stamps of the United States," and it was agreed to procure a copy for the Society's Library.

The next meeting is to be held on the second Monday of September.

Received: from Messrs. R. T. Morgan and Co., a bound copy of the "South African Provisional War Stamps," by Bertram W. H. Poole.

WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,

Hon. Sec. and Treas.
Eastfield, Musselburgh.



July 25, 1902.

Philately at Home.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD. (*West Norwood.*)

A leader on the "sordid side of collecting" will make many a good fellow blush in the night. How many of us can honestly say that we put our money into stamps without the sure and certain hope that it would return to us with modest increase after many days? It is all very well to assert, as our much esteemed colleague does, that he trusts "the day may be far distant when it may be said of English Philatelists that they are dominated by the desire to purchase stamps that will increase in value." It is a hard doctrine, if they may not so purchase. English Philatelists may be, as the dyspeptic Carlyle (who was no philatelist) has it, so many millions—mostly fools; but the sane residuum among us holds it to be an ungodly thing to buy in a falling market. "Money we despise it, other people prize it." This excellent sentiment rings in our ears as we read the lofty sentences of our philosophic friend; and off we rush to Hadlow's sale to see if we can't pick up a trifle for a sovereign that in a few years may bring in a modest fiver. Alas, poor human nature! and your philatelist is very human in his healthy moods.

This May number of the P.R. contains a most careful translation of a paper from the *Philatéliste Français* on the two sizes of the French stamps of 1850.

The photographic enlargements illustrating the differences are reproduced in the *Record*, and we advise all those interested in the subject to look at this May number. The 40c. orange, the 25c. blue, the 15c. green, and the 10c. bistre are to be found in the two sizes, and the head of Liberty is itself slightly reduced in the smaller stamps. The *Philatéliste Français* supposes a new die was engraved. We shall watch the result of their further investigations with our most distinguished attention

(as the school polite letter-writer used to have it).

The June *Record* gives us a paper by Mr. R. F. Chance on the varieties of the English 4½d. stamp. He gives careful and useful details of the setting up and printing of the issue, but does not account for all the sheets that have been found with the varieties.

All who knew Sir Daniel Cooper will be grieved to hear of his death. The June *Monthly Journal* has some account of his extremely interesting career.

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Philately in Other Lands.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA. (*Calcutta.*)

To see ourselves as others see us. Good training this for English folk of late years! "The terrible discipline of self-knowledge," one author calls it. The following criticism, however, is by no means unfriendly:

"A good exterior 'covereth a multitude of sins.' Whatever our sins of omission and commission may be in the interior of our Journal, there is one thing in which we stand easily first, and that is in our cover, which compares very favourably with any of the English and American papers. The P. R. has a deep shade of 'High Art' green, hardly an improvement on the white thick cover of a few years back. We had quite a shock when the last P. J. G. B. came to hand. Why, oh worthy representative of Bournemouth! Why, oh worthy descendant of the immortal 'E. L.' do you 'hide the light' of your excellent paper under the 'bushel' of a yellow monstrosity which looks like a cross between a Yankee Rag and a Family Herald novelette. Please don't do it again." Yellow monstrosity! 'Roast pig and geraniums,' as an old *Punch* friend used to say 'but this is the real article.' My dear, good, candid *Philatelic Journal of*

India what's your own colour? The present writer has asked two artists, three cooks, and a hairdresser's assistant. None could guess, though the last named came near it. But an Anglo-Indian friend who is coronating on service in London this evening declares it isn't Eau de Nil, but Eau de Ganges. Anyhow, it's a mighty pretty colour, and we shall expect a fine free Coronation instalment of it from Calcutta by the next mail.

And if we ever, worthily or unworthily, in any sense represented Bournemouth, please note that we do so no longer. Our taste exact for faultless fact makes us proud to point out that our very good friend the Printer is almost as centrally situated as ourselves in the Queen City of the Empire.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. (*New York.*)

An article by Crawford Capen on "Classes of Stamps" has several notes of interest, two of which we venture to reproduce:

"A collector, particularly a general collector, never has much trouble in making decisions as to the placing of stamps in his album, so long as they are those which are issued by regular governments in the ordinary manner of selling them to the public. The difficulty arises when one comes across stamps which have been issued irregularly, either because they have been issued by some government which has had little authority or else because of some irregularity in the manner of producing them. There are large numbers of stamps which come under the heading of irregular. It is our purpose to take these up separately, and discuss questions in relation to them in such a manner as to aid collectors in determining how to treat them in collecting.

Remainders.—This is certainly the least objectionable of all the classes of stamps of an irregular nature. We speak of those stamps which are strictly remainders, that is, stamps of an old issue left over in the hands of a government when a new issue is made. Sometimes such stamps are condemned, that is, their value for postal purposes is destroyed, but they are exact representations of the stamps as used and do not differ in any particular from copies sold to the public for use just before the issue of the stamps was discontinued. These are certainly as worthy of a place in a collection as any stamp can be, and a collection is not complete without representation of this character. Such are the original stamps of Bavaria with large figure at centre, early issues of Italy, the stamps of the Ionian

Islands and the United States issue of 1855-60.

Essays.—The Essay is properly defined as a stamp not accepted by the Government for whose use it was designed. There are many such stamps prepared for approval of officials of various Governments, who, upon seeing them, reject them as unsuitable for one reason or another. Collectors would very generally reject such stamps were it not for the fact that there are some which are made in such a way as to bring them within the lines laid down as those which define regular issues. Such, for instance, are the regular issues of the United States printed by the Continental Bank Note Company which have grills, or the paper cut with a cog-wheel die. These are trials made to see whether it would be worth while for the Government to adopt them. Having been rejected, they are in the nature of essays, but having been actually tried and being regularly issued stamps, they, to that extent, partake of the nature of regular issues. It is along this border line, between the essay and the regular stamp, that the question arises as to what one shall include in a collection."

And yet another little note, not without humour and with a perfectly fair sting in the tail of it from the May number:

Company Issues.—"This class includes such stamps as those of North Borneo, Labuan and chartered companies of Africa. Considerable income must be derived by them from the issues of stamps for countries which have very little use for them. These companies usually manage to put forth a great number of varieties before the countries over which they rule pass to the British crown."

Mr. Nankivell's letter in the June number of the *American Journal*, is, as usual, full of valuable matter, and two of his early paragraphs form an interesting appendix to the above:

"Another sporting item in new issues will probably be the recently issued Ugandas surcharged on British East Africa $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Already they are obsolete. But an ominous announcement appears in an auction catalogue before me, to wit, "Lot 198. Uganda, 1902. on B. E. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. an unused pane of 60 of each, mint. Lot 199. A similar lot, *but all postmarked.*" If Uganda has entered upon the "postmarked to order" business, a $\frac{1}{2}$ Borneo, then I fear Uganda stamps will travel the same down grade as Borneo, and deservedly.

I may be foolish, and pig-headed, but from a philatelic point of view, I hold that any stamps postmarked to order are little better than

deliberate swindles, for they constitute an attempt to palm off, as used stamps, things that have never seen a post office. When a stamp is offered, postmarked or cancelled, and still has the original gum, collectors should treat it as the rubbish that it unquestionably is."

(A unique block of the 1/2 anna with the Uganda overprint inverted in the lower row, is illustrated in *Ewen's Weekly* for May 10.)

We cannot do without Mr. Nankivell's notes on the perforation and paper difficulties in New Zealand. The head of the Waterlow firm has taken him into confidence, especially as to the troubles of the steel-engraved pictorial series. No paper yields sharp perforations when damped for steel engraving, however careful the subsequent drying. Hence the tears of the N.Z. authorities. "First," says Mr. Nankivell, "they had some paper sent out by Waterlow, then they tried the paper of one local mill, and then of another. As a consequence we have, within the last month or two, no less than three papers, each of which may be separated in our collections. Blocks of each variety are before me, for which I am indebted to Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen. I will endeavour to clearly differentiate the papers for my fellow collectors, again emphasizing the necessity of picking up these new issue varieties while they may be had as the ordinary current stamps, for some of these things are certainly to be troublesome, and, perhaps, expensive later on.

1. Waterlow paper. Thick, Wmk. "N. Z." over star.
1/2d. perf. 11, 14, 14 x 11, 11 x 14.
1d. perf. 11, 14.
2. Basted Mills. Thinner and tougher paper. Wmk. "N. Z." under star.
1/2d. perf. 14, 14 x 11, 11 x 14.
1d. perf. 14, 14 x 11, 11 x 14, 11.
3. Cowan & Co. No watermark.
1/2d. and 1d. perf. 14 only.
4. Cowan & Co. According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, this firm is preparing a supply of watermarked paper.

Now, in these three papers, the Waterlow is easily distinguished by its greater thickness, the Basted Mills by its thinner substance, but more particularly by its watermark, 'N. Z.' over the star instead of *under* it, and the Cowan paper by its absence of watermark. The Cowan paper is somewhat similar to the Basted Mills paper in its substance, and the proper placing of the watermark in the forth-

coming watermarked Cowan paper will probably still leave the Basted Mills paper clearly differentiated."

There are fifteen varieties, with a face value of only 11d.

Our Editor last month discoursed on British Official Stamps. Mr. Nankivell says:

"The flood of officials recently added to our English issues continue to be a source of perplexity to collectors, for they are simply unobtainable. The authorities are taking special pains to outwit collectors in their endeavours to secure copies. I know of collectors who have had difficulty in getting sets of stamps used even in the Departments in which they were themselves well placed employees."

(*Mekeel's Collector* for June 16 quotes Lord Roberts on the subject of the "Army Officials.") Mr. Nankivell learns that the new English 10d. plate has not yet been engraved—despite the announcement we see in a home contemporary that it would be issued this month.

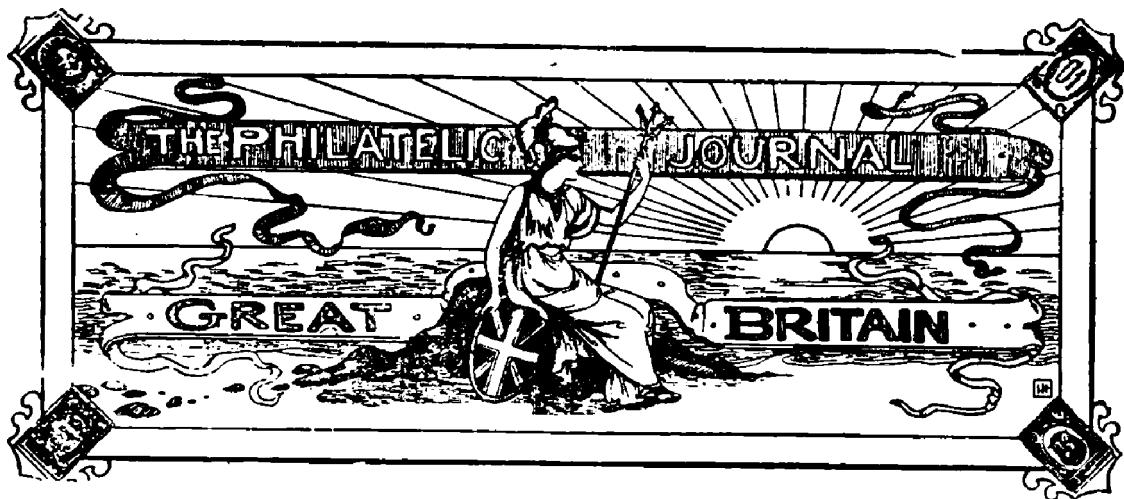
We all thought that the original little boy who wrote to the Tsar for stamps was a *ben trovato* sun-myth; but we wronged him. Little Benny was all there, and may now be seen at Cornell College as large as life. What he told the Tsar, and the letter he got back, are they not printed in this *A. J. of Phil.*?

* * *

We are sincerely sorry to say goodbye to Mr. Wurtele's *Montreal Philatelist*, which comes with a "Salve atque Vale" this month. Mr. James Wurtele finds that the profits of the paper do not justify the outlay of time, labour, and capital it requires; though it has never been run at a loss, and has been a sound and trustworthy publication ever since he has been connected with it. In his farewell he says:

"To our contemporaries we are indebted for many kindly notices and reviews, more especially to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, *S. C.'s Fortnightly*, *Ewen's Weekly*, *Mekeel's Weekly*, and the reviewer of the *Era*. During the two years and a half that we have conducted this journal, we have had several tilts with other editors; we have criticised unsparingly when we considered the interests of philately demanded it, but we have always endeavoured to maintain the most cordial personal relations with those whose views we have had to combat, and we retire from the editor's chair with the kindest feelings to one and all, opponents or supporters, and we trust these feelings are reciprocated."

Be sure of it, sir!



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

No. 140. VOL. XII.

AUGUST 25, 1902.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 32.—Mr. H. A. SLADE.

Mr. H. A. Slade, the popular hon. secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society, was born on Nov. 13th, thirty-eight years ago, at St. Albans, and was educated at the St. Albans Grammar School; Thanet College, Margate; and King's College.

From his most youthful days his liking for stamp collecting was fostered by relatives and friends holding official positions abroad who used to send him stamps. This gave him the pull over a good many of his schoolfellows, who no doubt looked with envy upon young Slade's treasures. He added to his collection by the usual school-boy method of "swapping," but in the light of later experience he has to regret parting with some mint blocks and strips of the first issues of Western Australia (which were sent to him by a former Postmaster General of that Colony) in exchange for South Americans!

Mr. Slade has collected with scarcely a break till the present day, which finds him still practically a general collector, in spite of

certain leanings towards the African Protectorates, Chili, and Eastern Roumelia. He does not despise entires, in fact has a huge accumulation of them. The entire collection, including entires and adhesives, probably numbers 35,000 specimens. It must not be gathered from this that Mr. Slade is what is

colloquially termed a "bloater," he distinctly disclaims any title to that expressive epithet.

He was one of the original members of the Herts Philatelic Society which was originally started at St. Albans with six members,—all residents of the City. For a few months, meetings were held at the members' private houses. Then it was decided to enlarge the membership and move the headquarters of the club to London. The first meeting in the Metropolis was held at the Inns of Court Hotel and presided over by Major Evans who shewed his collection of



Confederate States to a company of four. Not a very encouraging start, but Mr. Slade, as hon. secretary, soon brought about an astounding change, and in two or three years the membership of the Society reached a hundred, while it now stands at 140. We mention these facts as striking evidence of

Mr. Slade's untiring energy, for it is almost entirely due to his efforts that the Herts Philatelic Society is in the strong position we find it to-day. During all this time he has not neglected his other clubs; he is a member of a great many, and the secretaryship of the Suburban Exchange with 300 members is no light task!

Before the Herts Philatelic Society took up so much of his time he used to contribute a good deal to the Philatelic press, writing on general subjects as opposed to specialistic papers; in fact his essays were read with equal pleasure by all classes of collectors.

In addition to Philately, his hobbies are chess (he is a member of several clubs, and is considered a strong player); fishing, cycling, and, in fact, he owns up to all outdoor sports except curling and croquet.

He has passed all his life, from the age of 19, in the Government service, and has travelled nearly all over Europe. He was married in 1897 to the daughter of Alderman Partridge Smith, J.P., C.C., on which occasion the St. Albans' Town Council gave the couple a wedding present, both their parents being members of the same council,—an unique occurrence.

Mr. Slade has had a good many lucky philatelic finds and windfalls from friends and officials abroad, but finds that bargains in club packets are getting "smaller by degrees and beautifully less;" he remarks that members, and especially lady members, rarely make mistakes in prices and descriptions—except on their own side.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

—o—

We regret to hear of the retirement of Mr. M. P. Castle from the Vice-Presidency of the Philatelic Society, even though he makes room for such a good philatelist as the Earl of Crawford has proved himself to be. Mr. Castle has been associated for so long with this office in our premier Society, and has filled the position with such ability that his fellow members will not, we should imagine, acclaim his voluntary retirement even under the present circumstances as being altogether in the best interests of the Society. Happily he will continue an active philatelist with the title of Honorary Vice-President. The new Vice-President is a trustee of the British Museum, and we may feel sure that he will use his best offices to see that the Tapling Collection is properly appreciated by the authorities, if he has not done so already.

The 1853 to 1857 Issues of Chili Stamps.

Mr. E. D. Bacon has recently read a paper on the above before the Philatelic Society, London, which was remarkable as containing a wonderful amount of information that is new, and at the same time embodying a somewhat startling discovery. In fact, it is a very long time since such a valuable contribution has been made to philatelic history. When, in 1892, the Philatelic Society of Santiago published a very exhaustive history of the Stamps of Chili in its official organ, the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatelico "Santiago,"* giving the numbers of stamps of this issue that were issued, and copies of the Official Decrees and correspondence relating to the issue, most people were satisfied that there was little more to be said. But Mr. Bacon, who has studied these stamps with the assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall, has found a great deal to say. He starts his paper (which is published in the *London Philatelist*) with the correction of a popular belief which was put forward in the work above mentioned, and has been perpetuated by all writers and catalogues since. We will quote the two paragraphs bearing on this subject verbatim:—

The writers of the article in the *Anales for 1892* state that the five centavos stamps first issued were those on blue paper with the watermark *medium-sized numeral "5."* This, as I shall show, is an error, and I cannot understand how all writers on Chili stamps have fallen into the same mistake. It is evident that the first London stamps must have had the same variety of watermark as those of the early local printings, since the supply of paper sent out with the former would naturally be the same as that Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. used for the stamps. Now, all the five centavos stamps printed in Chili down to the year 1855 were on paper watermarked with the small numeral "5," of which I have given a description above, and consequently the first London stamps must have had the same watermark. That this was so is conclusively proved by a letter I have recently found that was written by Messrs. Lyon Brothers to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on January 3rd, 1854, to which a specimen of the first London-printed five centavos stamps still remained attached, and this stamp is on blue paper and is watermarked with the small numeral "5."

The colour of the five centavos first printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. is brownish red, and, like so many of the early stamps of this firm's production, there was some ingredient in the ink that stained the paper a greenish blue colour. The ten centavos was printed in deep bright blue, like the later London stamps watermarked with large numeral "10," but although of the same tone, the colour is rather deeper in shade. None of the ten centavos stamps printed subsequently in Chili have the same tone of blue, so there is no difficulty in separating the London from the local issues. The white paper of the first London printing never underwent any change. Catalogues of Chili stamps do list under the first issue a

ten centavos with blued paper, but this latter variety belongs to a later date.

The startling discovery referred to above is the finding of *lithographed* copies of the 5 centavos, and is explained in the following extract:—

I have now an important discovery to make known in connection with the printing of some of these early stamps. Very soon after I commenced collecting Chili stamps with the view of writing the present paper, my friend Mr. T. W. Hall showed me a postmarked pair of the five centavos value that had been sent to him by Mr. John N. Luff, of New York. The right-hand stamp of this pair had a curious break about the centre of the outside frame-line at the top, and Mr. Luff, with his usual acumen, pointed out that he did not see how this flaw could occur in a stamp printed from a line-engraved plate, and if he was right in his conjecture, could this particular pair, he asked, have been printed by lithography? I submitted the stamps to more than one practical printer in London, including Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and they were all of the opinion that the pair showed unmistakable signs of having been printed from a lithographic transfer taken from the engraved plate. Since then Mr. Hall and myself, by dint of constant searching, have come across other specimens, and amongst these are two or three stamps which show even more pronounced flaws than the one I have described.

We know from an extract from a report of the Minister of the Interior, a translation of which I shall give further on, that the Santiago printers found great difficulty at first in producing the stamps from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s engraved plates, and there can be absolutely no doubt that in the case of the five centavos value they took a transfer from the plate and printed a certain number of the stamps by lithography. In laying the transfer paper on the stone slight folds or rucks occurred in a few places, which accounts for the abnormal varieties sometimes met with; just as in the examples of the lithographed fourpence Western Australia of the first issue, and the one-third and three groschen stamps of Oldenburg of January, 1861, we find specimens of a similar nature.

I am unable to say for certain to which printing of 1854 the lithographed stamps belong, but I think it is probable that after taking trial impressions from the plate of the five centavos in June, it was decided to try to print the stamps by lithography. The result was so indifferent that it was probably quickly abandoned, and then the stamps of August and October were printed direct from the plates. We know at any rate that the ten centavos stamps printed in the two last months must have been made from the plate, as a most diligent search by Mr. Hall and myself has not resulted in the discovery of a single lithographed stamp of this value. If my surmise is correct, the number of the lithographed five centavos stamps was, therefore, 155,527.

The colour of the lithographed five centavos varies from pale to dark brown, and also from pale to dark orange-brown. The impression, as in all lithographs, has an appearance of flatness, and the details of the engine-turned background are very confused and indistinct, and there are sometimes blotches of colour about the design. Still, notwithstanding these defects, it requires a practised eye to pronounce a decision in *some* instances as to whether a particular specimen is lithographed or is printed direct from the plate.

I will now give a description of the abnormal varieties Mr. Hall and I have jointly met with:—

1. The whole of the bottom part of the design has been rucked up, so that the stamp only measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 23 mm. in height. The top part of the letters "ENTA" of "CENTAVOS," the middle part of the letter "C" and the

bottom part of the letters "VO" of that word have entirely disappeared (Bacon Collection).

2. The lower part of the numeral "5" is smaller and is of a different shape from the ordinary. The letters "HILE" of "CHILE" are smaller, and there is a break in the outer frame-line of the stamp at the right side a little above the letter "S" of "CENTAVOS" (Bacon Collection).

3. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp at the bottom, beneath the space between the letters "A" and "V" of "CENTAVOS." The letters "CENT" and left half of the "A" of "CENTAVOS" are smaller and misshapen. There is also a break in the outer frame-line of the stamp at the top over the letter "R" of "FRANCO," and the downstroke of the letter "F" of that word is thinner (Hall Collection).

4. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp at the bottom, beneath the space between the letters "A" and "V" of "CENTAVOS." The letters "CH" of "CHILE" are smaller, and the letters "TA" of "CENTAVOS" are broken and misshapen (Hall Collection).

5. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp at the top, about the centre. The letters "EOS-PO" of "CORREOS-PORTE" have the upper part cut off. (This is the variety sent by Mr. Luff.)*

6. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp above the letter "O" of "CORREOS" and with a small blob of colour in place of the usual diagonal dash above that letter (Tapping Collection).

7. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp above the space between the letters "R" and "A" of "FRANCO." The downstroke of the letter "E" of "POSTE," and the loop and tail of the letter "R" of "FRANCO," are much thinner than usual; in fact, they are only of the thickness of a hair-line (Bacon Collection).

8. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp above the letter "R" of "FRANCO," and the whole of the line at the top is thick and irregular. The letter "F" of "FRANCO" slants more to the right, and there is a large blob of colour on the throat of Columbus (Bacon Collection).

9. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp to right above the letter "O" of "FRANCO" (Hall Collection).

10. Extra outer frame-line at the left lower corner of the stamp, extending from the corner to beneath the letter "C" of "CENTAVOS" (Hall and Bacon Collections).

I do not for a moment pretend that the above list of the abnormal varieties is complete; in fact, I am almost certain that it is not, and I believe there still remain other varieties to be found.

It is impossible to specify with absolute certainty the particular stamps belonging to the printings of August and October, 1854, but the 120,000 five centavos printed in the former month were most probably the peculiar reddish brown specimens for which the name of "burnt sienna" seems the most suitable. The 120,000 ten centavos of the same date are paler in colour than the London-printed stamps of 1853. The stamps of both values generally have a smudgy appearance, and the colour spreads over the letters of the inscription, a defect caused by the plates not having been properly wiped after the ink had been applied.

In reference to these early local printings the Minister of the Interior, in his report presented to the National Congress on September 25th, 1854, made the following remarks:—

"The production of the stamps has presented such difficulties that the Government has decided to order them again in Europe, and at the same time to order suitable presses, so that in future the work may be done in the 'Oficina Central'; as the consumption has exceeded the estimates that were formed for the first order, they have been printed off here. But these embarrassments are natural in transactions of this kind, and the action of the Administration will cause them to disappear."

* This is evidently the identical pair of stamps referred to in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for December, 1898, p. 105, and which, from the description given of it in an American magazine, the writer of the paragraph not unnaturally termed an impossible curiosity.

Descriptive Catalogue

OF

European Postage Stamps.

—0—

(NOTE.—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

—0—

BELGIUM.

(Continued.)

The changes in the colours of the low values which were officially announced in 1883 did not take place at once. The 1c. appeared in reseda, or olive, on January 1st, 1884, was changed to grey on July 1st of that year, reverted to reseda in October, 1888, and finally resumed its grey colour in August, 1889. The 5c. appeared in green in November, 1884, but the 2c. was not changed from blue to brown until January, 1889.

Meanwhile the 1883 issue was being gradually replaced by designs engraved by M. Mouchon in Paris. The principle feature of the design was the profile of King Leopold II. to left, in an oval frame on the 10c., 20c. and 50c., in a rectangular frame on the 25c., and in a circle on the 1. and 2frs. The inscription BELGIQUE - POSTES varies in position on each value, as do the numerals of value, and the ornamentation surrounding the portrait is also different in each case. We illustrate the 10c.



Type 14.

(Type 14). The first printing, comprising 1,500,000 stamps of the 10c., was on white paper, after which it appeared on paper tinted bluish. M. Jules Bouvez mentions an error of the 1fr., 100,000 copies of which were printed on the cream paper intended for the 50c.

In 1891 a 35c. value was added to the set. This amount was the combined postage and registration fee on inland letters. The head was the same as that engraved by M. Mouchon, but the framework was by Hendrickx, and the engraving by M. A. Doms. (See Type 15.) In the 1 centime many varieties occur in the lettering of the words



Type 15.

"Belgique" and "Centime," as in the last issue. The 1fr. is known to exist with the

value missing in the lower right hand corner.

1888-91.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1c. olive	6	1½	—	—
1c. " error Belgique	—	—	—	—
1c. grey	—	1	—	—
1c. " error Belgique	—	—	—	—
1c. grey black	—	1	—	—
2c. brown	—	1	—	—
5c. blue-green	—	1	—	—
10c. carmine on white	10	0	3	—
10c. carmine on bluish	—	4	—	—
20c. olive-green	—	5	—	—
25c. blue on rose	—	5	—	—
35c. chocolate	—	—	2	—
50c. bistre on cream	—	—	1	—
50c. ochre " "	—	10	—	—
1fr. brown on green	2	6	—	—
2fr. lilac on pale lilac	3	6	—	4

Many varieties of shade exist which are not mentioned in above list.

The next issue, which is also the present issue, is remarkable for having labels attached at the bottom of the stamps on which is printed in French and in Flemish the announcement "Not to be delivered on Sundays." Letters franked with stamps having the label attached are not delivered on Sundays, but the sender can remove this prohibition if he choose by taking off the label. This novel system has done much to lighten the labours of postmen on Sunday in Belgium, but it came in for much ridicule when it was instituted in 1892. The design of all values from 10c. upwards is the same as that of the 35c. of the previous issue (fig. 15), while that for the lower values has the Arms for central design with numerals of value in the lower corners in colour on white ground. There is a variety of the 25 centimes in which the ball of the "5" in the left upper corner is missing. The 2c. was changed from yellow to chocolate in 1894, and the 50c. from brown to grey in 1898. No other change occurred until 1900, when the 10c. became carmine, the 1fr. orange, and the 2fr. lilac.

1893-1900.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1c. grey	—	1d.	—	1d.
2c. yellow	—	1d.	—	1d.
2c. brown	—	1d.	—	1d.
5c. green	—	1d.	—	1d.
10c. red-brown	—	2d.	—	1d.
10c. carmine (1900)	—	2d.	—	1d.
20c. olive-green	—	3d.	—	1d.
25c. ultramarine	—	4d.	—	1d.
35c. brown	—	6d.	—	1d.
50c. ochre-brown	1s.	3d.	—	5d.
50c. grey	—	7d.	—	2d.
1fr. carmine on green	—	1s. 6d.	—	4d.
1fr. orange	—	1s. 0d.	—	—
2fr. mauve on green	—	3s. 0d.	—	6d.
2fr. lilac	—	2s. 0d.	—	—

The Antwerp Exhibition, in 1894, was made the excuse for issuing three bilious-looking labels which were sold concurrently with the other values. The design is somewhat similar to that of the lower values of the ordinary stamps, but instead of the national Arms those of the city of Antwerp are depicted, on a

shield in the centre. The stamps all have the Sunday label, and are printed on surface coloured paper.

1894.

	Unused.	Used.
5c. green on pink	2d.	1d.
10c. carmine on blue... ..	3d.	1d.
25c. blue on pink	5d.	2d.

When, in 1897, the Brussels Exhibition required a little advertisement, that town went one worse than Antwerp and issued two of the most ungainly-looking stamps ever foisted upon philatelists. The designs of the two stamps are different, though they both represent St. Michael and the dragon. The printing is very poor. The stamps were issued with the Sunday label. The 10c. was altered from terra-cotta to brown-lilac a few months after issue.

1897.

	Unused.	Used.
5c. grey-lilac	1d.	1d.
10c. terra-cotta	2d.	1d.
10c. brown-lilac	3d.	1d.

BERGEDORF.

Bergedorf is the name of a little town in Germany not far from Hamburg, and is only celebrated for the fact that it issued a set of stamps for its own use in the year 1861. The stamps were practically locals and served a district, having the town of Bergedorf as its centre, with a population of some 12,000 souls. The post office at Bergedorf was owned jointly by the free towns of Hamburg and Lübeck, whose Stamps were available for use in the town. In 1867, however, Bergedorf joined the North German Confederation and the stamps were suppressed.

It was on the 1st of November, 1861, that the issue appeared, and it consisted of five values, viz: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 4 schillings (16 schillings being equal to 1 mark). The design (as shewn) is peculiar, the main feature consisting of half the Arms of Lübeck, and half the Arms of Hamburg in a circle. The set is unique in the fact that the stamps get larger as the values increase. The $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. was printed in sheets of 200 in two panes of 100 each, and on each pane twelve rows of eight stamps and half a row to make up the round number.



200,000 are said to have been printed. The 1 sch. was printed in sheets of 180, twelve stamps being upside down. The number of stamps printed was 90,000. The 1 sch. was in sheets of 200. The original type for this value as drawn by the artist had the word "Schillinge" with the final "e," but this was objected to by local grammatical purists, so that on the lithographic stone to which the design was transferred the "e" was erased. It is supposed that some sheets were printed before all the stamps on the stone had been altered, as, among the original remainders bought by M. Moens in 1868, were a few dozen copies of this stamp with the final "e," and they were found on the same sheet with the normal type. All the reprints of this stamp, being from the original type, have the word spelled "schillinge." In all, 100,000 copies of the originals were printed.



The next value, 3 sch. was printed in sheets of 160 in sixteen rows of 10, while the 4 sch., which is the highest value, was in sheets of 80 stamps in ten rows of eight, the sheet being divided horizontally in the centre by a blank space 5 mm. wide. Of the 3 and 4 sch. there were 80,000 each printed. The $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on

violet, and the 3 sch. black on red, are considered by the best authority to have been only essays, or, at best, stamps which were prepared for use but never issued; at any rate no used copies are known.

REPRINTS.

M. Moens bought the remainders of the issue in 1868, together with the original dies of the stamps from which he made reprints. The $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on lilac, and 3 sch. black on rose, were reprinted in Bergedorf in 1867 at the post office, and these two were the only official reprints. In the reprint of this $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. there is either no cross stroke to the "H" in SCHILLING or it is very indistinct; while the reprint of the 3 sch. has two small black dots about the centre of the "S" of POSTMARKE which do not appear on the originals.

M. Moens made reprints on four different

occasions, viz: in 1872, 1874, 1887 and 1888. All the reprints of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on blue show no cross strokes, or only very indistinct ones, to the "H" of schilling and the two "A"s in the inscription, and the paper is a different tint. The 1 sch. reprints differ from the originals principally in the numerals in the four corners, which were redrawn for the occasion. In the first reprint there is a horizontal line either to right or to left or both sides at the foot of the numerals in the corners; in the second reprint the figures are much too thick, measuring 1 mm. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width; in the last reprint the numerals are thin, but the wavy-lined background has almost entirely worn away. The reprints of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. as mentioned above all have the final "e" in the word SHILLINGE, and the paper is a brighter yellow than the originals.

The 3 sch. reprints are remarkable for having no shading on the head of the Eagle, and in all specimens of this reprint the wavy lines of the background are very worn. The 4 sch. can be distinguished by the presence of a short line slanting upwards in the circle opposite the letter "I" of VIER. All the reprints are, moreover, on paper differing somewhat in tint from the originals, and with impressions showing more or less wear of the stones.

1861.

	Imperf.	Unused.	Used.
$\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on pale blue	...	2 0	---
$\frac{1}{2}$ sch. " blue	...	4 0	---
$\frac{1}{2}$ sch. " white	...	2 6	---
a 1 sch. black on white, tete-beche	---	---	---
$1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on yellow	...	4	---
a $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black on yellow, tete-beche	---	---	---
b $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. do. with final "e"	---	---	---
3 sch. blue on rose	...	4	---
4 sch. black on brown	...	5	---

The set of five originals for 5-

A PHILATELIC BURGLARY.

It is not easy to understand what an ordinary burglar can see in foreign stamps, for they can not be very attractive as convertible goods, yet we occasionally hear of stamp dealers receiving professional visits from members of that profession. Messrs. Bright and Son, whose premises in the Strand were recently the scene of a disastrous fire, write us to say that they are now the victims of a robbery, and we are sure they will have everyone's sympathy in this second misfortune. Burglars entered their premises on the night of August 20th, and took stamps as per the following list. If any one should be offered stamps tallying with any here mentioned,

Messrs. Bright and Son, 164, Strand, should be immediately communicated with.

"1 to 12 each of 78 different sets of stamps foreign and colonial, one rather noticeable being imperf. Borneo unused. A quantity of new issues and other attractive stamps from our counter book, including the very latest colonials, such as King's head N. Nigeria, Mauritius surcharged "Postage and Revenue," etc. A collection of colonials comprising Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bechuanaland, Bermudas, B. Central Africa, B. Honduras, B. Colombia, B. E. Africa, b. Guiana, B. S. Africa. One of the most noticeable stamps of this collection was the 6d. green Antigua, watermarked star, imperf., No. 4 in our catalogue, used. Also Barbadoes 1d. pin perf. unused. B. E. A. £10 fiscal cancellation. Several of the provisional surcharges of Bermudas with clipped perfs. A number of loose stamps and new issues taken from assistants' work tables, principally sets and dozens of the unused colonials issued during the last three months, including Malta error "One Pnney" in block of 9. Used British India stamps:—

300 1a. rose current.

78 $2\frac{1}{2}$ green.

73 3a. orange.

77 12a. red.

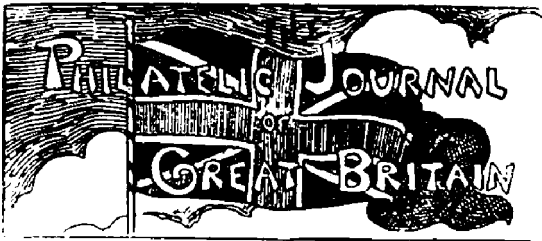
193 8a. mauve.

A quantity of Austrian, Austrian Levant, and Bavarian stamps commoner varieties in bulk. Cape of Good Hope $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. C. C. B. Bechuanaland 2d. on Cape 1st issue unused."

WATERLOW'S PERFORATIONS.

—o—

In his "London Letter" to a trans-Atlantic contemporary, Mr. E. J. Nankivell has a note on the Waterlow perforations. All collectors are familiar with the pictorial New Zealand, Liberia, Niger Coast, British South Africa and other stamps produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. The perforations of all these issues are characteristically irregular and rough. Mr. Nankivell sought the reason from one of the heads of the firm, and was told that as the stamps were printed from steel engravings the paper had to be damped before receiving the impressions, and consequently the perforating needles could not make such sharp incisions as would be the case if the paper were quite dry. Messrs. De la Rue, on the other hand, employ the surface printing process, for which the paper is quite dry, and consequently get better results. This does not explain the irregular gauge and the uneven alignment of the Waterlow perforations, and we suspect that it does not quite explain the roughness, but it is an interesting point on which we shall probably hear further later on.



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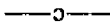
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Recent Discoveries.



SOME day, perhaps, there will be no unexp'ained mysteries in connection with even the oldest issues of stamps, but that day, we hope, is far distant, for it is the knowledge that there is still much to be found out about even the best known stamps that attracts and fascinates the best class of philatelists. To write a complete history of the stamps of any country, dating back, say, for more than twenty-five years is, even to-day, almost impossible, though in some cases we may presume that as much has been put upon record as we are ever likely to find out. And yet we should not care to hazard the names of any countries whose stamps have been so well written up. The well-known works of the Philatelic Societies on the Australian Colonies, India, and Ceylon, Leeward Isles, and British

Colonies in Africa were each in turn "the last word" on those particular subjects. But now the most that can be said of some of them is that they are valuable works of reference. Even Africa, part II. of which was issued only eighteen months ago, contains a history of the stamps of Natal which will have to be considerably revised in the light of Messrs. Bacon and Napier's book on the Perkins-Bacon perforation which was published recently by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton and L. L. R. Hausburg have, during the past month, in the *Philatelic Record*, added an intensely interesting page to the history of the laureated issue of New South Wales by announcing the discovery of a retouched background on the *two penny value imperforate*—a variety which apparently was never suspected when the Society's work appeared. Instances of this kind could be multiplied *ad infinitum*, but we need not labour the point; we have said enough to show that there are always laurels to be won by the student of old stamps, if that student knows what to look for.

Sometimes, however, totally unexpected discoveries are made of a kind that could not in the least be expected, the possibilities of which could only be pointed to by accident, and such an instance is the astounding discovery by Messrs. Bacon and Hall of a provisional lithographed issue of the 5c. Chili, first type. It is safe to say that such an interesting discovery has not been made in connection with any stamps for many years. What first put the investigators on the scent of these lithographs was a used pair of the 5 cents which was sent by Mr. John N. Luff, of New York, to Mr. T. W. Hall. The right hand stamp of this pair shewed a peculiarity inasmuch as part of the word CORREOS had the tops of the letters missing, with a corresponding break shewing in the top margin of the stamp, just as it would appear if a part of the paper were folded under at the time the stamp was printed. As is well known, the plate for printing the stamps of this type was engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.; but the peculiar defect just described could not have occurred on an engraved stamp and so Mr. Luff suggested that this particular pair might be lithographed. Mr. Hall showed the pair to Mr. Bacon who was immediately interested, and these two indefatigable collectors forthwith examined all available stocks of these stamps for similar varieties, and their search was rewarded by finding, in all, nine more stamps shewing defects of a similiar kind and more or less defined. It was now practically certain that these

stamps, which are all in the brown and orange-brown shade, were lithographed, for the impression of all specimens shewing these defects have the peculiar flat and indistinct appearance which so frequently denotes a lithograph. But how to account for their existence was a question of some difficulty, as when the plate of this value was sent over to Chill in 1853, with that for printing the 10c. stamps, there appeared to be no necessity for any make-shift of this kind to be resorted to. Then Mr. Bacon came across an extract from an official report issued at that time which showed that the local printers could not print from the engraved plate at first with any success, and, from this remark, coupled with other evidence, Mr. Bacon thinks it is beyond doubt that they made a lithographic transfer from the engraved plate of the 5 centavos value, and printed a certain number of stamps by this means. The folds, or rucks, which shew in the varieties that have been found, are caused by the transfer papers being carelessly laid on the stone. The full particulars of this discovery we have taken bodily from the *London Philatelist* for July, and will be found on another page of this number.

The King's Head.

BY AN OLD FILE.

"And so we came to London Town
To see the King with his golden Crown."

"Jim," said Flossie, triumphant but anxious, "you are—you really are But, my philatelic monitor, ex-veldt-scourer and horse-wrecker—"

"Steady there with your epithets," roared Jim good-humouredly, "I dote on original gum, but you *do* sometimes lay it on a bit thick, Flossie my own. What's the *but*, O maiden of Philatelia? You come, of course?"

Flossie pointed feebly to a heap of half-addressed envelopes. "James"—and whenever Flossie said 'James' she meant serious business indeed—"James - the - Obscure, tomorrow is not only Coronation Day, but it's Saturday, and Saturday, as you've no doubt forgotten, is American mail day. Now dad and I are carrying the war into the enemy's country and not sitting down meekly like the shipowners of Great Britain. My boy, I've all these packets to send to the States by 1 p.m. to-morrow. Still, it *is* enticing. Did you say

Cockspur Street, my warrior? And did you say lunch as well? And a great philatelist in the same window? And bottles with gold foil from Epernay? And truffles? Did you suggest truffles and beloved things from Benoist in Piccadilly? *Vogue la galere!* I'll come, and the philatelic ruin of the United States is deferred another week!"

But Jim's coat was off and he was addressing envelopes for dear life. The occasion was too good. The accident of another man's sudden indisposition had given him a modest place in the Abbey itself; while Flossie and Old File were bidden to break through the calm routine of their philatelic existences by "sloping slowly to the West." There, within sight of the millionaire-haunted windows of the Carlton Hotel, seats and hospitality awaited them. Fast, and faster, flew Jim's Swan, and feverishly Flossie filled the covers with all possible varieties of South African fakes and flummeries. Strange surprise packets must have crossed the Atlantic in that mail of the 9th August, and by many of the Transatlantic clients of the well-known British firm of File and Co. will that Coronation week be remembered. Shortly before midnight a jubilant procession—modest forecast of the morrow—sailed out from the back door of the File Villa in Camden Town to the fat but empty pillar box, which, but for the File family, would droop and perish from sheer postal famine. First came Old File with a waste paper basket full, followed by Flossie wheeling a toy go cart crammed with *rarities*. Jim brought up the rear, a tin foot bath on his head, frothing over with the overflow of basket and cart. And when the deed was done and the sated pillar box could hold no more, the three Philatelic Workers joined hands round the red emblem of the Royal Mail and sang, with the subdued enthusiasm which the conscience of Camden Town requires at midnight, just one verse of "God save the King." And so to bed.

* * *

Spite of prophecies, superstitions, forebodings and the like, the King was crowned. And the throats of His Majesty's lieges were monstrous dry. So Flossie and Jim, escaping from Old File, who had been captured by a learned *confrère* at the Athenæum, compared notes over a soothing *Risotto à la Milanaise* and bottle of Scala's Capri wine in a much loved establishment in the street of the Ancient Compton. Few doctors can prescribe as well as mine host of that kindly *Café*, and the hard-worked pair were, after a fair interval, in a mood to tell each other scraps of the story of the day.

"Well," said Jim, holding up a glass of yellow Capri approvingly, "what about it?"

"Great," answered Flossie, "very great. What a lark if one could only order a Coronation stamp! What do you say to a design with that too-too-lovely Violet Fairy Booky Cinderella Coach in the middle, flanked with Kitchener on one side, Bobs on the other, and in the background just a suggestion of the speaking features of Sir Frederick Treves! There Jim, wouldn't that do? Or, say, couldn't we have an august personage with his dear, tired, plucky face! My, isn't he plucky?"

"Just so, little woman," murmured Jim. "But apart from that central figure which moved the heart of many a stockbroker and caused a great money-lender of Cork Street to shed tears—apart from him (Heaven save him!) what did you notice most, little Flossie of Camden Town?"

She paused, wrinkled her little forehead, looked up, looked down, then smiled brightly. "I know," she said.

"What was it, child?"

"Why, 80 E of course!"

"80 E?" put in Jim, "What in the name of all the imperforates is 80 E?"

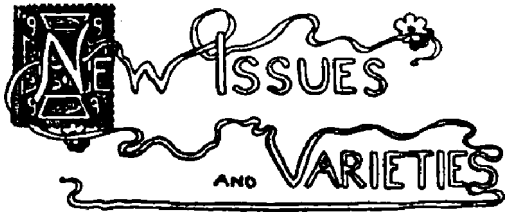
Flossie laughed aloud. "Why, Jim, you old duffer, you don't know the very beginnings of things in this London of yours. Why, you dear, learned, much-travelled mass of metropolitan ignorance, 80 E is one of the pillars of our choked civilization. Princes, Generals, Rajahs, Admirals, Peers and the rest of them had an easy time of it compared to 80 E. From the balcony in Cockspur Street I watched him, and were I only a poet I would write stuff about my 80 E which would make Alfred Austin squirm. From early morn, I take it, he has been on duty in the street: must have been working for many a long hour when first I looked down on his patient, good humoured, strong and steady face. How he worked that crowd, Jim! The *trottoir* is so narrow in that part of Cockspur Street; and at one time there was some little danger below—men, women, children squeezing, crushing, pushing to the danger limit—and then, from somewhere on the edge of the crowd appeared 80 E, exhorting, directing, controlling—aye, controlling my Jim! Eh man! but the police of this city are a great and not sufficiently toasted body. Here's to the big-booted, big-hearted police of London, and I couple the toast with the name of 80 E!"

The Capri glistened in the electric light once more as the two drank to those good fellows whose work on such occasions as this is the wonder of all thinking men. There was silence for a while. Outside, in Old Compton Street,

a Royal Standard flapped—enjoying its moth-like life of a few hours. Jim looked up with a grave and quiet smile.

