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of  
**Great Britain**  
and  
**Philatelic Review of Reviews.**

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The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

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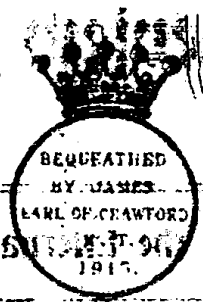
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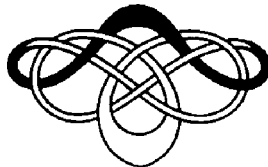
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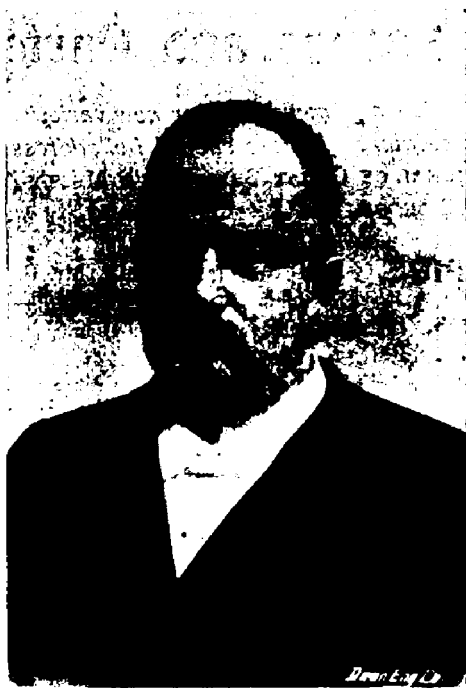
JANUARY 25, 1904.

{PRICE 2D.}

## Well-known Philatelists.

### No. 49.—MR. FREDERICK BREITFUSS.

Mr. Frederick Breitfuss was born at St. Petersburg on the 14th September, 1851, and, as is usually the case with the gentlemen who figure in this series, he began to collect as a boy. While still a juvenile, in 1864, his father, who was court jeweller to the Czar of all the Russias, ordered for him from Mr. Ernst Paul Wuttig, of Leipzig, all stamps that existed at that time, and which were quoted at less than 10 silbergroschen (1/-) per stamp. This little order cost Breitfuss *père* some 300 thalers (about £45)—a by no means inconsiderable amount to spend on stamps at one time in those days—and, as the subject of our present sketch says, "this was the foundation-stone of my later great collection." Among the stamps quoted under 1/- were the provisional 1 and 2 cents British Guiana, of 1862, which Mr. Breitfuss still has in his collection, together with the other twenty-three varieties of each value. We fancy these stamps stand at slightly over 1/- each at the present time!



In 1871 Mr. Breitfuss went to Marseilles, where he continued to collect stamps, though at that time he had to be content with "ploughing a lonely furrow," for he could not find a single philatelist in the place. While there he bought several small but good collections, the property of French officers, who had mortgaged them before going to the front with their regiments in the war against Germany, and who had failed to return to their native country.

Two years later, in December, 1873, Mr. Breitfuss came to London, where he remained until April, 1875. During his stay in these "right little, tight little" islands he made the acquaintance of that G.O.M. of Philately, Dr. C. W. Viner, who introduced him as a member of the Philatelic Society of London. He has continued his membership up to the present time—a period of thirty years—and is therefore entitled to consider himself quite

one of the oldest members of this Society. He has since visited London on two occasions, and he acted as a member of the jury at both the London and Manchester Philatelic Exhibitions.

Mr. Breitfuss' collection is considered to be the third finest in the world, but after reading

the particulars with which the owner has kindly furnished us, we are inclined to wonder in what manner the first two are finer. It is certain they cannot be very far ahead of this one. It is a general collection composed of specialised collections of all the countries of the world—a wide enough field for the most energetic. Unused and used stamps, many in blocks, are included, and special attention is paid to shades. There are also essays and proofs, and, to make it as complete as possible, reprints are shown. In addition, Mr. Breitfuss collects forgeries, bearing genuine post-marks, that have franked letters, and thus deceived the postal authorities. To further show the thoroughness with which the collection is made it is only necessary to add that used and unused envelopes, post-cards, and wrappers, &c., all find a place in it—in a word, it is a general collection in the fullest sense of the term of adhesives and entires. Stamps which exist in many varieties are plated. For instance in old Switzerland stamps the five varieties of the 4 and 6 rappen of Zurich are shown used and unused with the horizontal and vertical red lines, while in New South Wales all known plates of 24, 25, and 50 varieties are taken. All

plate numbers of British stamps are collected, unused, in mint blocks &c., and used, while there is a strong show of essays and proofs in the English portion.

To an ordinary mortal this would seem to give all the scope necessary for the absorption of superfluous energy, but Mr. Breitfuss thinks otherwise, for besides all the above he collects telegraph stamps and entires of every country, and in this department alone there are few specialists can rival him. At present he does not collect fiscals.

The magnitude of the collection is such that it is not surprising to learn that a special room is devoted to it, and that it takes two iron safes to hold the gems alone.

Of the "post office" Mauritius Mr. Breitfuss possesses a copy of the 1d. red used, and of other great rarities we are told that he does *not* yet possess the following: British Guiana 1st issue, 2 cents rose, and 1 cent of 1856; and Hawaii, 1st issue, 2 cents.

If further proof were needed of the indefatigable energy he displays, we have only to add that he also takes all new issues as they appear

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, C/O MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & CO. 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Australian Commonwealth.** The *Aust. J.P.* now says that the 10/- and 20/- Postage Due stamps, with N.S.W. removed and space filled in, have been issued! They were received at the G.P.O., Sydney, early in November.

**Bermuda.** Our publishers have shown us the ½d. value in the same type as the 1d. and 3d., with view of the floating dockyard.

½d., green, centre in black.

**British Somaliland.** We do not yet appear to have chronicled the 2, 3, 4, and 8 anna King's Head Indian stamps, surcharged for use here, though they were issued in November.

2 annas, purple, surcharge in black.  
3 " orange-brown, do.  
4 " olive-green, do.  
8 " magenta, do.

In addition to the 2 rupees value of the Queen's Head issue, with surcharge at the bottom, listed

last month, Mr. B. W. H. Poole has now shown us the following:—

2½ annas, blue, surcharge in black.  
6 " pale brown, do.  
12 " brown on red, do.  
1 rupee, carmine & green, do.  
3 rupees, green & brown, do.  
5 " violet & ultram., do.

We learn from various contemporaries that a permanent set has been prepared, inscribed "Somaliland Protectorate," and with King Edward VII.'s portrait in the centre. The design is exactly similar to that just introduced for B.C.A., and East Africa and Uganda. The rupee values are large stamps, and are watermarked C C, while all have the usual perf. 14. So far, none have been issued, but from "specimen" sets seen we learn the values and colours are as follows:—

½ anna, green.  
1 " carmine, head in grey.  
2 annas, violet, " lilac.  
2½ " ultramarine.  
3 " dark green, head in violet.  
4 " black, " dark green.  
6 " purple, " green.  
8 " light blue, " grey.  
12 " orange " "



- 1 rupee, green.
- 2 rupees, violet, head in lilac.
- 3 " grey, " green.
- 5 " carmine, " grey.

It is also reported that "specimen" copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 8 annas and 1 rupee have been seen with the overprint "O.H.M.S." in one line in block type.

**Ceylon.** We do not yet appear to have chronicled the new King's portrait stamps with the official "On Service" overprint, though we had specimens some weeks ago.

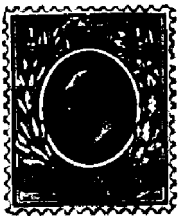
- 3 cents, green, surcharged in black.
- 5 " lilac, do.
- 15 " blue, do.

**Cyprus.** Three new values of the King's Head type have been prepared, though they have not yet been actually issued. Details are as follows:—

- 2 piastres, blue and brown.
- 9 " brown and carmine.
- 18 " black and brown.

**East Africa and Uganda.** So far, we fancy, only the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2a., 1r. and 2r., already chronicled, have been actually issued, but, according to the *Philatelic Record*, the following are in preparation:—

- 1 anna, carmine and grey-black, C A 14.
- 2½ annas, blue, "
- 3 " grey-green and brown, "
- 4 " black and grey-green, "
- 5 " yell.-brown & grey-black, "
- 8 " pale blue and grey-black, "
- 3 rupees, black and grey-green, C C 14.
- 4 " green and grey-black, "
- 5 " carmine & do. "
- 10 " blue & do. "
- 20 " dark grey & do. "
- 50 " red-brown & do. "



We now illustrate the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 r. listed last month.

**India.** The following new values of the King Edward series have been seen by the *Amer. J. of P.*:—

- 12 annas, brown on red.
- 1 rupee, carmine and green.
- 2 rupees, brown and carmine.

Two more values have received the "On H.M.S." overprint.

- 3 pies, grey, black surcharge.
- 1 rupee, carmin. & green, do.

**Jhind.** The *Monthly Journal* states that the last 1 anna of the Queen's Head issue exists with the ordinary overprint for this State.

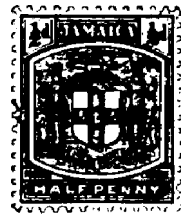
- 1 anna, carmine, surcharged in black,

**Indian Native States. Bussahir.** According to the *Monthly Journal*, the 2 annas yellow, pin perf., of the 1899-1901 issue has been found, with greenish-blue surcharge.

**Jammu and Kashmir.** From the same source we learn that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. red of the 1877 issue has been found on thin wove paper.

**Kishengarh.** The *M.J.* chronicles a  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna pink stamp in a new type. The design is similar to the previous stamp of this value, but has been entirely redrawn, the inscriptions and devices in the shield being now in colour on a white ground, instead of the reverse; and the supporters and Crest are in white, and are shown much more clearly.

**Jamaica.** Two values of a new design have recently appeared containing as a centrepiece what purports to be the Arms of Jamaica, though our first thought was that it had something to do with the Yarmouth fishing industry. However, what we imagined to be a succulent bloater turns



on closer inspection to be an alligator. At the top is "JAMAICA," with value in figures on a tablet at each side. At the bottom the value is again stated—this time in words—and under the Arms is "POSTAGE & REVENUE" in very small letters.

- ½d., dull green, with Arms in black.
- 2½d., ultramarine " " grey black.

**Mauritius.** It is rumoured that the 3c. and 15c. stamps of this colony will appear in new colours before very long.

**Morocco Agencies.** A correspondent has shown us the 5 centimes of the current set, with overprint in the usual style.

- 5 centimes, grey-green, black surcharge.

**New Zealand.** The *London Philatelist* has been shown the 2½d. ultramarine of the 1882-97 issue, perf. 12½ all round.

**Orange River Colony.** We are informed that the 1d. Cape stamp with inverted surcharge, listed in our November issue on the authority of Messrs. N. Yaar and Co., bears a forged overprint.

**South Australia.** *Ewen's Weekly* reports the arrival of the 6d. green, long type, with perforation gauging exactly 12 instead of 11½.

**Straits Settlements.** Mr. B. W. H. Poole sends us a copy of the 1 cent in a new type. The centrepiece is a portrait of the King, similar to that on our own  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp. Around this palm trees are gracefully grouped, and at each side, on a level with the base of the oval, the value is



shown on a small tablet, while the name is on a straight line (no pun intended!) at the bottom. A 3 cents of somewhat similar type has also appeared, according to our contemporaries, but in this the name is curved round the bottom of the central oval, and the tablets of value are in the lower corners.

1 cent, green.

3 cents, lilac.

**Johore.** A new provisional has recently been made by surcharging the \$3 with "50 cents" in fairly heavy type, with a thick bar below to cancel the old value. We are told that the overprinting has been carefully done, and so far no minor varieties have been discovered.

**Sudan.** We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that three more values have appeared on the new paper watermarked Crescent & Star, instead of Quatrefoil, viz. :-

5 mills, carmine and black.  
1 piastre, blue and brown (?).  
2 piastres, black and blue.

**Tasmania.** A 1/- value on "V & Crown" paper is said to have been issued, though we have not yet seen a copy.

**Zanzibar.** According to latest reports the long-expected new issue will probably make its appearance in three or four months' time.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** The *Philatelic Record* reports a 6 centavos of the current type, which, it is said, has been issued specially for use on unstamped post-cards.

6 centavos, black.

**Austria. Hungary.** We have another value to add to the Postage Due stamps mentioned in our November number, viz. :-

6 filler, green and black, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Chili.** Our publishers have shown us the 30c. orange-red of the 1900-01 issue, surcharged "Diez Centavos" in large fancy letters in dark blue ink. The word "Diez" is at the top of the

stamp and "Centavos" at the bottom, the outside letters of each being nearly twice as large as the others. This provisional was only issued a short while ago and is already reported to be obsolete. A correspondent informs us that an entirely new set was in preparation and was due to appear on January 1st of this month.

**Colombia. Bolivar.** We are told that the 50c. purple issued a short time ago may be found imperf. and pin-perf.

50c., purple, imperf.

50c., purple, pin-perf.

**Barranquilla.** From *Mekeel's Weekly* we learn that another colour combination of the 10c. stamp in the "pier" type is known, viz. :-

10c., blue on pink.