"Child," he said at last, "it is a curious thing. I'm not what the upper classes call an emotional cuss, but I can't get the Abbey out of my head. Be not afraid, little Flossie, I'm not going to bore you with descriptions, and the auctioneer's padding that has been jammed into the London papers the last few days. And have I not, *moi qui vous parle*, have I not myself cabled sixteen hundred words to New York which drained me of all descriptive thingummy, and left me with barely adjectives enough to order our dinner? No, little Flossie, you know all the facts better than I do who, unworthy, was there in the Triforium. What was it? The music? Fine, but I, even I, have heard finer in the land of the Kaiser, of hard by the street of Wellington. The peers, peeresses? No, little woman, peers are occasionally podgy, and peeresses dodging about with coronets move muscles on which pathos should not play! The words of the many-centuries-old service? Hardly that, for we could scarcely hear them, and the "book of the words" was so complete, so satisfying. What was it? I am trying to get at it, but I cannot squeeze it into a tabloid of words. All I know is that, without talking goody (a vice, dearest Flossy, we English don't go in for on the Veldt), something there was in that service of consecration of the Head of the greatest Empire in the world which moved us all from Peer to pressman. And not a man in that living crowd but would have given his British life with loyal gladness in the service of his King. Many there had offered it freely in many fields. Shadowy crowds were there too of those whom we knew to be resting on far-off hills and plains, under the little mounds of stones where rough-cut crosses gather. England and England's sons of to-day and yesterday were with us in the Abbey there. And we knew that as long as English speaking men and women held fast to that spirit of loyalty to the Throne which we all felt in us so strong that day, our England would survive even greater perils than those of these later years. You know——"

"O Jim," ejaculated Flossie, "that's true—too beautifully true! But, I say, we must be off. I promised the girl she should *coronate* too, and if we're not home by nine some burglar may get in and raid those priceless packets of South African fakes, which Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis timbrophiles are longing to examine and—let us hope—condemn. *Andiamo.*"



BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. *Morley's Phil. Journal* gives the following particulars of the number of stamps printed with the overprint "Board of Education":— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 60,000; 1d., 240,000; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 60,000; 5d., 60,000; 1/-, 30,000.

Bermuda. A stamp of a new type, but without the head of the King, of the value of 1d., is to be issued shortly. A small view shewing what appears to be a dock and two or three ships on the sea, all enclosed in a circle, is the principal feature of the design. "Bermuda" appears in a label at the top, and the value below, while a lot of crude ornamentation completes a somewhat feeble-looking stamp.

Cook Isles. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in a new colour.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, perf. 11, no wmk.

Fiji. The 2d. and 1/- are reported with a new perforation by the *Philatelic Record*.

Adhesives. 2d. green, perf. 11 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1/- yellow-brown "

Grenada. The following wrappers with stamp of the usual colonial type, with head of King Edward, are reported.

Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on buff.
1d. carmine "

India. We are indebted to Mr. C. E. Howard, of Bombay, for the first sight of the new stamps bearing head of King Edward; and we have also to thank Mr. W. Corfield for a set of illustrations of the same. Only three adhesives have appeared (issued on Coronation day, August 9th). They are 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna. The designs are something similar to those which they replace, but are relieved by the introduction of the Crown in the framework above the portrait. The head of the King is the same as that on all the British stamps so far issued, and is on a lined ground shaded solid in the front of the face and above the head.

Adhesives. 3 pies, grey, wmk. star.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, pea green "
" " carmine "
Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ " green (? on white).
Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ " brown (? on buff).

Leeward Isles. Early in August 1d. stamps ran short in the island of Antigua,

and the 4d., 6d. and 7d. stamps were surcharged "One Penny." The surcharge is in one line, and in very small letters on the 7d. with a thin bar below, while it is in two lines and in much larger and clearer type with a bar below on the 4d. and 6d. £130 worth at face value were printed, and these were all bought up by speculators the same day. We are informed that the whole stock is in very few hands, one gentleman alone securing £27 worth.

Adhesives.

"One Penny" on 7d. lilac and slate.
"One Penny" on 4d. lilac and orange.
"One Penny" on 6d. lilac and brown.

Malta. The newspaper wrapper is now issued with stamp bearing the King's head. It is in the usual wrapper type.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on buff.

With regard to the 1d. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. provisional, *Ewen's Weekly* is officially informed that no other provisional 1d. stamp is contemplated. The same journal continues: "Confirmation is to hand of the report that a Maltese banker had made a large purchase, the amount being stated at £1,015. This is speculating in Colonials with a vengeance! No doubt the 4,060 "Pnney" errors in this little parcel would show a profit, but it will be very difficult to find buyers at a profit for the other 239,940 ordinary stamps."

Mauritius. We have received the promised 8 cents. stamp. It is printed in green, with value in black, on very pale buff paper. We have also seen several values of the set overprinted "POSTAGE & — REVENUE," the words "Postage &" reading upwards on the left, and "Revenue" downwards on the right. The new value 8c. will no doubt receive this surcharge before long, and so it may possibly become rather scarce unsurcharged.

Adhesives. 8c. green and black on pale buff.

Surcharged POSTAGE & REVENUE in black.

4c. lilac and carmine on yellow.
6c. green and rose red.
25c. bistre.
50c. green.
2r. 50c. brown-purple.

Natal. Three values of the new issue have made their appearance; viz: the 3d., 6d. and 1/-. The design is rather poor though unconventional, but the colours are very striking. In the matter of tint, certainly, nearly all the stamps of the new reign so far issued have been much more brilliant than the recent issues of Queen Victoria's reign. The head is in a circle, and is in the second colour named.

Adhesives. 3d. grey and blue.
6d. lilac, brown and green.
1/- pale blue and carmine.

Niue and Penrhyn Islands. These philatelically troublesome and somewhat ridiculous islands appear to be receiving far more attention than they deserve; they remind one irresistibly of that famous spot Guam, which has been immortalised by the United States Government printers. Several novelties are reported as having been made. The 1d. of both islands on the paper wmk. double lined N.Z. and star have been found with perforations differing from the normal.

New printings of the 1/2d. and 1d. have been made on the new paper, watermarked single-lined N.Z. and star. The surcharge on the 1/2d. is in vermilion instead of carmine, and on both 1d. the surcharge is blue.

NIUE.

Wmk. double-lined N.Z. and star.
1d. carmine, perf. 14.
Wmk. single-lined N.Z. and star.
1/2d. green, perf. 14, surch. vermilion.
1d. rose " " blue.

PENRHYN ISLAND.

Wmk. double-lined N.Z. and star.
1d. carmine, perf. 11.
Wmk. single-lined N.Z. and star.
1/2d. green, perf. 14, surch. vermilion.
1d. rose " " blue.

New Zealand. *Ewen's Weekly* states that though the regular perf. of the current 1/2d. and 1d. stamps on paper watermarked single-lined N.Z. and star is 14, compound perforations sometimes occur owing to the following circumstances: "It appears that sheets occasionally escape perforation on one or more sides, and are picked out before leaving the printers if noticed. The perforation is then usually completed by the aid of the old perf. 11 machine, which is smaller and more easily worked." The current 1d. has been found with this compound perf. Of the compound perforations on the obsolete papers, only that on the Basted Mills paper is said to have been regularly issued.

Wmk. single-lined N.Z. and star.
1d. carmine, perf. 11, 14 compound. •

Northern Nigeria. The set of stamps with the King's head have been issued. We have received 1d. value from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. They were issued on July 1st, and consist of the following values. (The name and tablet in the second colour.)

Adhesives. 1/2d. lilac and green.
1d. " carmine.
2d. " yellow
2 1/2d. " blue.
5d. " orange,
6d. " violet.
1/- green and black.
2/6 " blue
10/- " brown.

Orange River Colony. The 6d. VRI stamp has evidently been sold out, as we

have before us the 6d. blue of the Orange Free State overprinted "ERI—6d." in exactly the same manner as the old stamp, but with the "E" substituted for "V"

Adhesive. 6d. blue E.R.I.

Sarawak. The *D.B.Z.* describes a post-card of 1c. which has been issued for Sarawak. The stamp is the same type as that of the current adhesive.

Postcard. 1 cent. green on cream.

St. Vincent. The International Stamp Co., of Brixton, sent us the first King's head stamp we had seen from this colony, but we have since received the whole set. They are all in the usual design, wmk. *Cr. and CA*, perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1/2d. lilac and green.
1d. " carmine.
2 1/2d. " blue.
3d. " olive.
6d. " brown.
1/- green and carmine.

South Australia. Mr. Boyes, of Eudunda, has sent us some unpaid letter stamps which were introduced in the State during the first week in July. They are in the same design as the unpaid letter stamps of New South Wales, and are apparently printed from the same plates, but with the letters "NSW" erased from the label at the bottom, which is left blank; this, as far as we can see, is the only difference in the design, but the colour is emerald green, the paper is chalk surfaced, and the perforation is 11 1/2-12. Our correspondent sends the 1/2d., 1d. and 2d. values, and says that he has seen the 4d. and 6d., and believes that the set will be issued up to 5/-.

Postage Dues. 1/2d. emerald green.
1d. " "
2d. " "
4d. " "
6d. " "

The same correspondent sends us the 1d. reply card in a new colour.

Postcard. 1d. x 1d. rose on buff.

Straits. We have seen two more value of the King's head issue in the usual design. They are:—

Adhesives. 1c. green and pale green.
30c. grey and rose.

*** *The chronicle of New Issues of Foreign Countries is unavoidably held over until next month.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Subscribers who have not yet remitted their Subscription (2/6), would much oblige by doing so, to ensure delivery as usual. Subscribers abroad may remit in unused stamps.

New Leaves to Cut.

*CATALOGUE OF THE REVENUE STAMPS OF SPAIN AND COLONIES.

Compiled and Edited by L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Fiscal collectors have claimed for some time that their branch of Philately is beginning to receive much more attention than of yore, and that there is a great future in store for it. Certainly the editor and publisher of this work have lately done a great deal in furtherance of the cause. Not being collectors ourselves we are unable to say very much about this new book, but it is evidently most thoroughly compiled, and the very numerous illustrations are excellent, shewing up very clearly on the art paper on which the book is printed. There appear to be quite 100 revenue stamps for every single postage stamp of Spain and Colonies, and, as many of these are very little known, the magnitude and difficulty of the task which Mr. Fulcher has completed may be imagined. The list includes the fiscal stamps of the American occupation, and the Revolutionary issues of Porto Rico and Philippines, the most interesting of which seem to be 1897 issue of *Giro*, or Foreign Bill, stamps of Philippines surcharged in manuscript in red ink, with the initials of the American Officer in charge of the Internal Revenue.

Some of these are apparently of great rarity, as they are priced by Mr Morley at as much as 40/- each, while the majority of the set are unpriced.

Throughout the book prices are quoted both used and unused for stamps which the publisher has in stock. We do not know whether the fiscals of Spain and Colonies are popular with fiscalists, but in any case this work will give them a filip, as it will prove invaluable as a guide to classification which, we should imagine, would be well nigh impossible without some such work as this.

*Published by Walter Morley, 15, Brownhill Gardens, Catford. 98 pages. Bound in cloth 5-; unbound, 4-



Trade Notes.

We have received a circular from Mr. T. H. Nicolle, of 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., dated July 14th, 1902, notifying that he had from that date taken over the business formerly carried on as Smyth and Nicolle at the same address. Mr. James H. Smyth has removed to 88, King Street, Sydney, where he will carry on his business as J. H. Smyth and Co., and continue the publication of the *Australian Journal of Philately*.

Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, has also sent us a circular-letter, but with just the opposite purport to that mentioned above. It is to the effect that he has taken into partnership his son, Mr. Frank E. Wilson, who has been assisting in the business for several years. The business will be carried on without any alteration in the style.

Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, of Palace Square, Norwood, S.E., is turning his business into a Limited Company under the name of "Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited," with a capital of £30,000, to be made up of 10,000 cumulative preference shares, 10,000 ordinary shares, and 10,000 debentures at 6 per cent. The latter are now offered for subscription, and the prospectuses have been sent out.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt, owing to the demolition of the Lower Arcade, will remove shortly from 440, Strand, to No. 47, Strand, which is almost opposite his present address. Mr. F. C. Penney also notifies that he has taken offices in the Strand at No. 104.

Though the most strenuous efforts have been made by some philatelic writers in America to argue that the 4 cents Pan-American with inverted centre is a legitimate collectible variety, ugly rumours are rife. *The American Journal of Philately* has collated these rumours and presents them in a compact form, and all we can say is that if one quarter of them are true the stamps have no claims on the attention of philatelists. That is if philatelists draw the line at articles made for, and foisted upon, them without the usual formalities for such occasions being observed. All the rumours point to official jobbery of a more or less disreputable nature, and it is said that for every sheet of inverted centres known to have been put on the market, there is at least one other sheet up somebody's sleeve.



August, 1902, Report.

—o—

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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.

Members are reminded that the Librarian is now Mr. W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, who will be pleased to receive and acknowledge any donations to the Library, and reply to any questions on this subject.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

5, Paultons Square, Int. Phil. Union,
Chelsea, London, S.W.

Aug. 20, 1902.

THE

FISCAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a special meeting held on August 7th, Messrs. G. W. Pepper and H. N. Terrett, both of New York, were elected members. The Society heard with deep regret of the death of Mons. C. Roussin, of Paris, who has done great service in the cataloguing of fiscals.

Having regard to the recent extensive forgeries of Crete fiscals, members are requested to immediately notify the Secretary of any such frauds, and steps will be taken to publish the information. A Black List of defrauders and swindlers will also be kept, and members can apply to the Society as to the standing of individuals.

The rules for the Home and Continental Exchange Sections have been approved, and as the first packets will be made up in September, members should immediately inform the Secretary if they desire to contribute to, or see them. Mr. J. Verzyl, of Louvain, Belgium, has been appointed Secretary for the Continent.

The Colonial Revenues are now catalogued up to Hong Kong, and it is hoped to publish the catalogue in printed form early next year.

The Society ends its first season (of seven months) with a membership in all parts of the world of forty-six. There will doubtless be many new recruits when its aims and objects are more known, and rules and information will be gladly furnished.

On Thursday, October 2nd, the General Meeting will be held to elect Officers for the ensuing season.

Hon. Sec.: A. B. KAY.

2, Haarlem Mansions,
West Kensington, London, W.



August 25, 1902.

Philately at Home.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.

The second part of Mr. E. D. Bacon's valuable paper on the 1853-67 Chili issues appears in the July number. Chili specialists will find a good deal of work cut out for them in rearranging their printings, and happy and blest is he who possesses one of the 1854 lithographed 5 centavos stamps! This is Mr. Bacon's great discovery and surprise. He estimates their number at 155,520; and suspects them to have been printed in June and July only. The colour varies from light to dark brown, and also from pale to dark orange-brown. The usual lithographic flatness is distinguishable, and the details of the engine-turned background are very confused and sometimes blotchy. Nevertheless, the defects are not in all cases easily discerned. Ten abnormal varieties are described and illustrated (except one, which is to be found in the Tapling Collection); together with the watermarks of the 1853-67 Chilians, 5 in three sizes and 10 in two.

No words of ours are needed to swell the chorus of praise that Mr. M. P. Castle's services to the Philatelic Society of London have so deservedly called forth. While regretting the particular occasion of these panegyrics—to wit, his retirement from the vice-presidency of the leading Philatelic Society, we hail the election of Lord Crawford to be his successor. The noble lord, besides being an ardent and generous philatelist, is a trustee of the British Museum—more power to him!

Mr. Castle is still Honorary Vice-President, and a member of the L.P.S. Committee.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD. (West Norwood.)

We mentioned last month the death of Sir Daniel Cooper. The July *Record* has the

portrait of the deceased baronet, with illustrations of a few New South Wales 2d. from his collection of plates. (These are now in the possession of M. Philippe de la Renotière.) Sir Daniel Cooper was one of the first public men of standing and position to "make face" for philately, in the true sense. He made it "by cherishing, a precious thing"; and showed publicly that he cared for it, when as yet few would brave the jibes of the Philistines.

The statistics of Japanese stamps in use from January, 1871, to May, 1892, are given in this number of the *Record* from official sources.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR (*Birmingham*) has an interview with Mrs. Field, who was lately awarded a silver medal for her collection of Cape of Good Hope. Her Gambia, Gibraltar, and Gold Coast are complete, but minor varieties make her tired. Many of her friends of the fair sex have succumbed to the attractions of Philatelia. May their number be multiplied and their charms increase!

Mr. Kühn concludes his paper on Old Boer Stamps with three pages on the Nieuwe Republick first, second and third issue. He gives a cut of the first (type-set) regular issue. Mr. Tamsen's description of the preliminary oval hand-stamp is also quoted.

Mr. Hollick on the Line Engraved Series of Great Britain is likewise complete.

THE PICTURE POSTCARD AND COLLECTORS' CHRONICLE. (101, Fleet Street, E.C.)

The August number aims high but aims straight. Here is a note on the cancellation of "Mulready envelopes," a good note and a true note.

"One little trifle which has puzzled some people immensely is, that used copies mostly have the obliterating mark of postal use in the centre; but there was a reason for this. The officials were instructed to strike it there, so that if anyone tried to use the same cover a second time with an adhesive on it for extra

postage, such adhesive would have to be placed in the centre over the figure of Britannia (this being considered the actual franking stamp) instead of on the right side, or near the corner, and so its position would indicate that the cover had been in use previously. The early obliterating hand-stamp was in the form of a Maltese cross, with numerals indicating the offices where used in the London district, and the impressions, whether in red or in black, being of smaller dimensions than a postage stamp, might easily have been covered by an adhesive."

We have ourselves a specimen clearly illustrating the above. It was a very good copy; but we cherish it now, not so much for its beauty or rarity, but on account of its unique condition, and the recollections it kindles of a certain study fire in our fifth form days (not Sandhurst, not in the same county.) The Muller happened to be in the middle of a particularly thick exercise book, and though it outstayed the conflagration, it was burnt only on one side. The market value no doubt is gone, but (for once!) we love our old dolly better than one we could sell again.

The Automatic Stamp Fixer sounds attractive. Where does it grow, and who has seen it? "Anyone," we read, "can use the machine." But if he doesn't know where it is?

There be four postcards showing the actual ruins of St. Mark's Campanile. Oh!mé! 'Tis a heartless generation. Wild horses shall not make us reveal where they may be had for copper pence.

Next please.

"From the French Year Book of the Post Office we learn one curious fact. The stamp which brings in the most money is not the ordinary letter postage stamp—though that comes a good second—but the one centime stamp. This, of course, is due to the fact that it is the "local postage rate" on newspapers and circulars. In many respects, the French Post Office is miles behind ours, but ours cannot deliver a newspaper for the tenth part of a penny. The effect in Paris is that a paper is delivered from the office postage free, or practically so."

In the States.

In view of the article in our last number on "The Value of Auctions" it is most interesting to read what the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has to say on the subject.

"The auction season will soon be here and all amateurs should be ready for it. If you

propose to buy largely do not disturb the bank balance, nurse it carefully and let it grow fat. If you have any idea of selling now is the time to make arrangements. It takes from two to six weeks to prepare a collection for the auction room and the catalogue should be out the same time, according to the importance of the sale. The more valuable the stamps the more important to secure bids from every city in Europe, and there are some good buyers in the Hawaiian Islands. It is better to be a month ahead of time than ten minutes behind the auction. Every indication points to good prices being realised when the season opens. Dealers' stocks were never poorer than they are at present. The country has been completely swept of rarities in the condition that is demanded by modern collectors. When choice or necessity indicates that the album must be given up the auction room is always the best market. Collectors or dealers may tell you that they will pay more than you will realize at auction, but the slightest thought will convince you that this is impossible. No single dealer or collector wants every stamp in your collection. Some collector or some dealer does want every lot and he will pay as much to the auctioneer as he will to you for his selection. In an auction you secure the competition of the world for every lot, whereas in selling at private sale you get good prices (not necessarily as high as at auction) for the pick and nothing for the common stamps, which are all pitched in for a mere song. If you sell to a collector the chances are that his idea is to secure all the specimens he wants for his own collection and sell the remainder for the price he paid. If you sell to a dealer it is ten to one he proposes to sell at auction and make a good thing out of the use of his money for two months. We know of one case where ten thousand dollars was the highest offer the collector could get, which he accepted against the advice of the editor. The purchaser sold at auction and cleared seven thousand dollars profits. The only sure market is the auction, and certainly no dealer would pay more for a collection than he could sell it for at auction."

From Other Lands.

L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE for July 31st has an interesting historical note on the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century posts of Poland—beautiful, brave, tragic Poland, whose freedom, alack! was gone before stamps were discovered. The few poor labels Russia vouchsafed her are to be

treated of in the forthcoming (or forthcome) number at the *Echo*, of date August 15th.

The change of under-secretaries at the Paris G.P.O. has resulted in the greater perfection and uniformity of the stamps printed Rue de Grenelle. There was a man once But that is another story.

DEUTSCHE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG. (*Leipzig*.)

King Albert the Good, whose death on the 23rd of June came home to us with a deeper note of sorrow because of our own sudden fear, is fitly honoured in the pages of the July number. To his own Saxons a father, to the German folk at large he was "the last Paladin of the old Kaiser Barbablanca"—the last of those Prince-Generals who served so well the cause of Teutonic Unity. King Albert's portrait is unknown to philately, except on certain private Jubilee stamps printed at Leipzig in 1894. There was however a war-stamp ("aus dem letzten Krieg," as our German contemporary has it!) inscribed "F.P. E. d. O.C. d. Arm. Abth. d. Kronpr. v. Sachsen." This stands for "Feldpost-Expedition des Ober-Commandos der Armee-Abtheilung des Kronprinzen von Sachsen," and dates from 1870.

The stamps of Hungary loom large in the August number of the *D.B.Z.* The issues 1871-98 are very fully catalogued, with illustrations, by Great Miklos Dessewffy.

L'Annonce Timbrologique tells us that Messrs. Kosack, of Berlin, have a lot of unused Bavarians 1862-1888, including over 400 (each) of the 12k. green, 18k. orange, 18k. brick-red, and 12k. lilac 1870.

From the same paper we learn that Lieut. Colonel Gerbault, a noted collector of French colonial stamps, was among those who perished at St. Pierre on Ascension Day. Another victim was M. Paul Merwart, the artist whose designs for many of those same stamps have met with approval in more quarters than the official. The French Congo of 1900, the new Somali, and the forthcoming French Guiana (three types) are all his. Meanwhile a French firm has been asking a fancy price for current Martinique stamps with S. Pierre postmark! We only hope they do so for the benefit of injured survivors of the eruption.

* * *

M. Armand Huart, of Amsterdam, is another friend of philately who has gone to his long

home. His name is well known in Holland, and to those of us abroad who have been receiving Netherland papers for some years past. The journal by which we know him best had a title that was always a terror to the British printer. There are some combinations of letters that are almost prohibitive, even when typewritten!

* * *

We omitted to mention, in noticing the *Amer. Jour. of Phil.*, that the May number had a very valuable list of new discoveries in the stamps of S. Thomas, S. John, and S. Croix, by Mr. T. M. Bartels. The distinguishing marks of all the printings are given with a clearness and completeness that are most satisfactory, and no collector of Danish West Indies should miss this catalogue, which fills four pages of the *Amer. Jour. of Phil.* It has been translated already into German by an enterprising Leipzig paper, the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*; but with a warning to speculators lest the stamps of these islands prove as seductive as Heligolands nearer home ten years ago.

* * *

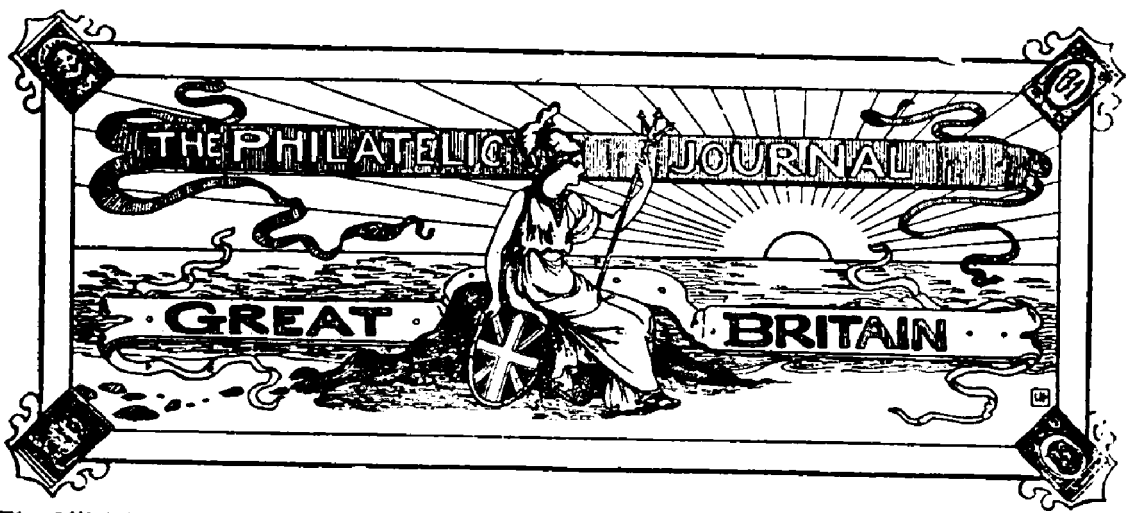
Paris has a new exchange society, "La Parisienne," 7, Rue Scribe. M. Baud, the secretary, reports already good progress, notwithstanding the slack season. The president is Lieut.-Colonel Delauney. We prophesy a bright future for the vigorous and welcome little stranger. There is nothing embryonic about him!

* * *

The July number of the *Picture Postcard* is even better than the June one (mentioned in "Notes by the Way" last month). The philatelic page contains illustrations of sixteen stamps with portraits of our late Great and Gracious Queen Victoria of happy memory, from the five continents.

Mr. Richardson evidently was so well beforehand with his July number that it was in type or ever the sad news came which changed our Coronation month and will be memorable in history. We can cordially congratulate him on his magazine, even if he never does anything better than this July issue. But he is still ambitious!





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

No. 141. VOL. XII. SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 33.—Mr. W. B. KIRKPATRICK.

On the occasion of Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick's retirement from the business of our publishers we think the present a very good opportunity for including him in our gallery of well-known Philatelists. His name has been before the stamp world for so many years, and his reputation as an all-round philatelist with a wide and varied experience is so well known, that a short sketch of his career will prove of interest to our readers.

Born in June, 1859, at Saffron Waldron, Essex, he beat all previous records at the age of three years by forming a collection of half-a-dozen triangular Cape stamps, which came on letters to his mother, and perforating them with his teeth. This gave him a taste for philately which has never since left him.

We will pass over other incidents of his childhood and only record that stamps always had more fascination for him than even for the ordinary schoolboy; but it was not until shortly after he went to live at Bournemouth, in 1881,

that he began to collect seriously. Even at that date it was difficult for the beginner to get information about stamps, as the catalogues of those days did not contain anything like as much information as those now published, and his knowledge of stamps was obtained by correspondence with other collectors and by

joining exchange clubs, which in the early '80's had begun to spring up in various parts of the country. Old collectors will no doubt remember Mr. A. W. Chambers' club, which was then one of the most prosperous, and Mr. Cadle's, which we believe is "still running."

After collecting for some years he found that, by buying entire collections he could add to his own, and limit the cost of such acquisitions by selling the remainder to collectors; but to do this it is necessary to buy cheaply enough to start

with, and this he was fortunate enough to do. By this means he gradually drifted into regular dealing, and, unlike many collector-dealers of recent years, he boldly advertised in the philatelic papers instead of posing as a collector disposing of his duplicates. By this means he soon built up a good connection and did a big



business. During this period many fine things passed through his hands. Notable among these was a batch of Cape of Good Hope and Transvaals, mostly the latter, which included many hundreds of the first Republic stamps, with scores of wide roulettes, and also the V.R. surcharges, including numbers of the red overprints, in singles, pairs, and blocks. Such trifles as the Connell essay, wood-block errors, etc., also occasionally passed through his hands.

In 1893 he made the acquaintance of Mr. H. Hilckes, who was then employed by Messrs. Bright and Son, at Bournemouth. With him he went into partnership, and started in business in Cheapside, London. This did not last very long, for reasons which need not be gone into here, and Mr. Kirkpatrick returned to Bournemouth to resume business at his old well-known address, Closeburn.

This was in 1895, and his philatelic business was not again interrupted until the end of 1899, when, wishing to try his fortune again in the metropolis, he again made a partnership venture and joined Mr. P. L. Pemberton, son of the late E. L. Pemberton.

Most of our readers, no doubt, are acquainted with his business career from that date. Suffice it to say that this partnership was a great success from every point of view, and Mr. Kirkpatrick has now decided to take a well-earned rest. He intends to devote his time to collecting, and will shortly visit the United States, and afterwards the West Indian and Australian Colonies on a philatelic quest, which we hope may be successful.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is universally liked by all who know him, either socially or in business, but he has always been at some disadvantage in his personal dealings owing to deafness, with which he has been afflicted for many years. This fact accentuates a naturally reserved disposition; but those who know him intimately find behind that barrier a degree of good fellowship and *bonhomie* which make him a capital companion and friend.

We are sure we shall voice the wishes of his numerous friends and correspondents in wishing him *bon voyage*, and success in all his future undertakings.

NOTICE.

We trust our readers will accept our apologies for the extreme lateness in the appearance of this number of the Journal. It has been occasioned unavoidably by the extra work entailed through the changes which have taken place in our firm.

P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.

Publishers' Notice.

Our publishers wish to call attention to the change which has taken place in the *personnel* and style of the firm, taking effect from October 1st.

The partnership between Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick and Mr. P. L. Pemberton has been dissolved by mutual consent after a most successful existence of three years' duration. The firm will be carried on by Mr. P. L. Pemberton in partnership with Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry, of Bedford, a collector who has always paid special attention to Ceylon, West Indians, and the better class Colonial stamps. The business will be carried on as hitherto, the style of the new firm being

P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.

Descriptive Catalogue OF European Postage Stamps.

—O—

(NOTE—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

—O—

BOSNIA.

Stamps were first issued in Bosnia in 1879, and the design, which is the same for all values, is remarkable for not containing the name of the country, or, indeed, any other inscription whatever.

The Bosnian *novic* was equal in value to the Austrian *kreuzer* of the same date, 100 *novica* equalling 1 florin (then worth 1'8), and the stamps consisted of a set ranging from 1 nov. to 25 nov., and no higher value was found necessary until the year 1900, when the currency was changed and a new set introduced.

Though these seven stamps remained in use for so long, without any alteration in the



design, the varieties of perforation are so numerous that they present quite a study for a specialist. Very little attention seems to have been paid to the different perforations, and though an excellent list of them is given in Gibbons' catalogue, few collectors seem to take much notice of them. This is strange, because they are most interesting sets

to collect, and the large majority of them are easy to get in a used condition, though unused specimens are by no means plentiful even at the low prices which they command.

It appears that two or more perforating machines were employed at first, and the gauges produced can be separated into two divisions, one including the gauges (a) 12½ and 13, and the other (b) 11½ and 12. Specimens can also be found with a perforation which is a compound of these two, but such, to avoid further division, can conveniently be placed with (a), as the nature of the perforation is more like (a) than (b). The gauges 12½ and 11½ occur later, but from different machines, and they can be distinguished from (a) and (b) by the fact that the holes are quite regular, whereas the early perforations are generally very irregular, that is to say, *the holes are not always equal distances apart, and are not all in a straight line.* This is most noticeable in (b), and the perforations of this set cannot be confounded with the later, regular 11½, which will be described later on. It is not always so, however, with (a), as neatly perforated specimens are frequently met with, gauging almost exactly 12½ all round, which might easily be mistaken for a later set, and which can only be distinguished on the closest examination. The shades of the stamps of (a) are quite different from those of the later 12½, and this is generally enough to distinguish them, but it is impossible to describe the differences on paper. The figures in the corners differ considerably in type, showing that there must have been new plates made for some of the values, but the differences are so small in all cases except that of the 15 nov. that they can only be of interest to the advanced philatelist. In what was evidently the first type of the 15 nov., the figures "1" and "5" are much thicker than in the second type, and the tab of the latter figure has a square end instead of being wedge-shaped.

1879.

IRREGULAR PERFORATIONS.

	(a) 12½, 13.		(b) 11½, 12.	
	Un- used. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Un- used. s. d.	Used s. d.
1 nov. grey purple ...	—	1 9	—	1 —
1 " grey ...	—	9 1 6	—	1 —
2 " dark grey ...	—	—	—	2 2
2 " yellow ...	—	3 —	—	2 2
2 " orange ...	—	—	—	3 3
3 " green ...	—	1 6	—	9 2
3 " deep green ...	—	—	—	5 —
5 " rose red ...	—	—	—	2 —
5 " dull red ...	—	—	—	1 0
10 " pale blue ...	—	—	—	2 —
10 " blue ...	—	—	—	8 1
10 " deep blue ...	—	—	—	1 6
15 " brown (first type) ...	—	—	—	2 0
15 " reddish brown ...	—	—	—	—
15 " brown (second type) ...	—	—	—	—
15 " reddish brown " ...	—	—	—	2 0
25 " purple ...	—	—	—	1 9
25 " bright aniline mauve ...	—	—	—	—

In 1891 two new values were added to the set, namely:—½ nov. and 20 nov., and at the same time new "comb" perforating machines were brought into use which did much more even work than the old ones, and gauged 10½ and 11½, and occasionally compound. Two values, the 5 and 10 nov., also appeared perf. 9½, but at what date we are unable to say. Finally, a machine gauging exactly 12½ was brought into use, and this constituted the last change.

Some time before the introduction of the 10½ gauge in 1891, a thinner paper appears to have been employed, and also a whiter kind of gum, consequently the stamps issued after that date are nearly all on fairly thin to very thin, semi-transparent paper, though the 1 nov. perf 10½ is sometimes found on the old paper, which is hard, tough, and backed with a rather yellowish gum. The slight variations in the figures of value are still noticeable, but type I. of the 15 nov. does not appear with the regular perforations. There is, however, a very marked variation of the figure "2" in the 2 nov. value, which, until the early '90's, always had a curved tail; this we call type I. A new plate was made in which the tail of the figure is straight (type II.), and so continued until the end of the issue.

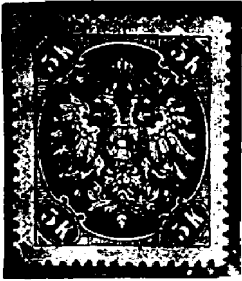
1891.

REGULAR PERFORATIONS.

	Perf. 10½.		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 12½.	
	Un- used s. d.	Used s. d.	Un- used s. d.	Used s. d.	Un- used s. d.	Used s. d.
½ nov. black ...	—	1 1	—	3 2	—	—
<i>This value exists perf.</i> 11½ x 10½.						
1 nov. grey ...	—	6 —	—	—	—	—
1 " pearl grey ...	—	1 —	—	—	—	—
2 " yellow, type I. ...	—	—	—	2 —	—	2 —
2 " " " type II. ...	—	—	—	1 —	—	2 —
3 " green ...	—	—	—	1 —	—	—
3 " dark green ...	—	—	—	2 —	—	—
3 " pale green ...	—	—	—	2 —	—	—
3 " blue green ...	—	—	—	1 —	—	4 2
5 " rose-red ...	—	—	—	1 —	—	4 1
5 " deep rose-red ...	—	—	—	1 —	—	— 1
<i>This value exists perf.</i> 12½ x 10½, 10½ x 11½ and 9½.						
10 nov. pale blue ...	—	—	—	2 —	—	5 2
10 " blue ...	—	—	—	1 —	—	— 2
<i>This value exists perf.</i> 9½ and 11½ x 10½.						
10 nov. indigo ...	—	—	—	3 —	—	— 3
15 " brown ...	—	—	—	2 —	—	3 8
15 " reddish brown ...	—	—	—	2 —	—	— 3
20 " pale olive green ...	—	—	—	3 —	—	— —
20 " sage green ...	—	—	—	2 —	—	— —
25 " purple ...	—	—	—	—	—	3 —
25 " mauve ...	—	—	—	3 —	—	— 26 4

On January the first, 1900, the coinage of Austria, Hungary and Bosnia was changed to conform with that of France and Italy, and the new *heller* of Austria equals the *centime* of France. The new stamps are precisely like the old, with the exception that the figures of value are in the lower corners instead of at

the top. The first stamps of the new set to appear were the 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30 and 50 heller, and the perforation was 12½, though some values appeared during the year perforated 10½. In December, 1900, the need of higher values caused the issue of stamps of 1 and 2 kroner, which are much larger than the heller values, and have the value in each corner, as per accompanying illustration. At the same time a 40 heller was issued, and in June, 1901, the set was completed by the addition of a 5. kroner in the same type as the other kroner values.



value in each corner, as per accompanying illustration. At the same time a 40 heller was issued, and in June, 1901, the set was completed by the addition of a 5. kroner in the same type as the other kroner values.

1900.

WITH FIGURES OF VALUE IN LOWER CORNERS.

	Perf. 10½		Perf. 12½	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 heller, grey black ...	—	—	—	—
2 " pearl grey ...	—	—	—	—
3 " orange yellow ...	—	—	—	—
<i>This value is known perf. 12½ x 10½.</i>				
5 heller, green ...	—	2	—	1
6 " brown ...	—	2	—	1
1) " red ...	—	—	—	3
40 " rosine ...	—	3	—	3
2) " blue ...	—	—	—	4
3) " bistre ...	—	—	—	5
4) " orange ...	—	—	—	6
5) " mauve ...	—	—	—	7
1 kr. carmine ...	—	—	1	2
2 " ultramarine ...	—	—	2	2
5 " slate green ...	—	—	5	4

In the early part of this year the 20 heller was altered by having the figures of value printed in black. This is said to be the beginning of a new set.

1902.

FIGURES OF VALUE IN BLACK.

	Perf. 12½	Used.
	Unused.	3d.
20 heller rosine and black ...	—	—

"RECORD" RACING.

The collecting of "record" dates, though certainly not classical philately, is not without its features of interest as a "side-light," and often leads to some close competitions. Illustrative of this, we notice in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, September 13, 1902, that the last plate number of the 1d. Reds, viz., 225, the record date of which has been held by that journal itself for a period of at least two years, has just been beaten by Mr. William T. Roycroft, of Streatham Hill. Mr. H. L. Ewen's date is January 16, 1880, W. T. Roycroft's, January 6, 1880, showing ten days in favour of the last-named competitor.

Prosecution of Armstrong by the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

At the Reigate County Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. F. C. Pawle and Major Kingsley Foster, Elliott Sotheby Armstrong, a retired lieutenant of the Royal Artillery, was charged on remand with attempting to obtain from Charles John Smith, of Upper Park-road, Kingston, stamps to the value of £76 18s. 9d., by false pretences.

Supt. Alexander prosecuted on behalf of the police, and Mr. J. Nightingale watched the case on behalf of the Stamp Trade Protection Association. Mr. C. F. Lowenthal, barrister (instructed by Mr. Scales, of the firm of Messrs. Hart, Scales and Hodges, of Dorking) defended.

Mr. Smith stated that he received a letter dated July 21st asking him to supply the writer with specimens of British and Colonials stamps suitable for a collection of 3,000 stamps. The writer gave as reference Messrs. Bright and Son, Strand, and signed it Capt. Sotheby. The address given by the writer was "c/o Mrs. Dadswell, Brockham Green." He forwarded a book of stamps on July 24th. He had not been paid for the stamps, nor had he received them back. On the 25th witness had certain information given to him, and he went to Brockham, calling at the Post Office. He was shown the packet (produced), which had been re-directed to Edinburgh. He then took out a warrant. The packet was the parcel with the stamps, which he sent to prisoner.

By Mr. Lowenthal: On the class of stamps sent to the prisoner 25 per cent. discount was allowed, and on others 50 per cent. Witness did not suggest that the prisoner received the parcel.

Mrs. Mary Ann Dadswell, of Brockham Green, stated that the prisoner took rooms at her house on 25th July. During that time a large number of letters addressed to Capt. Sotheby were received. Prisoner did not sleep at the house, but called each day for letters. On 25th July a registered packet was received, and as prisoner had gone her husband re-directed the letter and took it back to the post office. She never saw the prisoner from July 24th till August 21st. At the request of Supt. Alexander she went to Dorking, and, followed by a plain clothes officer, she went through the streets, when she saw prisoner, and he was apprehended. She received a letter from prisoner after he left her, which

was handed in, giving certain instructions.

Mr. A. T. Ashwell, post-master of Reigate, stated of his own knowledge prisoner never received the packet.

Supt. Alexander stated that when apprehended prisoner said, "Of course I admit it. I will not give you any trouble, but will assist you all I can." He also told him his correct name. On the 25th July, before prisoner was apprehended, a letter was received at the Brockham Green police station. It was addressed to the police officer at Brockham Green, and was as follows: "Dear sir,—I herewith return postal orders and cheque for sums received from people for various reasons. Please see that they go back to the proper people, as I have not got their addresses." There was a post-script, and prisoner said in the course of a couple of weeks he would send £5.

By Mr. Lowenthal: When that letter was received a warrant was not then issued, but witness thought that the prisoner knew the previous day that the police were making inquiries about him. He was aware that the prisoner had been a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and also in the Yeomanry serving in South Africa, where he was wounded.

Prisoner was committed for trial.

Prisoner was then charged with obtaining from the South African Stamp Company stamps by false pretences to the value of £2.

Ernest Ambrose Turner, assistant manager to the company, proved receiving a letter from the prisoner, in the name of E. F. Jackson, of 6, St. John's-road, Leatherhead, asking for a few sheets of medium priced British Colonial stamps, which he posted to him. They had not been returned, nor had he received the money for them.

Mrs. Hewett, of 6, St. John's-road, Leatherhead, proved that on June 24th prisoner took a room at her house, and called for letters each day until July 11th. He never came again.

Supt. Alexander said he visited the prisoner's rooms at Hillside, Harrow-road, Dorking, after he was apprehended, and found a large number of stamps, and a stamp album.

Mr. Lowenthal contended that there was no evidence to go to a jury, and that the stamps were not sent because the prisoner had made any false representation.

The case was dismissed.

Prisoner was afterwards charged with obtaining stamps to the value of £19, from the South African Stamp Company in July.

Mr. Turner stated that he received a letter from Capt. Sotheby, of Brockham Green, in July, with a request that stamps should be forwarded to him to Brockham, in response to which he sent stamps to the value of £19.

They had not been returned. He did not identify any of the stamps found at the prisoner's rooms in Dorking as belonging to his company.

In answer to Mr. Lowenthal, witness said he did not ask for a reference before sending the stamps. As Brockham was a quiet country place, and the writer of the letter signed himself a captain, he thought it was all right. If he had stated his correct name the articles would have been sent. They used their discretion in sending out stamps, judging the person who wrote from the letter he sent.

Mr. Lowenthal pointed out that the prosecutors were not induced to forward the stamps by any false representation.

The magistrate dismissed this case also.

Supt. Alexander said he had another case to prefer against prisoner, but as the evidence was very similar to that given in the last two cases, and as he could not carry it any further, he would withdraw it.

Application was then made for bail, and the police offering no objection, prisoner was admitted to bail in his surety of £100 and two sureties of £50 each.—*The Surrey Mirror and County Post.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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SYLLABUS. SESSION 1902-3.

1902.		
Sept. 26.	Opening Meeting.	
	Paper: Can the Competitive System at Exhibitions be Improved? W. D. Beckton.	Discussion to follow.
Oct. 10.	Display with Notes. Samoa. J. H. Abbott.	
24.	Discussion: Is it best from a Philatelic point of view to collect identical specimens singly, or in blocks? Affirmative: W. Grunewald. Negative: C. H. Coote.	And others. W. W. Munn.
Nov. 7.	Paper: Sierra Leone.	
21.	General Display of Rarities (limited to 10 by each member).	
Dec. 5.	Paper: Peru, 1852-73. G. C. Campbell, Junr.	
19.	Display with Notes. Finland. J. H. Abbott.	W. D. Beckton.
1903.		
Jan. 9.	Discussion: Should Minor Varieties of Perforations be collected?	Affirmative: G. B. Duerst. Negative: J. C. North. And others.
Jan. 23.	Paper: The Stamps of Mecklenburg.	G. B. Duerst.
Feb. 4.	(Wednesday). Annual Dinner, 6-30 p.m.	
20.	Display With Notes. Morocco Agencies.	J. C. North.
Mar. 6.	Display with Notes. Minor Varieties of Holland.	R. F. Chance.
20.	Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps.	F. J. Beazley, G. F. H. Gibson, N. Heywood.
April 3.	Paper: Sicily.	W. D. Beckton.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. *Levant. The London Philatelist* chronicles the current Registration Envelope surcharged "Rengn. Fee 40 Paras" in blue in two lines for use in the British Post Offices in Turkey.

Registration Envelope. 40 par. on 3d. pale brown, surch. blue.

Bermuda. The accompanying illustration shews the design of the expected new 1d. stamp described last month.



Gold Coast. Although the 1d. King's Head was issued last May, no other values appeared until the beginning of August, when the whole set was put on sale at the post offices. We understand that as there is a considerable stock on hand of some values of the old set, the new stamps will only be supplied when specially asked for, and the stock of the old design will be used up before the King's Head stamps come into general use.

Adhesives.

1/2d. lilac and green.	1/- green and black.
1d. " carmine.	2/- " carmine.
2d. " orange-red.	5- " violet.
2 1/2d. " ultramarine.	10- " brown.
3d. " orange.	2 1/- purple and black on red.
6d. " mauve.	

Leeward Islands. Later information on the subject of the three provisionals chronicled last month go to show that a far greater number was issued than stated, as a supply was sent to Nevis, St. Kitts, Dominica and the Virgin Islands. Probably Montserrat had some too, but on that point we cannot speak. *Ewens' Weekly* is informed that 12,000 of each value were put on sale in St. Kitts and Antigua, but figures in relation to such matters are proverbially unreliable.

No more provisionals will be required just yet, we hope, as the King's Head set, or part of it, was issued on September 1st. We have seen the following values. They are, needless to say, in the usual Colonial type.

Adhesives.

1/2d., lilac and green.	1d., lilac and carmine
2 1/2d., lilac and blue.	5d. lilac and brown.
	1/- green and carmine.

Mauritius. Since last month we have received the 15 cents., surcharged POSTAGE and REVENUE in the same manner as the other values.

Adhesive. 15 c. green and orange, surch. black.

Natal. We have received a few more values of the King's Head issue. They are in the same design as those described last month, shewn in the smaller of the accompanying illustrations.



The 1/2d. and 1d. are both in one colour, while the others have the centre and part of the inscriptions in the second colour. The larger illustration shews the design of the higher values which have not come to hand yet. Some of the stationery is also reported.