**Santander.** We extract the following description of a recently issued provisional from the *Monthly Journal* :- "It is formed from an oblong label, with the Arms of Colombia at left and an inscription at right in four lines :- 'REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA-TIMBRE-Departamento de Santander-CINCUENTA 50 CENTAVOS. Across this label is printed 'Provisional-Correo de Santander' in two lines, in black. The overprint was evidently set up to cover a block of ten stamps in two vertical rows of five; the second stamp in the second vertical row shows an error, 'Corceos' instead of 'Correos' in the surcharge."

**Costa Rica.** The three new values chronicled in our November issue have received the "Official" surcharge. It is said that in the 10c. of the current issue the name "BRANLIO" under the portrait is wrongly inscribed, as it should really be "BRAULIO." This is to form the excuse for a further supply of this value in which the correct spelling will appear. We now illustrate the three new values listed in November.



**Dominican Republic.** According to the *Amer. J. of P.* an entire sheet of the current 20c. Official stamp has been found imperforate,

**French Colonies. Gaudeloupe.** Still the game of surcharging goes merrily on, and while the stamp collector is expected to "pay the piper" he is not allowed to "call the tune." This time the 60c. and 1 fr. Postage Due stamps have been reduced in value to 30c. by means of the usual surcharge.

*Postage Due.* 30c. on 60c., brown on buff; surcharge black.  
30c. on 1 fr., rose do. do.

**Martinique.** Some of our contemporaries say that a provisional Parcel Post stamp has been made by surcharging the 60c. "5 francs."

**French Post Offices Abroad. China.** We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 30c. stamp has been surcharged "Chine" and "A Percevoir" in two lines in black, for use as a Postage Due stamp.

**Hoi-Hao.** Two sheets of the 5 centimes green were issued in error recently with the surcharge "HOI-HAO" above the value in Chinese characters.

**Long-Tcheou.** It is rumoured that the set prepared for use here has been suppressed. It is said that the stamps never reached China, so were not used, and it is also stated that the office itself in this town has been closed. We wish a few more would put up their shutters if it would stop some of these trival issues.

**Morocco.** From one of our *confrères* we learn that, "owing to a temporary exhaustion of the 5c. and 10c. postage stamps, 400 of the 5c. and 200 of the 10c. Unpaid Letter stamps were surcharged 'P. P.' (Post Payé). The surcharge is placed sideways." It really is quite touching to note how eager these Consular Offices are to "oblige" stamp collectors with a continual supply of charming novelties.

**Guatemala.** That asylum, or whatever it is, the authorities wish to build out of the proceeds of the "provisional" 25c., listed in July, will evidently need furnishing, and with the laudable object of obtaining the cash to buy some, three of the values have appeared with surcharge in red instead of in black.

25 centavos in red on 6c. pale green.  
25 do. do. 150c., blue.  
25 do. do. 200c., yellow.

It has occurred to us that the asylum may be intended as a home of rest for the poor deluded individuals who gloat over this kind of rubbish.

**Italy.** Two high value Postage Due stamps of the same style as the 1884 issue have appeared.

*Postage Due.* 50 lire, yellow.  
100 " blue.

**Korea.** Three high values, in the new type, to complete the set chronicled last month, have

appeared. The values and colours are:—

50 ch., red on green.  
\*1, lilac on lavender. \*2, purple on orange.

**Liberia.** Mr. H. L. Hayman sends us specimens of three new provisionals—*i.e.*, the 16, 24, and 32 cents of the 1892 issue, surcharged 10, 15, and 20 cents respectively. The surcharge in each case is in words—large, thick capital letters to denote the value, and "cents" in heavy lower-case type below. The colour of the ink appears to be deep blue. As a reason for these perpetrations we are told that, owing to the postal rates being lowered to 5c. from 8c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in 1896, the 16, 24, and 32c. stamps were of no use, so the authorities have at last decided to utilise those on hand by surcharging them in this manner.

1. "TEN Cents" on 16 cents, lilac.  
"FIFTEEN Cents" on 24 cents, green on buff.  
"TWENTY Cents" on 32 cents, greenish-blue.

**Mexico.** The 10c. in the new colours, which we listed in October, has received the Official overprint.

*Official.* 10 centavos, blue and orange.

**Nicaragua.** This champion surcharging State does not intend to be left behind by its competitors, so it has produced a few more of the very "latest novelties." Buy them quick, gentlemen, before they fall further in price! We learn from the *Amer. J. of P.* that the 3c. green of the 1900 issue and the 10c. violet of 1902 have been surcharged with new values and also with the word "OFICIAL" in large Roman capitals in the centre. To add interest to the issue there is quite a nice selection of errors. The 20c. Official stamp of 1900 has also been surcharged "10 Cts" or "30 Cts" at the bottom, and numerals in the upper corners. The list is as follows:—

*Official. Surcharged in Black.*  
1c. on 10c., violet. 5c. on 3c., green.  
2c. on 3c., green. 10c. on 20c., bistre-brown.  
4c. on 10c., violet. 30c. on 20c., do.

*Error. "Centovo."*  
1c. on 10c., violet.

*Error. "Contavo."*  
1c. on 10c., violet.

*Error. "Centovos."*  
2c. on 3c., green. 4c. on 10c., violet.  
5c. on 3c., green.

*Error. "Contavos."*  
2c. on 3c., green. 4c. on 10c., violet.  
5c. on 3c., green.

From the same source we learn that a block of eight of the 5p. Official stamp of 1892 has been found perforated all round, but imperf. horizontally between the two rows.

**Panama.** To show the world that it has attained to the dignity of being a Republic all "on its own" Panama immediately issued a provisional set of stamps by surcharging the map set with "REPUBLICA DE—PANAMA" in two lines. So

far the following have appeared, according to *Mekeel's Weekly* :—

1c., green,	surcharged in carmine.	
2c., rose,	do.	blue-black.
5c., blue,	do.	carmine.
10c., yellow,	do.	blue-black.
20c., violet,	do.	do.
50c., bistre-brown,	do.	do.
1 peso, brown-carmine,	do.	do.

*Registration.* 20c., blue and brown, surcharged in carmine.

There are also sufficient errors to satisfy the most ardent specialist.

**Russia. Levant.** We are informed by the *Monthly Circular* that the 70k. brown and orange, surcharged "7 piastres" (see our issue for October), is the variety with "thunderbolts," which has not yet appeared unsurcharged in Russia itself.

**Salvador.** A vertical pair of the 15c. orange Postage Due stamp of 1899 has been found imperforate between the specimens.

**United States. Philippines.** In addition to those listed in November four more values of the current U.S.A. stamps have received the surcharge for this colony.

5 cents, blue.	15 cents, dark olive.
13 " dark violet.	21, black.

**Cuba.** It is rumoured that an entirely new set is being prepared for this island, but we have received no details as to the design. The colours and values are stated to be as follows :—

1 cent, do.	8 cents, blue.
2 cents, blue.	10 " bistre.
3 " violet.	50 " black.
5 " green.	1 peso, carmine.
<i>Express.</i> 10 cents, green.	

**Portugal. Nyassa.** A German contemporary states that a second issue of the five provisionals chronicled in our May number has been made, in which the type used is bolder and thicker.

## Seychelles.

THE PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1893.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

WITHIN the past few months the stamps of Seychelles have attracted a good deal of attention, and a great many collectors have started specialist collections of them. The discovery of the two dies in the first issue has probably had a good deal to do with this sudden bound to popularity, and also, perhaps, the fact that it is a country that can be completed without undue trouble and expense. Of the stamps of Seychelles issued to date, the provisional set of 1893 seems by far the most interesting from a specialist point of view. Though this issue has been much studied of late, there are still many points on which information is needed. For instance, at present no one can say with certainty the exact number of the settings of the type and the order in which they appeared; and full and reliable details of the numbers printed and dates of the various printings would be of the utmost value.

A short time ago I contributed an article to a contemporary dealing with this issue, but since its appearance I have obtained much more information from my own studies and those of other specialists with whom I have compared notes. In this paper I have embodied all the matter available to date.

Early in 1893 alterations were made in the rates of postage, and, as has happened on similar occasions in many other British Colonies, it was found that the new values required would necessitate a fresh issue of stamps. The new values

were 3, 12, 15, 45, and 90 cents, and as the revised rates of postage came into force at once, recourse was made to surcharging to supply the demand for these values. The denominations overprinted were the 4, 16, 48, and 96 cents, and as the new postal rates made the three high values of no further use, the authorities doubtless found that surcharging was an excellent way of using them up. Evidently there was not much demand for the 90c. value, for in the supply of the regular type ordered from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. only the 3, 12, 15, and 45 cents were requisitioned.

The overprinting was done locally, the surcharge consisting of figures about 5 mm. high, with "cents" in heavy type underneath. The actual work of composing the type was done by natives, and, as the type itself was by no means new or in perfect condition, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that minor varieties occur. Indeed, under the circumstances, it is surprising that the variations are not more numerous. These varieties are of two main kinds—(1) broken figures and letters, varying in number and position according to the different settings of the type; and (2) letters raised above the level of the others in the word "cents," and the position of the figures of value in relation to the letters underneath differing usually according to the various printings from the type. As these are all of equal importance, and to save confusion both kinds are listed as "settings" in the following notes. The varieties in the alignment of the

word "cents" were caused, I fancy, by the type being slightly loose in the forme used for surcharging; but it should be clearly understood that they are quite constant in their positions throughout the printings in which they occur. The broken types described, too, are all *constant* varieties, and I have taken considerable pains to exclude any variations that might possibly be due to defective inking, or to dirt on the type. Most of the varieties of broken type may be found in all the values of this issue, though not always in the same position, for in changing the figures for each denomination the rest of the type was sometimes moved. The raised letter varieties probably do not exist on all the values, and in these notes I only list those I have actually seen. As they are evidently caused by the type not being screwed up tightly enough in the forme, it is extremely probable that some of the alignment was altered with each printing and, perhaps, also each time the figures were changed.

The stamps were surcharged thirty at a time, so that each sheet of 120 had to go under the printing press four times. This can be at once seen by examining a pane of sixty stamps, for the shifted and broken letter varieties occupy identical positions on the top and bottom blocks of thirty. To facilitate the work of overprinting, the margin was torn off many of the sheets, so that the panes then only had to be folded in two before being surcharged. In some cases, too, the panes were torn in half before being surcharged, so that these stamps would be sent from the printers in blocks of thirty (five rows of six). This, I fancy, though only occurred in the case of the 15c. on 16 cents, Die II.

#### THE "3 CENTS" ON 4 CENTS.

In this value there are evidences of at least six settings, and there may be one or two more. The arrangement I have followed is a purely arbitrary one, for, at present, at any rate, there is no means of determining with certainty the exact order in which they appeared. In one setting I have, the abnormal varieties are distributed as follows:—

##### Setting (a):—

- 1st in 1st row the "c" is cut in two, and the back of the "e" is cut away.
- 4th in 1st row foot of "e" broken off.
- 6th in 1st row "nts" raised.
- 1st in 2nd row "ts" very slightly raised.
- 2nd in 2nd row "ts" raised and top of "3" broken.
- 6th in 2nd row "ts" slightly raised and back of "c" cut.
- 2nd in 3rd row "c" cut at the back.
- 6th in 3rd row "ts" raised.
- 1st in 4th row "ts" slightly raised.
- 2nd in 4th row "s" do.
- 3rd in 4th row "c" raised and foot of "e" broken.
- 5th in 4th row first stroke of "n" broken in centre.
- 6th in 4th row "ts" slightly raised.
- 3rd in 5th row "s" raised and foot of "c" broken.
- 4th in 5th row no foot to "t."
- 6th in 5th row "3" and "nts" badly battered.

The "3" is above "en" on the first and second stamps in the second row, sixth in third row, second in fourth row, and first, second, third, and sixth in the fifth row. On the fifth stamp in the second row, fifth in third row, and fourth and fifth in fourth row it is above "nt," and on the remaining eighteen stamps the "3" is above the letter "n."

All the stamps I have seen in this setting are printed in a fairly bright carmine, with value and name in pale green. The gum is quite white.

The second setting I have to describe is a curious one, rich in shifted letter varieties. It will be seen that only five out of the thirty stamps are normal. The others are as below:—

##### Setting (b):—

- 2nd in 1st row "s" slightly raised.
- 3rd in 1st row "cs" do.
- 4th in 1st row "s" raised.
- 5th in 1st row "cs" slightly raised.
- 6th in 1st row "s" raised.
- 1st in 2nd row "s" do.
- 2nd in 2nd row "s" do.
- 3rd in 2nd row "s" do.
- 4th in 2nd row "ces" do.
- 5th in 2nd row "ces" do.
- 6th in 2nd row "ce" do.
- 1st in 3rd row "s" slightly raised.
- 2nd in 3rd row "ces" do.
- 4th in 3rd row "ces" do.
- 5th in 3rd row "ces" do.
- 6th in 3rd row "ces" raised.
- 2nd in 4th row "cs" do.
- 3rd in 4th row "ces" raised and foot of "e" broken.
- 4th in 4th row "ces" raised.
- 5th in 4th row "ces" slightly raised.
- 6th in 4th row "ces" raised.
- 1st in 5th row "c" do.
- 3rd in 5th row "s" do.
- 4th in 5th row "ces" do.
- 5th in 5th row "ces" do.

The "3" is above "n" or "nt."