Adhesives. 1/2d. blue green.
1d. rose
1d. black and blue green.
5d. black and orange.

New Zealand. The design of the unpaid letter stamp has been changed, but only the 1/2d. value has appeared so far. The figure of value is in a circle in the centre on a background of red lines. No watermark, perf. 11.

Unpaid Letter Stamp 1/2d. red and green.

North Borneo. The 10c. and 16c. stamps have been surcharged "British Protectorate" like the other values.

India. We append illustrations of the new 3 pies, 1/2 and 1 anna stamps, chronicled last



month. The *M.J.* announced the discovery of

the 1 anna plum over-printed "ON HMS" inverted.

Official Adhesive. 1a. plum, "ON H.M.S." inverted.

Bhopal. The *M.J.* describes a new set of stamps. They are of a uniform design, consisting of "Persian (?) characters in the centre as upon the rectangular stamps of the previous issues, surrounded by an oval band containing the inscription in English letters "H. H. NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGAN," but commencing at the upper right, instead of the lower left, and continuous as upon the 8a. stamps. This is enclosed in a fancy rectangular frame, with the letters "B-L-C-I" in circles at the corners, and completed by narrow labels with a scroll pattern, broken in the centre at top and bottom by native characters, of which those below denote the value. The design is lithographed on thin, yellowish white wove paper, imperforate. The *Monthly Journal* also states that the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. is in sheets of sixteens; the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a. and 2a. in sheets of eight; and the higher values probably in sheets of the same size." All the stamps on the sheet differ slightly.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., red.	2 a., blue.
$\frac{1}{4}$ a., black.	4 a., orange.
$\frac{1}{4}$ a., brown.	8 a., mauve.
	1 rupee, rose.

Orange River Colony. There are two shades of colour in the surcharge 4d. on 6d. issued some months ago, viz:—carmine (as chronicled) and vermilion. The latter is apparently a new printing. *Ewen's Weekly* says that the varieties thick "V" and inverted "I" are to be found in the vermilion overprint, but the variety with missing stop after "R" has not yet been noted.

Mr. C. J. Daun informs the *London Philatelist* that he has a block of 6 of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., V.R.I. with raised stops, including the variety with Roman "1" and antique "2" in the fraction, and two of the stamps shew the thick "V" variety. This is very interesting; for there has always been much curiosity felt as to what printing the raised stop 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. belonged to, and this proves that it is quite a late one. Evidently, as had been surmised, a sheet, at least, of the unsurcharged stamps was found, probably early in 1901, and overprinted with the thick "V" setting then in type. We may now safely assume that this stamp will never turn up in the mixed stops variety.

Adhesive. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. blue V.R.I.
Variety with thick V.

St. Lucia. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. of the King's Head set have made their appearance. They are in the usual type.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac and green.
1d. ,, carmine.

St. Vincent. Last month we chronicled six values of the new King's Head set, and we can now add, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly*, the 2d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ values.

Seychelles. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a variety of the 3c. on 16c. provisional of 1901, in which the surcharge is doubly printed. We find we omitted to mention in July when we chronicled the most recent provisionals that there is a variety of the 45 cents. on 2r. 25c., in which the "5" is much narrower than the others. This occurs on the first stamp in the fourth row.

Straits Settlements. We have received the remainder of the set of King's Head stamps, unless there are to be 12c. and 5 dollar values. They have the same monotonous appearance that are the distinguishing feature of all the King's head stamps that have so far been issued.

Adhesives.

4c. purple on red.	50c. green and rose.
5c. lilac.	1 dollar green and black.
10c. purple on yellow.	2 dollar purple and black.
25c. purple and green.	

Transvaal. We have now received the registration envelope with another setting of the overprint "E.R.I." We have already chronicled this overprint measuring 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 11 mm.; the last to appear is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

Reg. Envelope. 4d. olive, E.R.I. overprint, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

Uganda. The 1 anna has appeared in aniline rose.

Adhesive. 1 a. aniline rose.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria.—The newspaper stamp of 2 h. has appeared with the diagonal lines of varnish.

Newspaper Stamp. 2 heller blue, with lines of varnish.

Belgium.—A new set of Railway Parcel Stamps has been issued. We take the following list from *L'Annonce Timbrologique*. The "centime" values are in the same design as the old set, but the franc values are in an entirely new design.

Railway Parcel Stamps.

10c. brown and dark blue	60c. violet and carmine.
15c. grey and violet.	70c. blue and red.
20c. blue and sienna-brown	80c. yellow and mauve.
25c. carmine and green.	90c. carmine and green.
30c. orange and blue.	1fr. brown and orange.
40c. emerald and mauve.	2fr. bistre and greenish blue.
50c. rose and mauve.	3fr. grey-black and blue.

Chili.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles three more values in the type of the new 2 centavos, namely, 20c., 30c. and 50c. We have also seen the 1 centavo green, which has been in use now for some time.

Adhesives.

1c. green.
20c. grey and blue.
30c. violet and black.
50c. yellow and black.

Colombia.—The threatened re-issue of obsolete types of stamps surcharged "1902" has not yet occurred, but worse seems to have befallen. *Mekeel's* chronicles three new stamps overprinted with a control mark in red consisting of seven wavy lines. The particular stamps described were postmarked "Barranquilla," but from other sources we understand that they are more provisionals for

Carthagenal The 5c. and 10c. are the ordinary rectangular shape and the 20c. is oblong.

Adhesives. 5c. brown red control.
1c. black do.
20c. violet do.

That they have been short of stamps at Barranquilla, which is the capital of Bolivar, is shown by the report published in *Le Collectionneur de T.P.* of the receipt of a newspaper bearing no stamp and marked with the now historic sentence, "No hay Estampillas" (meaning, no stamps available), and also "Pago \$10,10 El Agente Postal Nacional," with the signature of the postmaster beneath, all in violet ink. We cannot, therefore, blame the authorities in Bolivar for having made arrangements for an issue in entirely new designs, which, by the way, are to be pictorial. *Le Col. de T.P.* gives the translation of the contract relating to this new issue, dated December 1st, 1901, and so the new stamps ought soon to be coming along.

In the meantime Colombia has brought out several values of a new set. We give illustrations of two of these, namely, the 10c. and 20c. All the values are lithographed and printed on coloured paper, and are imperf. There are also a Late Fee Stamp of 5 c., and an unpaid letter-stamp of 10 cents. in new designs.



Adhesives.
2 centavos, black on rose.
4 " vermilion on light green.
5 " dark green on blue.
10 " black on pink.
20 " light brown on salmon.
Late Fee Stamp.
5 " violet on rose.
Unpaid Letter Stamp.
10 " blue on azure.

Antioquia. We append illustrations of the four types composing the set chronicled in July.



Denmark.—Mr. B. Fuglsang sends us two new stamps, viz., 1 ore and 15 ore in the design of the current 5 ore which were issued about the middle of September. He explains that from October 1st the postage rate on single local letters in Denmark will be raised from 4 ore to 5 ore, and the inland rate from one town to another from 8 ore to 10 ore. The new value 1 ore is intended to supplement the 4 ore stamp for town postage. New Official Stamps of the values 1, 5 and 10 ore are also expected. The 3 ore red lilac official has, in the meantime, been issued with the larger perf—12½.

Adhesives. 1 ore, orange yellow.
15 ore, lilac.

Official Adhesive. 3 ore, red lilac, perf 12½.

Danish West Indies.—The accompanying illustration shows the design of the unpaid letter stamps chronicled some months ago. We have not yet chronicled the surcharges 2c on 3c and 8c on 10c. in a larger type than those first issued. They belong to new settings up of the overprints. There are no varieties of this type.



The stamps from this setting can easily be distinguished from the old ones by the fact of the word "cents" having only a capital "C" instead of all the letters being capitals, as before.

Adhesives. 2c. on 3c. blue and lake, p. 12½.
8c. on 10c. brown and grey, p. 12½.

Egypt.—The following values are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly* on chalk-surfaced paper similar to that now being used for New South Wales stamps. The watermark remains a star and crescent, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 2 mill., green, chalky paper.
1 piast., blue.
2 piast., orange brown, "

France.—The 25 c. now appears in the altered type, as also does the 10 c. reply postcard.

Adhesive. 25 c. blue.
Postcard. 10 c. x 10 c. carmine on blue.

Canton.—According to *Le T. Belge* the following Indo-China stationery has appeared surcharged "CANTON" for use in the French Consular offices in this town, in addition to which we have already chronicled. The surcharges are in red.

Postcard. 10 c. black and red on greenish.
Lettercards. 15 c. black and carmine on rose.
25 c. blue and carmine on grey.

Djibouti.—A two months' accumulation of new issues for this colony is a fearsome thing. We have culled the following from various sources. The last three stamps are the new

permanent types, the delay in the arrival of which has been the cause of all the surcharges. They are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*, wherein they are described as oblong and pictorial; and, as an advance on the last issue, they are perforated.

Surcharged on Stamps of Obock.

"5 centimes DJIBOUTI" on 30 c. brown and green.

"10 centimes DJIBOUTI" on 25 c. black and blue.

Surcharge Red.

"10 centimes DJIBOUTI" on 2 fr. violet and orange.

Surcharged on Djibouti Stamps.

"10 centimes on 50 c. blue on Rose.

New Designs. Perf II.

1 c., violet and orange.

2 c., brown and green.

5 c., green.

Madagascar.—Provisional stamps of 5, 10, and 15 c. have been made here by surcharging the 50 c. 5fr. and 1 fr. values respectively, with the numerals denoting the new value and a bar underneath. One sheet of each value is reported as having been printed with surcharge inverted.

Adhesives. 5 (c) on 50c rose.
10 (c) on 5 fr. violet.
15 (c) on 1 fr. olive.

New Caledonia.—The *Philatelic Record* describes three new provisional Unpaid Letter Stamps made by surcharging three of the ordinary postage stamps with the letter "T" in a triangle.

Overprint in Black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 c. yellow green and red.
5 c. in black on 2 c. brown on buff.
5 c. in black on 4 c. claret.

Guatemala.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of two provisional stamps of the value 1 c. and 2 c. respectively. They are made by surcharging the fiscal stamp 1 centavo, dark blue, with the inscription "Correos Nacionales" in a semi-circle with the date 1902 below. The new value is printed over the old value in each upper corner, and also (in figures and words) in the centre at the bottom. The 2 c. is chronicled by the *Am. J. of Ph.* with surcharge inverted.

Ewen's Weekly also mentions the 25 cts. fiscal surcharged "CORREOS—1902—Seis 6 cts." in black.

The *Mitteldeutsche* besides giving particulars of a projected new pictorial set, states that several purely fiscal stamps have been allowed to do postal duty without the "Correos" surcharge.

Finally, we have before us two of the current type in changed colours.

Adhesives. 1 c. on 1 c. blue (fiscal) surch. red.
2 c. on 1 c. blue (fiscal) surch. red.
6 c. on 25 c. red (fiscal) surch. black.
20 c. brown (current type).
25 c. green (current type).

Hayti.—On the retirement of President Sam there was considerable turmoil in the internal government of Hayti, and the current set of stamps was surcharged "MAI—Gt Pre—1902,"

the abbreviations in the centre standing for "Gouvernement Provisoire." The overprint is in three lines, enclosed in a frame with slightly rounded corners. There was a rumour recently that the month in the surcharge has since been changed to "Juin," and even to "Juillet," but, thank goodness, this dire calamity appears to have been averted, as the stamps are still coming dated "Mai." The unpaid letter stamps have also been surcharged, and there appear to be inverted and double surcharges to be found on some values.

Adhesives. Overprint in black.

1c. yellow-green.

8c. carmine.

2c. carmine.

10c. orange.

3c. green.

15c. olive-grey.

4c. red.

20c. black.

6c. light blue.

50c. brown lake.

7c. grey.

1g. reddish purple.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2c. dark indigo.

Overprint in Black.

5c. brown-red.

10c. orange.

50c. slate.

Italy. Albania.—Three of the current Italian stamps have been surcharged for use at the Italian post offices in the towns Scutari, Durazzo, and Janino which have recently been opened. A letter-card surcharged "Albania—10 para 10" in two lines. This, of course, is on the letter-card with King Humbert's head, has there has been no issue of stationery yet with the present king's head.

Adhesives. 10 para on 5c green.
35 para on 20c. orange.
40 para on 25c. blue.
20 para on 10c.

Lettercard.

Japan. China.—The 1/2 sen grey, which was issued in 1901, has now received the surcharge "China" in Japanese characters like the 1900 set.

Adhesive. 1/2 sen grey, surcharge red.

Montenegro.—This principality has adopted the new coinage introduced into the Austrian Empire in 1900. Naturally this required a new issue of stamps, and we are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for first sight of the stamps, of which we give illustrations



herewith. The Unpaid Letter stamps have also been altered in design. The set includes

a Return Letter stamp of 25 hel., which is the only one printed in two colours,—the body of the stamp being orange, and the numerals of value are blue. The stamps are perf. 12½-13. The *Monthly Circular* chronicles some stationery in the new type.

Adhesives.

1 heller-pale blue.	25 heller dark blue.
2 heller red lilac.	50 heller blue grey.
5 heller green.	1 krone, lilac brown.
10 heller rose.	2 kronen, pale brown.
	5 kronen yellow.

A. R. (Return Letter Stamp.)

25 heller, orange and carmine.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 heller orange.	25 heller lilac.
10 heller, olive.	50 heller, emerald.
	1 krone greenish grey.

Envelopes.

10 heller, rose on white.
25 heller, dark blue on buff.

Wrappers.

5 heller, green on buff.
10 heller, rose on buff.

Postcards.

5 heller, green on buff.
5 x 5 heller, green on buff.
10 heller, rose on blue.
10 x 10 heller, rose on blue.

Lettercards.

10 heller, rose on buff.
25 heller, dark blue on blue.

Paraguay.—The use of the 2c. grey, cut vertically, and each half to be used as 1c. stamps, was legalised by a decree dated July 1, 1902. Two new stamps were issued on June 10th, namely, 28 centavos orange, and 40c. blue, both litho. and perf. 11½. According to *Ewen's Weekly* the 40c. is on thinner paper and has larger figures of value than formerly.

Adhesives. Half of 2c. grey for use as 1c.
28c. orange, litho., perf. 11½.
40c. blue, litho. perf. 11½.

Persia. We find we have not chronicled the set of stamps issued during February and March at Mesched by M. V. Castaigne, the Director-General of Customs and Posts. Owing to the stock of stamps of low values being sold out, this official had a set of stamps of original design printed locally to meet immediate demands. The principal thing in the design is the centre, which contains the initials "V.C."; and every stamp is also initialed in MSS., with M. V. Castaigne's initials in red ink.

Provisional Issue for Mesched.

Adhesives. 1 ch. black.
2 ch. black.
3 ch. black.
5 ch. black.
5 ch. aniline violet.
1 kr. rose.

Messrs. Whitfield King have sent us specimens of three "Service" stamps, made by

surcharging the 1 kr. carmine with the words "Service 5 (10 or 12) chahis" in black.

Official Adhesives. 5 ch. carmine and black.
10 ch. carmine and black.
12 ch. carmine and black.

Peru.—A new envelope has been issued, according to *Der Philatelist*.

Envelope. 5c. blue on white laid.

Russia. The 10 kop of the current issue, has appeared on paper with *vertically* lined wmk., and our publishers have also seen the 1 rouble.

Adhesive. 10 kop. blue; wmk. *vertical* lines.
1 rouble, brown and orange; wmk. *vertical* lines.

Roumania.—The 50 bani has appeared on paper coloured pink at the back without wmk. and with compound perf.

Adhesive. 50b orange, no wmk.

Servia.—The 5 par., of the 1901 type, has appeared in a paler yellow green, and three more values have appeared in the same type.

Adhesives. 5 par, pale green.
10 par, rose.
25 par. ultramarine.
50 par, brown.

Turkey. The *III. Briefmarken Journal* chronicles a provisional envelope which was apparently issued in July.

Envelope. 20 par. on 1 pi. ultramarine on yellow, *surch. blue*.

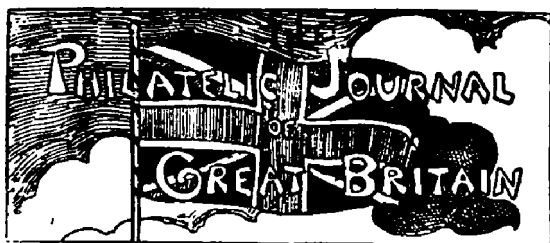
United States.—The postcard, with portrait of the late President McKinley, was issued in July.

Postcard. 1c. black on amber.

Uruguay.—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles a set of unpaid letter stamps,—a new departure for Uruguay. They are inscribed "Tasa—Republic O del Uruguay—Centimos," and the numeral of value, taking up a large space, occupies the centre of the stamp.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1c. blue.
2c. carmine.
4c. violet.
10c. blue,
2 c. orange.





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Catalogues.

—o—

HOW many people who take up a catalogue, such as the latest Gibbons, Bright, Scott or Senf, and carelessly turn over the leaves—perhaps to satisfy themselves on some trivial point—reflect upon the evolutions which it has gone through before reaching its present stage of perfection? The catalogue in its present form is the essence of all that has been written on stamps since stamp collecting first became a hobby, and yet the compiler of to-day has almost as much difficulty as confronted Moens, Mount Brown, the late E. L. Pemberton or Dr. Gray in the early '60's. In those days stamps were very rare, few people saved them, correspondence with distant countries was difficult, collectors were few and seldom met one another, and there were no clubs where philatelic matters could be talked over.

Under such conditions the makers of the first catalogues, whose names we have mentioned, found it a difficult matter to get reliable data, and many things we find in the earliest catalogues of Moens and Mount Brown have been altered or deleted little by little in the successive catalogues that have since appeared; for not only have new issues been added, but stamps of very early date, whose existence had not then been discovered, have since come to light to swell the list.

The difficulties of present day cataloguers are somewhat different; their labours are made heavy by the importance attached to varieties of perforation, type, shade, etc. If we compare a catalogue of ten years ago with those of to-day, the extension of the lists of such countries as Holland, Roumania, South Australia, New Zealand and others, whose varieties depend so largely on perforations, will astonish us even more than the advance in prices.

In those early days the perforations of the countries named were regarded on all hands as so numerous and complicated that it would be useless to attempt to classify them, but specialists have taken the matter in hand and separated the perforations into classes and sets which make it a comparatively easy matter to arrange the stamps.

These changes in the catalogues have been gradual—improvements in successive editions being almost unnoticed; but the sum of these alterations in the last two or three years is enormous. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have made a more than ordinarily large advance in the last edition of their catalogue by adding just 99 stamps to the list of South Australian ordinary stamps, exclusive of new issues, and 78 to the "OS" issues. All these additions are varieties of shade and perforation which were not already catalogued! The list of this colony now appears to be elaborate enough to satisfy the most advanced specialist,—that it will more than satisfy the general collector is equally certain. It is a vivid example of the expansion of the catalogue, and is only one of many.

To affix prices to stamps in a catalogue is not so difficult, we should imagine, as revising the list of the stamps themselves, as a mistake in this department is more easily rectified; but the difficulty is one that cannot be lightly undertaken, and look at it how you will, a catalogue like Gibbons', which, we believe, is the fullest and most reliable in the world, is a production which must have cost an enormous amount of labour, and is, in its complete form, a work for which philatelists ought to be heartily thankful.

Notes by the Way.

—o—

We find the following paragraph in *Mekeel's Stamp Collector*:—"In Bergedorf there is so very little likelihood that the young collector will care to pay the prices of originals that the space devoted to Bergedorf in your album had better remain vacant. Anything in this country offered at a price within the reach of the young collectors' purse is almost certain to be either a reprint or an out and out counterfeit." This ridiculous statement is found in an otherwise excellent article called "The Philatelic School Room," which is addressed to young collectors. We are sure the writer of the article knows better, and can only suppose that he wrote it unthinkingly. We refer to this as we have reached Bergedorf in our European Catalogue, and a glance at our last number will shew that we offer three original Bergedorfs at 4d., 4d. and 5d. respectively, and the whole set of five normal stamps for 5/-.

--o--

The reports of the summer sales at Obock, which, as every one knows, is a French settlement on the East Coast of Africa, are amusing reading for stamp collectors. We have all fought shy of those large oblong or triangular stamps which have been on sale to collectors for many years. The high values, from 2 frs. to 25 frs. are really quite imposing in size, but on account of the high face value they have hitherto been too dear for wall paper, and also for school-boys' collections. At last the postal authorities are selling off at great reductions, with prices marked plainly on the face of each stamp, and as a result of this the largest stamps can be bought for a few *sous* each. The native ladies were delighted at first and bought many specimens while the sales were on for use as wearing apparel—which is not as a rule a very important consideration in tropical countries. But disappointment followed, as it was objected that though they were too large to go on envelopes, the stamps were too small for dresses. One lady's predicament is recorded in the following lines:—

"A lady who lived at Obock,
Bought a stamp to be worn as a frock;
Though she cut it, trimmed it,
However she limbed it,
It made but a pitiful smock.

--o--

Messrs. Ventom Bull & Cooper's opening sale of the season last week was made

memorable by the inclusion of a unique block of four woodblock Cape of Good Hope stamps, three being the 1d. scarlet, and one the error "fourpence." This, we understand, has been in the owner's possession for twelve years, and, judging by the other Capes which were included in the same sale, it would seem likely that this wonderfully fine thing which is on the entire original envelope was part of a lucky "find." It is curious that its existence had not hitherto been made known to the Philatelic world. Speculation as to what it would fetch was freely indulged in, and it was felt when it was knocked down for £360 that that sum was by no means excessive.

Trade Notes.

With reference to our note last month concerning the dissolution of partnership by Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, of Sydney, we have pleasure in publishing the following letter:—

14 HUNTER STREET,

SYDNEY, 29th JULY, 1902.

To the Editor of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

Dear Sir,

It has been pointed out to me by my late partner, Mr. J. H. Smyth, of 18, King Street, Sydney, that the Circulars, Price Lists and Catalogues recently issued by me, bearing the name of the late firm of Smyth and Nicolle, and containing advertisements of the Agency of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Philatelic Publishers, of London, and the "Australian Journal of Philately," are calculated to create the impression that I have purchased the whole of the business and goodwill of the late firm, that I am the Sydney Agent for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and that the "Australian Journal of Philately" is published and carried on in connection with my business. This impression would be an erroneous one, and I now beg to inform you

- (1) That I have not purchased the whole of the stock of the late firm,
- (2) That part of such stock was taken over by Mr. J. H. Smyth on the dissolution of the partnership between us, and
- (3) That Mr. Smyth is now the sole Australian Agent for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and the sole proprietor of the "Australian Journal of Philately."

Yours truly, T. H. NICOLLE.

A CORRECTION.

—o—

A ridiculous blunder crept into the "Review of Reviews" portion of our last number. We said, in a notice of the *Philatelic Record*, that that journal contained a short biography of the late Sir Daniel Cooper "with illustrations of a few New South Wales 2d. from his collection of plates. (These are now in the possession of M. Philippe de la Rénatière.)" The illustrations referred to, of course, were of stamps in the collection of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, which we referred to in our editorial of last month, and we cannot understand how such a mistake can have been made.



September, 1902, Report.

—o—

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LIBRARY.

Members are reminded that the Librarian is now Mr. W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, who will be pleased to receive and acknowledge any donations to the Library, and reply to any questions on this subject.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee will meet at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, October 8th, at 7.30 p.m., to arrange programme

for the season and other business. Members willing to give a display or having any suggestions to make, are invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec. in the meantime.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so to

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5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.
Sept. 20, 1902.

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GIBBONS' NEW CATALOGUE.

PART I.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

The new catalogue contains many improvements in the classification of the stamps of the older colonies, particularly with regard to Perkins Bacon and Co.'s perforations. This affects principally Grenada, St. Vincent, Queensland, and Western Australia. Tasmania and Zanzibar are also colonies which have been entirely re-written; South Australia has had all its perforations and shades sifted, added to, and re-arranged in a marvellous manner.

As for the prices, we find many advances and few reductions. The old Australian colonies and many recently obsolete issues which have not been obsolete long enough for holders to unload. The 10/- Trinidad of 1896 is priced at 75s., and the 5d. of the same issue at 4s. 6d.! Can anyone pretend that these two stamps are worth anything like these prices? One of the most marked advances appears in the 6d. Gibraltar of the 2nd issue, which in the last two catalogues has stood at 8s. 6d and 15s., is now priced at 25s. This price, too, seems a little stretched. For the most part, however, the moderate advances in the prices are well founded, and it must be added, so are the occasional reductions.

Apart from the improvements we have mentioned, and the ever-changing prices, the new Gibbons' is very much like its predecessor.

SENF'S CATALOGUE FOR 1902-3.

This catalogue is not seen so much in England now as it used to be, and no doubt its one-time popularity in this country has been impaired by the continued improvements of the home productions. Nevertheless, the great German catalogue is very useful in the case of European and some other kinds of stamps, and is replete with information about varieties, perforations, and reprints.

It is only in the matter of prices that Senf's catalogue is woefully unreliable. There are several varieties among the British colonies priced at a few pence each, and practically all the better class Colonials are underpriced. We cannot, of course, expect much enthusiasm for Mafekings in the Fatherland, but we suspect that there will be a good many orders pouring into Leipzig for the 1s. or 6d. British Buchananaland unused at £6 and used at 12s.! Senf's catalogue is a long way ahead of all other known catalogues in its list of the stamps of Suaheliland. There are no less than 96 stamps listed under this heading, and they were all issued in 1889. Where and what is Suaheliland?



September 30, 1902.

Philately at Home.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL. (391, Strand, London, W.C.)

We are glad to see that Major Evans acknowledges (though he does not submit to) the attraction of fiscal stamps, "owing to the fact that there is so much more to be discovered about them and their early history than is now the case with the great majority of postage stamps." Mr. Morley's new illustrated catalogue of the Spanish and Colonial Revenue Stamps has drawn Major Evans to disclose his fiscal feelings. The list includes over 4,000 specimens; and plenty of other countries and even continents are getting themselves into shape, so Cousin Revenue is in no danger of joining the out-of-workers for many a long and happy day. Mr. Hagen (Sydney), whose new Priced Postal Catalogue is selling well in New South Wales and elsewhere, is hoping to get to work right rapidly on a list of Australian fiscals, and is asking readers of the *Australian Philatelist* for particulars of their varieties, with perforations and watermarks, and the different papers used in New South Wales and early Queensland issues.

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gift, and we shall hardly be overstating it if we claim that the average "human intelligence" of any given community is raised almost as much by a thorough-going keen picture post-card craze, as by the rooty fruity main-stem scientific study of Philately. Major Evans displays, too, an unwonted acerbity in his comparison of a species of "literary cannibalism" to the lean kine of Egypt, who were no better favoured than before, after they had amalgamated their well-fed brethren! However, he is kind, and justly kind, to Mr. Warhurst, notwithstanding his condescension into the by-streams of a picture-card contemporary, if haply he may divert the passing traffic into the broad Philatelic river.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips repr.nts from the *M.J.* of October, 1897, the result of an inquiry on the subject of the Zanzibar 2½ anna provisionals, made through Sir A. Hardinge, then Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General *in loco*. Mr. Rennington, the postmaster who authorised the issue of the said provisionals, explains that from July 1, 1895, when the territory of Zanzibar was transferred from the late British East Africa Company to the Imperial Government of Great Britain, till May 19, 1896, he had only a small remainder of the Company's stamps, insufficient for four months. Thus the B.E.A. Co.'s stamps were exhausted, and the permanent Protectorate issue was not ready, when on November 10, 1895, the Zanzibar Government took over the local Indian Post Office. Permission was obtained from the Director-General of the Indian Post Office to use part of the Indian stamps on hand in Zanzibar, surcharging them "British East Africa," for use in both Zanzibar and the East Africa Protectorate. There were more of the 1½ anna than of any other stamp, while of the 2½ anna only 2,354 were on hand. This was not enough for one week; the 1½ a. was overprinted for this reason. Although the first supply of the permanent issue arrived in May, 1896, the Zanzibar (Sultan's Head) contractors were months behindhand with their supply; and, in addition, two consignments

(apparently of Protectorate issue) were delayed in transit. Mr. Phillips considers that the 1898 surcharges were primarily made for either the G.P.O., London, or Berne, to be distributed as samples to the countries in the Postal Union, "and this is rather impressed upon me," he adds, "by the fact that I have seen a number of copies of the stamps in question that have come from such official sources.

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The *Record* thinks many—even philatelists—do not know that Lord Londonderry has turned to schooling, and Mr. Chamberlain the young to the monitorship of our General Post Office! We are an indifferent people, and miss much as some tell us, yet not so much as this, credo! The *Philatelic Record* proceeds:—

"The Postmaster-General, or rather, to be more correct, the third assistant Postmaster-General in the United States, has been making every effort to put the Post Office there on a paying system, and has just issued an order prohibiting the sending through the mails of logs, and bags of earth, and similar articles, when they weigh 200lbs. or over. The investigations showed that not only were logs and bags of earth shipped as mails, but they were so dispatched under franks; and it has also been discovered that roll top desks and other articles of furniture were being sent in the same way. Little wonder the Post Office does not pay.

Now, although the new Postmaster-General has nothing of this kind to contend with in this country, the system of franks having long been abolished, yet there is plenty of room for improvements, which would tend not only to reduce the irritation caused by certain red tape regulations, but would not materially reduce the capacity of the Department as a money-making machine for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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not until the appearance of the 1886 issue with small head, that the Government Mint resolved to introduce perforation. Accordingly a large machine was ordered, and the authorities engaged a Belgian artisan to supervise the workmen employed at the Mint. It was 1888 before these preparations were complete. Unfortunately the size of the perforation squares was not adapted to the stamps, which latter were found to be too large. This particularly was the case with the values 25 and 50 lepta, and the Drachme, and in consequence of this defect the holes of the perforation were struck into the figure of the stamp, approaching the centre of the stamp with every specimen towards the right side of the sheet. The stamps of the last perpendicular row are therefore nearly divided by the perforation.

A SECOND PERFORATION.

In consequence of this, the perforating process was abandoned after a very short time but, as Mr. Socolis is careful to point out, not before some of the stamps of each value had been operated upon. This is important, since it proves that all the values of the 1886-88 emission exist perforated—more or less clumsily. In the year 1889, Mr. Socolis goes on, when the stamps printed at Athens were issued, a larger quantity of the 20 lepta, crimson, was perforated. All these were sent to post-offices in the country, and, consequently, they are not particularly scarce. The first post-office that received them was at Syra; at Athens these stamps were only to be bought during two days. A few months later on, whilst the perforated 20 lepta stamps were still circulating in the provinces, a collector, known to Mr. Socolis, discovered at the office at Patras a sheet of one lepta stamp (300 copies) perforated 13½. This sheet, of which the Mint officials had no cognisance, very likely had slipped amongst the 20 lepta sheets, and became perforated by mistake. The existence of this variety is due to mere chance. The shade of it is light brown, and the water mark is a legend in Greek characters, signifying "Paper for Government Service." Until 1890 no more perforations were executed.

It was in 1890 that the Grecian authorities made another attempt to properly perforate their stamps. Complaints from postal officials in the meantime had been loud and frequent. Having once experienced the advantages of perforation, these gentlemen did not enjoy the reversion to the old imperforate system. This time the Mint authorities decided to work on a more modest plan. They procured a hand machine from Leipzig, and mounted this in the Post Office at Athens. Since that time greater

success has attended the efforts to perforate Greek stamps, and all sorts of values and issues have been pretty creditably operated upon. The gauge, Mr. Socolis tells us, is 11½, and not only stamps of 1886, Belgian printing, are found with this perforation, but also issues of 1882 and 1880; perhaps also still older emissions. It is doubtful, however, whether these stamps, perforated 11½ by the Athens Post Office, can be considered as real official perforations, as the perforating was not done by the Royal Mint. In May, 1890, the Mint Office issued stamps Athens print, of 2 and 40 lepta, perforated 13½. To be strictly accurate, the following are the only perforations which can be considered as officially issued:—

BERLIN PRINT, 1886.	ATHENS PRINT, 1889.
1ln., brown, perf. 13½	1ln., light brown, perf. 13½
2la., l. brown, "	2'l., red, "
5l., green, "	
10l., orange, "	ATHENS PRINT, 1890.
20l., crimson, "	2l., light brown, perf. 13½
25l., blue, "	4'l., violet, "
4cl., violet, "	
50l., dark green "	
1dr., grey, "	

THE LONDON PHILATELIST. (*Effingham House*).

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach has been following the advice of Herr Castle (the famous M.P.), and working at the 1870 Portuguese issue (straight label). For the last two years Mr. Ehrenbach has made a speciality of Portugal, and he loves a good embossed stamp. He finds that many shades, however, are extremely hard to get, in fact, M. Moens was the only importer who could please him in the matter of Portuguese shades unused, and his were not complete. The "straight labels" soon proved interesting enough to take up all Mr. Ehrenbach's spare time, and he now gives the fruit of his labours to the public in the matchless pages of our premier journal. It is only natural, as he truly observes, that a series of stamps which have been in use for over twenty years should contain a lot of shades, varieties of paper and perforation. Perforation 14 is the rare bird of the whole issue. Only the values 5, 10 (yellow), 25, 80 and 100 reis are known with this perforation, which was in use only while a damaged part of the machine was sent to London for repairs. There are six types of the 5 reis, seven of the 25 reis, and two or more of the other values. All are fully described and admirably illustrated from photographs in the pages of the August *London Philatelist*.

Mr. Bacon continues the early Chilians.

The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg has begged the Revenue authorities to alter the tariff (9 per cent) on used and unused stamps. The Comptroller of the Pretoria Treasury has

promised to give due consideration to the P. S. Secretary's points "when a general revision of the Customs tariff is undertaken." A la bonne heure!

THE PICTURE POSTCARD AND COLLECTORS' CHRONICLE. (101, Fleet Street, E.C.)

The impetus given to card collecting by the Coronation will be enormous and far-reaching. Never since the picture-card trade started in England has the demand been so great, and there is every likelihood that it will be steady. By the way, a good deal of trouble has been given in and outside the Post Office by cards printed to comply with the new regulation which allows *half* the front side to bear "communications of the nature of a letter." If the division is not *exactly* in the middle, but gives too much space to the epistular privilege, the G.P.O. claims a penny on delivery. We have seen cards mendaciously boasting their compliance in good set type with the regulation referred to, yet sinning on this wise.

Mr. Warhurst, apropos of Japan's entry into the Postal Union, writes a page on the objects of the Berne treaty and its work. He concludes:—

"Japan has advanced so rapidly during the past forty years in all matters looked upon as constituting what we call civilisation, that it is no wonder she joined the U.P.U. within two years of its formation. Her neighbours, Korea and China, have only done so within the last six years, so there may be a pardonable excuse for Japan—on the 25th anniversary of this evidence of being a "civilised" Power—issuing this series of coloured views for local use and admiration. They are not stamped, and may not be an official issue, but are instructive in their way of the difference between then and now. There is a view of the Swiss Diet, where the Union was founded in 1874; the General Post Office of Japan in 1877; the present "Bureau des Postes et des Télégraphes à Tokio"; Yokohama P.O. in 1877 and in 1902; a "Mail Catcher on the Sanyado Railway"; and a map showing Tokio to be the exact centre of a regular line of navigation between the Old and New Worlds—in other words, between Vancouver or 'Frisco and Shanghai or Peking. The word "Jubilee" as we use it means the fiftieth year, but it is applied here as used in the Romish Church and by the Latin Nations as a twenty-fifth anniversary."

ALSO RECEIVED: *The Philatelic Chronicle & Advertiser*; *The Stamp Collector*; *Morley's Philatelic Chronicle*; *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*.

From Other Lands.

THE AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST. (*Fred Hagen, 74, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.*)

In the August number we read:—"Mr. V. A. A. Barry, of Adelaide, has sent us specimens of the new half-penny, penny, and two-penny postage due stamps, recently issued there. These stamps, probably part of a full set of values, are printed in the Government Printing Office, Sydney, from the plates of the New South Wales postage due stamps now in use. The letters N.S.W. have been removed from the foot of the design, leaving a rather unsightly white blotch, and as no other letters (S.A. for instance) have been inserted in place of those obliterated, it is quite possible that they may be intended for use in the other States also; therefore, presumably, the first issue of Federal Stamps. If such was contemplated by the Federal Postmaster-General, then we think he was right in giving preference to the designs of the Mother State. Such a course would, however, be at variance with his utterances on several occasions, when he stated that there could be no Commonwealth issue until the five years book-keeping, as laid down in the Federal Bill, shall have passed. Objections would also come from the other States of New South Wales, using "N.S.W." watermarked paper, were allowed the monopoly of supplying them with postage and duty stamps. Bearing in mind that the present one penny and two-penny postage stamps of Tasmania are printed in Melbourne on V and Crown paper, it is rather premature to speak definitely on the likely outcome of the South Australian new postage due series."

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST. (*John Walter Scott, 36, John Street, New York.*)

There has been a fair excitement among those concerned in the new contract for printing the adhesive postage stamps and stamp books for the United States, and the projected new issue has been unnecessarily delayed owing to the doubt whether the Bureau of Engraving and Printing would succeed in under-bidding the American Bank Note Company, while retaining a margin of profit. On August 2, however, acting P.M.G. Madden awarded the four years contract (to November, 1906) to the Bureau again, as their bid was reduced to a lower figure than that of the rival company. To discontinue the use of whole existing plant would have been a very

wasteful proceeding, and four hundred clerks in danger of dismissal. We are sincerely glad that the transfer has not taken place.

In the *Metropolitan* for August 30 we find "The Optimist" writing:—

"I have seen the accepted design for the new 4 cents stamp. It is quite an attractive design, although if a simple layman were to be permitted to offer a criticism I should say there is too much to it; so much crowded into a small compass that distinctiveness has of necessity been sacrificed to get the numerous inscriptions, figures, words, &c., within the space allotted for such features.

The bust of Grant occupies the middle of the stage. He faces slightly toward the right, in a circle cut off on the lower side; in fact, the shoulders of Grant form the southern boundary line, cutting off a small slice of the circle.

It appears that the question of portrait was the one over which the hitch has occurred. It is understood that when the Bureau submitted a drawing of the stamp the portrait of Grant did not seem to strike the Post Office officials exactly. The Bureau prepared a bust of Grant representing the General in later years, as he appeared a few years prior to his death. It was a particularly fine picture as a picture, and, while it represented Grant, clearly, it was not exactly the Grant that people, generally speaking, know.

The Chief of the Stamp Division in the Post Office Department is an old veteran of the Civil War. Undoubtedly he knew Grant; likely served under his command; therefore he wanted a picture of Grant that represented Grant the fighter.

Everybody is acquainted with that photo. It has appeared upon the 5 cents stamp for more than a decade. That is the photo that appears upon the new four cents denomination. The circle is so small, however, that the effect is not of the best.

At the extreme top of the design there is a panel containing the inscription "Series of 1902." At either end of the panel are heads of eagles facing outward.

Beneath the photo is the word "Grant," in small type. A trifle below and at either side of this word are small circles within which are, on the right, 1822, representing date of Grant's birth, and, on the left, 1885, the date of his death.

Still nearer the edge of the stamp appear the figures "4," good, large, plain figures. Then the denomination in letters, "Postage" "Four Cents" is contained in two panels, or a two-story panel, at the extreme lower portion of the design. Above the figure 4, on either

side, is a bunch of flags. The inscription, "United States of America," is found in small extended letters following the circle around the portrait."

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. (*Scott Coin and Stamp Co., 18 East 23rd Street, New York.*)

The August number has the following, under the heading "An Elaborate Swindle":—

"We have received from a dealer in Europe a photo-lithographic copy of what pretends to be an official document and which would, at first glance, appear to be positive proof that a provisional issue of postage stamps was made in the town of San Fernando, Philippine Islands, in June, 1898. The following is a translation of this precious document:

No. 1,611,298. 175

(Document Stamp.)

Province of Union, Town of San Fernando,
Philippine Islands.

I, Don Blas Tadiar Salvatera, Municipal Captain of this town of San Fernando, capital of the Province of Union,

Do certify, that already more than two months have elapsed to this date since the postage stamps on sale ran out, and, for the present, supposing that no further shipment of them be received from the Government at Manila, on account of the present happenings, and as innumerable persons have applied to purchase said stamps for the purpose of prepaying their letters; for this reason I found myself under the necessity of calling a meeting of the Committee to consider such application, and the members of said Committee agreed to order postage stamps made, to be sold to the public, after having received the approval of the Government of this Province, and the amount accruing is to be placed in the treasury of the Municipality for the needs of the same. The old stamps remaining in the Post Office will be surcharged or marked with the values or prices of 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents and 25 cents, in black, violet and red colours, and as the old stamps remaining which are to be marked are very few, it has also been resolved to order the surcharge or mark to be placed on various blank papers in the said same values and colours. And with respect to this resolution, to which we have agreed, we will be responsible in case we shall not have the authority for it.

And that this may be clear, I sign these presents with the members of the Committee and the Secretary, to be presented to the Government of this Province for its approval.

Done at the Municipal Tribunal of San Fernando, Capital of the Province of Union, the first day of June, 1898.

The Municipal Captain, The Lieut., Trustee,
BLAS TADIAR S. AGAPITO FLORES.
The Lieut. of Police, The Rural Lieutenant,
FAUSTINO ALVIAR. EUSEBIO CASUGA.

The Delegates.

Damaso Aquirio, Jose Gusman, Lorenzo Galvez,
Ramon Mendoza, Gaspar Flores, Juan Borjia,
Vicente Carbonell, Timoteo Galvez, Pedro
Flores, Calixto Galvez, Sabino Grieslan, Pio
Zafro.

The Secretary, JUAN LUCERO.

All this appears to be very correct, business-like and reliable. But when one examines the stamps his suspicions are promptly aroused. Several sets of these stamps were sent from Europe to the J. M. Bartels Co., who very kindly placed them at our disposal. On examining the stamps we found evidence that many of them were fraudulent."

Short Cuts.

The Fatherland has once more been agitated with the question whether Professor Emanuel Herrmann or Herr von Stephan was the originator of the common or garden postcard. It was undoubtedly to Dr. Hermann's article in

the *Neue Freie Presse*, in 1869, that their adoption was due, and the Viennese and Austrian public, who have now to mourn his death (Professor and Dr. Herrmann are one and the same person), very naturally claim him to have been the inventor. By a simple coincidence few would ever have counted upon (but such cases are not rare), the same thing had occurred to Herr von Stephan too, some years earlier. Dr. Herrmann's idea, however, was independently formed, and both may be said to have invented the card; but while von Stephan's remained in embryo, Herrmann's evolved in correspondence to a most extensive, not to say expansive, environment. We discussed the matter before in these pages, in the year of Jubilee, 1894, the 25th since the introduction of postcards.

* * *

The 14th Deutscher Philatelisten Tag, which is now understood to mean a series of meeting; and entertainments, indoor and out, lasting over three days, took place the first week in September, or rather at the week's end, for, as usual, a Sunday was included. The Austrian Philatelic Club, Vindobona, welcomed the guests to Vienna at their rooms in the Restaurant Lehninger. Reports have not yet reached us, but weather, fine autumn weather, favoured the festival.

Messrs. Plumridge & Co.



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The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

No. 142. VOL. XII.

OCTOBER 31, 1902.

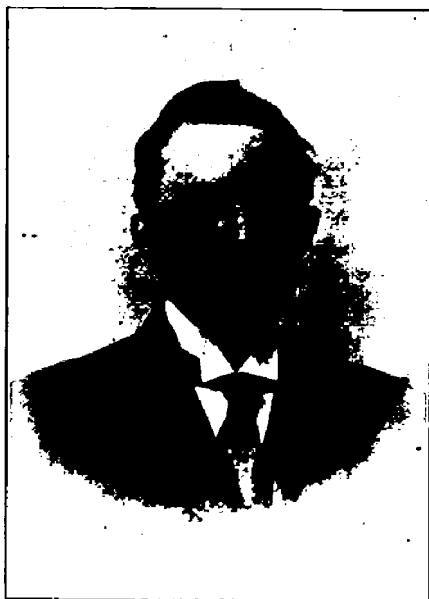
[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 34.—Mr. F. A. WICKHART.

The subject of our sketch is no doubt known to most of the readers of the "P.J. of G.B."—not personally, perhaps, for Mr. Wickhart, although always ready to assist in any project for the advancement of philately, is of a modest disposition, and does not court personal publicity.

He first saw the light of day on the 17th of August, 1865, but unlike most of us he did not buy penny packets at 5 years of age. In fact, he took no interest whatever in stamp collecting until about 1897, when he was brought into personal relationship with Mr. J. Blomfield—a well-known collector at that date—who persuaded him to "go in" for collecting stamps. Mr. Wickhart, however, at that time was studying for a business career, and gave only desultory attention to stamps. He did, however, invest in a few pennysworth of ruled sermon paper, and with the addition of a piece of brown paper this was made up into an album! His system of collecting was to complete a



row of each stamp he obtained, so that by the end of a twelve-month he might have started as a dealer in a small way if he had thought of it. Friend Blomfield, however, kept a watch on his philatelic pupil and induced him to "swop" away some of the stamps for others, and later on the young collector and the elder

one became acquainted with one Willy Jacoby. Mr. Wickhart has most pleasant recollections of the exchanges with "Willy," because the latter had a most novel way of exchanging. Catalogues were eschewed, and the "swopping" was carried out on the principle of stamp for stamp.

Gradually the "recruit" gained knowledge, and began to hunt for bargains! In 1884 or 1885 a lady friend heard of Mr. Wickhart's new pastime, and as she had relatives in the West Indies she did a "deal" with the stamps which

paid postage on her letters and disposed of these to him for 3d. each all round! They mostly consisted of used Nevis, Dominica, and other Leeward, and as all her old letters had been treasured, young Wickhart willingly paid 3d. for such stamps as the 4d. orange and 1/- green Nevis, and the C.C. issues of

Dominica, Antigua, etc., whilst Barbados contributed stamps by the hundred. Soon afterwards he joined the I.P.U. and made the acquaintanceship of Messrs. Bickers and Stubbs, Lieut. Thorpe, and others of the "older" school.