In the third setting only one stamp shows any of the letters raised—quite a contrast to the foregoing one. The varieties are as follows:—

##### Setting (c):—

- 1st in 1st row "ce" cut as in setting (a).
- 4th in 1st row "s" battered.
- 6th in 1st row "s" do.
- 2nd in 2nd row top of "s" bent downward.
- 6th in 2nd row do. do.
- 2nd in 3rd row top of "n" battered.
- 3rd in 4th row foot of "e" broken off.
- 6th in 4th row top of the top part of the "3" divided.
- 1st in 5th row top of "3" cut and foot of "t" broken.
- 3rd in 5th row top of "3" cut and "ts" raised.
- 4th in 5th row no foot to "t."

The "3" is above the letters "nt" on the fourth, fifth, and sixth stamps in the fifth row—on all the others it is above the "n."

Stamps from this setting are of a dull carmine shade, with name and value in dark green, while the gum is brown.

In the next setting the battered "ce" on No. 1 in the top row and the "t" without foot on the fourth stamp in the bottom row still keep their positions; but the broken "3" on the end stamp of the fourth row is now moved to the row above. The varieties are:—

##### Setting (d):—

- 1st in 1st row "ce" cut as in setting (a) and the foot of "3" broken.
- 4th in 1st row the "s" is battered.
- 6th in 1st row do. do.
- 6th in 2nd row "c" is raised and top of "s" battered down.
- 2nd in 3rd row top of "n" battered.
- 4th in 3rd row raised "c."
- 5th in 3rd row do. "s."
- 6th in 3rd row the top part of the "3" is divided.
- 3rd in 4th row foot of "e" broken and raised "c."
- 4th in 4th row raised "s."
- 5th in 4th row do. "cs."
- 4th in 5th row foot of "t" broken.
- 5th in 5th row raised "s."
- 6th in 5th row top of "s" battered.

On the sixth stamp in the fifth row the "3" is above "nt"; on all the others it is above "n."

In the next setting the most striking varieties are the following:—

##### Setting (e):—

- 1st in 4th row the top half of "3" broken.
- 3rd in 4th row raised "s."
- 2nd in 5th row upper ball of "3" broken.
- 5th in 5th row raised "s."

This setting is specially characterised by having the "3" above the letter "e" on the first stamp in the third row.

In addition to the above, there is at least one more setting, for the two bottom rows of a pane have been found in which the type is all very regular, none of the letters being raised. In the second stamp of the lower row the top of the "3" is broken, while on the fourth stamp on the same row the "t" is unbroken; it will be found that the stamp in the same position in all the other settings has the foot of the "t" cut right away.

This value also exists with surcharge inverted, but in which setting I am unable to say.

#### THE "12 CENTS" ON 16 CENTS.

I have Die I. of this value in a setting which corresponds with that of (c) in the 3c. on 4c. The battered and broken letters all appear on the corresponding stamps, but the "c" is raised on the third stamp on the fifth row instead of the "ts." A few additional battered letters appear, due, no doubt, to the type having become more worn. The figure "1" of "12" appears over the letters "en" on the fourth stamp in the first row, fourth in third row, third and fourth in fourth row, and fourth in fifth row, while on the fifth in second row it is above the "n." On all the other stamps the "1" is above the "e."

In a block of twelve of the same die, the two top rows of a pane, I have evidence of another setting. The battered "ce" on the first stamp in the top row, which is such a prominent feature of the other setting, does not show in this one, though the battered "s's" appear in the same positions. On the fifth and sixth stamps in the second row the "1" is above "en," while on the others it is over the "e."

Another block of twelve (three rows of four) of the same die seems to point to yet another setting, for in this four of the stamps have the "1" over the letters "ce"—a position that does not occur in either of the others.

In Die II. of this value I have not seen many large blocks, but all those I have examined seem to point to the fact of there being only one setting—similar to (a) in the 3c. on 4c.

Die II. exists with the surcharge inverted, and a pair has been found with a third surcharge between the two stamps. I have not seen this variety, but fancy it is of somewhat similar character to the "double" surcharges described below. Two curious errors are known—one with the "12" below "cents," and the other with the word "cents" omitted altogether. These are both from the same pane (or half-pane), and are caused by the stamps being placed too high up on the type, so that the top row would only

receive the "12," while the other stamps would have the word "cents" over the "12."

There are many so-called double surcharges of this, and the 3c. on 4c. and 15c. on 16c. values—some with the figures only and others with the whole of the overprint more or less distinct. As these are merely caused by the wet ink of a freshly surcharged sheet adhering to the gum of the sheet placed on top, which, on being moved and placed on the face of a third sheet, transfers the off-set to this one, I think they are of but little interest even to the most ardent specialist.

#### THE "15 CENTS" ON 16 CENTS.

In Die I. of this value I have not seen sufficient blocks to give any definite information about the settings.

In Die II. I have a block of thirty, which seems to correspond with setting (a) of the 3c. on 4c. without any of the raised letters. The battered letters all occur on stamps in the same positions—no. 1 with its broken "ce" and no. 6 on the bottom row with its badly battered type being specially prominent. On the sixth stamps in third and fifth rows the "1" of "15" is above the "ce" of cents; on the fifth in the second and third rows, fourth and fifth in fourth, and second and fourth in fifth, the "1" is over the "en"; and on the others it is above the "e." This seems to be the only setting.

Die I. of this value exists with the surcharge inverted.

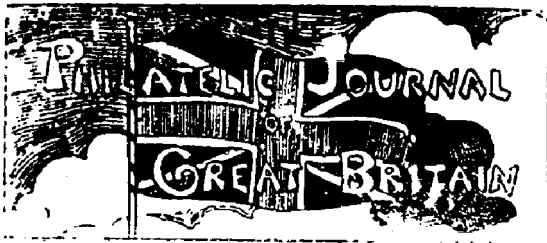
#### THE "45 CENTS" ON 48 CENTS.

In this value I have seen a block of eighteen (the three lowest rows of a pane), which clearly points to the fact that it is the same setting as the 15c. on 16c., Die II.—viz., like (a) of the 3c. on 4c. The badly-battered "45 nts" on the last stamp in the bottom row is alone almost sufficient to identify the setting by; but the broken "c," "n," and "t" also appear in their correct positions. This block therefore forms rows 3, 4, and 5 of setting (a). The "4" of "45" is over the letters "ce" on the sixth stamp in the fifth row; above "n" on the fifth stamp in the fourth row; over "en" on the fifth stamp in the third, third and fourth in the fourth, and first, second, third, and fourth in the fifth rows; while on the remaining nine stamps it is over the "e."

I have two blocks of four which do not correspond with any of the above, and they therefore probably belong to another setting.

#### THE "90 CENTS" ON 96 CENTS.

I have seen too few of this value to be able to say anything definite. I have a corner pair which apparently corresponds with setting (c) of the 3c. on 4c., and I also have a copy with raised "c," but I haven't any idea what its position is.



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**Perforations.**

—:0:—

EVERY collector, and more especially if of the "generalist" suasion, has, sooner or later, to decide for himself the point as to exactly how far he can, or is inclined to, go in the collection of perforation varieties. It is a matter on which much has been written at various times, and though controversy has not resulted in such heated discussions as have waged round, say, the old, old question of "Used versus Unused," hard things have occasionally been said by the enthusiast, who collects minute variations of perforation, about the man who rigidly taboos them as being "too trivial for anything," while the latter has not been slow in consigning to regions remote those to whom the perforation guage is the great essential of the collector's outfit. The majority, however, are wisely content to take a middle course and let the extremists fight their wordy battle until the supply of ink

fails or their energy is gone. We must admit it is sometimes a very difficult matter to know exactly where to draw the line, and many collectors would, doubtless, be glad if there were some hard-and-fast rule as to what perforation varieties are of sufficient importance to be necessary in a general collection. We fancy that this will always be a point each must settle for himself in the main, for writers on the subject can only denote facts, or state personal opinions—both of great help, certainly—and from these the importance or otherwise of the varieties must be determined by the individual philatelist.

There was a time in the "good old days" when the perforation guage was quite unknown—strange though it may appear now. At that period perforation, when it existed, was generally cut off to make the stamps more uniform in appearance or the better to fill the printed spaces provided in the albums. Then the more careful collectors began to treat imperforate and perforated stamps as distinct varieties, and, later still, to differentiate between the various styles and sizes of the perforation. It soon became evident that some uniform system of measurement was necessary, and so the perforation guage came into being, and now it is a factor to be seriously reckoned with in philately, as one of the leading elements in the multiplication of varieties. Nowadays, many philatelists perhaps rather exaggerate the importance of perforation, for while there is undeniably a great charm in the hunting of "11 x 10, 14 x 14½" and similar varieties, the fact should not be lost sight of that perforation is not an essential part of the stamp, like design, colour, or paper, but merely a convenience for the easy separation of the stamps.

Where a different perforation indicates some incident in the life of a stamp—for instance, a new printing it attains, we think, its most collectable aspect; but where the difference is only due to the sweet will of the stamp maker in employing the perforating machines most handy and in no particular order, it is not so important. True, there is much interest in obtaining stamps perforated by different machines, though when the variations are so small as those between the three-comb machines detailed in Gibbons' latest Catalogue under New South Wales, many collectors will find they have reached one of the places where they can conveniently "draw the line."

The excellent "Papers on Perforations," by two well-known philatelists, now appearing in a contemporary, will probably go far towards helping many collectors to decide what varieties are worthy of their consideration, and we hope before they are concluded some light will be thrown on Waterlow perforations. These are

variously catalogued at 12 to 14, 14, 15, 14½, &c., and if each of these indicates the work of a different machine they will be as necessary to the logical collector as the multitudinous varieties of New South Wales or New Zealand. We know that the perforation of many of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' productions are very erratic, owing to the fact that the perforating needles are not set uniformly. We have had sheets and blocks of Niger Coast stamps in which down one row of perforation nearly all gauges from 15½ to 12 could be found! It does not necessarily follow, though, that all the machines employed by them are the same, and we think it likely some gauge as accurately as those employed by Messrs. De La Rue. Some of Waterlow's stamps will be found perforated exactly 14½ or 15, without any variation even in large blocks, and this seems to point to the fact of several machines being in use—some, at any rate, of distinct gauge. Enthusiasts have been known to endeavour to complete sets of Niger Coast and New Zealand London prints with the various single and compound perforations—all, or, at any rate, most of them being probably made by the same machine. But when it comes to collecting varieties such as 14 x 13½ x 12½ x 14½, 15, we think it is time to "draw the line" very firmly indeed!

### Notes by the Way.

—:O—

#### THE "POST OFFICE" MAURITIUS.—

There was much speculation in stamp circles as to the price that the 2d. blue "Post Office" Mauritius, offered at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's recent sale, would be likely to realise, but it came as a surprise to most of us to learn that it was knocked down for such a big figure as £1,450. This is easily the record price that any single stamp has yet fetched at either a private or public sale. It is stated that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was the purchaser, and doubtless he is delighted to have it in his fine collection; the auctioneers are also pleased with themselves, we have no doubt; but the man who has most cause of all to be pleased is the lucky vendor! This is a famous stamp by now, for not only was the fact that it was for sale reported in the newspapers weeks ago, but the result of the sale formed an interesting paragraph in practically all the Dailies in the country, from the *Times* downwards.

---O---

OUR NEW COVER.—We should like to call attention to the new cover in which our publishers have clothed us this month, and venture to think our readers will agree with us that the design is appropriate and altogether an

improvement on the old one. We do not altogether understand the meaning of the rays, but fancy the designer had an idea that the *P.J.G.B.* gave off emanations of philatelic knowledge, in the same way that radium throws off heat, without becoming any the less interesting in the process. But we are a modest journal, so we will not pat ourselves on the back too enthusiastically. It will be noticed that our publishers are presenting two rare "Holborn" triangular provisionals free of charge to regular readers—one of the face value of "2d." and the other of "All Rights Reserved."

---O---

POSTAGE DUES.—Writing on the growing tendency of the times to omit postal cards, wrappers, and envelopes, and, in a lesser degree official, postage due and newspaper stamps from both general and specialist collections, Mr. John N. Luff makes the following remarks in the *American Journal of Philately* on the subject of unpaid letter stamps: "Postage due stamps represent the postage on letters exactly as do ordinary postage stamps. They represent the fee paid to the Government for transporting mail matter, and the fact that this fee is paid by the recipient of the letter instead of the sender, does not alter the character of the service nor make the stamp anything but a postal one. The two varieties of stamps indicate payment in advance for a service and payment on delivery, but the service is identical. It cannot be denied that each represents postage paid by someone. Why should they not, then, have a place in collections of postage stamps?"

---O---

COLD & GUM.—It may not be generally known that the effect of extreme cold on original gum is quite as disastrous as that of great heat. A writer in a trans-atlantic contemporary calls attention to this fact, and mentions that in a lot of unused stamps accidentally exposed to very severe weather several were spoiled by the gum cracking so deeply as to roughen the face of the stamps. We ourselves have also noticed that in a fairly cold room mint stamps show the same objectionable tendency to curl as they do in an apartment that is too warm.

---O---

A correspondent pleads the festive season as his excuse for influencing the following Limerick on our readers:—

"There was a young man of Johore  
Whose collection was ten—and no more,  
So he tried V.R.I's,  
And the number, he cries,  
Has risen to fifty-nine score."

---O---

SURCHARGES.—We have received a pamphlet from a Chicago firm concerning an album for British and Colonial Stamps they have published, in which there are no spaces for surcharged stamps. On the score of novelty this may have something in its favour, but we do not think it is ever likely to obtain a



Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

(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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.)

GREECE.

(Continued.)

We have now described all the main varieties of the stamps in the design of the first type of head, and we therefore come to the set in a new design which was issued in 1886. This design showed the head of Hermes as before, but much smaller, within a circle, and with the numerals of value in colour on white ground at each of the lower corners. The design was by H. Heindrickx, a Belgian artist, and the engraving was the work of M. A. Doms. The stamps were also printed in Belgium, and were at first issued



imperforate. The new set was inaugurated by the issue of three totally new values—25 lep., 50 lep., and 1 drachma, the latter being the equivalent of 1 franc. These were soon followed by the rest of the set, which, it will be noticed, did not include values of 30, 60, or 80 lep. The supply of Belgian printed impressions began to run short in 1889, when one or two of the values began to appear printed in Athens, and all values were thus issued by the spring of 1892, with the exception of the 50 lep. (of which the stock of Belgian printed impressions lasted until the end of the issue), and the 1 dr., which did not appear printed in Athens until 1895.

In the early part of the year 1889 the Greek Post Office indulged in a luxury which was quite new to them, viz., a perforating machine. After a few sheets of all values of the Belgian prints (except the 50 lep. and 1 drachma) and some sheets of the 1 and 20 lep. Athens prints, had been perforated, the machine broke down, and operations were suspended. The gauge of this machine was 13, and the Belgian printed stamps with this perforation are very scarce, with the exception of the 1 lep., which is fairly common, unused. There does not appear to be any evidence to show that any values (except the 1 lep.) were ever issued for use, so we omit all the others from our list. Before this machine was mended a new one was procured, of which the gauge was 11½, and the stamps began to appear with this perforation in 1891. All values of the Belgian printed set were operated upon, the rarest one being the 2 lep. Subsequently the first machine was mended, and in the same year the 2 lep. and 40 lep. were issued with this perforation.

Though these perforating machines were in use, perforated stamps were only supplied when

they were asked for, and the imperforate stamps were, at that time, by far the most general. The Greek Post Office would also, until recently, perforate sheets sent in by private individuals, and thus it comes about that all values of both the Athens and Belgian printed sets are known in both perforations. We believe, however, that only those which we list below were ever actually issued over the counter of the post office, the other varieties being from sheets perforated to order. Until five or six years ago the Belgian printed stamps of 1 lep. to 25 lep. were almost unobtainable perforated 11½, but they have become plentiful recently,—a significant fact which the above remarks would account for. In the same manner the stamps of the first type without figures on the back can all be found perforated 11½, and also pin-perforated, rouletted, and with ordinary perforations of other gauges, all of which were unofficial.

The perforations of the 1886 and subsequent Athens printed stamps were further complicated by the fact that some postmasters in provincial towns had their own private perforating machines, which they used for accelerating their own work. Thus the postmaster at Amfissa had a machine which performed a very rough pin-perforation, while perforations gauging 9 and 10 emanated from Astoko and Vomitza respectively.

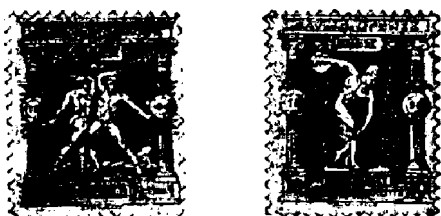
In 1893 the 25 and 40 lep. were changed in colour, the former to violet and the latter to blue. There were many shades of most values of the Athens prints, but the Belgian prints, which are very much clearer in impression, are also more constant in colour, the variations in tint being almost nil.

		1886-91. BELGIAN PRINT.					
		Imperf.		Perf. 13½.		Perf. 11½.	
		Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-
		used.	used.	used.	used.	used.	used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 lep., pale brown	...	1	—	3 0	—	—	—
2 " pale ochre	...	9	—	—	—	—	—
5 " green	...	5	1	—	—	—	—
10 " dull orange	...	8	1	—	—	—	—
20 " carmine	...	2 3	1	—	—	—	—
25 " dull blue	...	1 3	1	—	—	—	—
40 " violet	...	8 0	10	—	—	16 0	16 0
50 " bronze-green	...	1 9	2	—	—	10	3
1 dr., grey	...	2 0	2	—	—	4 0	2
		1880-90. ATHENS PRINTS.					
		Imperf.		Perf. 13½.		Perf. 11½.	
		Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-
		used.	used.	used.	used.	used.	used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
11., brown	...	2	1	21 0	—	1	1
a. dark brown	...	3	1	—	—	4	4
b. yellow-brown	...	1	1	—	—	4	2
21., fawn	...	2	3	3	4	3	2
a. pale bistre	...	9	—	—	—	10	3
b. ochre	...	0	3	—	—	2	3
51., green	...	3	½	—	—	2	½
a. dark green	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
b. emerald	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
c. pale green	...	3	½	—	—	2	½
101., deep orange	...	5	1	—	—	4	1
a. pale orange	...	10	1	—	—	—	1
b. yellow	...	1 6	1	—	—	—	—
c. dull ochre-yellow	...	—	2	—	—	—	1

1889-99. ATHENS PRINTS.

	Imperf.		Perf. 13½.		Perf. 11½.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20l., carmine (shades)	9	1	—	5	8	1
<i>a. bright rose</i>	5	1	—	—	—	1
<i>b. pink</i>	5	1	—	—	6	1
25l., blue	16	1	—	16	1	1
<i>a. indigo</i>	—	2	—	—	—	4
<i>b. ultramarine</i>	—	3	—	—	—	1
25l., purple	16	1	—	13	1	1
<i>a. rosy-purple</i>	—	1	—	—	—	1
40l., purple	50	4 6	16 0	4 6	4 0	—
40l., blue	7	2	—	—	8	3
1 dr., grey	3 6	4	—	—	3 6	4

NOTE.—Some of the stamps of this issue may be found with a portion of a circular hand-stamp showing on one corner, in black or violet coloured ink. This was a mark applied by the Greek Government to render the stamps useless if they fell into the hands of the Turks during the Turco-Grecian war in 1897. The hand-stamp is a round one, and is inscribed with Greek words signifying the name of the province in which the stamps were used and the word "Treasury," while there is a crown in the centre. These hand-stamps were struck in the centre of each block of four stamps on a sheet, and consequently only a section appears on each stamp.



In 1896 a new set of stamps was brought out, which was, in the first instance, entirely a speculative one and intended to benefit the funds for the revival of the Olympic Games. For this purpose they proved a failure, as they were not bought by collectors in anything like the quantities that were anticipated. The issue was put

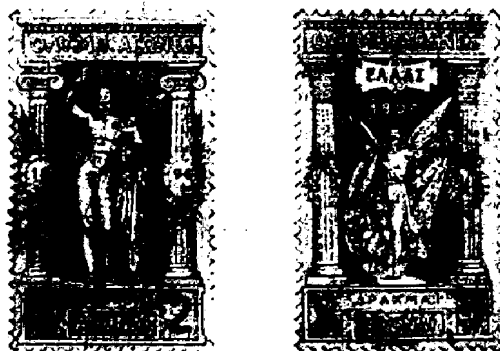


on sale in April, 1896, and it was announced that they would be withdrawn from use in October of the same year. The series was used concurrently with the ordinary issue. Owing to the



lack of patronage a very large proportion of the Olympic Games stamps remained on hand in October, and they were consequently officially granted a fresh lease of life, and it was finally

decided to keep them in use until the stock was exhausted. The designs, which were by M.



Mouchon, of Paris, were engraved on wood and were not at all effectively printed. There are twelve values, in four cases the same design



being used for two different values. The following is the description of the designs, as given by Mr. Westoby:—

The 1 lepton and 2 lepta show two gladiators contending.

The 5 and 10 lepta, a quoit thrower.

The 20 and 40 lepta, an amphora, decorated with a figure of Minerva between two cocks.

The 25 and 60 lepta, a quadriga.

The 1 drachma, the Stadium, where the games were held.

The 2 drachmæ, Hermes, after the statue by Paxiteles. The 5 dr., Victory, after the statue by Peonias.

The 10 dr., the Acropolis of Athens.

1896. "OLYMPIC GAMES" ISSUE.

	Perf. 13½—14½.	Unused.	
		s. d.	s. d.
1 lep., ochre	—	1	1
2 " rose	—	1	1
5 " lilac	—	1½	1
10 " slate	—	2	1
20 " brown	—	7	1
25 " red	—	1 6	3
40 " purple	—	10	3
60 " black	—	1 3	8
1 dr., blue	—	1 9	3
2 " bistre	—	4 0	1 9
5 " green	—	8 6	8 6
10 " brown	—	12 6	12 6

NOTE.—The stamps of this issue may also be found showing parts of the Treasury hand-stamp, as described after the last issue.

Towards the end of the year 1900 the stocks of some values of the Olympic Games set and of the stamps of the 1886 design (which were still being used concurrently) began to run low, and the excuse was seized upon to surcharge all sorts of obsolete stamps, which still remained in use. The stamps that were thus pressed into service included—

- (i.) Certain values of the stamps of the first type.
- (ii.) " " " " 1886 "
- (iii.) " " " " Olympic Games issue,

which were surcharged with new values in figures and words, as shown in the illustration



The denominations into which these were made were:—20, 30, 40 and 50 lepta, and 1, 2, 3, and 5 drachmae—only eight in all; but the way in which the changes were rung on the different



values reflected great credit on the ingenuity of the Administration, if nothing more.

As the list of these stamps takes up more room than they deserve, we cut all other description short.

OCT., 1900, SURCHARGED ON 1886 ISSUE. ATHENS PRINT.							
	Imperf.		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 11½.		
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
20 lepta on 25 lepta, blue	3	—	2	—	3	—	3
a. on 25 lepta, indigo	1	—	3	—	1	—	3
b. on 25 lepta, ultramarine	1	—	6	—	1	—	6
1 dr. on 40 lepta, purple	8	—	4	—	8	—	4
2 " " " "	30	0	—	—	20	0	—
2 " " " "	—	—	—	—	20	0	—
2 " " " "	—	—	—	—	2	3	—

SURCHARGED ON 1886 ISSUE. BELGIAN PRINT.							
	Imperf.		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 11½.		
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
2 dr. on 40 lepta, purple	32	0	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—There are many varieties of these stamps, including double and inverted overprints, misplaced and broken letters, &c., and all the perforated stamps may be found imperf. on one or more sides.

ON STAMPS OF THE FIRST TYPE.							
	Imperf.		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 11½.		
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
30 lepta on 40 lepta, lilac on cream	5	—	5	—	7	—	—
a. on 40 lepta, deep lilac on cream	4	—	4	—	10	—	—
40 lepta on 2 lepta, stone on cream	5	—	4	—	5	—	—
*50 lepta on 40 lepta, rosy-buff on cream	5	—	2	—	5	—	—
3 dr. on 10 lepta, orange on cream	2	0	—	—	2	0	—
a. on 10 lepta, yellow-orange on cream	2	0	—	—	2	0	—
*3 dr. on 40 lepta, violet on cream	4	3	—	—	4	3	—
a. on 40 lepta, red-lilac on cream	8	0	—	—	8	0	—

NOTE.—The same remarks apply to this issue as to the last with regard to varieties of surcharge. The stamps marked \* have figures at the back.

Besides the above the following stamps were issued with the surcharge "A M" above the new value. These letters stand for "AXIA METALIKI," which mean "Value Gold" and signify that they would only be sold by the Post Office for gold, and not in exchange for the depreciated paper currency. They were used only for international parcels and money orders.

1900. ON STAMPS OF 1886. (BELGIAN PRINT.)							
	Imperf.		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 11½.		
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
25 lepta on 40 lepta, violet	1	0	—	—	1	0	—
50 " " 25 " blue	2	0	—	—	2	6	—

ON STAMPS OF THE FIRST TYPE.							
	Imperf.		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 11½.		
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1 dr. on 40 lepta, violet on blue	2	0	—	—	3	0	—
2 " " 5 " green on cream	3	6	—	—	3	0	—

ON OLYMPIC GAMES ISSUE. RED SURCHARGE.							
	Imperf.		Perf. 13½-14½.		Perf. 13½-14½.		
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5 lepta on 1 dr., blue	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
25 " " 40 lepta, mauve	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
50 " " 2 dr., lustré	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
1 dr. on 5 dr., green	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
2 " " 10 dr., brown	—	—	—	—	3	0	—
50 lepta in black and 25 lepta in red on 40 lepta, mauve	—	—	—	—	12	6	—

NOTE.—The 5 lepta on 1 dr. and 25 lepta on 40 lepta, Olympic Games, are known with double surcharge.

Happily, the chaotic issue last described was not in use very long, as a set in new designs was issued in July, 1901. This set, which is still in use, is printed and perforated in London, and is a very creditable one. The three lowest values (with the 20, 30, 40, and 50 lepta) are in one design, having the numerals of value in the upper corners; as shown, the 5, 10 and 25 lepta are in another design, and the drachmae values are in the third design (long). The central figure in all these designs is the same, and represents a full-length



figure of Hermes running, with right arm up-lifted. When first issued the stamps were on stout, white wove paper, and the lepton values with watermark, a small crown over the letters "E T" in double line impressed on the paper and very difficult to see. The drachmae values are lithographed on stout unwatermarked paper. Before the end of 1901 some of the lower values began to appear on much thinner paper, and since then all the lepta values have been issued in the same way.