By 1887, at which period Mr. Wickhart was employed at *Tit Bits* offices, he had got together a very fair general collection. Another matter, however, demanded closer attention (there was a lady in the case!) and Mr. Wickhart thought he might add to the contents of his future home by selling his collection of stamps. He did so and bought a mangle—we mean a piano—with the proceeds. Looking backward, Mr. Wickhart thinks he made a bad exchange, for his collection contained besides the nice lot of West Indies he had acquired so cheaply, a strip of three Turk's Isles 1/- prunes, unused, and many of the scarcer surcharges. Ceylon was represented by most of the pence issues *unused*, obtained in exchange with a collector in the Colony. Mr. Wickhart is not a lover of music now, but he still has the philatelic piano!

In August, 1888, a partner of the feminine sex joined Mr. Wickhart "for better, for worse, etc.," and philately took a back seat. In December of that year he founded the popular journal *Spare Moments*, which he still conducts; and in the following year he found time to return to his hobby. Between then and 1895 he got together another general collection, but in that year, finding it impossible to make a complete collection, he disposed of his foreign portion and confined himself to the British Empire only. Later on, he narrowed it down further by clearing out his Australians. Two years later he divided his used and unused specimens into separate albums, which resulted in another change—the used copies going "by the board," so that now only unused stamps take his fancy. One purchase recalls "old days," for he paid the record price of £39 for an unused 1/- prune Turk's Isles a year or two back.

In 1893 he established the Northern Stamp Exchange Society—the popularity of which exchange will be seen when we state that a single month's packets have reached a gross total of over £4,000, while it is very rarely that they drop below £2,000.

In 1894 Mr. Wickhart thought a society for the protection of Exchange Club members would be of service, so in conjunction with Messrs. H. A. Slade, Guy Temple, and W. G. Hawkins, and Dr. E. F. Marx, the Stamp Exchange Protection Society was founded and the post of Hon. Secretary was allotted to Mr. Wickhart. The good work done in this con-

nection is well known, but perhaps the most prominent case was that in which a student was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining stamps under numerous *aliases*. This was mainly due to Mr. Wickhart's energy in tracking down the swindler.

From 1898 to 1900 he edited *Stamps*, a paper which attained a large circulation under his *regime*, but which is now no more.

It is impossible in our limited space to give particulars of all Mr. Wickhart's philatelic "outbursts," but we must not omit mention of the *Stamp Auction Reporter*, which he founded in connection with Mr. M. Z. Kuttner, but which "gave up the ghost" after a brief seven months' existence—not because it was a failure financially, but because the enormous amount of time involved in preparing absolutely correct descriptions of stamps sold at auction was not sufficiently compensated for by the margin of profit shown.

Mr. Wickhart was on the first Committee of the Herts Philatelic Society, but was unable (through pressure of work) to attend the meetings regularly and therefore resigned, after the first year.

His criticism of Gibbons' Catalogue in *Stamps* early in 1900 was very carefully written, and the rapid rise in price of many of the stamps he enumerated as being catalogued at less than their values has proved that his remarks were not by any means unfounded.

New and Dangerous Reprints of the 1868 Issue of Mexico.

Mr. W. T. Wilson writes as follows:—"Access has evidently been had to the plate from which this issue was made, as I have had submitted to me for opinion very dangerous reprints of 6c., 50c., 100c. black on brown, and 100c. brown on brown, both imperf. and saw-tooth perf.; also the error 12c. black on brown. All I have seen had forged name, number, and date, and so cunningly have these surcharges been applied that the correct numbers corresponding to the town name had been applied.

"I consider it inadvisable to point out the differences, but will gratuitously examine any of these stamps if sent me with stamped addressed envelope for their return.

"The reprints emanate from St. Louis, U.S.A., and are usually mixed with genuine 12c. and 25c. The reprint from altered die of the 3c. Eagle 1864 usually accompanies the above."

Trade Notes.

From our French Exchanges we learn that a group of capitalists has taken over the well-known business of M. A. Forbin, of Paris, and that M. Théodore Champion, who has been connected with the old firm for many years, will be at the head of the new undertaking, to which we wish all success.

We also hear that Mr. Griebert is coming out in a new light, he being reported to have bought up the stock of M. Roussin, of Paris, for 50,000 francs. The purchase is considered a very good one for Mr. Griebert, although the great bulk of the stock consists of fiscals. M. Roussin was considered to be "the king of fiscalists" of Paris; we wonder how long Mr. Griebert will be before earning a similar title over here.

The stamp business "down under" seems to be very much alive. We have been requested by Messrs. Hamilton Macrae, *Limited*, of Perth, W.A., to call attention to the word which we have italicized, and which has just been added to the style and also to their change of address from Hay Street to the Arcade.

From the Courts.

THE END OF THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

Elliott Sotheby Armstrong, on bail, was indicted for attempting to obtain by false pretences from Charles John Smith, of Kingston Hill, stamps to the value of £73. Mr. L. J. M. De Michell prosecuted, and Mr. Rawlinson, K.C., with Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. G. Temple Martin, instructed by Mr. Scales (of Messrs. Hart, Scales and Hodges, of Dorking) defended. Mr. De Michell, in opening simply stated the facts of the case, mentioning that the false pretences was the fact that the prisoner represented himself as Capt. Sotheby, and gave as reference Messrs. Bright and Son, Strand, London.

The prosecutor stated that on the 21st of July he received a letter from Capt. Sotheby asking him to send a collection of British-Colonials suitable for a stamp collection of 3,000. He sent the stamps on July 24th, addressing them to Capt. Sotheby, care of Mrs. Dodswell, Brockham Green, Surrey. The value of the stamps was £76 18s. 9d., and he was induced to send them owing to the writer describing himself as Capt. Sotheby, and giving as a reference Messrs. Bright and Sons. On the following day he saw the parcel at the Brockham Green Post Office with the address

scratched out and re-directed to the General Post Office, Edinburgh. He had his suspicions, and took out a warrant.

By Mr. Rawlinson: It would not have caused much difference if the writer had described himself as a lieutenant. There was a certain discount upon stamps, but not 50 per cent. on the stamps in question. He would allow upon those stamps 25 per cent.

Mary Ann Dodswell said in July last she resided in Brockham Green. On July 19th prisoner called at her house and the following day engaged a room for a week, so that he could have his letters address there. During the next few days a large number of letters arrived. On the 24th she received a letter from the prisoner asking her to forward his letters to the Edinburgh Post Office, as he was not returning to Brockham. On the 21st August, at the request of Supt. Alexander, she went to Dorking and walked up and down several streets with a policeman in plain clothes. She saw the prisoner in South-street and pointed him out as Capt. Sotheby.

By Mr. Rawlinson: The registered letter which arrived on the 25th never got into the hands of the prisoner.

Andrew Thos. Ashwell, postmaster of Reigate, produced the packet of stamps, and Mr. Francis Higby Oliver, manager to Messrs. Bright and Son, said the prisoner was unknown to the firm, and had no authority for giving the name of the firm as a reference.

Supt. Alexander stated that he received a warrant to apprehend E. Sotheby, and he went to Brockham and saw the parcel of stamps. He also received a letter from the Brockham Police Station, with postal orders enclosed, asking him to return them to their owners. When apprehended, prisoner said, "Of course, I admit it; I will give you no more trouble than I can help. I will assist you all I can."

By Mr. Rawlinson: Prisoner also told him his proper name, and did assist him.

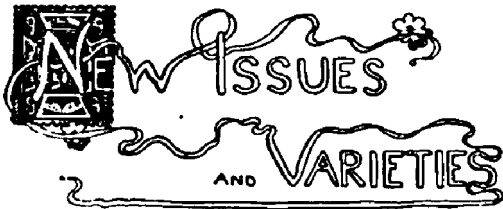
Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, residing at Dorking, stated that the prisoner was his son. He (witness) was in the Army for thirty-five years. Until prisoner got into the present trouble his character was good. Leaving school he joined the Militia, but resigned in March, 1900, joining the Royal Artillery as a lieutenant. In April, 1901, he left the Artillery and joined the Imperial Yeomanry, going out to the South African war, being promoted to a machine gun commandant. He served with credit to his country, and returned home in the spring of this year wounded. A machine gun commandant was equivalent to the position of a captain, but he did not rank as such. If

prisoner had come to him for money he should have given him some. If discharged he would receive an appointment.

Mr. Rawlinson made a strong appeal to the jury, contending that no false pretences had been made.

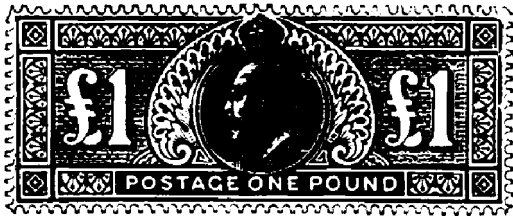
The jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.—*The Surrey Mirror and County Post.*

We must confess that these proceedings strike us as somewhat remarkable, to say the least. On comparing the above report with that appearing in last month's number it will be seen that practically no fresh evidence was offered beyond that of the witnesses to character. Yet, on the one occasion the evidence is considered strong enough to warrant this charge being proceeded with while two other similar ones were dismissed. On the second hearing, however, a jury without much hesitation find the accused guiltless of this charge also. The two things that seem inexplicable are, first, the value attached to the police evidence, and secondly, as we said before, the reasons that led the justices at the first hearing to distinguish between this charge and the others.



BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We illustrate the £1 stamp with head of King Edward VII.



Two more King's Head official have recently displaced those with the late Queen's Head as follows:—

Official Adhesives. 6d. purple, "Army Official."
1s. red and green, "Govt. Parcels."

Australia (Commonwealth).—The mongrel issue of unpaid letter stamps which we chronicled for South Australia in our August number turn out to be a general issue for all the States except New South Wales, which appears to be still using the stamps with the initials "N.S.W." still adorning the space at the bottom

of the stamp. We are, therefore, to regard this issue of "postage dues" as the first Federal issue. The 3d., 5d., 8d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. have appeared to supplement the first portion of the set already chronicled. The 3d. and 8d. are as described in July, but the 5d. and the *shilling* values have the ornamentation surrounding the central tablet extended so as to cover the uncoloured tablet from which the letters "N.S.W." have been removed. We now give the full list of these stamps under their proper heading, "Australia."

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- a. With label left blank: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., emerald green.
- b. With label covered with ornamentation: 5d., 1s., 2s., and 5s., emerald green.

British Honduras.—A beginning has been made with the King's Head set by the issue of the 5 cents. It is in the same colour and design as before, except for the alteration of the head and the insertion of the miniature crown.

Adhesive. 5c. black and ultramarine on blue.

Cayman Islands.—The ½ with King's Head is before us.

Adhesive. ½d. green.

Cyprus.—A German contemporary describes the following new stationery, with head of King Edward, which may, or may not, have been issued yet.

- Postcards.** ½ pi., green on buff.
1 pi., carmine on buff.
Wrappers. 10 paras, carmine on buff.
½ piastre, green

Fiji.—*Ewen's Weekly* has received the ½d. and 1d. in new perforations. The ½d. greenish black appears perf. 11½ x 11, and the 1d. lilac-rose perf. 11½ x 11½, 12.

Gambia.—We have already listed the 1d. postcard with King's Head, both single and reply, and now we have the ½d.

Postcard. ½d. green on buff.

Grenada.—The *London Philatelist* records the appearance of the registration envelope in the King's Head type.

Reg. Env. 2d. blue, inscription vermilion.

Hongkong.—There is trouble in store for collectors of recent Hongkong stamps. The *M.J.* describes some varieties of the current 20c. on 30c. *grey green*, 50c. on 48c., and \$1 on 96c., which have double impressions of the Chinese surcharge, either with an impression at each side or with both at left; also the 20c., with double Chinese surcharge both at left side, one inverted. Then we find in *Ewen's Weekly* a record of further monstrosities of a similar kind, and an explanation. We are told that the stamps when received from London are without the Chinese surcharge, and this is applied to each stamp by hand. Consequently the position of the surcharge varies according

to the state of the printer's health. If he have a bad attack of the liver, the effect is very soon apparent in distant Upper Norwood, where every beat of his pulse is recorded in the pages of *Ewen's Weekly*. But there is one variety which appears worthy of more than passing notice, and that is the 20c. on 30c. green, surcharged in Chinese "50c." twice, and 20c. once at left, and 20c. once at right. This is noble!

Adhesive. 20c. on 30c. grey green. *Error, surcharged 50c. twice in Chinese, and 20c. twice in Chinese.*

Labuan.—A new set has unexpectedly put in an appearance in London bearing the name of this colony. They are to supersede the pictorial set which has had such a successful run. The principal feature of the design is the Imperial Crown in the centre, on a shaded background. The name Labuan appears above and "Colony" below the crown. The stamps are rectangular, and though larger than the ordinary are not quite so aggressive as the defunct Zoological Gardens. They are produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, which is sufficient guarantee of good printing and engraving, and the colouring is tasteful.

Adhesives.

2c. green and black.	16c. brown and pale green.
4c. red and black.	18c. yellow-brown and black.
8c. orange and black.	25c. greenish-blue and slate.
10c. slate-blue and black.	5c. grey-lilac and violet.
12c. yellow and black.	81 orange-red and lake.

Malta.—The authorities at Malta, out of a grandmotherly (almost senile) desire to protect collectors of stamps from being defrauded by imaginary villains, have had the remaining stock of the 2½d. stamps "ticked" with a sort of auditor's tick in red ink in the left upper corner of each stamp. As it is naively explained, this will prevent anybody procuring unused specimens of the 2½d. stamp on which to affix fraudulent imitations of the surcharged error "PNNEY." This smacks of the intelligent ostrich.

The *Philatelic Record* gives the exact date of issue of the 1d. on 2½d. It was July 4th.

Mauritius.—The long 36c. Jubilee stamp has been surcharged "12 cents." in two lines in black, with the original value barred out with a thick bar in some cases, while in others, instead of the thick bar, there are two thinner ones, placed one above the other.

Adhesive. "12 cents" on 36 cents, orange and blue, surcharge black.

Natal.—Besides the values already chronicled, we have now seen the following in the new design. The 5s. and 10s. are in the larger design illustrated last month, and are watermarked *crown and cc.*

Adhesives. 2s. lilac-blue and green.
2s. 6d. red-violet.
5s. carmine.
10s. brown.

Newfoundland.—The current 2 cents, with head of the King has turned up imperf. Its history is curiously like that of the 3 cents. imperf. variety, which we chronicled some months ago. An entire sheet of 130 was received from headquarters at the country post office of Manuel. Unfortunately, as no one understood philately, many of the stamps were cut into singles and used in the ordinary way, but a philatelist arrived and secured a few horizontal strips. It will be remembered that the whole sheet of the 3 cents. imperf. was cut into *vertical* strips.

Adhesive. 2c. vermilion, variety. imperf.

New South Wales.—The *Weekly Phil. Era* describes a new card of 1½d., single and reply, in which the stamp has been redrawn. The circle round the figures of value "1½d." is now solid, and the inscriptions have been reset. In the double card the heading "Union Postale Universelle" has been shortened. The first half is further inscribed "Post Card with reply paid" in English and French, and the reply half reads "Reply Post Card," also in English and French.

Postcards. 1½d. blue on cream.
1½d. plus 1½d. blue on cream.

New Zealand.—We illustrate the type of the new unpaid letter stamp. Recently the stamps of New Zealand have gone through a lot of trouble with their teeth; this has now spread to the gums. We hope this is not a sign of decay. *Ewen's Weekly* carries the sad tidings. It seems that until lately the stamps have been backed with a cheerful-looking shiny mucilage, but now, after passing through so many vicissitudes, this has given way to what our contemporary calls "dull gum." And who can wonder?



Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market has sent us the 3d. of the current issue, printed on the new paper, watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star, sideways. The *Australian Philatelist* reports that a sheet of the 2½d. has been issued imperf. horizontally.

Adhesives. 2½d. blue, no wmk. imperf. horizontally.
3d. brown, wmk. single lined N.Z. and star. perf. 11.

Orange River Colony.—The 5s. V.R.I. stamps have been further surcharged "One Shilling" in words in red ink, the old value being obliterated with a kind of floret with seven petals.

Adhesives. 1s. in red on 5s, green and black.
1s. in red on 5s. green and black, variety thick "V."

We understand from the *London Philatelist* that 1½d. and 1d. postcards and 1d. wrappers

with the King's Head have been issued. The whole list of stationery, as given in *Der Philatelist*, may not have appeared yet, but we give it as published.

Postcards.	1d. green on white.
	½d. plus ½d. green on white.
	1d. carmine on buff.
Wrappers.	1d. plus 1d. carmine on buff.
	½d. green on buff.
Reg. Env.	1d. carmine.
	2d. lilac.

St. Vincent.—We have seen the following values of the King's Head set in addition to those chronicled in August.

Adhesives.	2d. lilac and black.
	2s. green and violet.



Southern Nigeria.—We illustrate the expected new type for this colony.

Trinidad.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. sent us the ½d. in its new colour (green) some time ago, but we omitted to chronicle it. We now repair the omission.

Adhesive.	½d. green.
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Western Australia.—The *Australian Phil.* has the following: "A correspondent in Western Australia sent us recently an envelope bearing an embossed stamp, value 2d., colour yellow, same design as the current Victoria 2d. stamp, but with the name at top altered to West Australia; and we have received from Messrs. Hamilton, Macrae, Ltd., two letter-cards, one bearing a 2d. stamp similar to that just mentioned, but a lake colour. The other is a penny letter-card 'for use within Western Australia.' The stamp used is the current type, similar colour. Messrs. H. M., Ltd., write: 'The 1d. letter-card is evidently an error, as the postal authorities say it does service for 1½d., and charge same for it.'"

Envelope.	2d. yellow (? on white).
Lettercards.	2d. lake (? on white)
	1d. carmine (? on white).

Victoria.—We quote the following interesting item from the *Monthly Journal*: "Dr. E. Diena sends us a photograph of a very curious variety of the 1d. stamp of the first issue of this colony (first printing with the stamps close together). The whole of the inscription at foot must have been defective or have become worn out, and was very roughly redrawn on the stone; all the letters are irregular, those of 'ONE' being cramped up and those of 'PENNY' spread out."

:0:

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Bulgaria.—Three more Bulgarian atrocities! Stamps of the (local) values of 5, 10, and 15 stot have been issued, and by their

appearance we should say that they fitly commemorate the Shipka Pass, the celebrations in connection with which have called them into being. As they are locals, we will not let them trouble us further.

The *Am. J. of Ph.* chronicles a new postcard.

Postcard.	3c. grey green on yellow.
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Chili.—We were in error last month in describing the new 20c. We now find it is printed all in one colour—grey, and not grey and blue, and is in the 1900-01 type, rouletted. The other stamps we chronicled are perf. 12. We learn from the *I. B. J.* that the 10c. in the new perforated type has appeared; it is in two colours.

Adhesives.	20c. grey, rouletted.
	10c. scarlet and black, perf. 12.

Colombia.—The *Monthly Journal* gives a long list of stamps forming the new issue for this very unsettled republic. From this we gather that we were wrong in calling the 10c. blue on azure an unpaid letter stamp. It is, we are to'd, a "Return Receipt" stamp.

The following are stamps belonging to the set that we chronicled last month.

Adhesives.	50c. dark green on rose.
	1 peso. purple on buff.
	5 pesos. purple on rose.

Reg. Stamp.	20c. red on pale blue (oblong).
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Carthagená.—The balance of opinion seems to assign the three stamps which we mentioned last month as probably belonging to Barranquilla, to Carthagená.

Bolivar.—The projected new-issue which we mentioned last month has started with a 20c. value, bearing a view of the mountain of *la Popa* at Carthagená. It is described by *Ewen's* as a very crude production, and, judging from the illustration, we should call it just that. It is oblong, lithographed, badly pin perforated, and nearly always off centre.

Adhesive.	2c. purple pin perf.
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Denmark.—We have received the new officials, which are in the same type as before

Official Adhesives.	1 ore orange, perf. 12½.
	5 ore green, perf. 12½.
	10 ore carmine, perf. 12½.

Iceland.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists a new issue on the authority of the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (a paper which we seldom read ourselves, strangely enough). It bears the portrait of King Christian IX., and is perf. 12½. This is interesting, as being the first occasion on which the Danish Sovereign has been portrayed on a stamp.

In the meanwhile we are informed by the *Am. J. of Ph.* that the 3 aur of the current set has appeared in a new shade, and also from a new plate. It is explained that the 3 aur has, heretofore, had the central figure smaller than others of the series; it is now of corresponding size.

Adhesive. 3 aur. buff, perf. 12½, redrawn.

New Issue with portrait of the King.

3 aur. orange	16 aur. red brown
4 .. rose and grey	20 .. blue
5 .. green	25 .. green and brown.
6 .. grey-brown	40 .. lilac.
10 .. red	50 .. steel-blue and grey.
	1 krona, brown and blue.

Ecuador.—We have received the 20c. of the current issue, surcharged with a name in script letters, apparently applied by a rubber stamp. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that this is a facsimile of the signature of the Governor of the Province of Guayas, and reads "C. Benj. R.," his name being Carlos Benjamin, Rasales, the latter being, no doubt, his mother's name, as it is a custom out there for a man to affix it to his own. The reason for the surcharge is said to be the theft of a large quantity of stamps during the great fire in the city of Guayaquil, and the overprint is meant to protect the postal authorities. The following values have appeared.

Adhesives.

1c. red and black, surcharge violet.
1c. red and black, surcharge black.
2c. green and black, surcharge light blue.
5c. violet and black, surcharge light blue.
10c. blue and black, surcharge blue-black.
20c. grey and black, surcharge blue-black.

France. Foreign Consular Offices.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the approaching appearance of new sets for the following places: Alexandria, Cavalle, Chine, Crête, Dédéagh, Levant, Morocco, Port Said, and Zanzibar. They will be surcharged, and will be in the same type as the current French stamps, but with the name of the office to which they are accredited inscribed on the stamps in the tablets occupied by the word POSTE. Further, the inscription "République Française" will give place to the words "Poste Français." This information only applies to the values from 1c. to 5c. and 40c. to 5fr., which are already printed. It is curious that the manner in which the values from 10c. to 30c. (which are in the Mouchon type) will be treated has not yet been decided upon. *L'Echo* thinks that the stamps of the different offices will be found to be so much alike that it will afterwards be necessary to surcharge them. Alas! that is only too probable.

Hoi Hao.—The *Am. J. of Ph.* has seen the 15c. blue of Indo-China, surcharged for this office, and states that only 150 copies were issued. The ordinary 15c. stamp is the grey.

Adhesive. 15c. blue, surcharge red.

French Guiana.—*L'Echo de la T.* lists the following:—

Adhesive. 2 fr. violet and carmine on rose.

Madagascar.—There are several more surcharges than those mentioned last month, and it appears that there are also varieties of the same. Of the 0,01c., 0,05c., and 10c. there

are two types, differing in the size of the "0's"; and it is stated that one stamp in each sheet of the two lower values was overprinted 00,1 and 00,5, respectively.

Adhesives.

0,01 on 2c. red-brown.
0,05 on 3c. brown.
0,05 on 3c. brown (of Diego Suarez).
0,10 on 5c. rose.
0,15 on 75c. black-brown.

Tunis.—Whitfield King & Co. have shown us the new provisional 25c. on the old 15c. blue—an economical way of using up obsolete stock.

25c. on 15c. blue, surcharge red.

Guatemala.—A very pretty set of pictorial stamps has just been issued, and is welcome after the numerous recent surcharges. The following is the list of values and the description of the scenes represented on each.

Adhesives.

1c. green and violet (Picture of Quetzal).
2c. dull red and black (Statue of Rufino Barrios).
5c. ultramarine and black (Picture of Reforma).
6c. orchre and green (Temple of Minerva).
10c. yellow and blue (Lake of Amatitlan).
20c. violet and black (Cathedral).
50c. brown and blue (Theatre).
1 peso yellow-brown and black (Statue of Colon).
2 pesos, orange and black (Indian School).

Luxemburg.—The *M.J.* has been shown two copies of the 5c. yellow type of 1859 in perforations hitherto unknown, viz., 12½ and 11½ x 12. The latter would be explicable if the stamp were known in the 12½ x 12, of which it is a variety, but up to now it has not been reported; it must, however, exist. As the 12½ perforation was not brought into use until long after the 5c. became obsolete, the *M.J.* is inclined to think that this variety is a reprint; at any rate, as to its perforations.

Paraguay.—The engraved 24c. blue of the current type has been pressed into service to make a provisional 20 centavos stamp. It is surcharged "Habilitado en 20 centavos" in red in four lines. According to the S.C.F., on one stamp in each sheet there is an error, in which the first "i" in "Habilitado" is missing.

Adhesive. 20c. on 24c. lilac (engraved), surcharge red.

Peru.—The 20c. unpaid letter stamp of 1874 has been surcharged "Deficit" at top and "Un Centavo" below, horizontally; and also, to make another value, "Deficit—Cinco Centavos" in two lines, applied vertically; both in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1c. on 20c. blue of 1874.
5c. on 20c. blue of 1874.

Portugal. Colonies.—The large stocks of the 1886 and 1894 issue of the Portugese Colonies (which the Portugese Government tried unsuccessfully to sell some time ago) are being surcharged for present use, nearly all being altered in value. The following colonies have already begun issuing this hashed-up stuff: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, and Portugese

India. The Portugese Government is having ample revenge on the Stamp Trade for not buying up these remainders when they were on offer.

Roumania.—*Ewen's Weekly* has received the following novelties :

<i>Adhesive.</i>	25 bani	pale green, no wmk,	perf. 11 x 13½
<i>Postage Dues.</i>	2 bani	green, wmk <i>P.R.</i> ,	perf. 11½.
	3	green, "	perf. 11½.
	57	green, "	perf. 13½ x 11½
	10	green, no wmk, thin paper,	perf. 11½.
	30	green, "	perf. 11 x 13½.

Russia.—Two more values have come to light on paper with *vertically* lined water-marks.

Adhesive.

2 kop	green, wmk. vertical lines.
7 "	blue, " "

Uruguay.—We illustrate the type of the unpaid letter stamps described last month.



WHAT will the new Gibbons Catalogue cost in, say, three months time? The question seems absurd, but just wait a minute. Messrs. Gibbons advertise an American edition for 50 cents., post free 60 cents., *bound in one volume*. Now the English edition will cost about 2s. plus 2s., and will be in two volumes. So what will happen? Will the American edition be "barred" from issue on this side of the pond, or shall we be able to obtain either? And if we can obtain either, who will pay 4s. for what he can get (or the practical equivalent) for 2s.? Or if the American edition is unobtainable here, shall we have it smuggled over like the pirated novels? And in that case, will Messrs. Gibbons raid the auction rooms after the manner in which the music copyright owners have behaved? And then, instead of having an interval for "tea and talk," shall we have the time devoted to "alarums and excursions"? If not, why not, and, as we said before, what *will* happen anyhow?

ON October 23rd Laurence Hubert Greig was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of extensive forgeries on the Carnegie Steel Company, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Many of our readers will remember his somewhat chequered philatelic career a few years ago under the name of Louis Rockliffe, and will join in the regret that must be felt that a man of such education and ability should be unable to find a legitimate outlet for his undoubted talents.



October, 1902, Report.

—o—

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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:—Robert Ehrenbach, Audley Lodge, Addlestone; Rudolph Meyer, 72, Jenner Road, Rectory Road, N. Proposed by H. R. Oldfield; seconded by T. H. Hinton.

LIBRARY.

Members are reminded that the Librarian is now Mr. W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, who will be pleased to receive and

acknowledge any donations to the Library, and reply to any questions on this subject.

NOTICES.

The Committee met at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening, October 8th, when a good programme was arranged for the season. The first Meeting will be held at Essex Hall on Wednesday, November 12th, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Kay will give a display of his collection of Forgeries and Reprints, which will be followed by a display of Servia if time permits. The remainder of the programme, including a lantern display to be held in March, 1903, will be published in next report. An interesting Prize Essay Competition has also been arranged, full particulars of which will be forwarded to all Members early in November. The resignation of Mr. Sonn as a Member of the Committee, owing to his departure for Johannesburg, has been received with regret, and Mr. Walter Schwarte has been elected to fill the vacancy.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.
Oct. 24, 1902.

SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

In addition to the two usual monthly meetings on September 8th and October 13th, a special meeting was held on October 17th. A number of matters connected with the organisation and administration of the Society were dealt with in detail, the constitution and rules being revised in several important respects. Members are now divided into three classes:—

- (a) Honorary members;
- (b) Ordinary members residing within a radius of five miles from the G.P.O., Edinburgh;
- (c) Corresponding members residing outside such radius.

Subscriptions are due on October 1st instead of January 1st as hitherto, members elected after March 31st paying one-half the current year's subscription.

The following office-bearers for the year 1902-3 were elected:—

President: Adam Smail.

Vice-President: John Walker.

Committee: James Baxter, William Bonnar, Robert Kerr, Robert Stewart, S.S.C., the Hon. President, Vice-President, and Secretary, *ex officio*.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer: T. A. McIntyre, 43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

Mr. Smail, President, presented to the Society Library a set of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" from its commencement. It was unanimously agreed to place on record the

cordial thanks of the Society to Mr. Smail for this generous gift.

With a view to rendering the Library more useful to members, it was suggested that a list of the books might be circulated among both ordinary and corresponding members, to the latter of whom the books could be sent by post at such reader's expense, valuable ones being registered.

Mrs. Anderson Robertson (Glasgow) was elected a corresponding member.

It was decided to have at the November meeting a display of the stamps of the German States, and a discussion as to the best mode of arranging and mounting stamps.

Exchange Branch.—The Committee reported on October 13th that all sheets had been returned up to date, accompanied by remittances for stamps purchased by members.

New rules have been drafted, and arrangements are now in force to secure the prompt starting of packets on the first of each month, and the return of sheets with remittances immediately the packet is received back from circulation. It is expected that with the present number of members sheets will be returned within two months at the most from the date of starting. Stamps are to be priced *net*.

There are vacancies for new members, and the Secretary will be glad to forward copies of rules on application.

T. A. MCINTYRE,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

Niger Coast Provisionals.

We have received from Mr. A. G. Griffiths some very interesting information concerning certain Niger Coast Provisionals of 1893 and 1894. Says he: "It may interest you to know that of the '½' surcharged in red on half of 1d. blue of 1893 issue (Stanley Gibbons, No. 44), there are two absolutely distinct varieties. These stamps were issued at an out-station called Opobo, which was very often left without ½d. stamps, partly owing to an insufficient supply being sent to headquarters (G.P.O., Old Calabar) from England, and partly owing to the fact that communication was infrequent between Old Calabar and Opobo.

"In May, 1894, one sheet of the 1d. stamps then in use, the *bright blue* (Stanley Gibbons, No. 38) was overprinted and divided. These stamps ran sixty to the sheet, so the total issue of the '½' in red on half of the 1d. *bright blue* was 120.

"Subsequently, *i.e.*, in August, 1894, one sheet of the penny stamps then in use, the *dull*

blue (second printing of 1d. blue—Stanley Gibbons, No. 37) was overprinted and divided; the total issue, therefore, of the '½' in red on half 1d. dull blue was also 120.

"The surcharge on this second lot of provisionals is also much brighter, sharper, and more distinct than on the ones issued in May, 1894.

"I arrived at Opobo from Liverpool on May 20th, 1894, to take up my duties under the Foreign Office, and the '½' in red on half of 1d. bright blue was then in use. In the following month (June) I was transferred to headquarters, Old Calabar.

"I have the original letters from the Acting Vice-Consul of Opobo, giving the above information as to numbers of each stamp issued."

With reference to the ½d. surcharged in black on the 2½d. blue of the 1894 issue, Niger Coast Protectorate, Mr. Griffiths writes as follows:—

"I was at Old Calabar at the time these stamps were overprinted and issued by the Acting Postmaster-General (in August, 1894), and having been a stamp collector for about 25 years, and therefore knowing the value of such information, I made a point at the time of finding out how many were issued.

"The 2½d. blue stamps of 1894 issue ran 48 to the sheet, and twenty (20) sheets only were overprinted 'one half-penny' in black, which makes a total issue of 960."

In conclusion, Mr. Griffiths warns us against accepting "unauthentic information (given by black clerks with European names)" on the subject of these provisionals.

New Leaves to Cut.

*FRED. HAGEN'S ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF AUSTRALIA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

This list is nicely printed and contains a large number of very good illustrations, but it is only a list of what Mr. Hagen has for sale, and so does not include all the varieties by a very long way. It is useful, however, as many stamps are quoted which are left unpriced in Gibbons' catalogue, and we also note one or two perforation varieties which we do not remember to have seen chronicled before. We may mention three of these with the prices at which they are quoted by Mr. Hagen, *used*. They belong to the 1882-87 issue of New Zealand, namely:—½d. black, perf. 11 x 10, 1/-; 5d olive-black, perf. 10 x 12½, 2/6; and 2½d. blue, perf. 12½, 1/-.

Most of the prices quoted are very low, and we hope we may be pardoned for doubting

*Published by Fred. Hagen, 74, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Paper covers. 98 pages. Price 6s., post free.

whether good copies of many of the old issues can be supplied at the prices named. For instance, South Australia 6d. local print, imperf. at 12/6, and Tasmania, 1855, 2d. green star, at the same price, if nice copies, would be very cheap. We are forced to the conclusion that the prices are meant for average copies only. There appears to be a mistake somewhere in the quotations for the New Zealand 6d. yellow-green and deep green, 1898, local print. The prices 8/- and 6/- for unused copies, do not, in our opinion, express the relative rarity of these two stamps. The former in our experience is three times as scarce as the latter. The catalogue includes, Hawaii, New Caledonia, German Colonies in the Pacific, and even those important stamp depôts Niue and Penrhyn Islands; so it will be seen that the list is thoroughly up-to-date.

The Lay of the (Very) Advanced Specialist.

Let others talk of "bloating" and the row of safes deride,

In which I keep the thousand books that are my joy and pride.

I am a true philatelist; I say so and I know it; And should you want a further proof, my score of medals show it.

My real original research will small collectors shock,

For I've learned all that can be learned of *one* stamp of Obock;

It is the centime black and rose of 1894, And that I've studied seven years, "and a fellow can't do more."

I've got it with large margins, and with margins none at all;

With gum put on in spring, and eke in what Yanks name the "fall":

I've got it in entire sheets, in pairs and singles, too,

In strips of three, in blocks of four, most wondrous to the view.

I've got it with the finger-marks of Obock's one young nigger;

With the impress of his father's thumb—that's dirtier and bigger.

I've got one that was used to stop a leakage in the boat

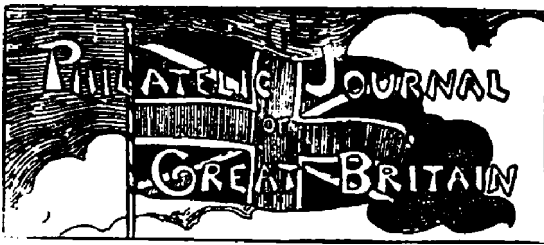
That brought the precious cargo out—she scarce could keep afloat.

I need but one more specimen my cup of joy to fill.

Alas! 'tis unattainable, I fear, do what I will. I want it genuinely used, and that seems hopeless quite,

For no one in the wretched place knows how to read or write.

NOTE.—On going to press we learn that this gentleman has given up the quest of the "unattainable," and has parted with his collection to our publishers. The various varieties referred to above, and also the one mentioned in last month's number, are now offered, subject to being unsold, at prices commensurate with their interest and rarity.



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All communications to be addressed to—

P. L. Pemberton & Co.

229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Stamps Postmarked to Order.

FOR the first time in its history Stanley Gibbons' catalogue appears with three sets of prices for Labuan and North Borneo stamps. One, of course, is for unused specimens; the other two are, as stated in the preface, for "distinguishing stamps which have actually done postal duty from those cancelled to order in London."

This being so, the question naturally arises, what is the exact status of these stamps and others similarly treated? Are we to call them used or unused? Or are we to reject them altogether as being "neither fish nor flesh, nor good red herring"?

Mr. Nankivell's opinions on the subject are characteristically emphatic. Says he, "I may be foolish and pigheaded, but, from a philatelic point of view, I hold that any stamps post-

marked to order are little better than deliberate swindles, for they constitute an attempt to palm off as used stamps things that have never seen a post office. When a stamp is offered, postmarked or cancelled, and still has the original gum, collectors should treat it as the rubbish that it unquestionably is."

Now, while not in any way holding a brief on behalf of these stamps—the present writer's possessions in that line being limited to 13, his other Borneos and Labuans being either unused or having undoubted recent postmarks—it might, perhaps, be interesting to examine Mr. Nankivell's statements a little more in detail. A sheet of Labuans, with the full original gum, and a neat little cancellation carefully impressed to fall on a corner of each of the four stamps, hardly suggests postal use in any way. This much we must all admit. But, when one of these stamps has been severed from the sheet and has had the gum carefully washed off, what then?

Without knowing the history of that particular stamp, who shall impugn its status in any way? Take the various objections in detail. The carefully impressed cancellation in the corner of each block of four is nothing more than has been regularly done in many cases.

For instance, some ten or twelve years since the writer had through his hands several thousands of Austrian stamps of the 1867 issue, among which were dozens of blocks of four, postmarked in exactly the same manner. Concerning these no question could possibly be raised, as the whole lot came direct from the correspondence of a firm known to the writer, and was on pieces of the original envelopes.

Then as to the cancelling mark. This, we believe, is simply one of the first varieties of obliterating stamp, and so could well be used even at the present time.

No one, we fancy, would venture to assert that it would be impossible for a single one of the old obliterators to remain and be used at one or more offices presumably in times of pressure. That such things do happen we well know. The writer has had several South Australian stamps (some being of the most recent types), all bearing the grid cancellation most frequently seen on the early issues.

Of course, it is easy to condemn these stamps, because their fall from virtue is of recent date. But what shall we say of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shillings, concerning which the original Pemberton wrote as follows in 1878: "Several years ago some small stock of both 1 shilling New Brunswicks and 1 shilling Nova Scotia lay at their respective head offices, and a then well-known dealer prided himself greatly on having found them

out. On sending his money to secure them, imagine his disgust to receive them hideously obliterated by fine impressions of the postmark employed in the respective offices! The postmasters thought that 'collectors of old stamps' would prefer them defaced, and acted accordingly!"

Some of these have undoubtedly been sold recently as ordinary used specimens, but no one has thought of objecting to them, on the ground that, though perhaps not exactly "postmarked to order," they never legitimately paid postage.

It is surely no business of the collector to distinguish between the collectability of stamps according to the price paid for them by their first purchaser. These cancelled "company stamps" are sold at a discount; but what about their unused brethren, which we believe can be purchased at face value, also without ever having "seen a post office"? And what about the stamps sent on registered *empty* envelopes to dealers at home and abroad? Have they done legitimate duty in carrying no correspondence? What, too, of the provisional British East Africans of 1895, many of which, as the writer was informed at the time by the recipient, were carefully stuck on to empty envelopes, taken into the office to be duly postmarked, and then sent home *inside* a registered packet?

"But yet," a reader may urge, "I know the difference between some of these postmarked-to-order stamps and those above referred to, and no arguments can deprive me of that knowledge. What, then, shall I do in the matter?" To this somewhat puzzling problem we would offer the following solution.

If you have a specialist collection, you must, of course, endeavour to get a specimen of each kind—used, unused, and postmarked to order.

If you have a general collection in which each stamp is represented by a single specimen, either used or unused, you can restrict yourself to unused specimens of these varieties, failing stamps with duly authenticated postmarks. Should these not be easily attainable, what is the harm in filling their places for the time being with a set of the cheap and despised "postmarked to order"? The same advice applied to the generalist who confines himself to used specimens only.

As for the generalist who takes nothing but unused, his task is light. He need not read or trouble himself about the matter at all, but go on gaily amassing Seebecks, cleaned, and regummed specimens. (But these be other stories).

Probably the above advice, which is written with the object of satisfying everybody, will, as

usual, please nobody. In that case, perhaps some of our readers can suggest a better solution. But it should be borne in mind that the whole question is one that appeals, not to the expert specialist, the millionaire general collector, or the speculator, but to the ordinary man of limited means, with whom philately is a hobby, not a science or a money-making concern. His well-filled album is not the fruit of a few visits to the leading dealers, but represents the result of years of patient endeavour, and is replete with pleasant memories as well as with stamps. May his vacant spaces ever grow less!

A Very New Departure.

We understand that at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Philatelic Society, held on October 20th, the following curious addition to the rules was proposed:—

"No Member, whether holding office or not, shall be entitled to take more than one of any particular stamp from any one member's packet or packets; but should he require more than one, he shall notify the Exchange Secretary, who, on the return of the packet after its completed round, will supply all or any of such member's requirements that may be left. Pairs or blocks of stamps, priced as one lot and not singly, shall be deemed under this rule to be one stamp."

At the time of writing we are unaware of the fate of the proposition. We trust, however, for the sake of the Liverpool Society's reputation for common sense, that it was unhesitatingly rejected. Of course, it is easy to see that it is directed against the speculator or dealer, who sees a number of stamps priced at what he considers less than their real worth, and consequently takes the lot. Possibly something may be said for the theory of giving each member a fair chance of securing such bargains, but how can it be worked in practice? According to the rule, if a number of shades of a stamp were put on a packet, the one specialist, to whom alone perhaps they would be of value, would be debarred from filling his perfectly legitimate requirements. For it is quite conceivable that he needed, say, half a dozen specimens which might well be taken by general collectors to whom they were of no more value than other stamps quite casually left. Were he at liberty to help himself, the other members would probably be equally well satisfied and the owner of the stamps would be the gainer. Furthermore, what would be done in the case of a large block of stamps priced at so much each

or so much less on taking the lot? And, lastly, who would keep record of all the stamps appearing several times on a member's packet? For it is by no means uncommon for half a dozen specimens of the same stamp to be scattered over a number of sheets sent in by one member. No, my masters, the proposed rule is doubtless very good in its way, but it should first of all be given a trial by the Philatelic Society of Utopia.

are two lines in the same position, in place of one; while in Type III. there are three lines. It was printed in black on rather thick, laid. blue paper, and the laid lines are found with equal frequency running horizontally or vertically.

The next stamp to appear was the 5 grote, which was created to prepay the postage of a single letter to Hamburg. This stamp was also lithographed, the transfers being taken from two drawings placed side by side. The stamps are divided on the sheet by thin lines, and in each corner, outside the stamp in a line with the middle of the three



projections, is a small dot, but on lightly printed specimens these do not always appear. The two types may be distinguished by the figure "5" on the right, which in Type I. has a curved top, while the lower part ends in a ball. In Type II. the top of the "5" on the right is nearly straight, and the lower part does not end in a ball. These stamps are to be found unused with the inscription FRANCO MARKEN instead of FRANCO MARKE. These were printed in error, and were never issued, though a large quantity were sold with the remainder of the issue after it became obsolete in 1868.

It was not until 1860 that another value was added, and this was the 7 grote. The design is very similar to that of the 5 grote, and the stamps were divided on the sheet by thin dividing lines. Those who have made a study of what they call the "secret marks" of Bremen, call attention to a little coloured dot



which appears just below the centre on the main stroke of the letter "k" in all genuine specimens. The 5 sgr., which was issued in the following year, was intended to prepay the ship rate to England, 5 silber groschen being equivalent to 11 grote, or 6d. of our money. On the same day a stamp of almost the same value, viz., 10 grote, was issued to prepay the single letter rate to Holland.



The 5 sgr. was printed in green on white paper, imperf., and showed thin dividing lines between the stamps. This value appears in several shades

Descriptive Catalogue OF European Postage Stamps.

—o—

(NOTE—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

—o— BREMEN.

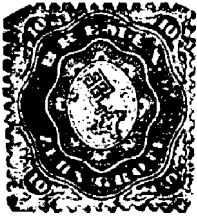
Bremen issued its first stamp, the 3 grote black on blue, on April 10th, 1885. Its use was restricted to franking letters within the town, which included, besides Bremerhaven and Vergesack, several small villages and hamlets. At that time general correspondence with the outer world was franked with the stamps of Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, or Prussia, each of which was represented by a post office in the town. The different currencies in use in Germany at that date must have caused much confusion, and that of Bremen appears to have been quite different from all the other systems. Though the reichsthaler, or thaler, worth about 3s. 3d., was the standard coin over part of Northern Germany, it was split up into 70 grote in Bremen and into 24 gutegroschen of 12 pfennige each in Brunswick and Hanover. The Bremen grote was equivalent, therefore, to a fraction over a halfpenny.

The 3 grote stamp was produced by lithography from three drawings, each of which was slightly different from the others. These three types appear side by side, repeated throughout the sheet, which consisted of twelve rows of six stamps. The face value of an entire sheet was exactly three reichsthaler. The following differences are sufficient to distinguish the three types, though comparison will reveal many others.



In Type I. the central loop of the ornament below the word BREMEN has a single line drawn vertically through it. In Type II. there

of green, and there was one very distinctive printing in bright green on very thick paper. It is curious that this stamp should have been



issued imperf., as the 10 grote, which appeared with it, was perforated, or, rather, rouletted in the style known as *perces en scie*, which made incisions something like

the teeth of a saw in shape, gauging 15.

In 1862 the 3 gr., 5 gr., and 5 sgr. appeared with the *perces en scie* roulettes, but the 7 gr., for which there was very little use, is not known in that condition. In the following year a new value—2 gr.—was found necessary. This, being



lithographed in a pale yellow-orange, varying in shade to red-orange, is a very delicate-looking stamp, and, as a rule, it is difficult to discern all the curves and

loops in the beautifully drawn background, which is the nearest approach to engine turning which can be found on a lithographed stamp. This value was rouletted, *perces en scie*, when it appeared, and, like the 10 gr., is not known imperf.