1901.  
LEPTA VALUES WATERMARKED, AND PERF. 13½.  
DRACHMÆ VALUES WITHOUT WATERMARK,  
AND PERF. 12½.

	Thick Paper.		Thin Paper.	
	Un- used.	Used.	Un- used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 lep., brown	1	1	1	1
2 " grey	1	1	1	1
3 " orange	1	1	1	1
5 " green	1	1	1	1
10 " carmine	2	1	1	1
20 " lilac	2	1	2	1
25 " blue	3	1	3	1
30 " violet	3	2	3	1
40 " dark brown	4	2	4	1
50 " lake	5	2	5	1
1 dr., black	8	2		
2 " bronze	14	—		
3 " silver	20	—		
5 " gold	34	—		



A new set to replace the stamps surcharged "A M," and for the same purpose, saw the light in January, 1902. The design is as illustrated.

1902. "A M" (GOLD CURRENCY) STAMPS.  
PERF. 13½.

1 lep., orange.	25 lep., emerald.
50 lep., ultramarine.	2 dr., brown.
1 dr., carmine.	

## EXHIBITION AT LIVERPOOL.

:0:

At the first Colonial Produce Exhibition, held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, from the 5th to the 8th of January, an exhibit of special interest to philatelists was included. This was a fine collection of postage stamps shown by Messrs. Jaggard and Co., all the specimens being distinct varieties.

The stamps were artistically arranged on large sheets framed and glazed, each sheet showing a different proverb in large type. The following rare stamps in superb condition were included:—Bermuda—complete set of surcharges; B.E.A.—Gibbons' Nos. 1, 2, 3 mint and 1895 complete; Ceylon—8d., 9d., and 1/9, imperf.; Cape of Good Hope—wood blocks; Gambia—imperf. and 1/- C. A. mint; Mauritius—four "Post Paid"; New Brunswick—3d., 6d., 1.-; Newfoundland—1/- orange-vermilion, thin paper; New South Wales—nine "Sydney Views" and 1853 8d. unused; St. Lucia—1860 1d., 4d., and 6d., and 1882 complete, unused; Tasmania—1853 1d., 1855 1d., 1856 1d., and 1870 4d.; Tobago—6d., C. A. mint; Turk's Head—Gibbons' Nos. 23, 30, 33, 34, 41 and 42, all unused; and Zululand—Nos. 1 to 11, 16, and 20 to 28 mint.

Colonial "Picture" stamps were distributed free to visitors by Messrs. Jaggard and Co., including the Canadian "Map" stamp, which won universal admiration from non-collectors, and

will, it is hoped, induce many of them to become philatelists. This is the first public Philatelic Exhibition held in Liverpool, and will probably be the forerunner of an annual show on a broader basis.

We give below a few of the inscriptions that appeared on the show frames. Apparently, Philately must now number a modern Solomon among her votaries!

### Wisdom while you wait.

Stamp collecting develops a taste for, and knowledge of, Fine Art, Colour, Design, Portraiture, Engraving, Watermarks, &c.

A man must collect something! To hoard money is sordid! Try stamp collecting! It is at once edifying, pleasurable, and profitable.

Stamp collecting appeals particularly to the people of the British Isles, because it combines pleasure with business.

When suffering from Melancholy, Depression, or Suicidal Mania try stamp collecting. It is a diversion a million fellow-beings recommend the world over.

Stamp collecting develops at once a knowledge of Geography, Fiscalities, Political Economy, Systems of Government, Contemporary History, Coinage, Ruling Heads, and Sovereigns, &c.

Philately is the Schoolmaster's greatest friend!

Stamp collecting has more votaries than any other pastime in the world.

The linking-up of the Motherland and her Colonies has been influenced more by stamp collecting than any other hobby or pursuit.

Stamp collecting is a sound investment, because a steady increase takes place year by year in the better classes.

## PRIZE COMPETITION.

The Prize of £5 worth of Stamps  
has been awarded to

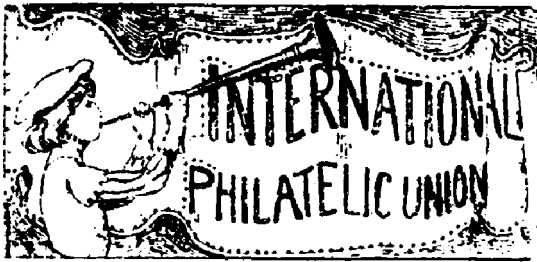
Mrs. HINTON,  
26, Cromford Road,  
East Putney,

whose letter was the *first* containing the correct solution to be opened.

The solution to the puzzle is as follows:

**"I see you are half seas over  
or three parts drunk."**

The majority of the competitors got the first part of the riddle correct, but the second portion was the stumbling block. Most of the solutions contained the words "More than half" instead of "three parts." The former is good, but the latter is the solution of the inventor of the puzzle.



## January, 1904, Report.

### *Honorary President—*

His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, K.C.

### *Honorary Vice-Presidents—*

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### *President—*

H. R. OLDFIELD.

### *Vice-Presidents—*

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W. HADLOW.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
J. E. JOSELIN.	F. REICHENHEIM.
A. B. KAY.	W. SCHWARTE.
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### *Hon. Exchange Superintendent—*

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

### *Hon. Librarian—*

W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.

### *Hon. Counterfeit Detector—*

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

### *Hon. Solicitors—*

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,  
13, 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 are now proposed in accordance with the above:—

C. J. Preater, 13, George Street, Bath; proposed by A. B. Kay, seconded by W. Schwabacher.

H. A. Stern, Cedar Court, Rochampton, S.W.;

proposed by A. B. Kay, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

R. J. H. Hassum, 51, Samuel Street, Bombay, India; proposed by T. Hinton, seconded by W. Schwabacher.

E. P. Airlie Dry, 21, Goldington Road, Bedford; proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by J. C. Sidebotham.

Thos. Hill, Bombay, India, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

The Rt. Hon. Mercer Henderson, Countess of Buckinghamshire, Great Missenden, Bucks, is unanimously elected a Life Member.

### DROPPED FROM THE ROLL.

The following members not having replied to the application made are hereby dropped from the roll, but may be reinstated by communicating with the Hon. Sec. within one month:—

No. 100, W. Berry, Bury St. Edmunds.  
266, Captain the Hon. W. E. Cavendish, Guards' Club.  
284, J. E. Carbonell, Palma de Mallorca.  
295, I. M. Essayan, Galata, Constantinople.  
280, S. M. Hamilton, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.  
265, R. McCann, Y.M.C.A., Harrogate.  
241, Major Stockdale, R.E., late of Plymouth.

### NOTICES.

The fourth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Wednesday, January 13th, when there were present: Major J. de C. Laffan, R.E. (in the chair), and Messrs. W. Schwabacher, H. Thompson, A. B. Kay, W. Schwarte, H. Atharley, J. C. Sidebotham, P. L. Pemberton, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. W. Schwabacher gave a Display and Notes on "The Fiscal Stamps of Countries, showing Interesting Phases in their History, including Alsace, Lorraine, Crete, Peru, and Philippines," which was much appreciated by those present, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.

### LANTERN DISPLAY.

At the next meeting, to be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 10th, at 7.30 p.m., an interesting Lantern Display will be given. The programme will include some novel features contributed by the President, Major Laffan, R.E., Messrs. W. Schwabacher, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, and the Hon. Sec. All members of this and other societies and any visitors will be cordially welcome, and it is hoped that members will support the Committee by a good attendance at this reunion.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1904 are now due and should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec., who will promptly acknowledge same and forward membership cards.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.,  
January 21st, 1904.



January 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

The editorial in the December *London Philatelist* deals with the forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition, which is to be held from August 25th to September 4th of this year, in the Capital of the German Empire. Russia will now hold the doubtful honour of being the only one of the great Powers that has not promoted an International Exhibition of this sort.

The major portion of the number under notice is devoted to "Notes on the Stamps of France, 1849-1900"—a paper recently read before the London Philatelic Society by Mr. Franz Reichenheim. As can be judged by the title, the article covers a wide field, and the author must be congratulated on the able manner in which he handles the subject. Many of the points discussed are of great importance, and much of the information will prove new to specialists in French stamps as well as to the general body of collectors. We extract the following paragraph relating to the unofficial perforations:—

Nearly all the values of 1853-60 are found privately perforated 7, or rouletted in different ways. On 8th January, 1861, a stationery firm, Susse Frères, in Paris, took out a patent for perforating stamps, and perforated them in large perforations (eight holes up the vertical and seven holes on the horizontal sides) for their customers without any charge, contenting themselves with the 2 per cent. on the face value which the Government allowed licensed stamp retailers; but as the Government reduced the discount to 1 per cent. on 18th December, 1861, it did not pay Susse Frères any longer, and they stopped perforating any more stamps, inasmuch as their machine had an accident about the same time. They sold it to Mr. Maury, who repaired it and continued perforating single stamps or small blocks for collectors; but one can easily distinguish the genuine "Susse" perforation from that made by Maury, who was unable to repair the machine so well that the holes on either the vertical or the horizontal sides were placed exactly opposite each other or came out as round as before. The "Susse" perforation on the 80c., carmine, which was superseded by the 80c., rose, before Mr. Susse started perforating stamps, is always forged.

Of the rouletted ones four varieties are known, which were made by hotels, large offices, railway offices, &c., and in "percés en ligne" even by the Postal Administration in some offices in Paris and provinces early in 1862; but the latter soon stopped doing it, as Mr. Archer threatened them with legal proceedings for infringement of his patent, taken out in England and in France.

In the "New Issues" we find chronicled a new variety of United States, which has just been discovered. This is a used specimen of the 2 cents, rose-pink, of 1895, on which the right-

hand triangle is without any lines of shading and which will evidently have to be listed in future catalogues as variety "d."

The *Monthly Journal* opens with an editorial on "Original Gum," from which we make the following excerpt:—

A first-rate specimen of anything, from a boiled potato to an Old Master, is preferable to a second or third-rate one, and, therefore, fairly worth more money; but the question does occasionally arise in stamp matters, Which of two copies is the best (*sic*), or how are their excellencies or defects to be reckoned? An unbounded faith in the superiority of unused copies is still somewhat too prevalent, and is only equalled by the perversity of those who regard an obliteration as a necessary qualification for admission into a collection. We have always maintained that, *other things being equal*, the unused copy is in every case the better specimen, but we have never argued that a poor unused copy is better than a fine used one. In fact, we have always thought that far too little attention was paid to fine used copies, which, in many cases, are only inferior to equally fine unused. . . . A poor, soiled, unused stamp only possesses one advantage over a used one—namely, that, if still available for postage, it can be employed for that purpose; if it has gum on the back it has the further advantage that it can be stuck on a letter without recourse to the gum bottle—and, in our opinion, these are its only advantages. To gravely discuss the difficulty of distinguishing genuine gum from false really seems to us a *reductio ad absurdum*: if the stamp is a beautiful mint copy, it matters nothing what sort of gum it has on the back; if it a poor copy, the gum can make it no better. It should be remembered, also, that there are cases in which the gum is absolutely injurious to the stamp, and likely greatly to shorten its life.

These are moderate, sensible views, which we feel sure will be shared by all reasonably-minded collectors, though the contention that "if a stamp is a beautiful mint copy, it matters nothing what sort of gum it has on its back" is hardly a logical one. It seems to us that in the generally accepted meaning of the term "mint" an unused copy would obviously have full gum, otherwise "very fine" would be a truer description. Still, we can waive this point, as it does not in any way detract from the main view that it is utterly absurd to pay abnormal attention to original gum.

A further instalment of "The Stamps of Some of the Native States of India" is given by the Editor. This time the stamps of Jhind are under treatment, and it is almost superfluous to add that they are carefully and fully dealt with. We learn that the Ruler of the State is "His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan, Raja Ranbir Singh Bahadur, Farzand-i-Dilband, Rusikh-ul-Itikad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia!" which will more than favourably

compare with the full style and title of our own King Edward VII., Britt. Omn., &c. Major Evans tells us that from the 1st July, 1885, these native stamps ceased to be used for postage, but have since been available for Court Fee and receipt purposes only. Therefore it does not necessarily follow that varieties issued since are reprints; they are more probably fiscals. The writer views perforated stamps of this State with some suspicion, and collectors will do well to note carefully the following paragraph:—

The first thing that I notice is that, down to the time of the suppression of the postal use of the native-made stamps, not a single one of them had been found *perforated*. They began to reach Europe in that condition not very long afterwards, certainly; but although I hesitate to strike out *all* the perforated stamps, I am bound to acknowledge that it is very doubtful whether any of them were really issued for postal use, or whether any of the stamps were perforated at all before the end of June, 1885.

Professor A. Hamilton contributes the first part of an article entitled "The Pictorial Issue of New Zealand Stamps, 1898," which promises to give a very complete and detailed history of this issue. From the current portion it appears that "as early as the year 1894 certain suggestions were made to the New Zealand Postmaster-General that it would be to the advantage of the Colony, both from a financial and a general point of view, if a new issue were made symbolical of the land," and in March, 1895, circulars were issued from the General Post Office at Wellington offering prizes for the best designs suitable for "a new issue of postage and revenue stamps." Altogether some 2,500 designs were sent in, varying in style from a schoolboy scrawl to the carefully-drawn picture of a professional artist. There was some flurry and worry in getting the plates made, as Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who were first approached, opined that the copper-plate process was the only one that would prove satisfactory, while the authorities wanted plates for ordinary surface printing. After much correspondence and many cables the work was undertaken by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and it is probably due to the many delays that the London printing took place, for provision does not seem to have been made for this in the original scheme. The stamps were to be issued on January 1st, 1898, and as it would not have been possible to have shipped the plates to the Colony and produce a locally-printed supply by that time, instructions were cabled for a six months' supply to be printed by Messrs. Waterlow and despatched with the plates.

An interesting paper, by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, is given on the "Engraving of the 1d. Black," from which we learn that the process of engraving any number of exactly identical designs on the same plate, by which the first postage stamp was produced, was, in 1840, a compara-

tively new one, as it had only been invented and patented some thirteen years previously. We cull the following:—

Had this process not been discovered and had stamps to be produced by the only system of engraving known previously, each separate stamp would differ from its fellows on a plate in some small particular or other; each plate would differ slightly from its predecessor; and, to crown all, it would, at most, only be possible to print a few thousand sheets from each plate. It is appalling to imagine the error scientific stamp collecting would have possessed under such a "might have been." We can only be thankful that the process was discovered before postage stamps were thought of.

The concluding portion of the admirable history of the "Postage Stamps of the Argentine Confederation," by Dr. José Marcó del Pont, is given. An important point is dealt with in this part—the question of the supposed reprints. The writer absolutely contests the theory of reprints ever being made, and he sets out a number of powerful arguments in support of his view, which should be sufficient to convert doubters to the fact that the supposed reprints are really nothing more formidable than remainders.

In the *Philatelic Record* a few pointed remarks, on the collection of "Essays and Proofs," are given in a brief editorial note, and we commend the following extract to the notice of all specialists:—

Time was when these were highly esteemed, and when every collection of importance contained a fair sprinkling. They are always more or less difficult to procure, and, perhaps, partly for that reason, and partly owing to the increasing quantity of new issues in the later seventies and early eighties, stamps of this class gradually fell into disrepute, and have, until recently, been wholly disregarded. But times are again changing, and we think the trend in this respect is in the right direction. A specialised collection to-day ought, we maintain, to be a full historical illustration of the postal service of the particular country chosen, and in this the essays, trials, proofs, &c., must play a prominent part. In many cases these stamps constitute an interesting study in themselves, and are often of material assistance in the due appreciation of the regular issues.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim contributes a critical review of "The Provisional Stamps of Tsingtau and their Forgeries," a book lately published by that well-known Leipzig firm, Messrs. Senf Brothers.

In view of this fact it seems particularly appropriate that Mr. Reichenheim should be this month's "Notable Philatelist." We learn that, like many another good philatelist, he was born in Germany, but has become a naturalised British subject. He has been successful in obtaining medals for his collections at three exhibitions, is a very active member of several of the leading societies, and is a frequent contributor of papers on the various stamps he has specialised. At present he devotes himself entirely to the stamps of France, of which he has a very fine and complete lot.

Mr. Jos. Schock concludes his paper on "Luxemburg," dealing this time with the Official issues of 1882 to 1899. The lists and descriptions are very complete, and the Official decrees given

add greatly to the interest of the text. In one of these a special article relates to the sale of Official stamps to collectors in the following words:—"Under exceptional circumstances the Administration of the Post is authorised to sell against payment of the face value, these Official stamps to private persons for their collections, but never to a less value than 3 francs, with the proviso that these stamps must not be used to frank private correspondence."

We have before us two numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* containing a large amount of chatty paragraphs on stamp matters, but very little that can be said to add to one's philatelic knowledge. However, as a literary competition is now on the boards, this defect may be remedied in future issues. The number for December 19th contains the first part of an interesting article, from the pen of Mr. N. Yaar, entitled "Some Notes on the Fiscal Stamps of the Orange Free State." By the way, can any one explain why it is that articles in the *Fortnightly* appertaining to scientific philately are generally relegated to the advertisement supplement? It seems to us that contributions of this nature, which will doubtless be valuable for reference for some time to come, are more worthy of inclusion in the main portion of the paper than topical paragraphs, which are at most only of passing interest.

In the following number one "H.W." has a plea for original gum, in which he makes various foolish and unfounded assertions, as witness the following:—

The original gum will often, by its colour or character, determine the generally unused condition of a particular stamp, and may be taken as an assurance that a cleaned stamp is not being falsely described as unused. The dealer, on the other hand, finds himself in this difficulty: that the supply of unused stamps with original gum is decidedly limited, especially those of issues prior to about 1880, up to which date the custom of sticking in stamps in a solid manner was in vogue. When dealers, therefore, purchase collections of old stamps they find the unused stamps in such a condition that an expert hand will find difficulty in removing them with even part gum. As dealers are largely dependent on these old collections for their supplies, they naturally advocate the doctrine that unused stamps with out gum are almost as good as those with it.

Oh those wicked dealers!

## Philately in the Colonies.

The November *Philatelic Journal of India* opens with a note to the effect that last year the Indian Post Office carried over 253½ millions of post-cards, and follows with an amusing extract from a daily paper of June 25th, 1879, in which the now ubiquitous post-card was, at the time of its introduction, referred to as the most offensive of all "the cheap and nasty contrivances of this cheap and nasty age." Public opinion has evidently altered somewhat since then!

In the "Philatelic Status of Indian Official Stamps" we are informed that the "On H.M.S."

and "Service" surcharges on Indian stamps are very necessary, for the simple fact that the official and ordinary rates of postage are quite different. At ordinary rates 1 anna will carry 1½ tolas; but at official rates the same value is sufficient to frank 10 tolas weight. Thus one of these surcharges applied to a stamp considerably alters its nature, for it makes its franking power nearly seven times as great.

Mr. D. P. Masson continues his excellent "Notes on the Stamps of Sirmoor." The 1 anna of the 1885 issue is fully described, and the writer states that there are five distinct printings in this value. The three first printings all show two different dies, the fourth has eight different dies to the plate, while the last has one die only. Clearly this is an issue that should appeal to the specialist.

Some "Further Notes on Indian Telegraph Stamps" are given by Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, and Mr. C. L. Pigott writes on "The Bundi State Post Office." From this we glean that—

The production of the postage stamps entails much artistic effort and labour. The State artist first designs the stamps on lithographic paper, there being fifteen designs on the length and on the breadth, or a total of 120 stamps on each sheet. The value of the stamps is entered in each design by the press writer, and the stamps are then lithographed under the immediate supervision of the State Postmaster, Accountant and Press Manager, and a military guard is also in attendance.

In the December number of the same journal Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his article "Roumania." This instalment tells of the varieties of the 2 and 3 bani of 1870, and of the latter six types of the "3" are noted.

A readable extract from the report for the Commissioners for Post Office Inquiries, dated May 1st, 1851, is given, and Mr. D. P. Masson has a note on some Kashmir forgeries, which he stigmatises as most dangerous.

In the November *Australian Journal of Philately* the editorial, entitled "What's in a Name?" aims at defining the meaning of the terms Collector, Collector-dealer, and Postage Stamp Dealer. We cull the extract which defines the second of these classes.

A collector-dealer is a person who collects, but is always getting rid of his *duplicates*. If he took other stamps in exchange, his procedure would be quite permissible and in keeping with the idea of philately, but when he sells for cash he, in our opinion, steps outside the ranks of an amateur and becomes a professional, as, according to sporting rules, when any competitor takes a money prize he becomes a "pro."; so it should be in philately. Many "collector-dealers" would be very indignant if called "dealers," but we don't see any way out of it. These folk pursue the hobby for what they can make out of it; just fancy a young man in a situation trying to sell books, groceries, or hardware to his friends for cash! Does it not occur to these people that they are depriving those who devote their whole time to the business, and who have to incur expenses necessary to the carrying on of a business, of their profits. . . . "The cobbler should stick to his last."

This, my masters, is pretty plain speaking and,



we have no doubt, will prove very unpalatable to those whom it chiefly concerns. There are many "collectors" who buy largely simply to sell again at a profit, and these are regular "dealers," much as they may dislike the term. But there are others, men sometimes holding good positions and drawing large incomes, who peddle in stamps to a small extent, netting, perhaps, a few pounds profit in the course of a year. Surely their position is undignified, to say the least of it.

The usual batch of paragraphs headed "Federal Prospects" form interesting reading, while under "Notes" we read that "quite a crop of 1d. Tasmanian stamps, with forged surcharge 'Halfpenny,' have been put on the market at Melbourne."

The *Australian Philatelist* contains a pertinent editorial on high value stamps, in which it is pointed out that "India's highest value is 5 rupees (6/8), and this amount is found sufficient to meet all requirements. Yet we find small territories like Malay Federated States, Gold Coast, and Bechuanaland, with values from four to twenty times higher. Whether it is done intentionally or otherwise, these high value stamps suggest that they are often issued for the benefit of the speculating collector."

There is an interesting article on the "Universal Penny Postage Stamp of New Zealand," from which it appears that the issue of this value was one big rush. Estimates were not cabled for until August 30th, 1900, and yet the plate was made and a million stamps printed in time to be placed on sale on the first day of the present century.

## Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of Philately* opens with a dissertation on "Proofs and Essays," to which collectors are recommended to pay more attention. We are told that "these interesting side lines have now many staunch devotees, and, as the interest in them increases (as it is doing from day to day), many of them are becoming scarce and increasingly difficult to find." We quite agree that both proofs and essays make a very fascinating study and are well worthy the attention of philatelists, but especially so in the case of those whose collecting is confined to one particular country or group of countries.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell contributes a paper showing that it is possible to plate the New South Wales "Halfpenny" on 1d. grey of 1891, owing to the large number of flaws that exist in the sheet. He devotes four pages to a descriptive list of the 120 stamps recording the specific flaws that occur on each specimen. We hope no fiery

"anti-minor-variety" man will see this, else he will rave like a madman! Though there are probably but few enthusiasts who will try to reconstruct plates of this stamp, or that will even be interested enough to read the article through, we are of opinion that even such minute details as these are worthy of record, for they are varieties that occur in the actual plates from which the stamps were printed, and may be of interest and perhaps of importance to philatelists of the next decade.

Mr. G. L. Toppan continues his "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties," dealing this time with the dies of the United States envelope stamps.

Mr. C. A. Howes' further instalment of "Some Stamp Designs" explains the meaning of the coat-of-arms and other pictorial designs on the stamps of North Borneo. The information given is historical, geographical, botanical, zoological, and legendary, and will be read with avidity by those collectors who seek to learn all they can about the treasures housed in their albums. The article also embraces interesting biographical details of Sir James and Sir Charles Brooke whose portraits appear on the emissions of Sarawak.

As usual, Mr. E. J. Nankivell's "English Letter" contains much of interest, and, though we should be sorry to agree with all the writer says, his views on stamp matters in general are always very readable. We append an excerpt:—

I have not heard that anybody has fallen very deeply in love with the new Australian Commonwealth stamp. The 9d. sent out as a specimen of what a pig-headed Postmaster-General can do in the direction of trailing the art of a colony in the mire of commonplace is a most ludicrously amateurish production. Any advanced pupil in a drawing school of design would deserve to be well birched for producing such an abnormity.

Take care, Mr. N., or you'll find an irate P.M.G. coming round Croydon way with a horsewhip or birch of extra power! The major portion of the letter seems to be "what Mr. Nankivell thinks of what Mr. Castle thinks" of the recent New Zealand varieties. Our "one and only E. J. N." does not see anything particularly out of the way in the issue of about twenty-eight varieties of two values in a few months, and attempts to squash what he describes as Mr. Castle's "wholesale and ill-considered condemnation" of these varieties. Mr. Nankivell is very ingenious, but we are afraid in this case his arguments are a little too thin. It is all very well to deny that this jobbery is anything but the result of the local printers' attempts to do their own stamp printing, and that the element of speculation is altogether absent as far as the official mind is concerned, but the fact of the New Zealand authorities so kindly issuing three special and quite unnecessary sets for Aitutaki,

Nine, and Penthyn Island is not altogether reassuring as to their innocence in attempting to foist speculative varieties on the philatelic public.

We have four numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, containing in the aggregate a large amount of reading matter. Our contemporary devotes a good deal of space to personal items—an excellent feature in a weekly—and there are quite a number of amusing contributions of the lighter kind. The weekly "Philatales" are highly diverting, the annexed being a good specimen:—

Once there was a Collector who ranked as the Boss Liar of the Village. In business Matters of the ordinary kind he hung on to the Truth, but when it came to Stamps he wandered from the Tow Path. Some of the Fairy Tales he whispered around made Bill Nye look like a Tallow Candle under a Full Moon. Among other stories, he owned two No. 1 Mauritius on original cover and several 2s Proprietary. About twice a Week he discovered a bunch of Rare ones in some Ancient Attic, or a few uncatalogued specimens in Grandmother's Trunk. Being harmless, his Friends took no Offense and Looked Pleasant while he pumped his Hot Air. His fame as a Distributor of Visions spread over the Country and strangers who came to the City used to ask for him as the Original Stamp Curiosity. One day he spread the Story around that he had found a pocket Stock Book on the street which was Shy the owner's name and held about 200 worth of Good Ones. It happened that a Careless Collector had really lost such a Bunch as the Human Dream Book described. When he Hiked over to secure his property, it put the Fairy-Story man in an Embarrassing position and it required several hours before he could prove himself a Liar. After that he dropped the Habit and stuck to the Narrow Path.