No other changes of importance took place until 1867, when the whole set was perforated 13, and at the same time the dividing lines between the stamps on the sheet of the 7 gr. were removed. In the other values the dividing lines remained, but, owing to the wearing of the stones, they did not always print distinctly.

There have been a great many forgeries of the stamps of Bremen, many of which were left uncanceled, while others have been marked with imitations of the genuine postmarks "FRANCO," in a straight line, or "BREMEN," also in a straight line, but enclosed, with the date and the hour, in a rectangular frame. The ordinary circular dated stamp was also often used in Bremen, but the forgers have not imitated this quite so much as the others. There were no reprints of the Bremen stamps, but there were a number of remainders sold after the stamps became obsolete. Among these were some imperforate 5 gr. and 5 sgr., a few *perces en scie*, and a comparatively large number of the perforated stamps of all values.

On January 1st, 1868, the stamps of Bremen became obsolete, the town having joined the North German Confederation, whose stamps were used there after that date.

	1855-61.		1861-63.		1867.	
	Imperf. s. d.	Used s. d.	P. en scie. s. d.	Un-used s. d.	Perf. 13. s. d.	Un-used s. d.
2 gr., orange (shades) ...			30 0	50 0		
3 gr., black on blue (laid vert.) ...	15 0	15 0	45 0	—		1
3 gr., black on blue (laid horiz.) ...	17 6	15 0	—	—	9 6	—
5 gr., black on rose(wove)	8 0	15 0	10 6	—	12 0	—
7 gr., black on yellow	12 6	35 0			9 6	—
10 gr., black on white			37 6	—		55 0
5 sgr. deep green	20 0	18 0				
5 sgr., bright green	12 6	20 0	—	12 6	—	15 0
5 sgr., bright green (on thick wove) ...	4 0	—				

STOLEN STAMPS RECOVERED.

Mr. Charles Mathews appeared at Bow-street to support a formal summons issued against the Commissioner of Police to show cause why the latter should not deliver to the owner, Mr. Weber, British Consul in Hamburg, a valuable collection of stamps which had been stolen from him. He explained that the property was stolen by a servant named Roth, and brought to this country, where it was sold by the thief to Mr. Griebert, a dealer, in New Bond-street, for the sum of £382. Mr. Griebert was now quite willing that the collection should be restored to Mr. Weber on the payment to him of £350, in consideration of which payment Mr. Griebert would renounce all claim to the property, and would consent to an order being made on the Commissioner of Police to deliver the stamps to Mr. Weber.

Mr. Bodkin, representing Mr. Griebert, assented to the arrangement suggested.

Mr. Mathews desired to add that Mr. Griebert, from the time it was brought to his knowledge that there had been wrongful dealing with this property, had taken every right step to let it be known where it could be found.

Sir A. De Rutzen: If all parties are agreed I will make the order asked for.

Mr. Bodkin: I may add that my client, Mr. Griebert, within a few hours of its being made known that these stamps had been lost by Mr. Weber, placed himself in communication with Mr. Weber's representative in London, and afforded every facility for inquiry. I think it would not be denied, either by my learned friend or by the police authorities, that it has been through the action of Mr. Griebert that this property is in the way of being restored to Mr. Weber.

The magistrate made the order, as requested.—*Daily Telegraph*, October 23rd, 1902.

The theft of the collection above referred to has formed a general topic of conversation in philatelic circles, both in this country and on the Continent. We congratulate Mr. Weber on the recovery of his collection, which will doubtless now have a special and enhanced value in his eyes owing to the adventures through which it has passed.



October 31, 1902.

Philately at Home.

The *Monthly Journal* and the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* both comment on the change of the postage rates in Denmark, dating from October 1st. The Danish Parliament having decided to raise the salaries of some of the Post Office servants (and may other countries follow in their steps!), has increased the postage of inland letters. We are all for good wages to postmasters and letter-carriers, but this method of raising the wind would be financially unsound in these our Islands, whatever it may be elsewhere. However, the philatelic consequence is an issue of 1 öre stamps (to appear early in November), orange-yellow, to supplement the 4 and 8 öre, of which there are plenty in stock. The local rate in Copenhagen is raised from 4 to 5 öre, the inland rate from 8 to 10. The new 1 öre will be of the design now used for the 5 öre stamp. A 15 öre will also be added to our list, as the charge upon post office orders, "payment on receipt," is likewise raised from 12 to 15 öre. This is to be violet. Moreover, three new officials are promised:—1 öre orange-yellow, 5 green, and 10 carmine.

"It is just a question of time," the *Monthly Journal* goes on, "when the postal system of the little Grand Duchy of Finland will be swallowed up in that of the Russian Empire. Some of our readers may therefore be glad to have the following details concerning Finland's postal service. For postal objects Finland is divided into eleven districts, of which ten are each under a postal inspector, while the eleventh district, that of the capital, Helsingfors, is managed by the authorities of the central post office. At the end of 1900 Finland possessed 1,016 post offices, of which forty-two were attached to railway stations; these railway post offices form of themselves a distinct district under a railway post office inspector. The staff of the postal system amounted to 2,600 persons, of whom only 400

were females. This is rather surprising, seeing that female labour plays such a leading part in the Finnish banks and offices generally."

Champion of Geneva is scoring off the Swiss Government and the public once more. Having been released last spring immediately after conviction, on the ground that he had already been in custody for the period of his sentence, he has returned to the fray with his accustomed astuteness.

"A creditor claimed that all his stock formed part of the bankrupt's estate, and insisted upon its being sold for the benefit of himself and the other creditors. The sale took place on the 5th of July last, and the lot, contained in two portmanteaus, was purchased for 5,500 francs (nearly £220) by a person who, there seems to be little doubt, was the representative of the redoubtable Champion himself! And thus, after all the trouble that had been taken, and all the hopes that had been raised of striking a serious blow at the forgery traffic, this choice assortment of dangerous imitations, forged surcharges, etc., etc., has returned to the hands of the very man who is best able to make a bad use of it." And further, "A certain E. Wessler, of Gex, not far from Geneva, is making marvellous offers in stamps." The *M. J.* has ascertained that "there is no person of that name at Gex, but the handwriting bears a striking resemblance to that of Adrien Champion, who won recently unenviable fame by selling cleverly made forgeries of rare stamps. Champion has tried various names. In London he was 'Bauche,' etc. His 'clients' need only to remember that good stamps are not to be had wholesale at dirt-cheap prices." "Feelin's comes terrible expensive," as Mrs. Francis' Farmer Joe has it. Certainly to be wholly without them is of the utmost use in a business like M. Champion's. One has almost a rustic admiration for the cool and audacious ingenuity of so successful a swindler!

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* writes of the woes of entire collectors, who cannot get what they want in England because dealers

have not found it a paying thing to cater for them. "It is very hard" (says the S. C. F.) "to find one's collection lacks one or two pieces of Montenegro or French Zanzibar, or a Queensland letter-card, and to know that though only a short while ago they were on sale at face value in the country of origin, it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to get hold of a copy in England at twenty times the price. Probably this state of things is largely due to a reluctance on the part of collectors to pay 3d. for a card newly issued of which the face value is only 1d., and the dealers importing them being unable to sell profitably at less, have gradually, one by one, decided that there was not sufficient demand, and so eventually discontinued importing them. Other dealers have taken new issues spasmodically when easily obtainable without much cost, and this, no doubt, is why there are found to be still afloat large stocks of the Colonial issues of 1884 to 1892, obtainable to-day at double face value or less. This is also the reason why certain issues have been entirely neglected, as no dealer has happened to take a stock in when current. Yet it should be remembered that seeing registered parcel postage in addition to the usual remittance expenses and commissions has to be paid, it is almost, if not quite, impossible to import small quantities of bulky envelopes or heavy cards at a cost of less than double face primarily, without considering selling expenses. I quite believe that had collectors realized this earlier and submitted to the not unreasonable charges prevailing, it would have entirely changed the aspect of things."

Philately in the States.

This is the story of how Likajoko found there was fun in Philately. The 'satiabie Niork Swallow-swift' s id there wasn't any; and his great-aunt, the mouse-coloured House-mouse, outspake: "Dear Mr. Likajoko, *do* make some of your clever speeches." "Bless me, no," answered Likajoko, unpleasantly; "it isn't done that way at all, you know."

So they called the Third Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, who is Quite-the-Wisest-Gentleman in All the Department. He is not beautiful, but he is very wise, and I should like to paint him with paint-box colours, but I am not allowed. Said the 'satiabie Niork Swallow-swift to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General: "The 'fallible Ganley Stibbons told us you liked your little books of 2 cent. stamps so much you would try some more values, but the Uptomist says

they are treacly, and you are very much put out. Are you very much put out?"

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General was very much put out, and he said so. He said so most 'scruciating plainly and in aboriginal language. (This is the way Third Assistant Postmaster-Generals always talk.) And all because the stamps stuck to the paraffined paper that was paraffined on purpose so they shouldn't. Paraffin tastes horrid. And the Department had to give out either new books or stamps in exchange for the sticky-wicky, oily-soily, stuck-together stuff complained of. All because the Bureau of Engraving and Printing cheapened the paper to print the books at contract price. They had to! But General Mad'un may give that contract to the American Bank Note people after all.

But he liked some things. He liked the drawing for the new series 10 cent Special Delivery Stamp. I have seen it. It is the same shape and size as the current Special, but the trit-trot messenger-boy has got on his bicycle now.

"Across the entire top of the stamp in a panel are the words: 'United States of America.'" In a curve over the boy's head is the word in solid face against a white background 'Special,' and at the right, upon a sort of ribbon, in straight line, the word 'Delivery.' At the right, occupying the greater portion of the stamp not taken by the boy and bicycle, are the words 'Secures immediate delivery at any United States Post Office.' This legend is surrounded by a wreath, and is very artistic. At the extreme ends of the stamp are two pillars supporting the panel first mentioned. The pillars disappear in two holly-surrounded small circles containing the figures '10' on either side. The words 'Ten Cents' appear at the extreme bottom of the design. 'Series of 1902' may be found upon a small bit of ribbon in a space just over the back of the boy on the bicycle. The design is large enough so that it does not appear to be cramped, and the Bureau folks are furnishing evidence that they can keep up the pace." That's what the Uptomist says. He always talks like that. He has to.

"The factory at Rumford Falls, Maine, is turning out the McKinley postal cards at the rate of 3,000,000 per day, and this is not fast enough to meet the heavy demand. It appears that the Department proposes to continue printing the cards with the design near the centre of the card. In the die proof the design was near the top, similar to the ordinary Jefferson card. It appears that in actual operation, however, the design is printed nearly an inch from the top,

and this by order of the Department. The purpose in this is to permit sufficient space for not only the receiving but the sending stamp. It has been decided that the receiving stamp shall not be put upon the back of the card, as this oftentimes interferes with the writing or printing thereon, but is to be stamped upon the face, upon the upper portion. The officials in the stamp division say considerable inquiry has been made upon this point. The Department considers that even with the design printed as at present there is ample room for the address, and the cards will be so printed until further notice." He talks this way, too.

The Uptomist is a *Metropolitan* contributor. He lives at Washington. What does he live on? You must ask the Elephant's Child. He knows. And the mouse-coloured House-mouse knows, but she won't tell. At least, not me. If you ask *him* he says:—

"The die proof for the new series 13 cents stamp has been made, and is in the hands of the Post Office Department. There can be little likelihood but that the die will be formally approved within a few days, and the finishing touches, if any be required, put on the die and plates made for use upon the presses. When this is done the printing will be commenced at once, and the stamps placed on sale as ordered by postmasters upon requisition."

The *Metropolitan* Editor says (but he ought to know better):—

"A strong effort is being made to popularise revenue stamp collecting, which has many followers in this and other countries. Many things can be said in their favour, but that which is most likely to attract converts is the absence of a catalogue, practically putting every amateur on the same footing. In its day the catalogue was a great institution and help to stamp collecting, but that day has passed; its principal use at the present time is to act as a scarecrow, and show would-be collectors the impossibility of having a complete collection. Ten years will probably see the last of the 'complete' catalogue as a popular book. The increase in size and price will make its production unprofitable. Collectors will gradually confine themselves more and more to the stamps of their own country; these will greatly increase in value and popularity. The stamps of the future are the issues of the great and rich countries—the United States, England, Germany, and France, and possibly Holland. The smaller States have not sufficient population to make a great demand for their stamps, and failing the support of a home market must drop to the ground."

One of the London Bishops tells *Meekel's* collectors:

"Apropos what I have written regarding fiscals, it is worthy of note that many of the American visitors to London this summer have been much disappointed in their hunt for U.S. Revenues in the metropolis. I don't mean that they have found none—quite the contrary—but their disappointment has been in regard to the prices ask for specimens. Some of your smart boys from Chicago and New York have been clearly astonished at the London dealer's keen appreciation of what his American Revenues are worth—to an American. In stamps, now-a-days, it cannot be said that one-half the world doesn't know what the other half is doing. It does. And in these times the man who thinks it quite a simple matter to buy stamps low in one country and sell them high in another is likely to be badly disillusioned."

Dr. Hopff wants Gustav Roth. Gustav Roth speaks German, English, French, Portuguese, and Hungarian. How does he speak them? He speaks them as all foreign gentlemen should. He is not beautiful, but just like this: slender, black hair, lofty forehead, black eyebrows, black eyes, black moustache, black beard, curved nose, large mouth, dark grey jacket, dark grey summer overcoat, black stiff felt hat. All because you shouldn't see him in the dark. His wife's hat is shaped flat, and trimmed with black crape and red flowers. I don't think Dr. Hopff can be kind, or he would never have let everyone know *this*. He wants Gustav Roth, and will give 1,000 marks for him if it is soon, 'cause Dr. Hopff is Hamburg Superintendent of Police, and Gustav was a private secretary (born May 31, 1859, Hungary; hungry, too, perhaps), and wanted some stamps. So he took three volumes—Larisch albums, Europe; Africa and America; Asia and Australia. Value, 150,000 marks. Naughty Gustav! His uncles and aunts never spanked him hard enough—half. How tall are you in metres? Roth is 1.80. Fancy that now!

For further information about Mr. Roth see p. 162, "Stolen Stamps Recovered."

This is how the *San Francisco Chronicle* thinks out loud:

"BARGAIN SALE OF CUSTOMS RECORDS.

Stamp dealers, junk men, and curious people from all walks of life gathered in the old Appraisers' building yesterday morning to bid on the musty tomes that have been accumulating in the San Francisco Custom House since California was admitted to the sisterhood of states in 1850. When the sale was over Uncle Sam was 1,155 dollars richer. All the records with stamps attached were sold to the firm of J. H. Makins & Co. for 845 dollars.

"Clerk Holmes acted as the auctioneer, and lost no time in getting down to business. It was announced that the stuff to be disposed of had been divided into two lots—the stamped and the unstamped. The throng of would-be buyers then fell to examining all the piles that had been stacked up mountain high in the big room. The practical eye of the philatelist saw scores of Civil War revenue stamps, each of which should bring at least 10 dollars in the market in Europe. Making hasty calculations, the stamp men figured that they would run little risk in trying to get the stamps for several hundred dollars. The junk dealers paid no attention to the valuable old stamps, but estimated what they could afford to pay for the old books. When the bidding opened for the stamped documents it was quite brisk until the 500 dollars mark was reached, and then all but three of the dealers dropped out. They kept at it until Makins & Co. made the closing offer of 845 dollars.

"The sale was ordered by the Collector of Customs in preparation for the tearing down of the old building to make room for the new Custom House building."

Likajoko wonders how our *Philatelic Record* enjoys being called a "Continental journal." The *Weekly Philatelic Era* does it. Praise be! we are fed on proper meat, and live off the coast of Europe—not on. We do it because it's much the nicest—for us. For we are safe, and live at home, and calling names won't catch dinner. Continents are very fine, but they're not so nice as mine—*my* Native Land.

The Chipmunk of all the Americas chimes in right here with "Hail Colombia!" He, too, has been reading in the *Era* :—

"COLOMBIA.—Mr. Edward de Z. Kelley has shown the first stamp of a new issue for Cartagena, which has just been received by him on a letter from that city. The stamp in question is of the denomination of 20 cent. and printed in purple. It is evidently lithographed, and like most of the recent issues of this country is of very poor workmanship. The stamp is about the shape and size of the Panama map stamps, and shows the 'Pio de la Popa,' which is said to mean 'At the foot of the Popa,' a fortification near the city. The figures of value are in the lower corners, and 'Republica de Colombia' in a curved line at the top. It is understood that other values are to follow, including too late and registered stamps. Mr. Kelley has also received on a recent letter an unsevered pair of the recent issue 10 cent. black on rose, imperforate. It is said that they are sold either perforate or imperforate indiscriminately.

"Adhesives (Provisionals):

For Cartagena.

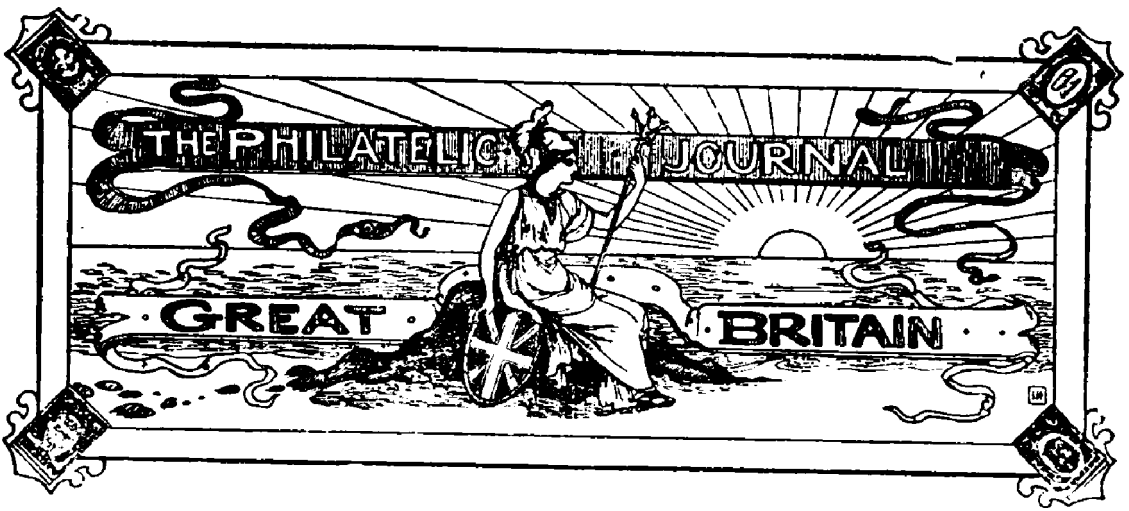
20 c. purple.

"The new 20 cent. for Cartagena is apparently to be used at other ports, including Barranquilla and possibly others. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* quotes a contract dated at Barranquilla, 21st December, 1901, between Andres M. B. Rebollo, agent of the National post office at Barranquilla, authorised by the civil and military head of the department, and Francisco Valiente F., who agrees to furnish 2,500,000 stamps for 45,000 peso. The denominations and number to be printed are as follows:—

- "1c., view of River Magdalena, 600,000,
- "2c., view of Quay of Port Colombia, 500,000
- "20c., view of Hill of La Popa, 250,000.
- "50c., portrait of Bolivar, 400,000.
- "1p., portrait of Gen. P. Pinzon, 500,000.
- "5p., arms of Colombia, 50,000.
- "10p., arms of Colombia, 50,000.
- "2½c., Retardo, 100,000.
- "5c., A. R., 50,000."

A dealer in Washington has declared that during the discussion of the Panama Canal bill in the House of Representatives a supporter of the Panama route bought up all his stock of the stamps of Nicaragua issue of 1900, on which is shewn the volcano in active eruption, and sent copies to all members of the House as a reminder of the volcanic nature of the country of Nicaragua, thereby hoping to benefit his own cause. This reminds us that there are many stamps that could be used to point a moral. For instance, if Stevenson could have anticipated the current issue of Honduras he would never have been cruel enough to invent the steam engine; while it is reported that the blue ribbon army of our present day have already made many converts by exhibiting the new Persians.





The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, the Northern, Sheffield, and Scottish Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

No. 143. Vol. XII.

NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 35.—Mr. W. SCHWABACHER.

Quite a special interest attaches to Mr. Schwabacher's career since, as will be seen from the following details, he has almost unique claims to be considered a pioneer of stamp collecting.

Although now so prominently connected with London philately, Mr. Schwabacher's first acquaintance with the hobby was made in Paris, where he was born (in 1849) and educated, and where he resided for the greater part of his life. Although Mr. Schwabacher had the usual school-boy collection, it was not until 1864 that he began to take any serious interest in stamps. At that time his favourites were Austrians. Mr. Schwabacher senior having large interests in the country. The subject of our sketch well remembers receiving from his father, as a reward for successful study, "a present from London," consisting of a magnificent collection of Sydney views and other rare New South Wales and Australian stamps, which

filled all the gaps then thought to exist in that portion of Mr. Schwabacher's collection.

In 1869 Mr. Schwabacher decided to travel round the world for a few years in order to complete his education. Before starting he sold his collection, receiving from a French dealer about £160, which at that time was considered a very 'good price for any collection.

Some ten years later, however, Mr. Schwabacher returned to his old hobby, but once again [relinquished it after a while, heavy financial losses obliging him to dispose of his stamps in 1888. On this occasion the collection realised nearly a thousand pounds.

In connection with this second dispersal, Mr. Schwabacher tells a curious anecdote. Prompt cash being a great consideration, Mr. Schwabacher first approached a dealer well-known to be supplied

with that commodity, but equally famous for greediness. This gentleman looked through the collection, and, as a start, declared that some of the best stamps (rare Tuscany, Zurich 4 rappen, etc.) were forgeries. Mr. Schwabacher made no reply beyond naming his price for the lot. The dealer made a low counter offer,



which was refused, and a certain amount of bargaining took place. After a while Mr. Schwabacher said, "I will accept your offer, on one condition—that you let me retain the stamps you say are forgeries." Up jumped the dealer in great excitement saying, "Nothing of the kind." "Why not?" retorted Mr. Schwabacher, "being forgeries they are valueless." But as the other seemed to have conceived a sudden affection for these worthless (?) bits of paper, Mr. Schwabacher took up his collection and gave the would-be purchaser a short and sharp lecture on commercial morality. Apparently unabashed, the latter merely raised his bids, in spite of Mr. Schwabacher's rejection of them, until he had nearly doubled his original offer. Then Mr. Schwabacher settled the matter by declaring that he would not sell to this particular gentleman at any price, and retiring with the collection, forgeries (?) and all.

Some ten years since Mr. Schwabacher re-commenced for the third time, and now owns a fine general collection of some 18,000 specimens, as near as he can reckon, "having locked it up at the bank and not looked at it for the last two years"!

But it must not be supposed that Mr. Schwabacher's interest in stamps is in any degree lessened. Quite the contrary is the case; only it so happens that Mr. Schwabacher got hold of some fiscals some years ago, liked the look of them, got some more, and finally became so fascinated by this comparatively new branch of stamp collecting as to neglect entirely its older and better known rival.

"For," says Mr. Schwabacher, "so much is to be learned and found out at a relatively moderate outlay, the stamps are so beautiful, and the danger of meeting forgeries is so small, that anyone who takes up this branch of philately soon becomes an ardent devotee."

Reckoning shades, perforations, etc., Mr. Schwabacher's fiscal collection now comprises nearly 30,000 specimens; while those who think that "there is no money in fiscals" may be interested to know that within the last few weeks Mr. Schwabacher refused an offer of £1,000 for it, he being, as he says, not yet disposed to part with such a trusty companion of his leisure hours.

Mr. Schwabacher's work as a "fiscalist" has been fittingly recognised by his election to the Presidency of the Fiscal Philatelic Society, which, though founded only last February, now numbers some sixty members. In addition to this, he is one of the vice-presidents of the I.P.U., and a member of the London and

Herts Philatelic Societies. The foregoing sketch of Mr. Schwabacher's philatelic life shows conclusively that he is not by any means one of those "philatelists" who want everything done for them. On the contrary, he welcomes difficult problems for the pleasure of solving them. We could well do with any number of men of his type, for it is to such as he that our hobby owes its present success and prominence.

Concerning Australian Stamps.

At the present time, when the stamps of each and every one of the Australian colonies are being boomed to a greater or less extent, a few words of advice and warning may not be out of place.

First with regard to unused specimens of the earlier issues. These, as a general rule, are practically unattainable in mint condition. Of course, there is no reason why unused specimens without gum should not be taken; but when buying such copies it is always as well to go to a dealer of repute, both to lessen the chance of receiving a cleaned specimen, and to be able to avail oneself of the guarantee of a responsible person if, unfortunately, a purchase should turn out wrong.

For, after all, none of us are infallible, and although the writer believes that every cleaned stamp may be detected with or without the aid of photography, there are times and lights when these impostors look so innocent as to escape any ordinary examination.

But it is with used specimens that the majority of our readers will have to deal. And in buying these also, equal care must be exercised, though in quite another direction.

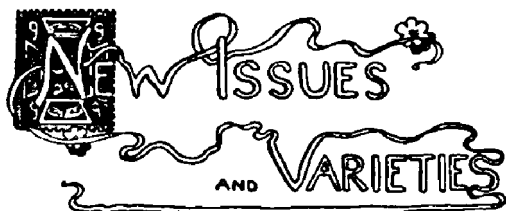
Really fine used specimens of old Australian stamps are of the greatest rarity, and worth commensurate prices.

Moderate specimens of most varieties are fairly plentiful, while "wrecks" are common, especially of stamps which are extremely rare in fine condition.

To advise each and every collector to take none but absolutely superb copies of early Australians would be a "counsel of perfection" quite impossible of attainment. The object to be sought should rather be the getting together specimens that are not below the fair average for each stamp.

This is a matter that requires much more care and knowledge than is generally imagined. A stamp that may absolutely seem only moderate will often be rather above than

below the average of the specimens of that particular variety usually met with, and, of course, *vice versa*. Our readers will therefore do well to study carefully what is the average condition of the varieties they propose to buy, and to regulate their purchases accordingly rather than to think that they must be acting rightly by buying at a small fraction of catalogue prices—which is only another way of advising them to become philatelists rather than mere accumulators.



BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—A correspondent of the *Sunday Times* gives the following information about Navy officials:—

"After April, over-printed postage stamps will be issued to His Majesty's ships throughout the service. In itself this may appear a trifling circumstance, but it is at least significant of the efforts that are made by the Admiralty to render dishonesty impossible. Under the present system, when a ship is commissioned, the accountant officer is supplied with a stock of postage stamps. Admiralty letters are sent unstamped; other official letters are stamped at the public expense; private letters from the officers and ship's company are franked with stamps purchased from the accountant officer. Given an accountant officer with an elastic conscience, there is no reason why he should not frank his private letters with stamps that are debited against the public service; and there is nothing to prevent this form of leakage. After the commencement of the next financial year, however, the accountant will be supplied with two forms of stamps. The over-printed paper effigies of the King will bear the letters 'O.H.M.S.' across the face, but all others will be sold for private use, and each will have to be accounted for in the periodical statement."

We have the 5d. and 10d. King's Head stamps surcharged 80 paras and 4 piastres for use in the Levant.

Adhesives. 80 paras on 5d. purple and blue.
4 piastres on 10d. purple and scarlet.

The ordinary 1½d. envelope has appeared with the King's Head. It is the same shape and design as the old one.

Envelope. 1½d. orange on white.

Bahamas.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes and illustrates the designs of the new 2½d. envelope and registration envelope, both with head of the King.

Envelope. 2½d. blue, on white laid paper.
Reg. Env. 2d. red, inscriptions in blue.

India.—*Alwur, Bundi, and Kishengarh* are reported by the *Philatelic Record* as having been taken over by the Imperial Post Office, and, we are told, will not issue any more stamps.

Bhopal.—We find we have omitted to chronicle the new issue for Bhopal which appeared some months ago. The design is similar in many ways to the last, but the inscription in the oval band surrounding the native inscriptions is altered from H.H. NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM to H.H. NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGAM. This change is necessitated, as we are told by the *Monthly Journal*, by the death of the Begam, Shah Jahan, last year. The letters B—L—C—I are now enclosed in double-lined circles which break the outlines of the stamps at the four corners. The frame between the circles at top, bottom, and sides is formed by bands of scroll work. The stamps are not perforated.

Adhesives.

1a. black.	2a. blue.
2a. orange-red.	4a. yellow.
1a. brown-lilac.	6a. violet.

Hyderabad. The *Monthly Journal* has received the new ¼ anna, which supersedes the surcharged stamp which has been in use since 1900. The general design is the same as that of the current set, but is larger, measuring 20½ x 25 mm., against 19 x 21 mm. The same journal chronicles the 4 a., changed in colour from slate to green, and the 12 a. from blue to slate.

Adhesives. 1a. blue.
4a. deep green.
12a. slate-green.



Labuan.—We illustrate the type of the new stamps described last month.

Leeward Islands.—The following values of the King's Head stamps are now to hand; this completes the set.

Adhesives. 2d. lilac and bistre.
3d. " black.
2 6 green and black.
5 " ultramarine.

Mauritius.—In June last we referred to the approaching appearance of three high values for Mauritius, and illustrated the type, which is an enlarged edition of that used for the lower values, with the arms of the colony in

the centre. These three stamps, of the values of 1 rupee, 2r., 50c., and 5r. have now appeared. The 1 rupee is watermarked Cr. and CC., and the two higher values Cr. and CA. sideways. As shown in our illustration last June, these stamps have the words POSTAGE and REVENUE inscribed in the design, and there will be no necessity to surcharge them. But three new stamps of lower values in the small Arms type have also appeared, and as these have no inscription save the name and value, they will probably have to be surcharged POSTAGE and REVENUE like the other values in use. The three new stamps are the 5c., 25c., and 50c., and in the following list the second colour is that of the value.

Adhesives.

- 5c. lilac and violet on pale buff.
- 25c. dark green and red on green.
- 50c. grey green and dark green on yellow.
- 1r. black and carmine on white.
- 2r., 50c. green and black on blue.
- 5r. lilac and carmine on red.

Malta.—The *Monthly Circular* reports, on the authority of a French Journal, the issue of postcards with head of King Edward.

- Postcards.** ½d. green on buff.
 ½d. plus ½d.
 ½d. plus ½d. carmine on buff.

New South Wales.—The *Monthly Journal* says that the unpaid letter stamps of this State, with the initials N.S.W. at foot, are now appearing on *chalk-surfaced paper*.

- Unpays.** 2d. green, perf. 11, comp. with 1½d.
 4d. green, perf. 11.

St. Lucia.—Two more values of the King's head set are reported:—

- Adhesives.** 2d. lilac and black.
 2r., green and purple.

St. Vincent.—The 5r. value, which is now to hand, completes the new set.

- Adhesive.** 5r. green and blue.

Seychelles.—The recent provisional stamps have been closely followed by an issue of surcharged postcards. The 4c. cards, single and reply, have been surcharged "Local 3 cents—Seychelles" in three lines, and the 8c., single and reply cards, are simply surcharged "SIX CENTS" with two bars beneath.

- Postcards.** 3c. on 4c. rose on cream.
 3c. plus 3c. on 4c. plus 4c. rose on cream.
 6c. on 8c. brown on cream.
 6c. plus 6c. on 3c plus 8c. brown ..

South Australia.—Mr. Vernon Harvey, of North Adelaide, has sent us the following extract from the *Evening Journal* of October 8th, 1902.

O. S. STAMPS.

After November 1st the State Government departments will have to stamp all letters, etc., like the general public. Supplies of specially perforated stamps may be issued to them for the purpose, and the postal authorities appear to be under the impression that legislation may have to be passed by the states to render public servants using these stamps for private purposes liable to heavy penalties.

Mr. W. Boyes, of South Adelaide, informs us of the issue of a new 9d. in place of the 9d.

old type, wmk. Cr. and S.A., which is now obsolete. It is in the type of the long rectangular high value stamps, but is inscribed "Postage" instead of "Postage and Revenue." It is printed in brown-red on paper watermarked Crown and S.A., and perforated 11½. Mr. Boyes has also seen a part of a sheet on which the two bottom rows (of 10) were imperforate between. Our correspondent thinks that this stamp may have been issued for use in connection with the new State telegraph rates which came into force on November 1st—16 words for 9d. We have also seen the 2/6 with the inscription in the top label altered from "Postage and Revenue" to "POSTAGE."



- Adhesives.** 9d. brown-red, wmk. Cr. & S.A. perf. 11½.
 9d. " " "
Pair, imperf. between, horizontally. " " "
 2/6 deep lilac, wmk. Cr. & S.A. perf. 11½.

Southern Nigeria.—It is said that the new King's head set, illustrated last month, will include value up to 20/-.

Transvaal.—We have been shown the 2/6 stamp overprinted "E.R.I." This stamp first appeared in England about two months ago, but we omitted to chronicle it before.

The *D.B.J.* mentions a 1d. envelope, and the *Monthly Circular* adds a ½d. envelope and a registration envelope all with King's Head.

- Adhesives.** 2/6 violet and green, E.R.I.
Envelopes. ½d. green on white laid.
 1d. carmine " "
Reg. Env. 4d. blue.

Trinidad.—The *D.B.Z.* has seen "specimen" copies of the 2½d. printed in lilac and ultramarine on blue paper. This will, no doubt, make its appearance shortly. The following King's Head stationery is also reported:—

- Wrapper.** ½d. green on buff.
Reg. Env. 2d. blue on white.

Western Australia.—The *S.C.F.* chronicles three somewhat startling novelties for this Colony, namely, the 1d. of the current type printed on paper watermarked *Vand Crown* and perforated 12½, and values of 2/- and 5/-, improvised from the dies of the Victorian 2½d. and 2/- stamps, in which the words "West Australia" have been substituted for "Victoria." We are told that the stamps are roughly printed. It is evident from this that a good many provisional issues will crop up before the Federal issue of all Australia appears. Unfortunately, the *S. C. F.* is unable to give the colours of the stamps, but we learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 5/- is green.

Adhesives. 1d. (? carmine) wmk. V and Cr., perf. 12½
2- (? colour) " "
5- green " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes, on the authority of a French journal, a 5c. envelope in the altered Liberty type.

Envelope. 5c. red-brown.

Austria.—*Hungary.* The 6 filler is now printed with the figure of value in black.

Adhesive. 6 filler, bistre and black.

Chili.—There has been some discussion as to whether the 20c. in the 1900-01 type, which we chronicled last month, was ever put in use. The *Am. J. of Ph.* states that there were 500,000 printed, and that 180,000 were bought by one speculator on the 18th July, and that, presumably, the remainder of the printing is now available.

Colombia—Antioquia. The *Monthly Journal* describes a Too Late Stamp, issued last year, but not yet noted. It is described as being similar to that chronicled last year, but from a different setting. In a block of four our contemporary finds that the two lower stamps have a square block at each side of the word "Colombia" instead of a diamond, and there are other differences.

Too Late Stamp. 2½c. lilac on wove.

Bolivar.—The 20c. with view of *La Popa* is chronicled by *Mekeel's* in blue. We append an illustration of the design.



Adhesive.—20c. dark blue.

Denmark.—Two new envelopes are reported:—
Envelopes. 5 ore green.
10 ore carmine.

Iceland.—*Ewen's Weekly* is informed that the new stamps noted last month are now in use. The old ones have been withdrawn, but will be re-issued until the end of 1903, with the surcharge ^{GILDI} 02'03. The postcards will be treated in the same way.

Ecuador.—It appears that, after the theft of stamps from the post-office at Guayaquil, the President issued a decree ordering the Governors of the different provinces to countersign their stock of stamps. There are thirteen provinces and so, presumably, there are thirteen varieties of overprint. Those we mentioned last month bear the signature of the Governor of Guayaquil. *The American Journal of Philately* has seen some values surcharged with a control mark, something

like a S, which is the distinguishing mark of the Governor of the province of Esmeralda.

France.—Madame Veuve Marmin has sent us the letter with stamp in the modified type, lately adopted for the stamps of the Mouchon type.

Letter Card. 15c. red on grey.

Consular Offices.—Madame Veuve Marmin has forwarded specimens of the new stamps for the French post offices in foreign countries, of which we made mention last month. We find that the description we gave of these was correct but that the stamps are unsurcharged, except in the case of Morocco and Zanzibar, and the values from 40c. to 2 fr. of the following sets—Cavalle, Dédéagh, Levant, which are surcharged with the corresponding values in piastres. As stated last month, none of the values from 10c. to 30c. are represented in these new sets. The following are all we are able to list this month.

Alexandria, Port Said, Crete.

Adhesives.

1 centime. grey.	4) centimes, red and blue.
2) centimes, claret.	50 " brown and lilac.
3 " orange-red.	1 franc lake and yellow-green.
4 " brown.	2 francs slate and dull yellow.
5 " green.	5 francs blue and buff.

China.

5 centimes, green.	1 franc lake and yellow-green
40 " red and blue.	2 francs slate and yellow.
50 " brown and lilac.	5 " blue and buff.

Levant.

1 centime. grey.	*5 centimes, green.
2 " claret.	*2 pi. on 50c. brown and grey.
3 " orange-red.	*4pi. on 1fr. lake & yellow-grn.
4 " brown.	*2pi. on 2fr., slate & dull y'llow

Cavalle and Dedeagh.

The four values in the above set marked*.

Zanzibar.

" 1 anna " in red on 5c., green.
" 4 annas " in black on 40c., red and blue.
" 5 " " on 50c., brown and lilac.
" 10 " " on 1fr. lake & yellow-gr.
" 20 " " on 2fr., slate & dull yellow.
" 50 " " on 5fr., blue and buff.

Morocco.

" 5 centimos " in red, on 5c. green.
" 50 centimes " in black, on 5c. brown and lilac.
" 1'peseta " on 1fr., lake and yellow-green
" 2 pesetas " on 2fr., slate and dull-yellow.

Besides this formidable list of novelties, it appears that the sets for Hoi-Hao and Canton are now obsolete, and a set of Indo-China stamps has been surcharged for use in those offices as well as those at Mong-tsé, Thoug-ing, and Packhoi. Besides the surcharge "Canton" the values are added in Chinese characters.

Adhesives.

1c. black and blue.	25c. black on rose.
2c. brown and buff.	30c. brown.
4c. violet-brown.	40c. orange.
5c. yellow-green.	50c. rose.
10c. carmine.	75c. violet on orange.
15c. grey.	1fr. olive.
20c. brown on green.	5fr. violet.

French Colonies. French Guinea.—A 2fr. value has been added to the current set.

Adhesive. 2fr. violet and carmine on rose.

Djibouti.—We append an illustration of the new issue, and we have to add the 10c.

Adhesive. 1c. red and orange.

Guatemala.—The set which we chronicled last week is completed by the addition of the 75 cent vos.

We give illustrations of six values of the set,



and hope to show the remainder next month.

Adhesive. 75c. blue-violet and black (Artillery Barracks).

Hayti.—Mr. T. Whitworth informs us that the 1c., 2c., and 5c., head type, which were supposed to have been extinct have been brought out again, surcharged with the Provisional Government "Mai" overprint

Adhesives. 1c. blue, black surch.
2c. orange
5c. purple-brown ..

The Paraguay. *Monthly Circular* states that the 1 peso of 1892 has been over-printed "OFICIAL."

Official Adhesive. 1 peso, bronze-green.

Persia.—The *S. C. F.* learns that the 2 cents type set provisional stamp has been issued with a further surcharge, "P. L. Teheran" in black.

"Surcharged "P. L. Teheran."
2 cents. red (? control mark).

Portugal. Colonies. The surcharges mentioned last month are arriving, the following colonies having already issued sets: Angola, Portuguese India, Cape Verde, and Guirca. The surcharges are 65 réis, 115 réis, 130 réis,

and 400 réis on the stamps of the 1886, 1893, and 1894 issues. Thus, in Cape Verde, we find six different stamps surcharged "65 réis," five different stamps surcharged "115 réis," and a similar number for each of the 130r. and 400r; while the two values 15r. and 25r. of the 1898 issue are simply overprinted "Provisorio" in fancy type. We think this is enough to show the class of rubbish that collectors will be offered; we can only hope that they will have sense enough to refuse it.

Mozambique.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* states that he has found the 50 réis of the current issue, perf 11½ and 11½ x 12.

Russia.—The 20 kop. stamp is noted by *Ewen's Weekly* as appearing on vertically laid paper.

Adhesive. 20 kopec, w.m.t. vertical lines.

Finland. The remainders of the issue of 1883 have been purchased from the Finland Government, have been purchased by Messrs. Carl Willadt and Co., Ltd. There does not appear to have been a very great number of any values, but the owners say that there were about 200 each of the 5 and 10 mark, which have, up to now, always been regarded as very scarce stamps, unused.

Servia.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* describes three types of the 10 paras on 20 p. rose, issued last year. We have already chronicled two types, and our contemporary lists them as follows: type I, the space between the figures "10" measures ½ mm. In type II, this space is 1 mm, and in type III 1½ mm. We are told that the first type is found only in the 1½ perforation, but the other two are found both 13 x 13½ and 11½.

Servia.—The *D. B.-Z.* chronicles a new ettercard with stamp in the type of the new adhesives.

We understand that the 5 paras postage due stamp is now appearing with the large perforation.

Unpaid. 5 paras magenta, perf. 11½.
Letter Card. 5 paras carmine (new type) on pale blue.

Spain. *Fernando Poo.* The *Monthly Journal* has received the new set for this colony. It is in the same type as before, but the colours are changed.

Adhesives

5c. dark green.	10c. dark indigo.
25c. lake.	50c. dark chocolate.
75c. light mauve.	1p. bright rose.
2p. bronze-green.	5p. light orange-red.

Spanish Guinea.—This colony is a new offender, from a philatelic point of view. It has been supplied with a set of stamps which, we understand, are in the same type and colours as that described above for Fernando Poo.

Switzerland.—The 1fr. stamp has been issued in a distinctly new shade, and the 5c. wrapper has been slightly altered. It is printed now on pale yellow without the black lines down the borders.

Adhesives. 1fr. brownish red.
Wrapper. 5c. green on pale yellow.

United States. *Cuba.*—Owing to a shortage of the 1 cent. stamp, 200,000 3c. violet have been surcharged "1," in the centre "Un centavo," upwards, on the left, "Habilitado" at the top. "Octobre, 1902" reading upwards on the right, all in carmine.

Adhesive. 1c. on 3c. purple. surch. carmine.

Venezuela.—We take the following from the *Monthly Journal* :—

"M. Th. Lemaire shows us an extraordinary series of type-set provisionals, issued apparently at Carupano, where the ordinary stamps are presumed to have run short. There are two distinct varieties, each consisting almost the same inscription, but set in different type, and with a different pattern of frame. The shape is oblong in both cases, and the inscriptions are in five lines."

"1. Inscription thus—"Correos de VENEZUELA" (the "L" of this word is apparently a broken "F" with the centre limb removed, turned upside down). "*Carupano* 1902—No hai estampillas—PROVISORIO—Vale B. 0.05" (or "0.25," "0.50," or "B. 1.00"). These are evidently printed from the same setting, the value only being changed. 2. Inscription thus, "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA"—"*Carupano.* 1902.—NO HAY ESTAMPILLAS—Sello provisorio. VALE B, 0,10."

"All are imperforate. Several of the copies are on original envelopes, addressed to M. Lemaire himself in Paris."

Adhesives. 0,05 purple on orange.
0,10 black "
0,25 purple on green.
0,50 blue on yellow.
1,00 .. rose.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

We have much pleasure in announcing that an International Philatelic Exhibition is going to be held at Mülhausen next Easter (from April 12-16), under the joint auspices of the "Oberelsässischer Philatelistenklub" and the "Philatelistenverein Mülhausen i Els." There will be sections devoted to stamps of all countries, entires, philatelic literature, albums, philatelic requisites, etc., etc.

The prizes offered include 15 gold medals with diplomas, 15 silver medals with diplomas, 10 bronze medals with diplomas, and as many additional diplomas as may be necessary. The last day for hiring exhibition room is

January 31st, 1903. The judges are Messrs. Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz; Hugo Kröttsch, of Leipzig; Pierre Mahé, of Paris; Baron de Reuterskiöld, of Lausanne, and Carl Willadt, of Pforzheim and Geneva.

We much regret that considerations of space forbid our giving further extracts from the prospectus regarding hire of cases, sizes of sheets recommended for mounting exhibits, etc.; but any of our readers thinking of competing should apply to Mr. Alfred Steffner, Spinnereistrasse 2, Mülhausen i Els., who will gladly furnish any information that may be desired.

Why are Stamp Magazines Failures?

IN a recent number of *Meekel's Stamp Collector* is an editorial on the shortcomings of philatelic magazines in general, which is well worth the serious consideration of every true philatelist. Practically, the editors start with the assumption of "the failure of philatelic journalism at large to be the interesting and guiding factor it should be in what we may describe as middle-class philately."

Speaking of the different kinds of philatelic periodicals, the three American weeklies are, we are told, really philatelic newspapers, concerning which—and some others—the editors discourse thus:—

The philatelic newspaper is a thing not easily understood abroad. We think foreign critics often misjudge its nature. Our philatelic newspapers are in the main dispensers of news. That is their chief aim and object, and they admirably fulfil their purpose. They are read for the same end as the morning paper—to instruct one as to what is going on—and it is not to be expected that they can be newspapers and magazines at the same time.

But, we are told,

All of them retain some magazine features. Perhaps much of the interest in these papers is ephemeral. Perhaps there is in them not much that will actually teach the young collector or the middle-class collector—that will help them to handle to better purpose the ever recurring phases of difficulty which the study of philately presents. But they certainly appeal to a larger circle than the strictly scientific and technical journal. The latter necessarily appeals to a limited class. To the young and middle-class collectors its intricacies cannot but be positively bewildering.

And here is something for us to ponder over.

Britain's leading stamp journals are the very essence of all that is scientific in our pursuit. They may be said to be principally devoted to the study of the most minute facts pertaining to stamps. Their matter is furnished by advanced collectors, and it is among advanced collectors that they find their chief support. We do not wonder that the novice votes them dry and dull, and asks why they do not contain more matter suited to his modest level of philatelic knowledge.