Moral.—When playing with matches, look out for gasolene.

We have on more than one occasion expressed our regret that more British collectors are not interested in the stamps of foreign countries. That British Colonials are not held in such high esteem everywhere was strikingly shown at the dispersal by auction of the first part of a large collection in New York. We cull the following paragraph from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—

Nearly any dealer would have told you the British Colonials were the best selling stamps and altogether the best investment for those who keep the money side of a stamp album in view. They say figures cannot lie, and in this case they certainly have not. So far, the stamps of the so-called French colonies have averaged better than those issued by the British possessions; many selling far above catalogue prices, and when we consider the low prices paid for these stamps it will be seen that a very handsome profit has been realized on the investment.

At the same time, we do not advocate the collection of French colonial issues as a gilt-edged investment.

*Mekeel's Stamp Collector* for November 2nd contains an interesting article by Mr. Nankivel under the title "Are Transvaals Dear?"—a matter on which the author can write authoritatively. The opinion is given that Transvaals are not dear yet, though they are rising once more to their best level. We are told that the collector

who will take the trouble to acquire the knowledge of the specialist will find Transvaals a profitable field for bargain-hunting, and one also, full of interesting problems, apart from the sordid investment point of view.

In the *Virginia Philatelist* for November under the title of "The Hardships of Philately," appears one of the most lugubrious and ludicrous articles it has ever been our misfortune to read in a philatelic journal. We give a few "choice" extracts:—

Truly stamp collecting is fraught with many hardships. We perhaps do not think so at first, but such is, nevertheless, a fact, and it slowly impresses itself upon us more and more as we go along.

At first the way may be comparatively easy. It does not require a large amount of funds to get the cheaper and commoner stamps, and yet we must have them in our collection. By the time we have placed all the common stamps in our album, and commenced to reach after the higher-priced ones, from that moment our path is strewn with hardships.

With the rich collector it is different. With his pockets strewn with money he can acquire as many stamps as he wishes, almost. So few of us are rich that it would not do to alter my statement that our philatelic faith is strewn with hardships. . . . To want a stamp really badly and be unable to get it is one of our daily hardships. . . . After long years of collecting our work may be undone by a single stroke. Fire may take our collection and consume it to ashes. It may be stolen and strewn about on the foul winds, as it were. It may be lost in some unforeseen manner. . . . Sickness may overtake us and we may have to sell it. . . . We may finally give up entirely in disgust.

Dear, dear, what a miserable hard, hard world this is, especially for those brave souls who collect stamps in spite of their path being "strewn" with so many hardships. We really do not know whom to commiserate most—the worthy editor for accepting such a contribution, or the writer of such pitiful drivel. Perhaps we ought to extend our sympathy to the latter, for—who knows?—this dissertation may have been the outcome of a Little Mary "strewn" with variegated pains! However, things brighten up later on, as witness the following:—

The counterfeit collector may go over our collection and point out many a counterfeit stamp. We should not be dismayed. Fill up those places again with other stamps. Philately is bound to have its sharks, just like any other business. We have been taken in. We should be thankful that we were not taken in more than we have been.

We ourselves are very thankful there is no more of this. We should not like to hurt the author's evidently tender feelings, but we feel much inclined to follow the example of the frivolous and ejaculate "Go hon!"





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### Well-known Philatelists.

No. 50. —Dr. JOSÉ MARCO DEL PONT.

The last notable philatelist whose photograph we published hailed from Russia, and we turn almost to the Russian Antipodes for our subject this month. The photograph from which our illustration is taken appeared last August in the *Philatelic Record*, and we are indebted to the publishers of that journal for permission to make use of it, and also much of the information appearing below.

Dr. José Marco del Pont is the moving spirit of the Argentine Philatelic Society, which has its headquarters at Buenos Ayres and which has published more important monographs than any Philatelic Society, with the exception of the premier society of London. It may come as a surprise to many of our readers to hear that Philately is in such a healthy condition in South America. There are a number of first-rate collections in Chili and the Argentine Republic, and among these that of Dr. del Pont takes a very prominent position.

His collection is naturally strongest in South

American countries, the postal emissions of which form such a splendid field for specialising. He has also a magnificent collection of Mexican. He does not confine his attention to postage stamps, but has an equally fine lot of fiscals, and he is regarded as the highest authority on the fiscal stamps of Buenos Ayres, the Argentine, and other South American countries.

He is himself a prolific and able writer on philatelic subjects.

His first work of importance was a study of the stamps of Cordova, which was published at Santiago in 1873, and among his other works may be mentioned one on the 1858 issue of Uruguay, published in 1895, and the stamps of the Argentine Confederation, published in Buenos Ayres in 1901. He also published, in 1895, a work on the stamps of the Argentine Republic, and later he has written on the fiscal stamps of the same country.

Perhaps his most important work, however, was that on the surcharges of the stamps of Mexico, which appeared in 1886, and he has recently brought the work up to date by articles, dealing with more recent information, in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*. In 1893 he had an experience which must have



been very pleasing, especially to one who has a valuable collection of the stamps affected. He was appointed President of a Postal Commission at Buenos Ayres, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the destruction of the plates and

stones used in printing some of the earliest Buenos Ayres and Argentine stamps,—among them those of the rare ship type—thus disposing of any possibility of their being put to any base use.

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co. 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**British Central Africa.** The 2d. and 2/6 values of the new type, reported in our September issue, have now been issued. The colours should be:—

2d., mauve, centre in purple.  
2/6, green.

**British Honduras.** It is reported that 1c. and 20c. values in the new type will appear shortly, the later value to take the place of the 24c. in the Queen's Head issue. No particulars as to the colours adopted are available yet.

**British Somaliland.** The *London Philatelist* chronicles the ½ anna Queen's Head type, with inverted surcharge at the top of the stamp, and states that "if the surcharge is of the new printing at foot of the stamp then these specimens were inverted when the overprint was applied." The ½ anna Queen's issue was, as far as we know, never issued in the second printing, so we take it this is an inverted variety of the first printing.

**Ceylon.** Our publishers have shown us the 6c. value in the King's Head type, and also the 30c. with the "On Service" overprint. We also learn that the 2c., with the latter surcharge, has appeared.

6 cents, carmine.  
Official. 30 cents, violet and green; black surcharge.  
2 " " red-brown; do.

**Cape Colony.** We now illustrate the 3d. value of the King's Head series chronicled in our September issue.



**Cyprus.** The three values listed in our last number have now been issued to the public, according to several of our contemporaries.

**East Africa and Uganda.** A correspondent has shown us a copy of the 1 anna which we last month reported as being in preparation, and we learn from a contemporary that the 4 annas has also been issued.

**Indian Native States.** *Bhopal.* The *M.J.* chronicles the 1a., 2a., and 8a. of the current issue bearing the circular embossed device, thus completing the set with this latest improvement.

1a. brown, circular embossing.  
2a., blue, do.  
8a., mauve, do.

*Bundi.* We learn from the *Ph. J. of I.* that the Bundi State authorities admit that their ½ anna stamp is the only one used postally now. Evidently postal affairs are in a bad way in Bundi just at present, for, though the officials claim that 5 rupees' worth a month are used, a correspondent who is pretty well qualified to judge states that even this modest figure is greatly exaggerated.

*Cochin.* We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"We have received a block of the current ½ puttan, on the thick paper, with one of the stamps set sideways; another quarter turn and we should get a *tête-bêche* pair. From comparison with an entire sheet of a previous printing, we gather that the misplaced stamp is at the right-hand end of the second horizontal row; this cast or electrotype, printed very badly on the sheet we have, being probably a little low, so it may have been removed for re-adjustment and then put back wrong. The left upper corner of this stamp, and the right-hand side of the frame of the adjoining one, were probably damaged in removing it from the forme; the left side of the second stamp from the right in the third row was damaged at an earlier period, so it is time a fresh plate of this value was constructed."

*Kishengarh.* Further particulars of the new stamp we chronicled last month are now to hand, and it turns out that the value is ½ anna and not a ¼ anna. It is fully described in the *M.J.* as follows:—"It is lithographed in sheets containing eight stamps, all separately drawn, and

therefore forming eight varieties of type, differing from one another most conspicuously in the spacing of some of the lines in the background; the design itself has been very carefully copied, but still there are, of course, slight variations. The arrangement of the sheet is peculiar; the draughtsman evidently intended to provide for sheets of ten, in two horizontal rows of five, but thought better of it, and left two blank frames for stamps at the left of the second row. But we thought the State Post Office of Kishengarh had been given up, and there were to be no more stamps!" And echo answers—"Has it?"

**Leeward Islands.** The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac and green, 1897 issue, is, according to the *London Philatelist*, known with the Jubilee surcharge inverted.

**Malta.** The 4d. value of the King Edward series has just appeared, and, unless the authorities contemplate issuing a 6d. stamp, the set to 1/- is now complete.

4d., brown, and black centre.

**Montserrat.** Below will be found an illustration of the large 5/- stamp lately issued for this small colony.



**New Zealand.** According to a contemporary, the 4/- Postal Fiscal has appeared on Cowan paper with the new watermark, which generally occurs twice in each stamp and sideways. The 1d. value of the Life Insurance Department stamps is also said to have been printed on the Cowan paper, with watermark sideways and two varieties of perforation—viz., 11 and 14 x 11.

*Postal Fiscal.* 4-, rose, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Insurance.* 1d., blue, .. 11.  
 id., .. .. 14 x 11.

**Orange River Colony.** The type for the V.R.I. surcharges was set up in panes of sixty (ten rows of six) as a general rule, but the *M.J.* has been shown a block of eighteen of the "2" on 3d. raised stops printing, in which the overprinting was set up in horizontal rows of three stamps. The value is rare with raised stops, and it seems feasible that a few panes or large blocks of this stamp were sent in from some outlying office, and a special setting of the overprint was made for them.

**Seychelles.** The *M.J.* has been shown a curious block of the "3 cents" on 4c. of 1893, which is described in the following words:—"It

consists of the last two horizontal rows of a sheet (two panes); with the overprint of the right-hand pane so much out of position that the two right-hand stamps of the left pane have a double surcharge, the second impression falling partly on the space between the panes, while the right-hand stamps of the right-hand pane have no surcharge. The overprint having been set up in blocks of thirty, there must have been three other rows similar to these, giving five stamps in all with a real double surcharge, and five horizontal pairs showing stamps with and without the surcharge *se tenant*.

**South Australia.** The authorities here have apparently abandoned the "OS" surcharge for Official stamps, and instead perforate them with the initials "S.A." The following values have been issued:—

<i>Official.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, perforated "S.A."	
	1d., rosine,	do.
	2d., bright violet,	do.
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep blue,	do.
	3d., sage green,	do.
	4d., orange-red,	do.
	6d., blue-green,	do.
	1-, brown,	do.
	2 6, mauve,	do.
	5-, pale rose,	do.

Some of the above were issued many weeks ago we believe, but through inadvertance we omitted to chronicle them when they appeared.

**Straits Settlements. Johore.** This State seems to have been amusing itself with surcharging lately, and we now have to report another variety just shown us by a correspondent. This is the \$2 stamp, surcharged "One Dollar" in ordinary long primer type, with a thin bar below to cancel the old value.

"One Dollar" on #2, lilac and carmine.

**Federated Malay States.** We are told that an uncatalogued value of the set surcharged on the stamps of Perak was sold at auction some little time ago.

#25, green and orange; black overprint.

**Tasmania.** A contemporary informs us that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of the pictorial set, printed on the "V & Crown" paper, now appears perf. 11, instead of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green (Lake Marion), perf. 11.

**Transvaal.** A few belated errors are listed in a contemporary, as below:—

1d.,	no stop after "V"; surcharge inverted.
2d.,	do. "V"
4d.,	do. "R"
6d.,	do. "R"
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	do. "1"

**Schweizer Renecke.** Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the 1d. value on Transvaal of this set, used on an envelope sent *vid* Vryburg to Cardiff. The Schweizer Renecke postmark is dated September 13th, 1900, and the others are Vryburg, September 17th, 1900, and Cardiff, October 19th, 1900. It was sent on a telegram

envelope of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, and as no other stamp was used, its owners claim that it undoubtedly franked the letter from Schweizer Renecke to Cardiff. This may be so, but the fact of one solitary specimen passing unchallenged through the post does nothing to alter the *status* of these stamps. It may very well be that after the stamp was obliterated at the town of posting, the post office officials in other offices through which the letter passed did not notice that it differed in any way from the ordinary V.R.I. stamp. It must also be remembered that at that time postal arrangements in many parts of the Transvaal were in a chaotic condition, and letters bearing all kinds of stamps, and even without any at all, were allowed to pass through the post without question.

**Western Australia.** The 2d. and 2½ values have lately been issued with the new perforation.

2d., yellow, perf. 11.  
2½, carmine on yellow, perf. 11.