The dilemma of the young or the middle-class collector in respect to philatelic literature is thus a serious one. The philatelic newspaper pleases, but it does not instruct. The scientific journal instructs but it does not please. Now these things are not, we think, to be in any way counted to the disfavour of either class of journal. Both are filling a certain field—catering to a certain kind of mental need—and doing it adequately. We do not see how either could become the sort of dispensary of middle class instruction that the middle class needs without sacrificing a material part of their present value. The kernel of the matter seems to be that there is a domain

lying between the territories which these two kinds of journals cover that is practically virgin soil. There is room in philately, we believe, for a considerable number of ably conducted journals which shall devote their pages neither to the ephemeral gossip of the hour nor to matter beyond the understanding of any but the thoroughly grounded specialist.

The one fact which renders exceedingly difficult the production of a journal which shall adequately cover that intermediate domain lying between the philatelic newspaper and the scientific stamp journal is the lack of men fitted to furnish the kind of matter such a journal would require. The scarcity of writers possessing both practical knowledge of philately and the ability to adapt that knowledge to the need of a reading public necessarily so varied in degree of philatelic attainments is also appalling, in America at least. There is without doubt a sufficient number of philatelists who are able to report news events in an acceptable manner. But of writers able and willing to furnish the sort of matter a high class journal demands there is a lamentable scarcity. We can very easily tabulate the able philatelic writers of America on the fingers of one hand.

It may be thought that our last remark casts the suspicion of a slur on advanced collectors in general; that we would imply that monetary returns would tempt them to more arduous labour than love of philately. It might be said that philatelic authorship ought to be, to many wealthy collectors, a labour of love which they would gladly take up for the general good. We will not discuss this, but we do know that in every study and science in the world monetary reward seems to be the incentive to literary production. A man may have thought deeply on a subject and reached conclusions or developed theories that are well worth promulgating, but he will seldom think of giving them to the press unless an editor comes along and offers him some inducement for putting them in form. When such men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cleveland have been tempted by large sums to put their pens to paper, no one need quarrel with us if we suggest that the literary unproductiveness of the present philatelic period is due to the fact that most stamp journals are not prosperous enough to pay at all adequately for contributions. And why is it that they are not sufficiently prosperous? Simply because philatelic journals in this country and abroad as well have always been conducted on too narrow lines to gain the support of more than a small percentage of collectors.

With a great part of the foregoing we are entirely in accord. But we must dissent from the conclusions drawn in the last paragraph—at any rate so far as our own knowledge is concerned. In our experience, the unwillingness of the great general body of collectors to spend more than the absolute minimum upon anything save stamps themselves is one of the greatest drawbacks to the progress of genuine philately. And, of course, as philately and philanthropy are not entirely synonymous, it cannot be expected that either the magazine proprietor or the trained journalist will work for inadequate remuneration—or for no remuneration at all. The present writer—who, by the way, claims to have a slight acquaintance with both journalism and philately—has over and over again been approached with requests for articles requiring much thought and labour. For these he has been offered either nothing or else about a quarter of what he could earn by writing ordinary light matter for the general press! Can he be seriously blamed for refusing such offers? The sooner stamp collectors make up their minds that they will either do without philatelic literature altogether (which seems impossible), or else that here, as elsewhere, the labourer is worthy of his hire, the better it will be both for philatelic journalism and for philately itself.



November, 1902, 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.)

NEW MEMBERS.

Robert Ehrenbach, Addlestone; Rudolph Meyer, London. N.

LIBRARY.

The Librarian has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a parcel of magazines from His Honour Judge Philbrick. A selection was placed on the table at the last meeting, and was much appreciated. Also the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* from W. G. Watkins, Esq., each

month. All contributions to the Library should be addressed I.P.U., care of W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W. The Librarian would be glad if members having reference works on Philately, and willing to lend them to fellow members, would send a list to be included in list of works he has in hand. Great care will be taken to ensure the safe return of such works.

NOTICES.

The first meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Wednesday, November 12th, when there were present the President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield) in the chair, and Messrs. W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, W. Schwarte, J. C. Sidebotham, H. Thompson, W. Brown, of Salisbury, and the Hon. Sec. The meeting heard with great regret of the death of two members of the Union of many years standing, Rev. W. Bell, of Cork (for many years a vice-president), and Mr. F. J. Middleton, a London member. Votes of condolence and sympathy were unanimously passed, and the Hon. Sec. instructed to communicate the same to their respective families. Mr. Kay gave a display of his fine collection of forgeries and reprints, which afforded much interest to those present, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Mr. Wm. Brown also showed some rarities and novelties from his stock.

PROGRAMME FOR REMAINDER OF SEASON 1902-3.

1902.

Wed., Dec. 10.—8 p.m. "What kind of Minor Varieties should be included in a General Collection," Mr. FULCHER.

1903.

Wed., Jan. 14.—8 p.m. Paper and Display, "Travelling through the Great Unknown. Fascination of Virgin Ground, or Fiscal Stamp Collecting," Mr. W. SCHWABACHER.

.. Feb. 11.—8 p.m. Paper, "What is Limited Specialism?" The President, Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.

Thurs., March 12.—7.30 p.m. Lantern Display

Wed. April 8.—8 p.m. Display, "British East Africa," Mr. H. L. HAYMAN. Display, "India States Sur-charged Issues." Mr. JOSELIN.

.. May 13.—8 p.m. Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee. At this Meeting the result of the Prize Essay Competition will be announced and the successful Essays will be read.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION, 1902-3.

The Committee have decided to offer Prizes of Stamps to the value of £3 3s. and £1 1s., to be selected by the winners, from any dealer, for the two best sets of three essays sent in under the following conditions:—

I.—The essays are to be written upon the following subjects:—

- 1.—What advice would you give generally to anyone proposing to form a specialised collection, and more particularly from any one of the following countries:—
France, Greece, Holland, Japan, Persia, Siam, Egypt, Natal, Orange River Colonies, Argentine, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Queensland, and West Australia.
- 2.—Describe the differences in the various methods of printing stamps, and indicate how specimens printed by different processes may be distinguished.
- 3.—The third paper is to be written on one or other of the undermentioned subjects, but not both:—
(a) The advantages of stamp collecting.
(b) Whether it is desirable to describe and illustrate forgeries.

II.—The essays are to be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and no essay is to exceed 500 words in length, groups of figures, or four consecutive figures, to count one word. They must reach the Hon. Sec., accompanied by the sender's *nom de plume*, not later than April 13th, 1903.

III.—All members on the roll at March 1st, 1903, will be entitled to compete.

IV.—The right of publication of any of the essays sent in rests with the Committee, to be exercised within three months from the date of the awards, which will be announced and the successful essays read at the Annual General Meeting on May 13th, 1903.

V.—*Judges*.—Major E. B. Evans, R.A., and E. D. Bacon, Esq., have kindly undertaken the duties of Judges, the award of Prizes being entirely in their discretion, and they will be at liberty to award or withhold one or both of the Prizes.

It is hoped Members will assist in making this competition a success by sending in essays, and that we shall have a good competition.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet replied to application made are requested to do so as soon as possible

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.
Nov. 22, 1902.

EXHIBITION OF AFRICAN STAMPS.

A private exhibition of the stamps of the African Colonies unaffected by the late war will be held in the rooms of the London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, the 13th December, 1902, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The stamps of the following countries will be exhibited:—British Central Africa, British East Africa, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Madagascar (British Consular Mail), Morocco Agencies, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

No charge will be made for admission, and

tickets can be obtained on application to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Hon. Sec. of the Exhibition Committee, "Rothsay," Weybridge.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the new session of the above society was held on Wednesday evening, October 22nd, at the Wharnccliffe Hotel, the President (Mr. J. H. Chapman) being in the chair.

The report and balance-sheet for the last session were read and adopted; they showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, both as to membership and financially.

An interesting programme for the session was drawn up, including exhibitions, discussions, and essays on matters pertaining to stamp collecting. It was also decided to hold a *conversazione* and exhibition of stamps at the Cutlers' Hall early in the New Year.

The officers for the present session were elected as follows: Mr. J. S. Nowill, President; Mr. J. R. Sutton, Vice-president; Mr. G. H. Hunt, Treasurer; Mr. J. F. Peace, Librarian; Mr. E. Crowther, Secretary; Messrs. F. H. Metcalfe, J. H. Chapman and F. Bathe, members of the Committee.

A meeting was held on the 5th November, at the Wharnccliffe Hotel, King Street. Mr. J. S. Nowill, president, in the chair. Four new members were balloted for and duly elected. The evening was devoted to a sale and exchange of stamps, several good lots being offered, including New South Wales 5d. green and 8d. orange imperf., and 5 peso Argentine, etc.

SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting was held on 10th November. Mr. John Walker, vice-president, presiding. The secretary reported that the November Exchange Packet had been despatched on 1st November with sheets to the value of over £181 net.

The resignation of Dr. C. W. Bucherer was notified, and Miss Ethel Adam, Paisley, and Mr. J. Douglas, jun., Edinburgh, were unanimously elected members. The display of stamps consisted of those of the German States. Mr. John Walker exhibited a very complete collection, showing most of the minor varieties with several specimens used and unused of most of the stamps. Mr. R. Winkler exhibited his collection containing Thurn and Taxis *used* complete, with five copies of many of the rarities. Mr. Henderson

exhibited a collection of Canadians, mounted in a specially made volume to illustrate his method of mounting and arranging his stamps. By using a hinged mount at the side instead of at the top he claimed an advantage in examining watermarks and gum. To protect embossed stamps Mr. Walker used an ingenious arrangement of small studs of card projecting above the surface of the page, which effectually prevented any rubbing from adjacent pages. It was generally agreed that no album with definite spaces for stamps was satisfactory, but opinion was divided as to the best form of "blank" page—whether one with ruled spaces or with a faint quadrillé background was preferable.

At the next meeting there will be a display of the stamps of Great Britain.

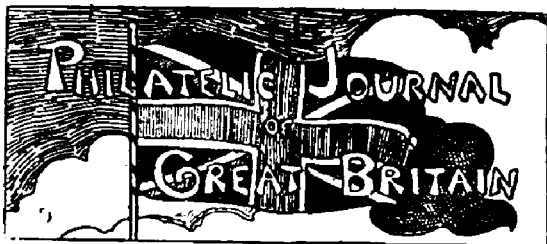
THOS. A. MCINTYRE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

"My boy," says the successful man, "if you get a'long at all you must learn to stick to things. Everlastingly sticking to it wins in the end." "Oh, I don't know," retorts the youth. "Look at the postage-stamp. It sticks all right, but all it gets out of it is a smack across the face, and a place in the waste-basket." —*Baltimore American*.

The *Melbourne Sunday Times* in an article on the Australian Postal Rates Bill, says that, "The 'frank' system on departmental letters will be entirely abolished under the Bill, the only free carriage of correspondence being that pertaining to blind people." And they will not be able to see how favoured they are. Dear! Dear!

The announcement, appearing elsewhere, of the Prize Competition instituted by the I.P.U. is another evidence of the continued vitality of that body. As regards the essays themselves, the subjects chosen are of a nature that makes it possible for almost everyone to compete, while the prizes offered are bound to be of use to any of the fortunate prize-winners. Although nominally confined to members of the I.P.U., the formalities necessary before election interfere so little with respectable philatelists that no non-member need be frightened off on that account. The annual subscription may well be considered as a kind of entrance fee, while, in the event of failure in the competition, the unsuccessful one may derive consolation from the fact that he will be getting much more than the value of his subscription in other directions.



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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—

P. L. Pemberton & Co.

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Dangerous Forgeries of Greek Stamps.

WE regret to have to warn collectors against a number of exceptionally dangerous forgeries of Greek stamps which have recently been put on the market.

The history of these forgeries is given by Mr. Beckton in the *Philatelic Record* from information supplied by Mr. Merzanoff, of Athens, and we cannot do better than reprint the paragraphs relating thereto *in extenso*.

"Mr. Mertzanoff informs me that they have not been made in Greece, but were brought to Athens by a certain dealer called A. Alissaffi, who is established in Paris, but was formerly of Constantinople. He had a formidable stock of forged Greek stamps, including varieties which I have at the time of writing not seen. These he attempted to sell as re-impressions,

and the local dealers, or rather jobbers, offered them at four and five shillings each. Some of the Belgian type 40 lep. and 1 dr. were offered as originals at a low price to a collector, by whom they were detected, and the dealer denounced Alissaffi to the police and to the Post Office Director, which rather goes to show that, in some instances at all events, Alissaffi in selling them forgot to mention they were 're-impressions.' The memory of those who deal in this kind of wares is proverbially fickle.

"The affair has been placed in the hands of the 'Procureur du Roi,' who will confiscate the stamps if the law permits. This is, however, doubtful, owing to both the types having been withdrawn from circulation by official decree."

Further information, however, is not reassuring, as we are told that "Alissaffi had asked for a permit from the Home Minister to sell his stamps as "simple images," as being without gum, and that this permit had been granted and the contemplated prosecution stopped, which is bad news indeed. He has succeeded in selling a quantity at a uniform price of 40 lep. (gold currency) equal to fourpence each."

It is therefore evident that these forgeries are now being freely circulated, and both collectors and dealers will do well to carefully examine unused Greek stamps offered by unknown people.

Mr. Mertzanoff has kindly procured for us 73 copies of these forgeries, which we find represent 31 catalogue varieties with shades, and are apparently the products of eighteen different plates or dies. This number does not represent the whole of the forgeries, as among the twelve varieties listed by Mr. Beckton there are five which we have not seen. These five are reproductions of very rare varieties, viz., the 10 lep. Paris, the 20 lep. from the cleaned plate, the 20 lep. blue on blue, the 40 lep. solferino on blue, and—a variety that does not exist—the 20 lep. of 1879 double-printed. As Mr. Mertzanoff says in his letter to us that the varieties he sends are all that the forger has left in stock, it would appear that he has done a big trade with these rare varieties.

Among those we have are all varieties of the Paris except the 5 lep., 10 lep. with figures, and 40 lep.; and of the Athens printings there is a fairly representative set showing various shades and states of the plate of the 10 lep. and 20 lep., the 30 lep. both brown and blue, the 60 lep. Paris and Athens. Of the 1886 type we have the 2 lep., 10 lep., 25 lep. ultramarine, 40 lep. violet, 40 lep. blue, and 1 dr. grey. Some of these latter are so finely printed as to make

us suppose they are intended for Brussels printings, but the only ones that could be mistaken for such are the 2 lep. and the 10 lep.

Owing to the large number of varieties it would be impossible to give details of the points of difference, but we shall be pleased to examine any specimens sent to us for opinion free of charge. For the most part the colours and the paper are the best general test, as it is only in a few instances that these have been imitated exactly. The forgeries are all un gummed, but it would be obviously absurd to accept this fact as a test. Two of the specimens before us are obliterated, one with a circular mark and the other with a very fair imitation of the well-known dotted postmark.

It is noteworthy that there are no forgeries of the 5 lep. among those we have, and only one of the 40 lep., viz., the buff on cream.

More about Auctions and Auction Prices.

IT is with great diffidence that we venture to add a few more to the reams of paper that have already been spoiled in treating of these subjects. We think, however, that there are some aspects from which they have not hitherto been regarded—at any rate in print. To begin with, take the question of prices. While it is undoubtedly true that the average of a long series of prices realised for average specimens represents the bottom prompt cash value for a certain kind of stamp, who is to judge of the worth of this in regulating the bidding for any particular copy? On the one hand two or more wealthy collectors may have left bids for it, even if they be not there in person; so that the suspicious gentleman who looks with joy to auction prices as compelling "those wicked dealers" to show their hands may find himself all unwittingly competing against another collector with less knowledge but more money than himself. On the other hand, some apparently trifling circumstance connected with the stamp in question may have been the means of keeping off would-be bidders, in which event it may seem to one who did not know the true inwardness of the matter that the stamp had been sold at "an alarming sacrifice."

And what applies to single specimens applies in still greater degree to mixed lots. Undoubtedly many bargains have, are, and will be picked up among these, since no one is infallible, and even the sharpest of philatelic auction catalogue compilers may occasionally be caught nodding. But have any of

our readers ever taken the trouble to think what manner of men are those who secure these bargains? They are sometimes specialists who come down expressly to view one or two lots on which they spend an amount of time totally beyond the proportion that could be allowed were they to go through the whole catalogue. On the vast majority of other occasions they are either dealers or collectors whose experience puts them almost on a par with dealers in their capacity for quickly looking where the rarity may be hid, or if there be no special rarity, of valuing up speedily—and with due regard to the quality of each component specimen—a most intricate conglomeration of good, poor, and indifferent stamps. Even then, with all their knowledge, these experts are apt to make bad mistakes, unless they can find opportunities of viewing the lots during the brightest part of the day. For it is wonderful what a difference the quality and the quantity of the light may make in the appearance of a stamp. So that, to sum up, it may safely be said that auction sales are well enough for the small number who thoroughly "know the ropes," but the great majority of ordinary collectors will find that here, as elsewhere, experience must be paid for and often at a price that is far from pleasant or trifling.

A PARTNERSHIP IN STAMPS.

An alleged breach of agreement was heard in Equity, before Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson. The motion was one for the continuance of a decree.

The plaintiff, Thomas Henry Nicolle, set out that he and the defendant, James Hodgens Smyth, had carried on business in Sydney as dealers in British, colonial, and foreign stamps, and as vendors and purchasers of books relating to stamps. The firm was the agent in Australia for Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons and Co., Limited, a company carrying on business in Great Britain, and importing into Australia album catalogues and handbook relating to philatelic requirements. The firm also published a newspaper known as the "Australian Journal of Philately." The partnership was dissolved on July 14 last, and it was agreed that neither member of the firm should in future use the style and title of the late firm, but that defendant should take over the paper and the agency of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., Limited. Plaintiff complained that the defendant had been selling books relating to Stanley Gibbons' business, in which advertisements appeared to the effect that Smyth and Nicolle were still agents for Stanley Gibbons and Co., Limited, and were the publishers of the "Australian Journal of Philately."

Defendant replied that since the date of the dissolution of the partnership he had adopted every means in his power to preclude the possibility of any breach of the covenant. To the best of his knowledge and belief there were no publications of any kind over which he had any control having advertisements of the late firm of Smyth and Nicolle, except those returned by a Melbourne agent on August 25th last, and they only numbered nine books, which were now in his premises.

The motion, by consent, was altered to one for a perpetual injunction.

His Honour granted an injunction, with costs, against the defendant. —*Sydney Daily Telegraph.*

Descriptive Catalogue OF European Postage Stamps.

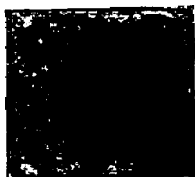
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(NOTE.—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

BRUNSWICK.

The Duchy of Brunswick issued its first stamp on Jan. 1st, 1852. The design consisted of the Arms (a horse galloping to left, surmounted by a ducal coronet) in a transverse oval. There were three values in the first issue, and though the design was the same for all, a separate die was engraved for each value by the engraver Petersen, who was entrusted with the work,

and an examination of each will reveal minor differences. For instance, the roadway under the horse consists of four stones which vary in number



and shape in each value.

Unlike Bremen, Brunswick did not boast *grote*, but the *reichsthaler* was divided into 24 *gutegroschen* of 12 pfennige, while at the same time *silbergroschen* were also in use, and 30 sgr. were equal to a thaler (3s.).

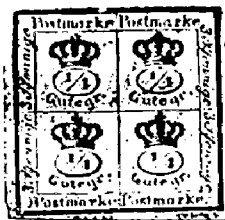
According to Westoby, the sheets consisted of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten stamps, and were unwatermarked.

1852.		No wmk.		Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
						s. d.		s. d.	
1 sgr.	rose	...	...	...	...	—	—	15	0
2 "	blue	...	...	...	...	—	—	9	0
3 "	vermillion	...	...	...	...	—	—	10	0

NOTE.—These stamps in an unused state are great rarities, and one authority has stated recently that the 1 sgr. unused is the rarest European stamp.

After a short run these stamps were altered early in 1853 by being printed in black on paper of various colours, and watermarked with posthorns, one posthorn within a frame being so arranged as to fall on each stamp. The colours of the paper were:—orange for the 1 sgr., blue for the 2 sgr., and rose for the 3 sgr., and as there were several printings of these stamps each one is known in several shades. Two lower values were added in 1856, viz., $\frac{1}{4}$ ggr. and $\frac{1}{2}$ ggr., the former being printed in black on dark brown, and the latter in black on white, the design of both being uniform with the rest of the set. The former

did not last long, as it was superseded, after rather more than a quarter of a million copies had been printed, by a curious composite arrangement as shown in the accompanying illustration.



This was a very economical stamp, as it could be used as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or 1 gutegroschen, according as it was cut or left entire. It was printed in the same colour as the stamp

which it displaced. A printing of this type was made in 1866 in brown on white paper, but these were never put in use. In 1863 was issued a $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. in black on green. In 1864 the 1 sgr. was changed in colour from black on orange to yellow on white, and the 3 sgr. from black on rose to rose on white, and these values were the first to be chosen for experiments when a rouletting machine was introduced in 1864. This machine gauged 12, and the 1 sgr. is comparatively common with it, but the 3 sgr. is so rare as to raise some doubts as to whether it ever really existed. This roulette was followed very soon by a different sort of perforation, which was applied not only to the sgr. yellow on white and the 3 sgr. rose, but to the $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., the $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., and the 2 sgr.; while some few at least of the 1 sgr. black on yellow must also have been treated in the same way. This new perforation, it is said, was done by the printer by means of thin brass printer's rule, and its distinctiveness lies in the fact of the cuts in the paper being a series of small curves, giving scalloped edge when the stamps are severed. This is called by the French *perces en arc*, and, for want of a better, that name has been adopted by English philatelists. The stamps of the first design did not long enjoy the novelty, as it happened, as they were superseded by a new issue only a year after the system was introduced, consequently most of the *perces en arc* varieties are scarce. Before describing the new issue, we will dispose of the somewhat complicated list of the last issue in the following synopsis:—

1853-64.		Imperf.		P. en arc.	
		Un.	Used.	Un.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 ggr.	black on brown	—	7 0	...	...
$\frac{1}{4}$ ggr.	ditto (four-fold stamp)	1 3	2 6	...	...
4-4 ggr.	black on pale brown (four fold stamp)	—	—	...	...
1 ggr.	black on white	12 0	12 0	---	---
1 ggr.	black on ye low-green	7	2 0	---	---
1 ggr.	black on green	---	---	---	---
1 sgr.	black on buff	---	2 0	---	---
1 sgr.	black on yellow	17 6	1 3	---	---
1 sgr.	yellow on white, roul: 12	used, 45 - 1	used, 66	...	20 0 3 0

	Imperf.		P. en arc.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 sgr., black on blue	9 0	10	---	13 6
2 sgr., black on deep blue.	9 0	10	---	
3 sgr., black on rose (light or dark)	90	0	---	
3 sgr., black on rose, roulet : 12 { unused, --- / used, --- }				
3 sgr., rose on white	30 0	3 6	£5	12 6

This new issue of 1865 consisted of four values only, viz., 1/3 gr., 1 gr., 2 gr., and 3 gr. The illustration shows that an entirely new design was chosen, the impression being an upright oval in shape.



In this they followed the example of Lubbeck, Prussia, and Oldenburg, which had already been provided with similar stamps. This similarity is accounted for by the fact that the stamps of all these countries were made by the same firm in Berlin, the design being engraved on steel in relief and embossed in the printing. During the two years and three months that the stamps were in issue there appear to have been two or three printings of some of the values, as there are several distinct shades. The perforation was the same as that for the previous issue. All values are known imperforate, some sheets having been found among the remainder of the stock which was sold after the Brunswick post office had been incorporated with the North German Confederation on January 1st, 1868.

OCTOBER, 1864.
PERCES EN ARC, 16 1/2 TO 17 1/2.

	Un-used.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1-3 gr., black	6	6	0	4
1 gr., rose	1	---	---	---
1 gr., rose-red	1	---	---	---
1 gr., red	1	---	---	4
2 gr., blue	3	---	1	3
2 gr., ultramarine	3	---	---	---
3 gr., bistre	1 1/2	---	2	0
3 gr., bistre-brown	1 1/2	---	2	0

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the tragic death of one of the most respected and popular vice-presidents of the I.P.U.—the Rev. W. Bell. Mr. Bell, who was rector of Kilmeen, county Cork, took a great interest in farming; and at 6.30 on the evening of Saturday, November 1st, he went to his hay barn, taking with him a lantern. By some means or other this appears to have set light to the 20 tons of hay which the barn contained, and long before anything could be done, or, indeed, probably before the outbreak of the fire was even noticed, Mr. Bell had been burned to death. Mr. Bell had been an ardent philatelist for very many years, and his quiet,

genial manner made him everywhere popular. He it was who, many years ago, arranged the collection of the late Duke of Leinster, who probably owed much of his fondness for philately to his association with Mr. Bell. Our readers will join us in tendering our sincere sympathy with the deceased gentleman's wife, family, and relatives on their sudden and tragic bereavement. Mr. Bell's funeral took place at Kilmeen, on November 5th, among the mourners being his brothers, the Rev. Edward Bell, of Saltash, and the Rev. George Bell, of Lisburn.

CLERGYMAN'S BODY EXHUMED.—The body of the Rev. William Bell, rector of Kilmeen, co. Cork, who, a month ago, was found burned to death, was exhumed yesterday in consequence of rumours of foul play. At the time of his death, it was thought that he had accidentally set fire to himself. The head of the deceased however, it is now alleged, was missing.—*Daily Express.*

We cull the following from the *New York Philatelist*. (The italics are ours.)

A CORRECTION.

In order to avoid the appearance of being all the directors and officers of the Co-operative Collectors Co., I would like to state that the last number of this paper erroneously published my name as Secretary and Manager, whereas Mrs. Susie B. Perry is Secretary and Treasurer by election and office manager *during my absence.*

WILLIS R. PERRY.

NEW STAMPS FOR OLD.

The alleged discovery in New York of "an organised trade in renewing old postage stamps" suggest the question whether there is any legitimate use for defaced stamps of the commonest value. There is a popular belief that a million used penny postage stamps will maintain a child in an orphan asylum. Has anyone ever collected that number of old stamps? and, if so, has he or she succeeded in discovering the orphanage, and in solving the problem of what it does with the stamps? Are they pasted up into wall-paper for the institution, or boiled down into soup for its inmates? Probably the traditions of the philatelic orphanage is as baseless as the equally widespread belief that the chocolate makers will exchange a pound of good chocolate for a pound of crumpled tinfoil; probably it had its origin in the fertile brain of someone who saw a livelihood for himself in the good nature, the carelessness, or the ignorance of others. There are, no doubt, many people who, if sufficiently badgered for used stamps when unable to produce them, will offer unused stamps instead; and unused stamps are worth as many pennies. It is conceivable, too, that in a large collection of penny stamps—some of them torn "for the orphan's sake" from cherished letters of antiquity—there must be a few of considerable value to the collector. Apart from these speculative possibilities of profit, a million penny stamps defaced by the Post Office must be of less value to anyone than their weight in clean paper.—*Daily Graphic.*



November 29, 1902.

Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* opens with a very appropriate editorial on "The New Issue Question." After referring to the different methods employed by dealers and collectors in dealing with new issues during the three philatelic periods of 1840-60, 1860-80, 1880 to date. Mr. Castie goes on to say: "The accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. may be said to denote the high-water mark of the flood of new issues. Colony after colony is now appearing with His Majesty's portrait superseding the time-honoured presentment of our late gracious Queen, and it is inevitable that so striking a feature will induce the purchase of the New Reign stamps, not only among the ranks of the collectors, but among many members of the great world outside." So far, so good for the "New Philatelist," who will doubtless not find much to object to in Mr. Castle's further statements as to the great number of specimens required nowadays by a genuine collector, compared with the few that used to be thought ample for any one collection in the olden times of philately.

Further pleasant reading is the following. "The 'new collector,' accumulator, or speculator has the great initial advantage of risking very little, his purchases being made—under modern competition and facilities—at a very slight percentage over face value," as distinct from the "double face" conditions previously obtaining. Now, however, we begin to taste the pill among the jam, and a very large and bitter pill it is likely to prove to some people. Says Mr. Castle, with special reference to the likelihood of these new issues appreciating in value:—

"The real fact is that, with very rare exceptions, very few of the stamps issued during the past ten years will leave the holder any profit, and on the average, if he reckon interest of money, he will be a loser. We know in-

stances of investments made—with great inner knowledge of the market—during the past few years, in which the investors have struck no reefs, and have candidly confessed that they would have done far better to invest in the sweet simplicity of Consols. We have alluded at some length to this matter, as we think it is a material factor in the progress of Philately that the genuine collector should be warned against rash and speculative enterprise; and we therefore invite the serious consideration of all who may read these lines as to whether it is not wiser to put their faith in the old lamps rather than the new."

But why should "the genuine collector" be warned against "rash and speculative enterprise"? Surely he ceases to merit the title of "genuine" when he enters the lists against the speculator?

Another interesting contribution is the conclusion of Mr. R. B. Yardley's careful paper on the stamps of Tasmania, which must be read *in extenso* to be properly appreciated. We note, however, that he claims to have discovered a variety of the surcharged 2½d. value, which, we fancy, will be new to most of our readers. This is what Mr. Yardley says on the subject:—

In June, 1891, there was a third and last printing of 120,000 stamps. The stamps, as before, were printed on the "TAS" and type paper, but were of a pale blue and perforated W. A new surcharge was made for the issue, having the "d" separated from the figures by a greater (3 mm.) interval. The surcharge of this third printing was intended to be black, and most of the specimens bear this colour; but for some reason, probably the imperfect mixing of the pigment, it is sometimes of a bright blue showing specks of black. There is a specimen of this variety in my collection. Some doubt having been expressed as to whether the blue of the surcharge is not really due to the colour of the stamp, and therefore an optical illusion, I have examined the particular specimen with a microscope, and I

find that the blue really extends over the white portions of the printed stamp. Moreover, the appearance of the black parts of the surcharge of the neighbouring stamp in my collection shows defective printing of the black surcharge, and yet there is no illusion producing the appearance of a blue surcharge. I therefore think that the blue appearance is not due to an optical illusion, but is really the tint of the liquid medium of the surcharge from which the black or darker portions had been precipitated."

This certainly seems to indicate a new variety of the "dotty surcharge" terror. And, surely, we had enough before in the shape of V.R.I.'s and South Australian O.S. surcharges!

The *Philatelic Record*, in a addition to a note by Mr. Dorning Beckton on some new and dangerous forgeries of Greek stamps (to which we refer elsewhere), has a continuation of Herr Theodore Haas's learned article on the Stamps of Crete. Our own private and personal opinion is that, although it is doubtless well that these particulars should be placed on record, the work done by Herr Haas and his able translator, Mr. Duerst, is far too good for stamps of this class.

In the *Monthly Journal* Major Evans leads off with an editorial on the question of reprints of the circular Moldavian stamps. According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* in 1891, a very small number was reprinted of the following values, 27, 54, 81, 108, and 5 paras, by a certain Jon Popp. But apparently Major Evans is disposed to consider Mr. Popp to be a relative of the late lamented Mrs. Harris. Further instalments are given of the articles by Mr. Bassett Hull on the Stamp of Tonga, and by Major Evans on the stamps of some of the Native States of India, together with a fearsome looking array of figures relating to Argentine Stamps, the latter being a continuation of the translation of the article by Dr. José Marco del Pont in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* Mr. F. M. Sexton has hit on a somewhat novel solution of the "album" question. Says he, "All that is wanted is a series of leaves properly spaced for the various issues of each country, but made entirely distinct, or at any rate in separate sections. Each collector could then buy those parts that he required, however diverse they might be. Binders should be issued at a reasonable price to take a certain number of the leaves so that each person could bind up his collection in the order he preferred. Such a system would

suit either the beginner who limited himself say to European countries or the most advanced collector. With suitable spacing room, etc., could be left for rarities without detracting from the artistic appearance of each page. But for reasons it is very desirable that such an album should be issued by a firm that does not deal in stamps so that there should not even be a suspicion that the spacing was influenced by the state of stock books."

The above is the commonplace part of Mr. Sexton's suggestion. The novelty is to come. In a previous number he had advocated the publication of a "Rational Catalogue," which the editor of the *S. C. F.* had hinted *might* result in a loss. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Sexton returns to the question:

"This is of course likely if it were issued in volume form, but if brought out serially in the *Fortnightly* there would not be the same risk. I do not in fact see why the *S.C.F.* should not go a step further and produce a rational "spaced" album on the lines I have laid down as a supplement to the journal, making an additional charge to cover cost. An experiment of this kind could obviously be discontinued at any time if it did not obtain proper support. There is certainly an opening for something of the kind, and I think the *Fortnightly* would add to its reputation by striking out a new line for the benefit of collectors."

Why certainly. Go ahead, Mr. Bishop, and more power to the episcopal elbow. This much we will promise you, that if you send us the new album as and when it appears, we will not only review it but will undertake to keep our own private collection in it. But in that event you must guarantee to complete it and *not* to start with varieties of Brazilian perforations.

The *Picture Postcard and Collectors' Chronicle*, though hardly so philatelic as the majority of our exchanges, is always welcome on account of its smart and attractive appearance. We note that it numbers what we should fancy is a unique specimen of the aristocracy among its subscribers. At any rate, in the Exchange List we read that His Highness The Lord Barrett, the Prince of Mayo, 52, King Henry's Walk, London, N.W., *will try to reply; all countries, all languages, Chinese, Japanese, etc.*" But why merely "try"? Surely his Transparent Serenity's suit includes adepts in all tongues from Choctaw to Double Dutch?

Philately in America.

Meekel's Stamp Collector is, we should fancy, unique among periodicals. It is, to quote its own statement, "a weekly newspaper and an illustrated monthly magazine in one. It is published every Thursday—fifty-two issues a year. Twelve issues each year are illustrated magazine numbers, containing more pages than the regular weekly issue." Even with this explanation it seems rather curious to find an imposing book of some sixty pages bound in a striking primrose and blue cover, sold at the same price as a modest little eight-page uncovered journal. The one appears as cheap as the other seems dear. The value of the contents of the larger issue is also in proportion to its size. Thus it starts off with an interesting description of a 2c. stamp issued by a local express company in St. Louis, in 1851, followed by an equally good article on the Madison (Florida) provisionals, illustration of both stamps as well as the 5c. Madison envelope being given.

To the editorial on the shortcomings of philatelic magazines we hope to refer in more detail on another occasion. "Philately as a sporting Proposition" deals with the speculative side of our hobby, concerning which the writer says, "If Mr. Nankivell is not the founder of a school—the frankly speculative, he is, at least, its high priest and prophet."

We rather fancy that the rejoinder to this will furnish entertaining reading. But whatever we may think of Oliver Crinkle's remarks concerning Mr. Nankivell, we are all in accordance with the opinions with which he concludes his entertaining article.

I like the collector who never sells a stamp, unless, perchance, it be a duplicate. I like the collector whose whole thought is in building up his collection, who takes immense pride in its progress day by day, and who would as soon take the foundation of his house out from under the rest of the building and sell it, as despoil his collection for speculation's sake. The collection whose owner has the speculative fever in really serious form must be a very transitory and unsettled thing. There can be none of the steady upbuilding toward a known end. A stamp may be here to-day and there to-morrow; and so, I am tempted to believe, may be the owner's interest in stamp collecting. Ah yes, it is a merry game without doubt, this buying and selling and trafficking back and forth, and buying for a rise, and selling when it arrives, and all the rest of the rigmarole, but I, for my part prefer the good old way of stamp collecting."

In "The Reign of New issues" Oliver

Crinkle goes over much the same ground as Mr. Castle in his editorial previously referred to, and is even more earnest in his championship of the older stamps, which is significant and gives cause for thought in many directions. For if any decided fashion for collection the earlier stamps—as *such*—should set in on both sides of the Atlantic, we fear that some prices will advance by leaps and bounds and some spaces, now easily hidden, will soon become practically impossible to fill.

The *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*, several numbers of which lie before us, are also many good articles, "What the New Collector should learn," by C. A. Horner, contains some of the best advice we have read in this connection for a long time, the various hints being well and clearly given. A fairly complete illustrated list of Commemorative Issues is given by Willard O. Wylie, from whom we learn that the 10c. Brussels Exhibition Stamp was the work of Alfred van Neste de Bercham, of Brussels and, as the successful design in a competition received a prize of £40.

"In Odd Things and What they Represent," C. A. Howe's discourses on the curious birds, beasts, fishes, and other articles on postage stamps. Thus, the Chinese 1 Candarin of 1894 bears fire bats, representing the "fire happinesses" of the Chinaman, long life, riches, male issue, happiness and health. Of insects there seems to be only one, the butterfly ornament in Queen Lilinokalanio on the Hawaiian 2c. purple, of 1891. Shells are almost as scarce, only three, all apparently of the same variety, being found on the stamps of Bahamas, Cochin, and Travancore. Very many other equally interesting pieces of information are included in the article.

C. H. Fowle has a good paper on what philately teaches, written after the style of the well-known Mr. Dooley. C. A. Howes has another interesting article on the stamps of Grenada. The *American Journal of Philately* for September, has a timely reminder in its opening editorial that we should not waste too much regret on the opportunities we have lost, says Mr. Leaf:

"Foresight would be a most useful attainment, but hindsight is only a cause of vain regret and swear words. Why should the collector sigh? If he cannot eliminate commercialism from his collecting and must think about cost price and selling price, then let him take to himself the cheering thought that since prices have advanced in the past, they may reasonably be expected to do in the future. There are probably just as many

golden opportunities to-day as ever there were. The judicious collector is reasonably sure to strike some bargains, and, after all, he is not supposed to be collecting for profit but for entertainment. If he make a fortunate purchase we may congratulate him, but should he get nothing from his collection beyond the pleasure of gathering it we consider him fully repaid."

C. A. Howes has another of his special articles, this time on "Some Stamp Designs." Jules Bouréz' article on the stamps of Luxemburg is continued. Mr. Nankivell's London letter is as trenchant and amusing as usual. We wonder who the dealer is whom he writes:

"I walked the other day into one office where the worker assured me he had not had time that week to even have a shave. He was working almost night and day. By day he was a stamp dealer, working hard for elusive profit, by night he was a strolling player, and a precious few hours rest was all he had to keep the human machine going."

In the October number both Henry J. Crookes and John N. Luff have interesting specialist articles on the Hawaiian "numeral" stamps. Another good yarn of Mr. Nankivell's is the following:

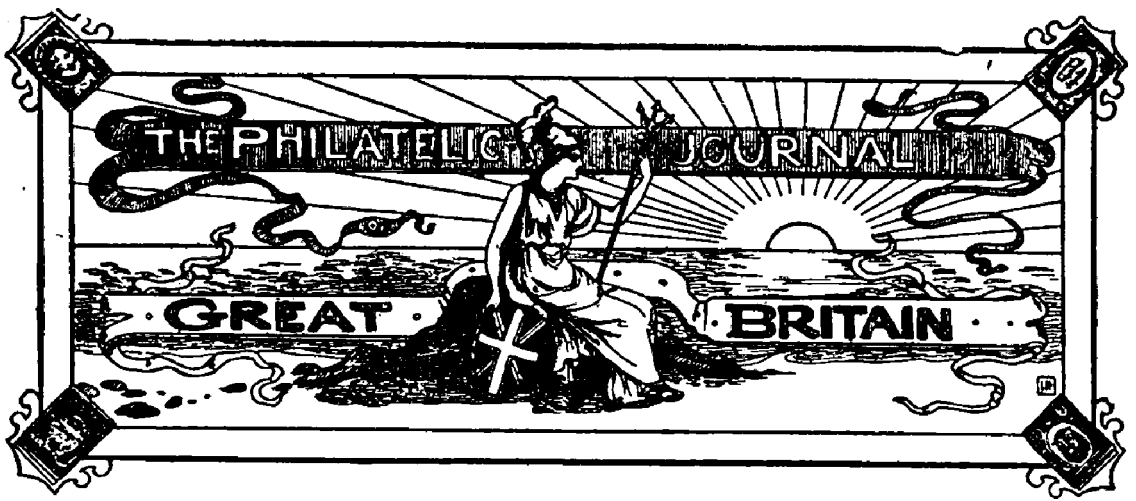
"A good story is said to have been told at the Postal Union Congress of our new Postmaster General's introductory visit to the General Post Office. Mr. —, the head of one of the departments, happened to be asleep in his chair at the time of the visit, when an under official nudged him and announced, "The Postmaster General, sir." "Eh, what?" he exclaimed half unconsciously. "Oh, how do you do, Mr. Raikes?" Mr. Raikes, a former Postmaster General, died in 1891. The official was Rip Van Winkling."

A lengthy account of the San Francisco Exhibition is given, from which we gather that Mr. H. J. Crocker was a veritable Triton among the minnows having little opposition in any department. But what else can you expect when a collection includes such things as the following:

U. S. 5 cent adhesive Buchanan stamp on cover; Brattleboro stamp used; Plates I and II St. Louis stamps, Plate II containing two 20 cent stamps. 1847—5 cent and 10 cent on laid paper; 1855-60 5 cent. brick red unused; 1855-60 50 cent used on piece of original; 1861 August—5 cents unused; 1869—15 cent, 24 cent, Medallions inverted; 1869—10 Flags inverted; 1901—Pan-American, 2 cents, inverted train, unused strip of three; 1901—Pan-American, 2 cents, Automobile Inverted, without "specimen." State \$5.00. Baton Rouge 5 cents, McCormick, on entire; Hawaii 1851—5 cents, two copies used; 1851-52—13 cents; both varieties used; 3 unused numerals, rare types; British Columbia 2½d. imperf., unused; British Columbia 5 cent imperf., unused;

Canada 6d., wove, 3 copies unused; 6d., wove, block of four unused; 6d., laid, unused; 6d., perf. 12, unused; 7½d., green, unused; 12d., black, two copies used; New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, unused; 1 sh. violet, unused; 1 sh. violet, used 1 sh. violet, used; Connell, 5 cents; Newfoundland, 6½d., 8d., 1½, orange-vermillion, unused; 2d., 4d., 6d., 1½, scarlet-vermillion, unused; 1½, scarlet-vermillion, used; two copies; Nova Scotia, 1½, dark violet, unused, two copies; 1½, dark violet, used; St. Christopher, 1d. on 2½, small surcharge; Turk's Island, 1½, prune, unused; Grenada, 4d., straight "d," on 2½, in pair with slanting "d" unused. Same, single, used; 1882, ¾d., provisional "Postage" in tall caps; unsevered pair, unused; St. Vincent, 4d. on 1½ used and unused; 4d., dull blue CA perf. 12, unused; Dominica, 1d. on 6d., used; British Guiana, 4c., circular on yellow; 4c., circular on orange; 12c., circular on deep blue; Tobago, 6d., bistre CA, unused and used; Lady McLeod, used on entire; Mexico, Chiapas, 2 r on rose paper, on entire; Monterey, 25c., on entire; Colombia, 1863, 50c, red, error, used; Antioquia, '68, 5c. green, unused; Peru, ½ p. rose, unused; Great Britain, 1d. red, plate 77, unused; 1878, £1, Cross, unused; 1882, £1, Anchor, unused; 1888, £1 three orbs, unused; 1888, three orbs, I.R., official, unused; 4d. sage green plate 17, used; 10d., brown, plate 2, on entire; 6d. buff plate 13, used; Saxony, 1851, ½ ng., error; Switzerland Zurich, 4r., unused; Zurich, 4 r., two copies used; Poste Locale, 2½r., no frame, used; Double Geneva, used; Rayon, II, 10r., with frame, used; 1849-50, 4c. red and black, used; Tuscany, 60 cr., brick red, unused; 9 cr., watermarked, unused; 3 l., unused; 3 l., used; Spain, 1851, 2 r., unused; 1852, 2 r., unused; 1853, 3cu., bronze unused; 1866, 12 cu., frame inverted, unused; same, used; Russia, 1882, 7 k, net inverted, used; Moldavia, 1854, first issue, set of four, used; Servia, 1866, 2 p., error, unused; Reunion, 15c. and 30c., used together on entire. Guadeloupe, 40c., unpaid, on blue, used. Transvaal, S. G. Nos. 50a, 51, 75, 77, 119, 123b, 141, 159, used. 6d. coarse soft p., no surch, fine roul. block of 8, unused. Cape, 4d., red woodblock. 5s., CA, unused. 6d. mauve, triangular, rouletted, used. Mauritius, 1848, 1d., "post paid," 1st state, unused. 2d., "post paid," 1st state, used. 1861, 1½ green, perf., unused. Ceylon, 4d., imperf., unused. 8d. imperf., unused. 9d., imperf., unused. 9d., claret brown tar, perf., unused. 24c., plum C A, unused. 1885, 5c. on 24c. plum, unused. India, Official, 8a, tall rect, unused. Hong Kong, 12c., CC, unused. 95c., yellow, unused. 4c. CC. perf., 12½, unused. Labuan, 12c., CA sideways, unused same, used. \$1.00 on 16c., unused. Straits, 32c., rose error, unused. Fiji, 2d. black on 6c., Roman V. R., used N.S.W., 1853, 8d., unused; 1856, 2d., wmk'd, 5 pairs unused; 1856, 3d., wmk'd, 2 pairs, used. Victoria, 1850, 3d., roul., pair, used on entire; 1861, 3d., deep blue, laid, unused; 5½, blue and yellow, unused; 1½, registered, roul. used. South Australia, 4d., dull purple, 11½ x roul., unused; 10d., black sur., used on entire; 3 pcnse, on 4d., double sur., used. W. Australia, 2d., on red paper, unused; 6d., bronze, unused; 1860, 4d., used; 1861-62, 2d. rough perf., unused; 1879, 2d., violet. CC, unused. Tasmania, 1855, 1d., blue, unused; 1856-57, 2d., no wmk. unused. New Zealand—1863, 8d., star, roul., unused; 2d. pelure, pair, unused; 1d., pelure, perf., used; 1d. brown N. Z., used.





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[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 36.—Mr. ERSKINE BEVERIDGE.

It is a common charge against philately on the part of the ignorant or hostile, that the formation and maintenance of a good collection takes up so much time that the collector is practically excluded from all other work. How little truth there is in this can be gathered from Mr. Beveridge's career. Born just fifty-one years ago, he first started in 1864 with a general collection, which lasted till 1880, and was then sold to Gibbons for £101 10s. Naturally Mr. Beveridge can easily remember the happy times when Sydney views readily realised half-a-crown a piece! Equally familiar to him—at any rate by correspondence—were some of the philatelic giants of those early times—E. L. Pemberton, Dr. Viner, Atlee, the Rev. R. B. Earée, etc., and he had much to do with the discovery of the status of the famous "Cardiff Penny." Nor were Mr. Beveridge's philatelic sympathies bounded by the Atlantic. His correspondents on the other side of the "herring pond" in-

cluded a well-known collector in the U.S. navy (Lieutenant Petrie), Messrs. Seebeck, Bogert, Coster, and others whose names he cannot at the moment recall.

For some time after relinquishing that collection, Mr. Beveridge found sufficient occupation in other pursuits. He is a linen manufacturer, J.P., author, and fellow of several learned societies.



However, on the completion of an antiquarian book some nine years ago, Mr. Beveridge decided that he required a little gentle philatelic relaxation. Wherefore he started another collection, this time consisting *only* of the stamps of Great Britain, and the British Colonies and Protectorates, with special attention to railway letter fees, college stamps and entire! So little did this interfere with Mr. Beveridge's other occu-

pations that he found time to write two more books—one a local bibliography of 320 pages, and the other an archæological work, which is in type but will not be issued for a month or so. As to the kind of collection he formed, it is sufficient to say that on making up his mind to give up collecting last year, Mr. Beveridge

put the bulk of his collection up to auction, and up to date has received fully £1,700 in cash, while several sections remain practically untouched. We presume that one of these "sections" was the splendid collection of Uganda shown at the recent Exhibition of the London Philatelic Society. Mr. Beveridge's reasons for giving up collecting are, as he says, "various"—decidedly so.

In his own words they are:—

"First, isolation and want of friendly emulation; second (perhaps)—we like that 'perhaps'—the nuisance of too many varieties of perforation and unnecessary surcharges; but, finally, and really, the purchase of an island in the Hebrides, literally next neighbour to St. Kilda. And, indeed," concludes Mr. Beveridge, "I find that island (with its annexe on North Uist) even more expensive than I ever found stamps—but not quite so selfish."

On considering Mr. Beveridge's last reason for abandoning philately (temporarily only, let us hope), the prevailing feeling in the present writer's mind was one of intense thankfulness, that, to quote the famous verses,

"In spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations,
He remains an Englishman."

Or shall we say a genuine British philatelist of the original type.

For what would have happened, supposing that Mr. Beveridge, with his industry and philatelic and general knowledge, had picked out an island anywhere near one of the French stamp-issuing "colonies," or the scene of the late Mr. Seebeck's operations, and had fallen a victim to the influence of his surroundings?

The prospect is too terrible to contemplate.

The L. P. S. "African Exhibition."

TWO reflections must inevitably have occurred to every thinking philatelist who visited Effingham House on December 13th—the completeness of present-day specialism and the greatness of the collections which the L.P.S. is able to lay under contribution for such occasions as this. *Nominally* there was nothing wonderful about the affair—it was just a "Private Exhibition of the Stamps of the South African Colonies other than those directly affected by the late war." In reality, however, there was most decided cause for wonder. For when some twenty exhibitors show the stamps of seventeen colonies, and the value of their exhibits amounts to nearly £20,000, one can readily

imagine that rarities are conspicuous. Thus there were *five* post office Mauritius stamps—an unused specimen of each value shown by Mr. Avery, an unused 2d. shown by Mr. Duveen, and used specimens on entires shown by Mr. Duveen and the Earl of Kintore.

Unfortunately, the writer was not able to devote as much time as he would have wished to the exhibition, and so his notes are somewhat incomplete. The more notable exhibits were:—

British Central Africa.—An exhibit of some very curious Registered Envelopes by the Society's President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

British East Africa and British Central.—Mr. Eliot Levy.

Gambia and Gold Coast.—Mr. Vernon Roberts and Mr. Dorning Beckton.

Lagos.—Baron A. de Worms.

Madagascar.—Mr. J. N. Marsden and Major Evans.

Mauritius.—Mr. W. B. Avery, Mr. H. J. Duveen, Baron H. de Worms, and the Earl of Kintore.

Morocco Agencies.—The Earl of Crawford.

Niger Coast.—Mr. C. J. Daun.

Northern and Southern Nigeria.—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

St. Helena.—The Earl of Crawford and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

Seychelles.—Mr. R. Ehrenbach.

Sierra Leone.—Mr. C. Macnaughton, Baron A. de Worms, and Mr. H. J. White.

Soudan.—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Uganda.—Mr. E. Beveridge.

Zanzibar.—Mr. C. J. Daun.

We do not go into details of the Prince of Wales' exhibits, as these envelopes were described in the *London Philatelist* of January, 1901. Of the other exhibits those that most impressed us were the Mauritius, which included several unused early specimens of the Post Paid (notably the pennies shown by the Earl of Kintore), Mr. Duveen's complete reconstructed plates of several varieties, including the large fillet, and some very peculiar surcharges on entires shown, we believe, by the Earl of Kintore. Almost equally interesting was Mr. C. J. Daun's collection of Niger Coast stamps. The writer had never seen or heard of as being exhibited any specimen of the 20/- on 1/- Oil Rivers—not, perhaps, much to be wondered at, considering its rarity. Here, however, were *three*, each surcharge being in a different colour (violet, red, and black), and one, moreover, being inverted! It is said that the black surcharge is unique, and that there is only one other specimen of the red variety. Among the Earl of Kintore's St. Helena, besides

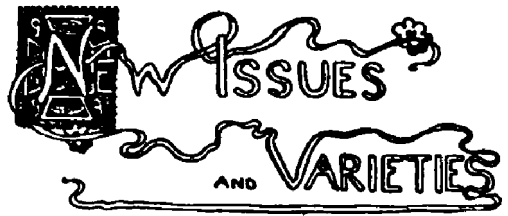
the 6d. without surcharge, were some particularly interesting trials, showing that the authorities evidently thought of surcharging the 6d. without changing its colour. The specimens on view were, we fancy, ONE PENNY in black and in red, and FOURPENCE in red on the ordinary perforated 6d. stamp. The Madagascar exhibits of Major Evans and Mr. J. N. Marsden were decidedly "fine and large," and, we should fancy, as complete a lot of these stamps as could now be got together. Mr. C. J. Daun's Zanzibar, and Mr. Eliot Levy's British East Africa were instructive, apart from their completeness, as showing how many minor or major varieties can exist of apparently simple surcharges. For one who, according to his own statement, no longer collects, Mr. Erskine Beveridge's Uganda stamps were marvellous, as the exhibit would be noteworthy in any case. In Mr. Dorning Beckton's St. Helena were included some very rare varieties of double and omitted surcharges. Many hundreds of other rare and interesting stamps were on show, which, unfortunately, considerations of time and space prevent us from mentioning. To sum up, we can say only that the Exhibition was one of the finest and most successful of its kind ever held.

To Readers of the "Philatelic Monthly Referee."

Readers of the *P.M.R.* will be surprised to receive the *P.J.G.B.* in lieu of the expected *Referee*.

It had been my intention to vastly increase the *Referee*, and for this purpose I had secured the goodwill of the *Montreal Philatelist*. But owing to an extremely advantageous offer (too good to refuse) from Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co., the goodwill of both these papers has been disposed of to them. As I have already started a Question and Answer Competition, and I do not wish any reader to lose by the transferring of the *P.M.R.*, Messrs. Pemberton and Co. have kindly consented to continue it and to award the prizes offered by me; and I have no doubt will also allow readers of the *P.J.G.B.* to compete. The subscription to the *P.J.G.B.* is one shilling per year more than the *P.M.R.*, but I feel sure readers will not object to this as they will receive three papers (combined) instead of one, and I trust will give the *P.J.G.B.* the same support offered me during my brief editorship. All advertisements previously published by me in the *P.M.R.* will in future appear in the *P.J.G.B.*

J. T. BOLTON.



BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—The 10d. King's Head has been overprinted "O. W. — OFFICIAL." The Queen's Head stamp which this supersedes should be one of the very rarest of the numerous English Official Stamps. The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 9d. King's Head, Government Parcels.

Official Adhesive. 10d. purple and scarlet, surch. black.
Government Parcels. 9d. " and blue, " " "

Australia (Commonwealth).—The *London Philatelist* is informed by Messrs. Bright and Son that a ½d. newspaper wrapper was to have been issued on November 1st, this constituting the first issue for all Australia (barring the unpaids).

Bahamas.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that in addition to the envelope and registration envelope which we chronicled last month, the following "specimen" post-cards have been seen with the head of the King.

Post-cards. 1d. carmine on cream.
1d. plus 1d. carmine on cream.

Bermuda.—The new stamp which has been expected for some time was issued towards the end of November. The central picture, which is printed in brown, represents the celebrated Floating Dock. The rest of the stamp is printed in carmine.

Adhesive. 1d. carmine and brown, wmk. Cr. and C.A.

Cook Islands.—The stamps of this colony now appear on the same paper as that now employed for the lowest values of New Zealand, namely, that with single-lined "N.Z." and star, close together. There are several shades of the ½d., varying from dark yellow-green to emerald-green. The ½d., 2d., 6d., and 1/- are in the bird type, but the other values have the head of Queen Makea.

Watermark, single lined N.Z. and star.

Adhesives. ½d. yellow-green; perforated 11.
1d. rose " "
2d. dark brown " "
2½d. dark blue " "
5d. dark grey " "
6d. dark mauve " "
1/- rose " "

Gambia.—M. Rigaux informs the *Monthly Circular* that there is no ½d. rate for post-cards in this colony, so the card of this value which we listed in October must be deleted.

Gold Coast.—We notice described in an auction catalogue, a pair of the 6d. of 1898-1900, with the name and value in the same

colour as the rest of the stamp. The pair was in mint state. Our publishers have a similar pair, but of the King's Head issue, which they took from their window where it had been exposed for some time. The deep mauve of the name and value tablets had faded to an even paler shade than the body of the stamp, which was not affected in the least. We have no doubt that if these stamps had been taken out of the window at the right moment the colour of the whole of the stamps would have been the same.

India.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1a. King's Head stamps are reported to have appeared surcharged "On H.M.S.," but it does not seem clear whether they are actually in use or only chronicled from "specimen" stamps.

Official adhesives.— $\frac{1}{2}$ a. pea green, "On H. M. S."
1a. carmine, "

Duttia.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in a distinctly new shade, and printed in sheets of sixteen like the other values.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. carmine.

Leeward Isles.—At last we have definite information of the number of the recent provisionals that were printed. The official statistics show that there were 37,200 of each variety issued, total 111,600. The market value of each of these three should therefore always be equal. They were distributed among the various islands in the following quantities:—

Antigua received 16,800 of each.
St. Kitts-Nevis received 12,000 of each.
Dominica received 6,000 of each.
Montserrat received 1,800 of each.
Virgin Islands received 600 of each.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the following King's Head stationery:—

Post-cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on cream.
1d. carmine on cream.
1d. plus 1d. carmine on cream.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green on buff.

New Zealand.—The 6d. has now arrived on the watermarked paper.

Watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star.
6d. rose, perf. 11.

Mauritius.—The next changes to take place among the stamps of Mauritius will affect the 3c. and 6c. values which are reported by *Die Post* on the strength of information received from Berne.

Orange River Colony.—The *Birmingham Post* publishes a statement to the effect that the plates used for printing the stamps of the late Orange Free State have been sent to the British Museum "to be there preserved with the other philatelic treasures which are gradually accumulating in the National Depository at Bloomsbury."

St. Vincent.—The *D. B-Z.* lists the registration envelope with stamp in the King's Head design.

Registered envelope. 2d. blue.

South Australia.—Mr. Bayes, of Eudemda, has sent us the 8d. stamp in the design of the 9d. and 2½ chronicled last month. It is printed in pale ultramarine. We are also told of three more values,—the 5/-, 10/-, and 20/-, with the words "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" removed and replaced by "POSTAGE" in coloured letters on a white ground. The colours are also slightly different. The same correspondent and Mr. Harvey have also sent us specimens of a new issue of Duty Stamps with portrait of the King. We have seen the 1d., perf. 11½, and also with zigzag roulette like that used some time ago for the 1d. stamp of Queensland.

Adhesives. 8d. pale ultramarine.
5/- rose-red.
10/- green.
20/- blue.

Straits Settlements.—The 85 has now made its appearance.

Adhesive. 85 dull green and brown-orange.

Tasmania.—We have received the 1d. on V. and Crown paper, perforated as before 12½, but in quite a different shade, and very coarsely printed. It is evidently from a locally made plate, and looks almost like a lithograph.

Adhesive. 1d. dull red, wmk. V. and Cr., perf. 12½.

Sudan.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2 *millièmes* on paper with the multiple watermark "Crescent and Star;" and also the 1 and 10 piastres in changed colours.

Watermark, Crescent and Star multiple.
2 mill. brown and green.
1 pi. red and black.
10 pi. violet and brown.

Transvaal.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* has seen the 1/- and 2/- stamps in altered colours (a change which has been foreshadowed for some time); 3d. and 4d. values have also appeared.

Adhesives. 2d. sage-green and black.
4d. chocolate and black.
1/- red-brown and black.
2/- yellow and black.

Western Australia.—We have now seen the three novelties for this Colony which we mentioned last month. The *one penny* is as we described it, but is not from the same plate as before, the impressions being slightly larger and very rough. The 2/- is in the design of the Victorian stamp of the same value, and the 5/- is in the design of the Victoria 2½d. The colours are red for the 1d., red on yellow (like the 1½d. Victoria) for the 2/-, and emerald green (like the 6d. Victoria) for the 5/-. These three stamps have been followed by new 2½, 10/-, and 20/- stamps. The first named is in the type of the current 5d. Victoria, the 10/- in the design of the 1d. of 1885, and the 20/- in the type of the ½d. oblong of 1886. All are

on V. and Crown paper and perf. 12½.

Adhesives. 1d. rose-red, wmk. V. and Crown perf. 12½.
2½ red on yellow " "
2½ blue on rose " "
5- emerald " "
10- lilac " "
2c/- orange-brown " "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—The American Bank Note Co. have printed a beautifully executed Post-er depicting the harbour of Rosario, with shipping. We are told that it is meant to commemorate the inauguration of new Harbour Works. This absurdity would have been banned by the late lamented Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, as it appears to have been quite unnecessary, save on financial grounds. It was issued on October 26th, and, we believe, was only available on that day. The total issue was half a million—enough to go round.

Adhesive. 5c. blue, wmk. large sun.

Austria.—The *Monthly Journal* notes the following varieties of perforation in the 1890-91 issue, which have not hitherto been chronicled.

Adhesives. 20 kr. green (1891), perf 10½ x 13.
1 gul. deep blue (1890), perf 12 x 13 and 12½ x 12.
2 gul. carmine (1890), perf 10½ x 11½.

Colombia.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 2c., 5c., and 10c. stamps of the new issue were issued at Bogota on July 1st, and that the rest of the set was to have been issued as the old stocks were exhausted, and that apparently only philatelists are at present in possession of these other values.

Bolivar.—We are not yet sure that we are right in assigning the stamp of which we gave an illustration last month to Bolivar, as we find it attributed to Barranquilla in some of our contemporaries. We omitted last month to say that the 20c. blue is imperf. Two more values of the set are chronicled by *Der Philatelist*, each appears to exist in two colours. The 2c. shews a view of the river Magdalena, and the 10c. the Iron Pier of Savanilla.

Adhesives. 2c. green, imperf.
2c. dark blue "
10c. orange "
10c. red-violet "

Denmark.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles two new Letter Cards.

Letter Cards. 5 ore green on yellowish.
10 ore carmine "

Iceland.—The *Philatelic Record* prints the following translation of the official decree announcing the issue of the new stamps which we chronicled in *October*.

NOTICE.

With reference to a letter from the Minister for Iceland dated 24th ult., new Icelandic Stamps and Postcards have been issued as follows:—

Common stamps	3 Aur.	Common stamps	100 Aur.
"	" 4 "	Postcards single	3 "
"	" 5 "	"	" 5 "
"	" 6 "	"	" 8 "
"	" 10 "	"	" 10 "
"	" 16 "	Postcards double	3 "
"	" 20 "	"	" 5 "
"	" 25 "	"	" 8 "
"	" 40 "	"	" 10 "
"	" 50 "		

All older stamps and postcards have been annulled, but up to the 31st December of this year they can be exchanged at the post offices for stamps and postcards of the new issue.

The older stamps and postcards will bear the following imprint:—

IGILDI
'02—'03.

and with this addition will remain in force till the end of the year 1903, after which time only the new stamps and postcards shall be used.

" Reykjavik, 9th October, 1902.

" The Governor of Iceland,

" Magnus Stephensen."

The *Philatelic Record* has also seen the 6 aur. of the old type with the "1 GILDI" surcharge, which is in red.

Adhesive. 6 aur., grey, surch. red.

Ecuador.—We are informed by Mr. E. Stanier that the stamps of this Republic are now being used again without any overprint.

France.—Mme. Veuve Marmin kindly sends us the 15c., current type, in a new colour, namely, a kind of pale red.

Adhesive. 15c. pale red.

We hear various accounts of a new issue which, it is expected, will make its appearance about March next. The new design will be a reproduction of the well-known figure of *La Semeuse* (The Sower) as it appears on the French coins. This is allegorical of La Belle France engaged in distributing the seeds of a future harvest among the furrows.

French Colonies. French Somali Coast.—This is the name under which the *Monthly Journal* chronicles another value of the new issue which we have hitherto attributed to Djibouti. According to the *Monthly Journal*, this issue, which we illustrated last month, is used in both Obock and Djibouti; hence it is more convenient to call them by the comprehensive name—French Somali Coast. Obock and Djibouti, presumably, will not issue any more stamps separately, so there is one French Colony the less—for stamp collectors. The new stamp is as follows:—

Adhesive. 15c. orange and blue.

Madagascar.—The *Monthly Circular* lists a surcharged provisional which does not appear in the lists we gave in our September and October numbers.

Adhesive. 10c. on 50c. rose (of Diego Suarez).

Tunis.—The *Monthly Circular* states that the 10c. envelope is now printed in rose instead of black.

Envelope. 10 centimes, rose on bluish.

German Empire.—We learn from the *Monthly Circular* that two postcards have been issued with the heading "Drucksache." M. Rigaux informs our contemporary that "they

are not exactly postcards, but rather, forms intended to receive on their back, notices of meetings, booksellers' orders, and similar notices. They are issued for use in Wurtemberg, where, as in Belgium, this class of matter is transmitted at book-post rates.

Postcards. 2 pf. grey-blue on cream.
3 pf. brown on cream.

Hayti.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles an alteration (or a variety) of the surcharged "postage due" stamps in which the overprint "Maj-Gt. Pre-1902" is in carmine instead of black.

Unpaid. 2 grey-black, surch. carmine.

Paraguay.—A provisional 5 cents on 8c, brown has been issued in two varieties, one, in which the inscription "Habilitado-en-5 cent" reads vertically upwards, and another in which this surcharge reads downwards. It is the lithographed stamp which has been made use of. *Ewen's Weekly* mentions a variety in which the first "i" of "Habilitado" is missing, and another in which there is no stop after "cent." It was issued on October 31st. The surcharge is in black.

Adhesives. 5c. on 8c. brown, surch. reading upwards.
5c. on 8c. " " " downwards.

Portugal.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that, following the example set by England, and since followed by France and Germany, Portugal will start penny postage with all her Colonies on January 1st, 1903. The letter rate will be reduced from 65 réis to 25 réis, and all stamps of the latter value will be uniformly printed in rose.

A reply letter-card is reported on the lines of that used in France.

Letter Card. 25 x 25 réis. Green on yellowish.

Portuguese Colonies.—The provisional sets which we mentioned last month will be issued in all the Colonies, and will, in all, number about 300 distinct varieties. Now we hear that they are to be replaced, early in 1903, by a series of a permanent type, the total number of varieties for which will be 193. We should fancy that this kind of thing will not prove very tempting to collectors.

Russia.—Some time ago we chronicled the 1 rouble of the current type on vertically laid paper, having ourselves handled and examined three used specimens. Now we are told by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that this value does not exist on that particular paper. This is rather a sweeping assertion, and, indeed, it would be very rash to assert that any value does not exist, as an error, on paper laid vertically instead of horizontally.

The *Monthly Journal* is informed by a correspondent that the variety with a cross in place of the letter T at the foot of the 20 kop stamp of 1875-79 is not confined to that value only, but is found also on the 10 kop.

Finland.—The *Monthly Journal* is assured by a correspondent in Finland that of the issue catalogued under the date of 1895 (types of 1891 perf. 14 x 13), only the 5, 10, 20, and 25 pennia exist. As a consequence, we are glad to see in the new catalogue those troublesome values 2 pennia, 1, 5, and 10 marks have been deleted.

United States.—The new 13 cents stamp has appeared. It bears a portrait of the late President Harrison, whose name appears in all its simplicity—"Harrison," below. The date 1833 is inscribed at the left, and 1901 at the right. At the top is the inscription, "United States of America—series 1902." The stamp is a beautiful example of the engraver's art, and if the design is somewhat crowded, the details are so well balanced that the effect is extremely good.

Adhesive. 13 cents, purplish black.

The drawings of the new 1c. (with a portrait of Franklin different from any yet depicted on a stamp) and of the new 5c. (Lincoln) have been approved, and will appear in due course.

Messrs. J. M. Bartels and Co. write to inform the *London Philatelist* of the accidental issue of 500 cards, printed from a rejected die, intended for the McKinley postcard. This shows an almost full face portrait of the late President, whereas the card which is in use shows a profile. A small supply was printed from the die which was afterwards rejected, and these were ordered to be destroyed. But by one of those peculiar accidents which so frequently happen to philatelic issues, a box of 500 of these cards was included in a consignment to New York City and sold there in due course to the contractors for cleaning the streets of that city. They in turn had them printed for their use, and 350 of them had been sold before the ubiquitous philatelist came along, and he immediately secured the 150 that were left unused in the office. This appears, from these facts, to be a genuine issue.

Postcard. 1c. (?black on amber). From rejected die.

Venezuela.—The *Monthly Journal* says that there are no minor varieties of the type-set provisional labels which we chronicled last month, but the 10c. exists *tête-bêche*, in vertical pairs.

The same journal chronicles, on the authority of *La Cote Réelle* another provisional, also from Carupano, which is intended apparently for fiscal and inland postal use. The following inscription appears in four lines within an oblong frame of small circles. "INSTRUCCION—SELLO PROVISIONAL—CARUPANO: 1902—Vale un Bolivar."

Adhesive. 1 Bolivar, black on yellow, imperf.



December, 1902, Report.

—o—

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His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, K.C.

Honorary Vice-President—

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President—

H. R. OLDFIELD, London.

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Walbrook, 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:—

Captain N. J. Hopkins, R.E., the Castle, Monmouth. Proposed by Major Laffan, R.E., seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NOTICES.

The second meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Wednesday, December 10th. Present: Mr. H. R. Oldfield (President in the Chair), and Messrs. W. Schwabacher, J. E. Joselin, W. Schwarte, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, L. W. Fulcher, Major J. de C Laffan, R.E., and the Hon. Sec. Mr. L. W. Fulcher read a very interesting paper on "What kind of Minor Varieties should be included in a General Collection," which was followed by a discussion joined in by all present, to which Mr. Fulcher replied and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. The paper will appear, we hope, next month. The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall on Wednesday, January 14th, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Schwabacher will give a display and paper on "Fiscal Stamp Collecting." Members and visitors will be cordially welcomed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Those members who have not yet replied to the Hon. Sec's. applications are again requested to do so without further delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

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

5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Dec. 31, 1902.

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SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third ordinary meeting was held on the 19th November at the Society's room, Wharnccliffe Hotel, King Street, when Mr. G. H. Hunt gave his "Reminiscences of Stamp Collecting" before a good muster of the members. Mr. Hunt was one of the founders of the Society, in which he has always taken very great interest. Stamp collecting was Mr. Hunt's first love, and in spite of the claims of an active business life, he has not proved a deserter. At school and afterwards he had pursued his hobby with diligence, and had been rewarded by finding himself the possessor

of a very fine collection. Mr. Hunt said that, of course, he had spent a great proportion of his leisure time in making his collection, but he felt that he was more than compensated by the pleasure he had always derived from it.

Mr. J. S. Nowill, the President, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hunt, which was very ably supported by Mr. J. F. Peace and Mr. R. Sneath.

The fifth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on the 17th December at the Wharncliffe Hotel, King Street; the President, Mr. J. S. Nowill, being in the chair, and a good number of members were present. After the ordinary business had been disposed of, three short papers were listened to with great interest, and a hearty vote of thanks was given to the three members who delivered them. Mr. J. F. Peace dealt with the "Stamps of Sweden." The first official conveyance of letters within Sweden supported by the Government was inaugurated in the middle of the 16th century. In 1636, Anden Wechel, who had previously been postmaster of Leipzig, was appointed postmaster of Stockholm, and the first proper postal system may be said to have been established about that time. It was not, however, until the 1st July, 1855, that adhesive postage stamps were issued and available at all post offices. Mr. Peace pointed out that the stamps of Sweden might be collected at a very moderate outlay, and that there had been no speculative issues.

Mr. J. H. Chapman then gave the "Stamps of Malta," and said that as the stamps issued by this historic little island were so few in number—only about thirty in all—his remarks would necessarily be brief. There had been a period of twenty-five years when only one type and value of stamp had been used, viz., the halfpenny stamp.

Mr. R. Sneath next read an exhaustive paper on the "Stamps of Tonga." Tonga, or as it is called by the natives, Toga, also known as the Friendly Isles, used a few Fiji stamps in 1886, before issuing its own about the end of that year. The portrait of King George, who was then in his ninetieth year, appeared on these. Many of the first issues were purchased by dealers from the postmaster, Mr. Campbell, who obligingly postmarked them and sold them for a fraction of their face value. Mr. Sneath gave details of all the issues.

Each of the papers was illustrated as usual by the stamps of the particular country.

EDWIN CROWTHER,

Hon. Sec.

64, Fitzwalter Road, Sheffield.

SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting was held on 8th December, Mr. John Walker, Vice-President, presiding. There were also present Messrs. Baxter, Bonnar, Douglas, Henderson, Kerr, W. B. Walker, Winkler, and T. A. McIntyre, Hon. Sec.

The Secretary reported that the December Exchange Packet had been despatched on 1st December with twenty-seven sheets value £88 nett.

Mr. J. L. Sievwright (Newport, Fife), Mr. F. T. Varley (Falkirk), and Mr. John MacGregor (Edinburgh), were unanimously elected members.

The display of stamps consisted of those of Great Britain. Messrs. John Walker, Henderson, W. B. Walker, Winkler, and McIntyre exhibited their collections. Amongst the rarer stamps were the high values £1 and £5 on *bleuté*, with probably every variety of the early line engraved stamps, used and unused, except the 1d. black V.R. Many fine unused copies, portions of sheets, and used strips and blocks were shown. There were a few copies of the recently issued King's Head "Board of Education" and other surcharges. Mr. Kerr showed a photo of the block of 119 1d. black unused sold recently in London.

At the next meeting it was decided to have a display of forgeries with a discussion of their characteristics.

THOS. A. MCINTYRE,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

New Leaves to Cut.

The "Bright" Blue Catalogue.

After an interval of two years Messrs. Bright and Son have brought out a new edition (the 5th) of their popular "A.B.C." Catalogue.*

As pointed out in the preface, this edition is rendered noteworthy by the inclusion of British and Colonial stamps bearing the likeness of King Edward VII., in honour of whom the fair lady who adorned the cover of the previous edition has had to sail away to make room for a moderately good head of His Majesty. This same preface, by the way, contains two significant expressions of opinion on Messrs. Bright's part concerning the present trend of Philately.

"Patriotic, however, though we be, we view with some feelings of regret the overwhelming

* London: Bright and Son, 164, Strand, W.C. 6.8 x 223 pages. Price 2s. (d. net. Post free, 2s. 10d.

tendency on the part of Collectors in the United Kingdom and the Colonies to collect only the stamps of the British Empire to the neglect of all other countries. From a Philatelic point of view, this is not altogether wise, as the stamps of many Foreign Countries require more study, and should, to a Philatelist, be more interesting than the stamps of some British Colonies, especially those Colonies whose sole desire appears to be to issue as many Provisionals in the course of a year as they possibly can.

We regret also to see that the craze for acquiring every new issue that appears in an unused condition, not merely in complete sets, but in Blocks, and even Panes, has caused many Collectors to neglect the older issues of fine copies of which, we feel assured, are a far better investment than Modern issues, which are now being imported in immense quantities."

Of course, as business people, Messrs. Bright are ready to supply everyone's wants; yet we fancy that philatelists will do well to heed these timely and outspoken warnings.

Once again this catalogue claims to be unique in so far that it is the only priced one published in English that includes entires. These latter, by the way, show a very small increase in number since the last edition, Part II. of the catalogue needing only one additional page as against seventeen pages in the section devoted to adhesives.

For the rest, this edition has most of the advantages and defects of its predecessor, chief among the former being the useful notes concerning forgeries, reprints, &c., while the main faults are the inclusion of one or two very minor varieties (e.g., the "Registered" Queensland with double perforations), and the still uneven quality of the illustrations, in spite of additions and improvements.

The prices naturally show an upward tendency in many Colonial stamps (notably certain of the "Queen's Head" varieties), while as regards most non-colonials, there are comparatively slight changes. However, on the whole, they seem fair enough, with the possible exception of some stamps cut to shape and certain entires.

Of errors and omissions there seem to be remarkably few considering the size and scope of the work. In Great Britain we do not notice the 10d. wmk. emblems or the 1d. Government Parcels with inverted surcharge, both of which we fancy are accepted as genuinely issued errors. In New South Wales the "No Clouds" variety of the 1d. Sydney Plate 2 is omitted, as are all the prominent varieties of the "Laureated Heads" other than the "WACES" and "WAES" errors. This seems hardly

justifiable when among the Victorian stamps of 1867-8 varieties of the 2d. are listed without exterior lines under value and with value double printed. We should also, personally, feel inclined to doubt the unwatermarked varieties of the Victorian issues of 1864-75 as having come from sheets without wmk., and knowing how easy it is to find large margins within the perforations of this colony's stamps, our scepticism extends to the imperforate variety of the 9d. on 10d.

In South Australia the 1d. dark yellow-green imperf. is priced the same as the light yellow-green. Gibbons makes a similar error, since undoubted specimens of the deeper shade are much the rarer. Among the rouletted stamps the 1s. olive-yellow is still retained, though most specialists are now agreed that it is a changeling. The 1s. perf. 12½ by roulette which is listed is, we believe, not known without Departmental surcharges, while the *pale* rose carmine shades of the 2s. with first star wmk. cannot exist with O.S. surcharges. On the other hand, this surcharge is found on the small 2d. watermarked S.A. perf. 11½, and, we fancy, on both varieties of watermark. The variety of the small ½d. perf. 12½ x 15 is likewise omitted.

These mistakes, however, when all is said, are not of sufficient number or importance to detract seriously from the value of the work, which should, as hitherto, be of great assistance to the philatelist to whom "handiness" is a desideratum.

"Gibbons" (Part II.)*

So far as a cursory examination can show, there seems to be nothing very startling about the 15th Edition of Gibbons Non-Colonial Catalogue. The number of pages has again been increased (from 458 to 480), but some of the fresh space has been devoted to additional notes, while more room has also been needed for the lists of Chile and Greece, which have been rewritten and amplified. On the whole, prices do not seem to have altered very much, though some European stamps show a downward tendency. The book itself is got up in the usual style, and with very few exceptions, the illustrations have come out extremely well.

A somewhat notable feature in the number of used varieties of the first issue of Shanghai that are quoted, no fewer than six now having prices against them in this state. Genuinely used, these stamps are far rarer than many held in much higher estimation.

* (Stamps of Foreign Countries. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391, Strand, London. Price 2s. net, or post free 2s. 3d.)

The Rabid Collector.

Man, as a collecting animal, has no equal. Bees collect honey, dogs collect bones, squirrels collect nuts, but man collects everything collectible, from knowledge to souvenir spoons. The bibliomaniac collects books, the historian collects facts, the author collects rejection slips, not because he wants them, but because, like greatness, they are so often thrust upon him. Bottles, butterflies, tea-pots, coins, minerals, stuffed birds, bird's eggs, Indian relics, prints, book-plates, autographs, and biscuits from which famous persons have taken bites are among the things most sought for by the rabid collector. What is the millionaire but a collector of dollars?

Of all collectors, however, the stamp fiend is the most infatuated with his chosen pursuit. To him the world is a world of stamps. Everything in the universe suggests the coveted bits of paper. The green grass of the early spring sets him to longing for high-priced stamps of verdant hue; the blue of the summer skies makes him yearn for rare ultramarine specimens as far beyond his purse as are the skies beyond his reach; even the crimson radishes on the tea-table remind him forcibly of blank spaces that only carmine stamps can fill.

The relative he loves best, regardless of disposition, is the one with the largest store of old letters; next in his estimation comes the one with the most extensive foreign correspondence. Old documents are interesting only to the extent to which they are plastered with revenue stamps. When, in his reading, he comes across the name of a foreign country, does he think of its politics, its morals, its religion, or its attitude towards his own country? Not a bit of it. He thinks of postage stamps, and how to make them his own.

He may have forgotten the year of the Crusade, or of his own birth or marriage, or even the most memorable of all dates, that of the discovery of America; but he can be trusted to give without hesitation the exact date of any issue of postage stamps authorised by any government, no matter how obscure. For him, the history of the world began in England with the issue, in 1840, of the first adhesive postage stamp.

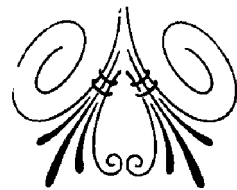
He may forget to lock his front door, to shake down the furnace or to mail feminine letters; may lose his glasses, absent-mindedly

tie up the dog with his suspenders, or fail to keep an eye on the baby, but he is prepared to place his finger at any moment of the day or night upon any given specimen of his stamp collection. In case of fire or flood, his stamps are his first consideration.

When his nearest and dearest go abroad for an indefinite period, does he think of their perils by land or sea? Not that anyone can discover. He thinks only of the precious foreign stamps that will carry their letters to him, and he urges them to write often. Does he miss his absent friends? Not half as much as he misses the stamps when their letters go astray.

The only type of feminine beauty that finds favour in the stamp collector's eye is the type like that of Victoria on the early "Queens-head" stamps. The only society he really enjoys is that of other stamp fiends. His castles in Spain all have garrets, and in these garrets are chests filled, not with gold, but with old letters fairly plastered with stamps—not all Spanish.

Yet with all his eccentricities, the stamp collector is not without virtue. He is the happiest of mortals, always amiable, and always optimistic. He is never a domestic tyrant. What are domestic problems compared with stamps? His treasures before him, he is lost to the world and all its troubles. He cares not what he eats, nor when he eats, nor whether the roast is right or wrong side up on the platter. With his mind in Abyssinia or Zanzibar, and his best friend in South Africa, mere physical discomforts have no power over him. The club has no charms for him, stamp collecting has crowded out every other vice, and as a domestic animal he is perfect. As a husband he may be safely recommended—but only maids with Victorian profiles need apply. — CARROLL WATSON RANKIN. In *Mekeel's Stamp Collector*.





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On "Finds."

FEW indeed are the stamp collectors who have not been regaled with wonderful stories of philatelic treasure trove, and have not in consequence worried themselves consumedly for a greater or less space of time in the hope that a similar fortune might be theirs.

For it is one of the chief charms of our hobby that even at the present day all sorts of rare and unknown varieties may be, and actually are, turned up. The story of the pious lady in

British Guiana who generously gave a couple of the rare circular rose stamps to be sold for the benefit of her local church is ancient philatelic history, while other philatelic journals have recently had particulars of the lot of Cape wood-blocks that lately came under the hammer. Unknown to the general public, however, is the adventure that befel a certain collector at one of the Natal post offices. Having bought some stamps, he found that the officials were unable to give him the full amount of change due to him. As a way out of the difficulty he was entreated to settle the matter by taking a pane of sixty of the provisional penny on 6d., which in consideration of the stamps being somewhat "spoiled" by having an additional inverted surcharge (Gibbon's No. 95), were charged to him at one half-penny each! We do not think that he has yet repented of his complaisance.

Neither was one of our publishers very grieved on happening, during a country ramble, to light upon a pane of 6d. chestnut English stamps which had somehow got mislaid among the leaves of an old Bible! For these, however, he paid double face, which makes his purchase seem dear compared with the Mint block of eight 5/- watermarked anchor, for which it was rumoured £2 was asked—and received—some two or three years since. Another "find" was a block of eleven South Australian 2d. (S. G. 198), which were sold to a provincial dealer at a considerable reduction from face value, owing to their being somewhat creased. The purchaser put them up to auction when the block fetched 40/-, and was divided between two specialists in the stamps of that country. Even then the price could not be said to be excessive, as up to a year or two ago, at any rate, no other unused specimens of that particular variety had turned up. Far greater than any of the genuine "finds" recorded in recent years was the famous discovery in the cellars of the St. Louis Court of some hundreds of the rare locals, including several of the hitherto almost unique 20 cents, the very existence of which, as a genuine stamp, had previously been questioned by some of the best authorities. Equally sensational, though in a smaller way, was the "find" of another unique U.S. local in a packet of letters bought at an autograph sale for a few cents. Of the "finds" in stamp shops the stories are, as may be expected, as endless as the number of hours wasted by those who hope to do likewise. Some ten years since a well-known dealer told the writer that at one time he had carefully looked over all the stamps exposed in

the sweetstuff shops, etc., in his neighbourhood, but had never found anything better than a South Australian 4d. wmk. V and Crown (we fancy he said it was unused), and so had thought the game not worth the candle. Neither is it, as a matter of fact, for the philatelist whose all-round knowledge is great enough to enable him to spot any and every bargain of this kind, will soon discover that he can make better use of his time by buying the great number of admittedly cheap stamps that are to be picked up everywhere rather than by spending weeks or months in the quest for a "find" that after all may never turn up. In auction rooms really great "finds" are naturally not very common owing to the amount of philatelic knowledge possessed by the majority of those who view the lots—not to mention the auctioneer and his assistants. Still, even there they do happen. Thus, some years since a very rare error of watermark of one of the Australian colonials which went in a "remainder" lot for a few shillings, was re-sold by the purchaser for more pounds than he had paid pence for the lot. Other "finds" of a similar nature known to or heard of by the writer include the error Saxony (1/2 nqr. on pale blue), and two entire letter sheets that had passed through Docwra's London penny post—these latter being in a lot by themselves, the real value of which was apparently unknown to anyone in the room but the purchaser. Equally curious was the big mint block of South Australian penny stamps (158 in number) that, though perforated 10 x 11 1/2 (Gibbon's 194) were sold as perf. 10 for about 25 per cent. over face. But in this instance the margin of the sheet bore the remark "perf. 10" in the handwriting of a well-known specialist! But the greatest "find" of all was, to use an Irishism, one that never came off. Most advanced collectors know the doubt that has always attached to the genuine postal use of the Indian 8 pies stamp surcharged NINE. Some years since, a collector knowing something of the discussions on the subject chanced to come across an old soldier who had been in India during the time these provisionals were said to have been issued. Did he remember them? Yes, that he did, as his comrades and he grumbled so much at the extra charge on their letters home. In his case he had special cause to remember, as he had written to his mother at least twice a month. Now came the point. "Were those letters still in existence and could they be obtained?" On that head the ex-soldier had no doubt whatever. Visions of a small fortune passed through his questioner's mind, and an early appointment was made for

the inspection of the letters. They were there—that was certain—but alas, the envelopes had all been destroyed!

Descriptive Catalogue OF European Postage Stamps.

—O—

(NOTE.—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that a stamp does not exist.)

BULGARIA.

This little country, in spite of the political exceptions to which it has been periodically subjected, has quite a respectable record from a stamp collector's point of view, though of late this has been sullied by one or two miserable commemorative issues, which, however, will not be considered in this catalogue. (We may say here that commemorative issues of all countries issued at the time that ordinary stamps were in use, and used concurrently with them, appear to us to have filled no actual postal needs, and will therefore be omitted from this catalogue).

Apart from the fact that the issues are well ordered and not too numerous, Bulgaria has rendered a distinct service to philately by absorbing Eastern Roumelia, which, if it had been allowed to follow its own sweet will, would have proved as troublesome to collectors as it was to its neighbours before it was united to Bulgaria. It was in 1885 that Eastern Roumelia was proclaimed part of Bulgaria, under the name of Southern Bulgaria. The stamps of Eastern Roumelia then became obsolete, and, in order to use up the old stocks, the remainders were overprinted by hand with a lion, and so used until they were exhausted.

The principality of Bulgaria itself had only come into existence in 1878, having been made independent of Turkey by a provision of the Treaty of Berlin. The first stamps were issued on May 1st, 1879, the feature of the design being the Lion of Bulgaria, "figured with true heraldic feeling," as the *Philatelic Record* remarked when the stamps were first announced. In the curved band above is the Bulgarian equivalent, in Russian characters, of the words "Bulgarian Post." The inscription below, also in Russian characters, represents the value, which is also repeated in numerals in the



four corners in all the stamps save the 1 franc. They were printed at St. Petersburg by the same firm that produced the Russian stamps—a fact which is betrayed by the shape, the general appearance of the design, and by the paper, which is horizontally laid. The impressions were in two colours, the oval band, the outline of the lion, etc., being in black, and the background in another colour. The body of the lion and the inscriptions were left uncoloured. The whole effect is very pleasing, and the stamps were greeted with much admiration when they appeared. Unlike the Russian stamps, the colours of these are fast, and do not run if put in water.

The set consisted of five values, of which the 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c. appeared on May 1st, 1879, and the 1 franc a few weeks later. They are perf. 15.

1879.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. black and orange...	1	6	—	—
5 c. „ yellow ...	1	0	—	—
10 c. „ green ...	8	0	6	6
25 c. „ puce ...	2	6	1	6
50 c. „ blue ...	—	—	3	0
1 fr. „ rose-red ...	—	—	1	6

The stamps of the first issue had the values expressed in *centimes* and *francs*, but it was decided in 1881 to alter these to their Bulgarian equivalents—*stotinki* and *leva*, and in June, 1881, the 5, 10, and 25 st. appeared with this modification. The first issue has the last word in the lower inscription beginning CAHT (meaning *centimes*), and the new issue of 1881 has this word beginning with CTOT (as seen in the 2nd illustration). In the same year three new values were brought out, viz., 3 stot., 15 stot., and 30 stot.; but the 50 c. and 1 fr. of the first issue continued to be used without any alteration.

1881.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 stot. carmine and grey ...	—	—	3	3
5 stot. black and yellow ...	—	—	—	2
5 stot. „ orange ...	—	—	—	4
10 stot. „ green ...	—	—	—	10
15 stot. red and green ...	—	—	—	9
25 stot. black and puce ...	—	—	3	6
30 stot. blue and brown ...	—	—	—	4

Further changes were made in 1882, all valued had their colours altered and the 50 centimes gave place to a 50 stotintki for the first time. The colours of this issue were not so effective as the earlier ones, the black, which had looked so well on the first stamps now disappearing entirely.

This change was made because the postmarks did not show up well. The colours were the same as on the corresponding values of the Russian stamps.

1882.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 st. orange and pale yellow ...	1	½	1	½
5 st. green and pale green ...	1	½	—	1
10 st. carmine and pale rose ...	—	—	3	1
10 st. scarlet and pale rose ...	—	—	4	1
15 st. violet and pale mauve ...	—	—	4	½
15 st. mauve and pale mauve ...	—	—	—	1
25 st. dark blue and pale blue ...	—	—	5	1
30 st. violet and pale green ...	—	—	8	2
50 st. blue and rose... ..	—	—	1	0
5 st. carmine and pale rose (error) ...	—	—	—	—

Note.—The 5 st. error occurred through one of the dies of that value being placed in the sheet of the 10 st. by accident. It was very soon discovered, and the mistake was corrected, though a certain number got into circulation. It is extremely rare.

About June, 1884, there was apparently a shortage of some values, and a set of four surcharged provisionals appeared, namely,

“3” (in black) on 10 st.
 “5” (in red) on 30 st., (1881 issue).
 “15” (in red) on 25 st. and “50” (in black) on 1 fr. The 30 st. is also known surcharged “5” in black, but is very rare in a genuine condition, though forgeries are occasionally met with. The “3” on 10 st. is known with the surcharged lithographed, instead of type printed in the ordinary way. The “15” (st.) surcharges are found in carmine and also in vermilion. Care must be taken in buying these stamps, as good forgeries exist. The 50 st. surcharge did not appear until some months after the other values.

1884-5.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
“3” in black, on 10 stot. carmine on rose ...	5	6	4	0
a “3” on 10 stot. carmine surcharge lithogr’ph’d ...	—	—	—	—
“5” in red, on 30 stot. blue and brown ...	3	6	3	0
“5” in black, on 30 stot., blue and brown ...	—	—	—	4
a. 15 in vermilion on 25 stot., blue and pale blue ...	—	—	—	1
“5” in black on 1 fr. black and red ...	4	6	—	—

Two values for newspaper postage were issued, viz., 1 and 2 st. They were in the same design as the rest of the set. A

mistake was made in the first printings of these new stamps, and accordingly they



appeared in the following year with the spelling of the first word in the bottom inscription altered in the 1 stot. from "edine" (which, in the Russian characters, ends in what looks like a b") to "edna" (ending in A). The spelling on the 2 st. was altered from "dwa" (ending in A) to "dwe" (ending in what looks like a b). In 1887 the 1 franc stamp was all sold out, and it appeared with the Bulgarian inscription altered to 1 "leva." This can readily be distinguished from the first issue from the fact of the second word in the lower inscription only containing four letters. It is a stamp worth getting *unused*.

1885-87.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 st. (edine) lilac on pale lilac ...	1	1/2	2	
1 st. (edna) " " " " ...	1		1	
2 st. (dwa) slate-green ...	1	1/2	1	1/2
2 st. (dwe) " " " " ...	1		1	
1 leva. black and rose-red ...			1	3

A new design was brought into use in 1889, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



In it the Lion of Bulgaria shrinks considerably in size, and more prominence is given to the numerals indicating the value which appears in bold figures with the word "stotinki" in Russian characters, below.

They were printed on plain white wove paper and perforated 13. The 5 st. was the first value to appear, followed by the 25 st., and the other values of the set at intervals, as the old stocks became exhausted. In 1892 a provisional 15 st. was made by surcharging the 30 st. brown with the figures "15" in rather small black type, over the old value. In the following year the 25 st. appeared with large perforations, varying from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, and printed on thinner paper. This was followed shortly by the 15 st. and the 10 st., with the same variations, and, after a longer interval, by the 5 st. This change was accompanied by variation in the colours, the 5 st. particularly becoming more yellow-green and the 15 st. more yellow. The 10 st. appeared again, later, on very thin paper resembling pelure.

In 1895 the supply of 1 st. stamps ran short, and a provisional was called into being by surcharging the remaining stock of the old 2 stotinki grey green (1886) with the figures "01" in red. This surcharge is known inverted. Two higher values were added to the set in 1896, viz., 2 and 3 leva.

1889-92.

	Perf. 13.		Perf. 11 1/2-10 1/2.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 st. lilac...	1	1/2	1	
2 st. grey...	1		1	
3 st. yellow-brown ...	1	1/2	1	
5 st. green ...	2	1/2		
10 st. rose ...	2	1/2		2
a. 10 st. rose ...				2
15 st. orange ...	5	1/2		1/2
25 st. blue...	5	1		1
30 st. brown ...	5	1		
50 st. darkgreen...	7	2		
1 leva orange-red ...	1	3	4	
2 " pink and salmon ...	2	3		
3 " black and buff...	3	6		
15 (st.) on 30 st. brown ...		3	2	
1 (st.) on 2 st. grey green of 1886	1		1	
a. 1 (st.) on 2 st. " "				

Two more provisionals were issued in the year 1901, viz. :-

1901.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 (st.) in black on 3 st. brown ...		2		
10 (st.) " on 50 st. green ...		3		

A new issue appeared towards the end of the year 1901, in an entirely new design. In this a portrait of Prince Ferdinand is the principal feature, as will be seen in the annexed illustration, the Lion at last giving way. The stamps are rather effective, being printed in two colours, though rather commonplace in design. The 2 leva first appeared printed in scarlet and black, but as it was thought that it might be confused with the 10 st. it was changed in shade to a duller red. The head and numerals in the upper corners are in the second colour named in the following list :-



1902.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 st. dull lilac and black ...		1/2	1/2	
2 st. grey-green and blue ...		1	1/2	
3 st. orange and black ...		1	1	
5 st. green and brown ...		1	1	
10 st. brown and rose ...		2	1	
15 st. lake and black ...		3	1	
25 st. blue and black ...		4	1	
30 st. brown and black...		5		
50 st. blue and brown ...		8		
1 leva. red and green ...	1		2	
2 " scarlet and black ...				
2 " red and black ...		2	3	
3 " grey and brown-lake ...		3	3	

NOTE.—None of the stamps of Bulgaria have been reprinted, but a small remainder of the Prince Boris issue came on the market a short time ago. The stamps of this country, in an unused condition, are therefore well worth the attention of the collector.



December 31, 1902.

Philately on the Continent.

In this number of the *P. J. G. B.* we purpose making short references to the more notable articles appearing in the Continental journals that have reached us during the past month or two.

In *La Revue Philatelique Française* M. Victor Flandrin has an interesting note on the French 20 c. black of 1849, the varieties of which on tinted paper he considers much scarcer than the ordinary ones. Indeed, he states that he quite agrees with a collector who estimates this stamp on chamois tinted paper to be worth as much as the 1 franc vermilion. M. Flandrin invites specialists to investigate the origin of these varieties, which he considers are undoubtedly due to design and not to accident, and suggests that these stamps on tinted paper may have either been issued at first by way of experiment, white being afterwards employed or else that some sheets of tinted paper may have accidentally got mixed up with the white paper.

M. Bossary has an article dealing with the question of an international stamp, the objections to which he does not consider by any means insuperable.

M. Pierre Dufay tells an amusing story of a letter posted in December, 1901, to a friend in Canala, New Caledonia, which reached the addressee some time later after his return to France. Meanwhile the letter had been sent round the world, thanks to the would-be erudition of a postal official at Blois. This gentleman calmly crossed out New Caledonia and altered Canala to Canada. On reaching Canada some better informed person reinstated the New Caledonia, and eventually the letter arrived at Sydney on February 3rd, 1902. Thence it wandered on to Nouméa, which it reached a month after the addressee had left for France. Again it set out on its travels, eventually returning to Blois. On the latter occasion the post-mark was carefully struck so as to leave the date illegible!

The Collectionneur de Timbres Postes for October has an interesting article by M. Arthur Maury on the reprints of the stamps of France and the French Colonies. As the paper has been already dealt with by some of our contemporaries we make no further reference to it beyond remarking on the curious fact that the first reprint made should have been made in 1862, to comply to a request of Sir Rowland Hill for specimens for his collection. In the November number M. Arthur Maury has some good-humoured banter of the new design for French stamps, and argues in favour of stamps being prepared by the *taille douce* process.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie is as usual most interesting. But who is its Paris correspondent, who describes in the number for October 15 a meeting with "M. Stanley, of the great firm of Stanley Gibbons, of London"? The traveller evidently combined business and pleasure, "for he was accompanied by the pretty and 'gracieuse' Madame Stanley." Gracious, Madam Stanley—and after all these years!

In the same number M. Victor Flandrin has an interesting article on the stamps of Naples. As is well known, the engraver, Guiseppe Masini, hid one letter of his name in each of the stamps in order of value. Thus in the $\frac{1}{2}$ grana the hidden letter is G. below the figure $\frac{1}{2}$; in the 1 gr. M, in the lower part of the stamp near the left ornament; in the 2 gr. A, under the last letter of *Napoletana*; in the 5 gr. S, in a similar position to that in the 1 gr.; in the 10 gr. I, between the 0 of 10 and the corner of the hexagonal frame; in the 20 gr. N, to the right of the lower point of the lozenge; in the 50 gr. I at the foot of the oval, a little to the right of the 0 of 50.

But besides this there is another peculiarity about the manner in which the value is expressed on the stamps, the figure being followed either by a G with a colon after it, or G R A without any stop, these arrangements alternating thus: G: $\frac{1}{2}$; GRAI; G: 2; GRA 5; G: 10; GRA 20; G: 50.

The number dated November 30 has an equally interesting article by the same writer on the first issue of British Guiana.

In the number for December 15 M. Frandrin has yet another article—this time on bisected stamps used for half their original value, in which he incidentally gives warning about a so-called Roumanian provisional being $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 3 bani green of 1872, purporting to be used as $1\frac{1}{2}$ bani and sold on piece.

Yet another note about the Moldavian reprints is to the effect that the affair will come into court. It appears that a Roumanian philatelist sent a set of these things to a London firm. Another collector, who had seen the stamps wrote, to London saying that they were forgeries and not reprints. The London dealers sent this letter on to their correspondent, who promptly brought an action for libel against the second philatelist claiming about £1,000 damages. The case will shortly be tried at Bucharest.

In the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* for October is a fine example of the national thoroughness in treating a subject. In this instance the recent issues of Persia are dealt with, and occupy rather more than two and a half large pages. This, too, in a chronicle of new issues and not as a separate article.

The *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* for November has an appreciative obituary notice of Mr. W. Herman, of Berlin, the famous expert, from which we learn that he was born in Berlin on November 12th, 1827, and after leaving school took up an appointment in the Imperial Prussian Postal Service. Family reasons led to his retirement from the service of the State in 1863, from which time may be said to date his interest in postage stamps. It was not, however, until 1877 that his collection obtained anything like completeness and it was probably in that year that he started as a philatelic expert and for the greater part of the remaining 25 years of his life he was generally recognized as a leading authority on the subject of forgeries.



THE PRIVATE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland the mail is delivered free almost everywhere, and the most remote villages get their letters and papers, but in the special cases of the important summer resorts of Rigi-Kulm, Rigi-Kaltbad, Rigi-Scheideck, Kurort Stoos, Maderanerthal and Bel Alp, where foreigners from all parts of the world come in crowds during the short season to enjoy the light air of the Alps and admire the splendid spectacle of sunrise and sunset on the glaciers and high peaks, the regular mail service proved inefficient. Then the landlords with considerable enterprise organized a carrier service, charging so much on each letter or paper, either coming or going. They also probably found this an excellent system of advertising their hotels by the use of the aforesaid stamps. For the convenience of the guests the regular Swiss stamps were kept on hand and sold, consequently each letter mailed from these resorts had two or more stamps affixed, viz.: the regular Swiss postage and the private one.

The Rigi-Kaltbad came first in 1864 with a lithographed stamp, printed in red on white paper; design representing some flowers; no value. The postage charged there was 15 centimes (3 cents). This stamp was perforated in after years, and the colour changed to pink.

The Rigi-Scheideck, another hotel on the same celebrated mountain, issued in 1867 a set of three stamps, lithographed; design, a letter surrounded by a garter. The stamps were printed on white paper, 3 varieties (green, pink and blue); no value, imperforate. The rate was 5 centimes (1 cent). The establishment having charged owners, new stamps were issued in 1880; same value; design, a dove carrying a letter; two varieties (blue and pink); perforated.

The Rigi-Coulm (or Kulm), the highest of all the resorts, issued a stamp in 1870. Design, Alpine rose; imperforate, no value. This stamp came printed in two colours on white paper; inscriptions in light blue, net-ground and flower printed in red. Two shades of red are mentioned, another variety has the flowers reversed. About 1884 a new stamp was issued, printed in red and green, but it was soon obsolete.

The first landlord of the Rigi-Scheideck established in 1877 a new resort near Brunnen Lake of Lucerne) at Kurort Stoos. Three stamps were issued; no value; design, a post horn; white paper, perforated. Colours, red, blue and green.

The Kurort Stoos stamps were first printed

on thin paper and later on on heavy paper. They were found sometimes without perforations. The hotel owner used to cancel them with the official telegraph stamp.

Maderanerthal has also its issues. Design, mountain scenery; ultramarine on white paper. Value 5 centimes; four large figures of value in the angles; imperforate; two varieties.

The same stamp was perforated about 1880. The first issue was made in 1872. About 1884 the design was changed and the figures disappeared. A first printing was made in blue, and the places formerly occupied by the 5's were left white. A second printing restored the old ultramarine shade and the white spaces were filled with emblems. Perforated. The paper used was ordinary letter paper lined in blue.

Now comes the Bel Alp, a fine resort in Valias, above the large Aletsch glacier. The altitude is nearly 6200 feet. The hotel issued in 1874 a stamp printed in purple on white, imperforate. Value, 5 centimes. Design, mountain scenery in oval; figures "5" in the corners. The color was changed to brick red in 1877. About 1880 a new design was issued in lilac. Imperforate.

In 1884 or 1885 the Federal Post Office established regular post offices at the three hotels on the Rigi, and the carrier's delivery for the others. The use of the private stamps was then prohibited.—*The Lone Star Philatelist*.

Why "Postage Due" Stamps?

Our readers have doubtless noticed our use of the term "postage due," instead of "unpaid letter," as consistently employed by the publishers of the current American catalogues and albums. There are three reasons for this. In the first place, the term "unpaid letter" as applied to the stamps is inadequate and incorrect; the stamps are used on all kinds of mail matter—first, second, third and fourth class, including books, papers and packages of all kinds—as well as letters; and they are used when the postage has been partially prepaid, for the collection of the remaining part, as well as when it is wholly unpaid. In the second place, the term "postage due" is adequate and correct, exactly covering the case; the stamps denote postage that has not been paid, that should have been paid, and is therefore due and collectible from the recipient. In the third place, the United States stamps of this class

are inscribed "postage due"; this would be sufficient in itself to decide our usage in the matter, aside from the other reasons given. The last edition of Gibbons' catalogue is peculiarly inconsistent in this matter. The postage due stamp of New South Wales, resembling our own except in colour and the presence of the initials "N. S. W.," are inscribed "postage due" but listed as "unpaid letter stamps"; the heading, being placed just above the correctly inscribed cut, is particularly conspicuous. Then, just a few pages over, the postage due stamps of New Zealand, similarly and correctly inscribed, are given the proper heading "postage due stamps." The term "surcharge postage" has been employed by some of the British colonies, as Grenada and Trinidad; *chiffre-taxe* is the French form, as already stated; *nachportomarken* is the German of it, *te betalen* is the Dutch, *losen* the Swedish—"unpaid letter" is cataloguers' only.—*McKeel's Stamp Collector*.

FOR SPECULATION.

"I never see Flippe around Deeler's place any more," said a collector. "You know, Deeler felt that Flippe hung around his shop with the idea of getting acquainted with the good buyers and picking up collections that were offered Deeler by following the caller out, overtaking him and usually getting the collection on some kind of dicker and so on. One day while Flippe was in the shop Deeler was accosted by an innocent-looking fellow who asked him how much he would give for a little blank-book of stamps that he had unwrapped. 'Four-fifty,' answered Deeler. 'I must have \$5,' said the caller. 'I cannot give it,' said Deeler decidedly. About this time Flippe, yawning to show his indifference about the conversation, bade Deeler good-day. He lingered about downstairs until the unsuccessful seller came out with his little book wrapped up. 'Say, I will give \$5,' said Flippe, addressing the fellow. 'What do you want the stamps for?' was asked. 'Oh, for speculation,' replied Flippe. 'All right,' said the fellow, 'I am in a hurry; give me the five,' and he darted away. When Flippe unwrapped the book he found that it contained no stamps at all. He thinks Deeler put up a game on him and substituted the empty book; but what could he say? 'So Flippe bought the stamps for speculation?' mused an auditor; 'I wondered what made him so bitter against speculative stamps of late.'" —*McKeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE "X" RAYS.

The postal authorities of Buenos Ayres have just made a very new and strange use of the X Rays, according to a writer in *L'Illustration*. It seems that the jewellers over there had been in the habit of sending small articles of value to Europe by registered letters without declaring their contents. By this means payment of the Customs duties was evaded, while the envelopes arrived safely. Whatever the Argentine government suspected, it could not tamper with these letters without definite proof, such proceedings being illegal.

In these circumstances recourse was had to the X Rays, with most astonishing results. Money, watches, chains, etc., were discovered in vast profusion, and the Government, having now something definite to go upon, promptly opened the suspected letters and confiscated their contents—to the tune of some £1,000 worth in one week!

MYSTERY OF A MISSING HEAD.

Mystery still enshrouds the death of the Rev. William Bell, rector of Kilmeen, co. Cork, whose charred remains were found in a hayshed adjoining the rectory about a month ago.

A revolver has been found, but the grim enigma of the whole affair remains; the head is still missing, and not even a trace of the rector's set of false teeth, with gold plate not likely to be destroyed by fire, can be found.

An employee of Mr. Bell is at present under arrest.—*Daily Express*.

Later information is to the effect that Andrew Moore, a labourer, has been arrested and remanded in custody on the charge of murdering Mr. Bell.

TWO FLAGS FLOAT OVER IT.

A POST OFFICE ON THE BORDER LINE
BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES.

The most curious post office in America is the one which stands in Bebee Plain, a town half in Vermont and half in the province of Quebec, Canada. The old post office was built about seventy-five years ago exactly on the line between United States and Canada,

so that it stands in two countries and serves in the postal service of two nations. The cellar of the building connects the two countries, and some years ago, when the post office was a general store, whisky was known to be sold in one country and delivered in another without having gone out from under the roof of the old structure.

The combination post office is now being run by parent and child, the father being Postmaster for Canadian Quebec and the daughter Postmistress for Vermont. Standing in front of this strange post office is a large post which marks the boundary line, and it is said that one time a man who wanted to get a roadway to his premises moved this post, and many thousands of dollars and no little time were spent to establish the exact line again.—*New York Herald*.

THE following verses were sent to us by a gentleman who neither collects stamps nor professes to know anything whatever about philately. However, since they were evoked simply by a chance perusal of some numbers of the *P.J.G.B.*, we have great hopes that the New Year will see the fulfilment of his wishes as expressed in the last line. And if so much enthusiasm be evoked merely by reading about stamps (even in our pages), what may we not expect when our contributor is brought into actual contact with them?

Philatella.

Philatella's gay umbrella

Screens her from o'er-prying tramps.

Bent on viewing what she's doing,

With such world-wide postage stamps.

The stamps of Governments will she

With unerring judgment choose;

Choosing right with certainty,

And all doubtful stuff refuse.

Long live Philatella's journal!

Valued rare commodity.

Noting varied things diurnal,

Monthly-issued, postage free.

Philatella! Philatel!

All esteem who know thee well,

Christmas wishes best be thine,

Philatella, be thou mine.

GREG.



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229 High Holborn
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THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

of
GREAT BRITAIN,
And
Philatelic Review of Reviews.

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JANUARY 31, 1902.

No. 133. VOL. XII.

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Special Offers for this Month.

Oil Rivers 1892.

	Unused	Used
½d. vermilion	6d.	6d.
1d. lilac	6d.	6d.
2d. green and carmine	9d.	9d.
2½d. purple on blue	9d.	8d.
5d. lilac and blue	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
1s. green	3d. 9d.	

Provisionals 1893-4.

	Unused	Used
½d. on half of 1d. lilac		16s.
½d. on 2d. (Gibbons' No. 12)		40s.
½d. on 2½d.	14	22s. 6d.
½d. on 2½d.	15a	35s.
½d. on 2d.	16	50s.
½d. on 2½d.	18	17s. 6d.
½d. on 2d.	22	80s.
½d. on 2½d.	26	40s.
1s. on 2d.	28	37s. 6d.

Niger Coast 1893

	unused	used
½d. vermilion	9d.	9d.
1d. blue	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.

Niger Coast 1893—Continued

	unused	used
2d. green	5s.	4s. 6d.
2½d. lake	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
5d. lilac grey	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
1s. black	6s. 9d.	6s. 3d.

1894. No wmk.

½d. green	4d.	3d.
1d. vermilion	8d.	8d.
2d. lake	4s.	3s.
2½d. blue	1s. 9d.	7d.
5d. purple	10d.	9d.
1s. black	2s.	

1898. Cr. & CA.

½d. green	1d.	1d.
1d. vermilion	2d.	2d.
2d. lake	4d.	4d.
2½d. blue	5d.	5d.
5d. purple	9d.	
6d. yellow-brown	1s.	
1s. black	1s. 9d.	
2s. 6d. olive	3s. 9d.	
10s. violet	25s.	

Kirkpatrick & Pemberton,

229, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Periodical Sales by Auction of Rare Postage Stamps

HELD BY

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER,

(WHO ORIGINATED THEM IN THIS COUNTRY), AT THE

Blenheim Room, Hotel Cecil, Strand, London, W.C.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER beg to announce that their Dates of Sales for the next Season will be as under:—

**1902.—February 13 and 14; and 27 and 28; March 13 and 14
April 3 and 4; and 17 and 18; May 1 and 2; 22 and 23;
June 18 and 20.**

FEBRUARY 13th and 14th.—A fine selection of **British Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps**, the property of a well-known private Collector, including the following rarities:—

BRITISH HONDURAS, 6 in Black on 10c. unused, mint, surcharge inverted (this stamp is unique, it being the only unused specimen in existence and guaranteed by the owner). 6 in red on 10c. with inverted surcharge, an unused mint pair and single, also used specimens on entires; LAGOS, 10/- lilac-brown unused; OIL RIVERS, a fine lot of provisionals including some of the scarcest; ZULULAND, 5/- carmine mint; BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, set of 4 provisionals mint, and a set used on piece; GIBRALTAR, 1st issue complete; CEYLON, 1st issue 4d. imperf. very fine, 8d. imperf. (2) and 1/9. AFGHANISTAN a fine lot including the first issued, 1876-77, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 rupee black unused; BOER REPUBLIC. high values unused and used; MONTSERRAT, 4d. blue C.A. very fine and other scarce West Indies; HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, a fine lot of the 1893 Provisional Government; WESTERN AUSTRALIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in red and black on 3d. 3 mint specimens; NEW BRUNSWICK, 1/- violet, very fine used on entire with 3d., and many others.

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*Belgium, 1865, 1 franc lilac ...	0 7 0	Gt. Britain, £1 wmk., 3 crowns, block of 5	3 10 0
Brazil, 1854-61, 280 reis vermilion-red, fine	0 7 6	*Gt. Britain, ½d. plate 9... ..	2 0 0
*Canada, 1859-64, 10c.	0 10 0	New Brunswick, 1st issue 3d. and 1/- used on original envelope fine copies	15 0 0
Ceylon 1883-84, 16c. lilac C.A. ...	1 0 0	Nevis, 1867, 1/- blue-green	0 12 6
Cyprus, 1881, 6 piastres grey-black	1 5 0	*N.S.W., 5/- type 10 and perf. 10 ...	2 0 0
*Gt. Britain, 1d. black Royal reprint of 1864 fine specimen	2 10 0	Turkey, 1876, 25 piastres	0 7 0
*Gt. Britain, 1896, error ARMY OFFICIAL, used, ½d. vermilion ...	0 5 0	Turks Islands, 4d. ultramarine ...	0 12 0
ditto 1d. lilac	0 6 0	United States, 2dol. Omaha	0 5 0

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Set of 14 Abyssinia, unused	...	2 3
Set of 11 Canada Jubilee, ½ to 50 cent	...	7 6
Set of 3 Labuan, 25, 50c, and 1 dollar	...	1 9
Set of 6 Persian, unused, 1889 (cat. 6/2)	...	1 0
Set of 6 Servia, unused, 1881 (cat. 1/3)	...	4
Set of 8 Transvaal V.R.I. &c.	...	1 0
Set of 7 U.S.A. Omaha, 1 to 50 cents	...	1 3
Canada Jubilee, 5 dollars, fine	...	8 6
Seychelles, 48 cents, used, (cat. 6/8)	...	4 0
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United States, 90 cent, orange	...	1 0

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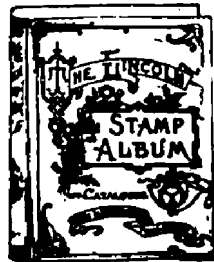
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FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

No. 134. VOL. XII.

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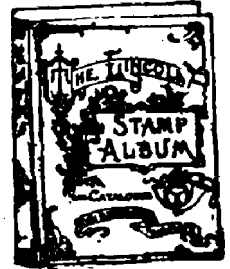
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on piece	1	14	0
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APRIL 30, 1902.

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<p style="text-align: center;">1862, no wmk.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>2c. brown</td><td style="text-align: right;">3 6</td></tr> <tr><td>8c. yellow</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 9</td></tr> <tr><td>12c. blue</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 9</td></tr> <tr><td>18c. lilac</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 6</td></tr> <tr><td>24c. green</td><td style="text-align: right;">3 9</td></tr> <tr><td>48c. rose</td><td style="text-align: right;">10 0</td></tr> <tr><td>96c. drab</td><td style="text-align: right;">16 6</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">1863-71, wmk., CC.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>2c. brown</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>4c. slate</td><td style="text-align: right;">5 5</td></tr> <tr><td>6c. lilac</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 3</td></tr> <tr><td>8c. orange</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>12c. blue</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>12c. pale blue</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td></tr> <tr><td>18c. lilac</td><td style="text-align: right;">16 0</td></tr> <tr><td>24c. green</td><td style="text-align: right;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>30c. vermilion</td><td style="text-align: right;">10</td></tr> <tr><td>30c. mauve</td><td style="text-align: right;">3 6</td></tr> <tr><td>48c. rose</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 6</td></tr> <tr><td>96c. drab</td><td style="text-align: right;">3 6</td></tr> <tr><td>96c. yellow-brown</td><td style="text-align: right;">25 0</td></tr> <tr><td>4c. slate, perf. 12 1/2</td><td style="text-align: right;">15 0</td></tr> </table>	2c. brown	3 6	8c. yellow	2 9	12c. blue	2 9	18c. lilac	2 6	24c. green	3 9	48c. rose	10 0	96c. drab	16 6	2c. brown	5	4c. slate	5 5	6c. lilac	1 3	8c. orange	5	12c. blue	5	12c. pale blue	1 0	18c. lilac	16 0	24c. green	8	30c. vermilion	10	30c. mauve	3 6	48c. rose	1 6	96c. drab	3 6	96c. yellow-brown	25 0	4c. slate, perf. 12 1/2	15 0	<p style="text-align: center;">1876-80.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>5c. on 8c. orange</td><td style="text-align: right;">8 6</td></tr> <tr><td>5c. " 18c. lilac</td><td style="text-align: right;">5 0</td></tr> <tr><td>10c. " 12c. blue</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 6</td></tr> <tr><td>10c. " 16c. yellow</td><td style="text-align: right;">9 6</td></tr> <tr><td>10c. " 24c. green</td><td style="text-align: right;">5 0</td></tr> <tr><td>16c. " 18c. lilac</td><td style="text-align: right;">10 0</td></tr> <tr><td>28c. " 30c. mauve</td><td style="text-align: right;">4 0</td></tr> <tr><td>16c. yellow</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 9</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">1880. Cr. and CC.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>2c. rose</td><td style="text-align: right;">10</td></tr> <tr><td>5c. ultramarine</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 3</td></tr> <tr><td>10c. mauve</td><td style="text-align: right;">9</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">1882. Cr. and CA.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>2c. bright rose</td><td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>5c. ultramarine</td><td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td></tr> <tr><td>10c. mauve</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>10c. green</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>10c. blue-green</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 6</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">1885.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>20c. on 30c. red</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>50c. " 48c. brown</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 0</td></tr> <tr><td>1d. " 96c. grey</td><td style="text-align: right;">3 0</td></tr> </table>	5c. on 8c. orange	8 6	5c. " 18c. lilac	5 0	10c. " 12c. blue	2 6	10c. " 16c. yellow	9 6	10c. " 24c. green	5 0	16c. " 18c. lilac	10 0	28c. " 30c. mauve	4 0	16c. yellow	2 9	2c. rose	10	5c. ultramarine	1 3	10c. mauve	9	2c. bright rose	1/2	5c. ultramarine	1/2	10c. mauve	1	10c. green	1	10c. blue-green	1 6	20c. on 30c. red	3	50c. " 48c. brown	2 0	1d. " 96c. grey	3 0
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All the later Issues in stock at reasonable prices. Selections of this or any other country can be sent on approval.

Kirkpatrick & Pemberton, 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Periodical Sales by Auction of Rare Postage Stamps

HELD BY

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER,

(WHO ORIGINATED THEM IN THIS COUNTRY), AT THE

Blenheim Room, Hotel Cecil, Strand, London, W.C.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER beg to announce that their Dates of Sales for the remainder of the Season will be as under:—

1902.—May 1 and 2, and 22 and 23; June 19 and 20.

MAY 1st & 2nd.

A FINE PRIVATE COLLECTION,

INCLUDING

ST. VINCENT, Provisionals, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half 1d., a pair; 1d. on 6d., a pair; 1d. on 6d. and 4d. on 1/-, all in mint state.

A fine lot of ORANGE RIVER COLONY, V.R.I., first printing, including pane of sixty $2\frac{1}{2}$, etc., raised stops, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, very rare; B.E.A. on Zanzibar, a fine lot, Modena errors,

Rare Unused Australians,

rare entires, collections, etc.

All future Sales will be held at the HOTEL CECIL, STRAND.

These Sales are attended by all the principal known Collectors and Dealers, and afford the best means of disposing of Collections and Rarities, the prices obtained being most satisfactory to owners. It is advisable that owners desirous of obtaining special days of sale should communicate as early as possible, as the dates are being rapidly filled up.

Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these Catalogues so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given.

Valuations made if required. Advances made on Collections pending Realization if desired.

CATALOGUES of all Sales, and Terms, can be had on application to—

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper,

PHILATELIC DEPT.,

35, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "VENTOM," LONDON.

Telephone Number, 5076 BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1761.

Messrs. Plumridge & Co.



63/4, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

STAMP AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

The next Sales will be held on **APRIL 29 and 30.**
and will comprise A Very Fine Lot of Used and Unused Stamps, to be followed by Sales
on **May 15 and 16; June 3 and 4, 17 and 18.**

Philatelists having Collections or Loose Stamps to dispose of SHOULD MAKE IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS IF INCLUSION IS DESIRED IN THIS SEASONS AUCTIONS. AS MESSRS PLUMRIDGE & CO. are the ONLY FIRM OF Auctioneers confining their whole attention to the Sale of Stamps on Commission, and do NOT deal or even collect on their own account, the very great advantages obtained by buying and selling through them are obvious. Commission on lots sold, 10 per cent. 1.0 per lot (irrespective of value) being charged on unsold lots.

Cash Advances and Valuations Made.

SETTLEMENTS usually in EIGHT DAYS, at the very latest within 14 days from date of Sale. Bids from buyers unable to attend the Sales personally executed without charge and at prices as much below limits as possible.

✂ Write for CATALOGUES and mention the "P.J. of G.B." ✂

Pietersburg Provisionals.

The Last Postage Stamps issued by the Boers in the Transvaal.

We have a FINE STOCK of these RARE STAMPS, all values, Perforated and Imperforate and including nearly all the errors, and shall be pleased to send a selection at Moderate Prices on Approval to any responsible Collector.

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MARTIN RAY & CO.,
 Stamp Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
 LONSDALE CHAMBERS,
 27, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
 BEG TO ANNOUNCE THEIR FORTHCOMING
AUCTION SALE

AT

ANDERTON'S HOTEL,
 MONDAY, MAY 5th., 1902.

To be followed by Sales on May 26th., and June 9th.

Consignments of Stamps and Collections for inclusion must reach our Offices 14 days prior to Date of Sale. Catalogues post free on application.

SETTLEMENTS IN SEVEN DAYS.

TERMS—10 per cent. on Lots sold; 1/6 minimum charge.

* 14 Abyssinia, complete,	per set	2/6
North Borneo 1901, 1d. due, 2c. to 24c.	"	1/6
Labuan,	"	1/6
6 Greece, 1901, 1l. to 20l. "	"	3d.
11 " 1l. to 1 dracmar.	"	1/3
China, 1898, 1c. to 10c.	"	5d.
" " 1c. to 5c complete,	"	16/-
9 Victoria, 1898, 1d. to 1/- (Postage)	"	1/8
Persia, 1898, 1sh. to 1 kran	"	1/6
* Persia, 1894, 1sh to 10 krans	"	6/6
Canada, Jubilee, 2s at 3/-, and 5s at 8/- each.		
* 16 Shanghai, 1893, Postage and unpaid at 2/- per set.		

All Stamps are in good condition. * Unused.

WANTED. Wholesale Consignments of Cheap Sets and New Issues from abroad. Dealers should write for our Wholesale Price List, post free on application.

The William Stamp Company,
 120, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.

MOROCCO !! GIBRALTAR !!

Gibraltar, 1895, the set 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 1 & 2 p's't's, for 3/5	
" Morocco Agencies, do. do. do.	3/3
" 5 and 10 cent mixed, per hundred.	2/10
French Post, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 1 & 2 pesetas	3/-
" 5 and 10 cent mixed,	1/1
" Taxe, 5, 10, 40, 50,	9d.
German Post, the set.	
3c., 5, 10, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60, 1 peseta, 1.25, 2.50, 3.75, 6.25.	11/10
German Post, per hundred 5 & 10.	3/3

PACKETS.

1 packet containing 40 different stamps, Morocco,	2/6
1 " " " 25 " " " " " " " " " "	1/6
1 " " " 100 stamps, well mixed "	2/10

LOCAL POSTS.

The complete set, Fez-Meguinez.	1/5
" " " Taxe.	1/8
" " " Mogador-Agadir,	1/-
" " " Tangier-Fez.	4/-

Should like to be related with big merchants as well as collectors. More reduced prices for big orders. Good refs.

J. ELMALEH, Tangier.

TRANSVAAL, KING'S HEAD ISSUE.

We are now in possession of a stock of the New Stamps with portrait of King Edward VII., which were issued on April 1st. We supply them at the following prices:—

1d. green and black	1d.	1/- olive green and black	1/4
1d. dark rose and black	2d.	2/- brown and black	2/8
2d. lilac and black	3d.	2/6 grey and lilac	3/3
2 1/2d. ultramarine and black	4d.	5/- brown and black on yellow	6/3
6d. brown and black	8d.	10/- brown and black on red	12/6

Postage extra on orders under Five Shillings.

Kirkpatrick & Pemberton,
 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

M. GIWELB,

4, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

Dealer in British and Foreign Postage Stamps.

Finest Stock of most carefully selected copies. For sale now—

British Guiana, Official Stamps, 1875, set of 5, unused, and superb copies	...	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1885, 10c. on 36c. blue, unused	...	60	0
" " 5c. on 24c. purple brown, used	...	45	0
Cyprus, 1881, 30p. on 1d., double surcharge (one inverted)	...	100	0
Heligoland, 1m. and 5 marks, unused, the pair	...	26	0
India, Gibbons' No. 515, used, very fine	...	50	0
" " No. 519, unused, 30s., ditto used	...	15	0
Mauritius, 1860-63, 1/- green, unused 40s., ditto used	...	26	0
Niger Coast, 1893 set complete, unused	...	20	0
Orange River Colony, 1882, 3d. on 4d., unused set of 5 types	...	100	0
" " Gibbons' No. 77 and 79, an unused pair	...	20	0
Selangor, 1878, wmk. CA., surcharged Crescent, Star and S in red	...	30	0
South Australia, 3d., in carmine on 4d. blue, used	...	25	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d. fine unused copy	...	240	0
" " same stamp but used	...	70	0
" " 1870-71, 4d. blue, unused	...	65	0
" " 1870-78, 5/- unused 20s., ditto used	...	14	0
Transvaal, 1878-79, 2/- blue unused 55s., ditto used	...	22	6
Trinidad, 1885, Unpaid Letter Stamps, set complete, used	...	20	0
West Australia, 1857, 2d. brown on red, unused	...	200	0
Persia, 1894, 1ch. to 50kr., superb unused set complete	...	20	0
" " 1898, 1ch. to 50kr., complete and in similar condition	...	25	0

"Selections of stamps of all countries nicely arranged in books will be sent on approval on receipt of satisfactory reference."

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Stamps of British India and Ceylon, including the Supplement published by the Philatelic Society of London, *uncut*, price 26/- . The Stamps, etc., of the British Colonies in the West Indies (one copy only), now very rare, *uncut and in best condition*, price £4.

The London Stamp Company,

(F. C. PENNY, Proprietor).

51, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED.

OFFERS of small or large lots of old or current Issue Stamps. Correspondence desired with Colonies and Abroad. If you have any Stamps to sell, offer to us, and we will reply by return mail.

We are the Largest Buyers of Wholesale Stamps in London.

We hold large stocks of Abyssinia, Borneo, Labuan, Canada, Persia, Ecuador, Indian, Australian, African, etc., and can supply in small or large quantities

50 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER DEALERS.

Write for List.

THE LONDON STAMP COMPANY,

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EXPERTS.

VALUERS.

* GLENDINING & CO. *

Philatelic Auctioneers,
COINS, WAR MEDALS, Etc.

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LONDON, W.C.

Monthly Sales.

Liberal Advances.

Prompt Settlements.

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<p>W. S. LINCOLN, 2, Holles St. Oxford Street, LONDON, W. Lincoln Stamp Albums 1s. to 35s. each.</p>	<p>W. T. TAYLOR, 13, De Grey Street, HULL. Unused British Colonials 10 per cent and under. List Free.</p>	<p>ERRINGTON & MARTIN, <i>Wholesale Stamp Importers,</i> SOUTH HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E. Established 1880. 84pp. Price List Post Free. Cash Purchasers, Large Lots.</p>
<p>GRACA & CO., 58, Peel St., Hong Kong, China. Wholesale Exporters of China and Asiatic Stamps. 100 all different 4/-</p>	<p>Whitfield King & Co., IPSWICH, Universal Standard Catalogue 1902 Edition. 1/3 POST FREE.</p>	<p>KERR & LANHAM, <i>Stamp Dealers,</i> Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. Special Stamps on original covers.</p>
<p>R. T. MORGAN & Co., 26 Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E. <i>Speciality.</i> New Issues, Etc.</p>	<p>Bertram W. H. Poole, 6, ROCK TERRACE, STAMFORD, LINCS. Unused Current Colonials at 10 per cent. over face. List on receipt of Post Card.</p>	<p>A. Montgomerie & Co., HIGHDOWN RD., BRIGHTON. <i>Wholesale & Retail. Lists free.</i> Large Lots Bought for Cash, or Exchange.</p>

Of interest to all Collectors of Postage Stamps.

THE ORIGINAL GERMAN POSTAGE STAMP with the misprint "DFUTSCHES REICH" instead of "DEUTSCHES REICH." * Only a limited quantity is offered at the low price of £1 a piece. For Sale at

E. J. COHEN & SOHN, Hamburg, (Germany).

* See the article in this number.

Some Special Offers.

CHINA, 1/2c., 1c. and 2c. at	1/6 per 100
" 4c., and 5c., at	4/- " "
MACAU, mixed	1/6 " "
STRAITS, mixed	1/6 " "
INDO-CHINA, mixed	1/6 " "
HONG KONG, mixed	1/6 " "
PHILIPINES, mixed	3/- " "
ASIATICS, 100 all different, at	4/- " "

Cash with order only.

GRACA & CO.,

Exporters of Asiatic Stamps,

58, Peel Street, HONG KONG, CHINA.

No. 360 EXCELSIOR PACKET

CONTAINS 75 DIFFERENT STAMPS including

12 United States (Buffalo, Omaha, Columbus, etc., all different.)

30 SWEDEN (all different,

including with and without posthorn on back).

Dutch Indies, 3 Holland 1900 issue, 5 Austria 1900 issue, Crete unpaid (Canada, Luxemburg, Russia), JAMAICA (LLANDOVERY FALLS), 5 ROUMANIA, LABUAN (STAG) green and black, Victoria 1901 (last issue bearing portrait of Queen Victoria), Montenegro Jubilee issue, NYASSA (GIRAFFE), New Zealand, British Guiana, obsolete, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, obsolete, New South Wales, Italy, etc.

Price 7d. post free.

Only **ONE** packet supplied to each purchasr. Others may be had at 10 each.

Approval Selections sent upon application at lowest possible prices. **PRICE LIST POST FREE.**

BUTLER BROS., CLEVELDON.

Special Offers.

Queensland, 5/-, 1882 (cat. 2 6)	1/-
Niger Coast, 5d. CA. mint.	1/-
Brazil, 2,000 reis.	8d.
Holland, 2/- gulden, 1891 or 1898	1 3
United States, 1 dollar black.	9d.
" OMAHA 50 c.	6d.
Unused Mulready Envelope, 2d. blue.	20 -
Great Britain, 6d., Army Official, mint.	2 -
Trinidad, 1896 5d. (cat. 4 6)	2 -
14 Abyssinia, complete set of 14 used	2 3
9 Labuan, 1 to 24c.	1 3

Selections of Medium or Rare Stamps sent on approval. References.

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THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL of GREAT BRITAIN, And Philatelic Review of Reviews.

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MAY 30, 1902.

No. 137. VOL. XII.

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JUNE 25, 1902.

No. 138. VOL. XII.

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JULY 25, 1902.

No. 139. VOL. XII.

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| Vol. 13 contains Duttia, E. Roumelia, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Faikland. | Vol. 35 contains Roumania, Royal Mail, Russia, Russian Poland, Levant, Livonia, China, St. Christopher, St. Helena, St. Lucia. |
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| Vol. 22 contains Japanese China and Corea, Jhalawar, Jhind, Jummo, Kewkiang, Kishangarh, Labuan, Lagos, Las Bela, Leeward Is., Liberia. | Vol. 44 contains Trinidad, Tunis, Turkey, Turks Is. |
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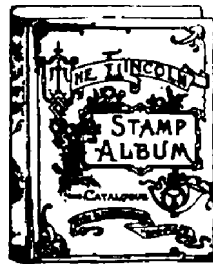
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No. 141. VOL. XII.

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4d. ultramarine "	2	6
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1d. red " "	2	6
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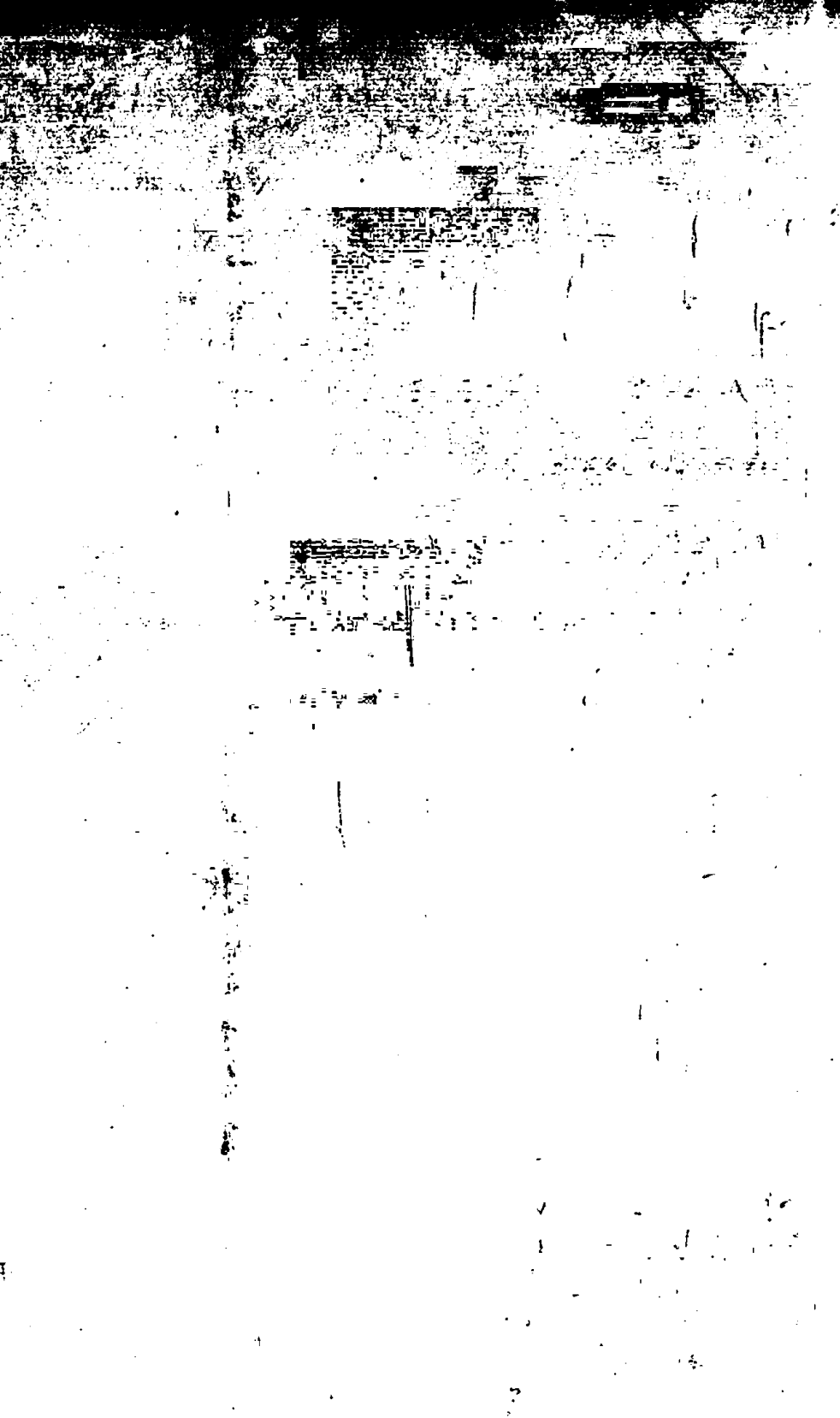
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OCTOBER 31, 1902.

No. 142. VOL. XII.

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2 annas, green			0	8 " carmine... ..		12	0
4 " red and blue			0		1866.		
4 " " cut to shape, from			6	6 annas, purple, surcharged "POSTAGE"			6
	1855.			6 " in smaller letters"			8
4 annas, black on blue			6		1866-67. Wmk. Elephant's Head.		
8 " carmine "			10	4 annas, yellow-green, Die I.			2
	1856-64.			4 " blue-green, Die II.			2
8 pies, lilac, no wmk.			3	6 a. 8 pies, slate... ..			1
8 " " (on bleuté)			0	8 annas, rose			4
1/2 " anna, blue "			1		1873-74. Same Wmk.		
1 " brown "			2	1/2 anna, blue, re-engraved			1/2
2 annas, dull rose "			0	9 pies, lilac			1
2 " buff "			6	1 rupee, slate			4
2 " yellow "			4	6 annas, bistre			2
2 " orange "			9	6 " olive-bistre			9
4 " grey-black "			4	12 " Venetian red			1
4 " green "			3		1902. With Head of King Edward VII.		
8 " carmine "			1	3 pies, grey			1
	1865. Wmk. Elephant's Head.			1/2 anna, green			1/2
1/2 anna, blue			1	1 " red			1/2
8 pies, lilac			4				
2 anna, brown			1				
1 annas, orange... ..			2				

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NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

No. 143. VOL. XII.

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