We learn from an American source that the 2d. value has been perforated "W A" for official use.

*Official.* 2d., yellow, perf. 12½. Perforated W A.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** *Even's Weekly* informs us that another new value has appeared in the current type.

4 centavos, yellow.

**Austria.** The following are a few uncatalogued varieties of perforation given in the *Monthly Journal* :—

1890 Issue. 1 kr., perf. 13 x 10½.  
2 kr., " 10½ x 12½.  
15 kr., " 12½ x 10½.  
1 gl., " 10½ x 12½.  
1891 Issue. 50 kr., " 10½ x 12½.

CURRENT ISSUE WITHOUT SHINY BARS.  
PERF. 10½ AND 12½ COMPOUND.

1, 3, 6, 40 heller.  
1, 2, 4 kroner.

The following two new varieties of perforation have also been found on the stamps surcharged for use for the offices in the Turkish Empire :—

*Issue of 1890-92.* 10 para on 3 kr., perf. 10½ & 12½ compound  
20 " " 5 kr., do. do.

**Hungary.** *Even's Weekly* has seen a new value in the type now current.

12 filler, violet and black.

**Belgium.** We extract the following description of the latest "freak" from the *M.J.* :—" M. Hanciau has told us that he has seen a very curious variety of the 10c. stamp of 1849—the result, we presume, of a double (if not triple) impression. In the upper corners are double

figures—"10"—the second just above and a little to the right of the first, the figure "0" touching, according to the sketch sent us. At lower right is another superfluous number "10," just above and to right of the letter "T" of "CENT." How this was produced we cannot understand, and, indeed, the whole complication is inexplicable, as we are not told that there is a double impression of the rest of the design."

A new set of six values is stated to be under the consideration of the authorities here. They will not be issued until next year.

**Bulgaria.** According to one of our Gallic contemporaries, a new value—20 stot. blue—is in preparation.

**Chili.** The *Philatelic Record* has been shown a pair of the 20c. of the 1900-1 issue imperforate horizontally.

**Columbia. Antioquia.** Some further values of the 1903 issue have appeared. The low values are all of the same design, while the peso stamps each show a different portrait, but have the same surrounding frame. The perforation gauges 12.

10c., yellow.  
20c., mauve.  
30c., brown  
40c., green.  
2p., mauve; " Garcia Rovira."  
3p., dark blue; " Lapola."  
4p., dull red; " J. Manuel Restrepo."  
5p., brown, " Fernandez Madrid."

**Barranquilla.** The following new varieties are mentioned by the *A.J.P.*, but our contemporary gives no particulars as to the design. All are perf. 12.

5c., bistre.  
50c., rose. 5p., pale brown.  
10p., claret.

**Tolima.** The *M.J.* states that this Department has at last roused itself, and in its efforts to keep pace with some of its *confreres* in the stamp-issuing line has brought out the first values of a new set. The designs of all bear the Arms of Colombia, and, while somewhat similar, nevertheless, all different in details. Some are imperforate, some badly perforated 12, and some exist both ways.

4c., black on pale green; perf. 12.  
10c., dull blue; do.  
20c., orange; do.  
50c., black on buff; do.  
1p., light brown; imperf. and perf. 12.  
2p., pale grey; do.  
3p., rose-red; do.  
10p., black on pale green; perf. 12.  
10p., do. pale blue; do.  
10p., do. deep green (surfaced paper) perf. 12.

From the same source we learn that a vertical pair of the 4c. has been found imperf. between the stamps but perf. all round, and the 10c. perf. vertically and imperf. horizontally.

**France.** The *A.J.P.* has been shown a pair of the 30c. violet of the Sower type, imperforate.

**French Colonies. Indian Settlements.** A provisional issue has lately appeared here—described in *Le Coll. de Timbres Poste* as follows:—

0.05, surcharged in carmine on 25c., 1892 issue.	
0.10 do. do. 25c., do.	
1.15 do do. 25c., do.	
0.40 do. black, 50c., do.	

In addition to the above, the fiscal stamp inscribed "Effets de Commerce" has been cut in half diagonally; and each portion surcharged "Inde Française—POSTES 0.05" in three lines in black.

**Madagascar.** From the same source we learn that this colony has just issued a "very fine and large" pictorial set, consisting of the following values:—

1c., brown violet.	25c., blue.
2c., black-brown.	30c., orange red.
4c., brown.	40c., violet.
5c., yellow-green.	50c., bistre.
10c., red.	75c., yellow.
15c., carmine.	1 fr., green.
20c., orange.	2 fr., grey-green.
	5 fr., black.

**French Post Offices Abroad. China.** In addition to the 30c. listed last month a further batch of Unpaid Letter stamps has appeared. These are surcharged "A PERCEVOIR" diagonally in black, and also bear the usual surcharge "Chine."

5c., yellow-green, 1893 issue, carmine-surcharge.	
10c., carmine, 1902 .. ..	
15c., blue, 1892 .. ..	
5c., yellow-green, 1898 .. .. violet surcharge.	
10c., carmine, 1902 .. ..	
15c., blue, 1892 .. ..	
15c., pale red, 1902 .. ..	
30c., brown, 1876 .. ..	

**Germany. Bavaria.** The 80 pf., perf. 14½, is said to have been found on toned paper.

**Hayti.** The Black Republic is having another little philatelic outburst, and is beating previous records by issuing two sets concurrently! One, forming a Commemorative issue, composed of large stamps of handsome design, has a portrait as a centrepiece on all values but the 1c. We give the list as shown in *Mekeel's Weekly*:

1c., green; centre, Liberty and Arms in black.	
2c., rose; .. Touissaint L'Ouverture ..	
5c., blue; .. do. ..	
7c., violet; .. Dessalines ..	
10c., yellow; .. do. ..	
20c., grey; .. Atex. Pétion ..	
50c., bistre; .. do. ..	

The other set forms the new permanent issue and shows a portrait of President-General Simon L. Lévesque. As the colours given in a contemporary are hardly likely to be correct, we await further information before publishing particulars.

**Holland. Dutch Colonies.** Mr. J. B. Robert sends us a description of the new high value stamps that will shortly be issued for Curacao, Dutch Indies, and Surinam. In the centre is a profile portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, with head to left, in a circle, with "POSTZEGEL" curved above; this is surrounded by a rectangular frame

in which the name is printed straight across the top and the value at the bottom. The upper spandrels contain small reclining figures representing Commerce and Navigation. The stamps are to be perf. 11, and the colours will be—

1 gulden, violet.	1½ gulden, mauve.
	2½ gulden, steel blue.

**Honduras.** The 2 cents rose of the 1898 issue has been found on laid paper, according to the *London Philatelist*.

We do not yet appear to have chronicled the 1903 set in type of annexed illustration.

1c., emerald green.	10c., brown.
2c., carmine rose.	20c., light blue.
5c., dark blue.	50c., vermilion.
10c., violet.	1p., orange.



The *A.P.* lists the following oddities:—A horizontal pair of the 5c., 1889 issue, imperforate between; horizontal and vertical pairs of the 1c. and 25c. of 1892, imperforate between; a vertical pair of the 30c. Official stamps of 1890, imperforate between; and the 75c. of the same issue with a double surcharge.

**Italy.** We give below an illustration of the 25c. Express stamp listed in our October number.



**Liberia.** According to *Mekeel's Weekly*, an entirely new set is to be issued by this Republic.

**Nicaragua.** In giving the list of "novelties" in our last issue we omitted to mention that on the 1c., 2c., and 4c. values an ornament was also struck. We now learn that there are five different varieties of this fancy addition on the 1c., three on the 2c., and only one for the 4c. Really, this country is untiring in its efforts to "please."

The *Amer. J. of Ph.* chronicles another error—to wit, the 2 pesos of the 1892 issue, printed in the colour of the 2 centavos.

**Panama.** In addition to the surcharge noted last month (which, by the way, was impressed with a rubber hand-stamp) another overprint has appeared. This consists of the word "PANAMA," reading upwards on the left and downwards on

the right sides of the stamps of the map issue, with a thick bar cancelling "COLOMBIA." Mr. H. L. Ewen has shown us the following values:—

1 centavo, green, surcharged in carmine.	
2 centavos, rose,	do.
5 " blue,	do.
10 " yellow,	do.
20 " violet,	do.
50 " bistre-brown,	do.
1 peso, lake,	do.

**Paraguay.** The *M.J.* informs us that a new set of Unpaid Letter stamps in a neat design have appeared. According to the inscription on the margin of the sheet, they are lithographed by "H. KRAUS (ASCUNCION)." Each sheet contains all four values—a square pane of twenty-five of each. They are perf. 11½.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 2, 4, 10, 20c., yellow-green.

Several values of the new set in the altered design have appeared lately.

2 centavos, orange.	20 centavos, vermilion
10 " violet.	30 " dark blue.
	60 centavos, ochre.

**Portugal.** Mr. J. B. Robert tells us that a set of Postage Due labels is in preparation and

will be issued shortly. The labels will show the value in centre, with "A RECEBER" below, while "PORTEADO" and "CORREIO" will appear at the top and bottom of the stamps respectively.

5r., bistre-brown.	40r., lilac.
10r., orange.	50r., red.
30r., dark green.	100r., light blue.

Our correspondent also informs us that a similar set is to be issued for each of the colonies!

**Spain.** The *M.J.* has been shown an imperforate block of the current 5c. stamps.

**Spanish Colonies.** According to a contemporary, a set of fiscal stamps, inscribed "Posesiones Españolas de Africa Occidental," have been surcharged "HABILITADO—PARA—CORREO—10 cen. de peseta" in four lines, for the benefit of dwellers in Spain's West African possessions.

10c. in red on 25c., black.
10c. " blue " 50c., orange.
10c. " black " 1p. 25c., rose.
10c. " " 2p. 50c., (?)
10c. " red " 5p., black.

## The Evolution of the Post-mark.

[A PAPER READ BEFORE THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.]

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

**I**N this paper I have endeavoured to trace the history of the postmark from the time of its introduction to the present day.

It seems to me a matter for regret that postmarks are not more taken up by collectors as a side-issue of Philately, for surely their inseparable connection with stamps makes them well worthy of some little attention and study.

The postmark is a very important factor in the modern postal system, for by its means such necessary items as the place, date, and time of despatching and receiving are denoted on postal packets, saving an enormous amount of clerical work.

First of all, I must explain that by postmarks I mean any official marks stamped on a letter or postal packet of any description during the time it is in the hands of the Post Office authorities.

My readers all doubtless know that postmarks are of great antiquity when compared with postage stamps, and their interest lies chiefly in their connection with the postal system as we now know it, and with the early posts which were in vogue before Rowland Hill's great scheme became an accomplished fact.

I think Great Britain can, without fear of contradiction, claim the honour of having originated the postmark. The first one was used in London as long ago as 1660—nearly two-and-a-

half centuries—and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, postmarks were used in no other country until many years later.

The first type was a very simple affair, consisting of a small circle divided into two parts. In the top portion were two letters indicating the month, while in the lower half the day of the month was shown. No endeavour was made to denote the year, and it is only by the dates of the letters on which the mark is impressed that it is possible to fix the date of its use. The earliest copy I have seen was on a letter written in 1680. For a long time this mark was only used at the chief office of Lombard Street, London. In those days the Lombard Street office was the only one in London, and also the chief office of the whole postal system. It is interesting to note that part of the present Lombard Street Post Office covers the site occupied by the old office nearly 250 years ago. This circular mark was in use, either by itself or in connection with others, for a long period, for I have seen a specimen taken from a letter written on April 28th, 1795.

In 1680, William Dockwra started the first Penny Post—a local post for London and suburbs. At that time, as I stated just now, the General Post had only one office in London—that in Lombard Street—and the lowest charge for carrying letters was fourpence for fifteen



miles. As Dockwra had something like 700 receiving houses in London and suburbs in connection with his post, it is evident that it was a great success. The postmark used was triangular in shape and inscribed "Penny Post Paid."

About 1720 the names of the places in which letters were posted were impressed on the letters side by side with the earliest type of circular mark. The name generally occupied two lines, the lettering being very crude. It is difficult to deal with these postmarks in chronological order, for, except by dated letter sheets, there is no means of fixing dates. Also, some marks were in use in various places years before those of a similar type were adopted elsewhere. I fancy, however, that until 1765 the circular date and the name marks were the only ones used by the General Post.

In 1765 an Act of Parliament was passed in which it was decreed that letters would be carried one stage for one penny, two stages for twopence, &c., though the limit of a stage was not defined, and the distance doubtless varied in different directions. It is very probable that a "stage" was the distance between two stopping places on the main stage-coach routes. In connection with this post, triangular marks similar in type to those introduced by Dockwra were used.

Soon after this Act came into force other marks made their appearance. These bore such inscriptions as "Post Paid"—denoting, of course, that postage had been paid. "Free" on official or franked letters, &c. Various and assorted was the type used in denoting town names at this period. One would almost imagine that each post office exercised its own discretion in the choice—some used large type and some small; some had the words in a straight line, while in others they were curved; and some stamped the name in one line, while others required two.

About 1793 or 1794 the name of the town was first put in circular form, without any accompanying details as to date, &c.

In 1800, or thereabouts, the postal system was in good working order, as may be seen from the many new marks then introduced. These were of various shapes—oval, square, circular, and octagonal, and not only denoted the date in full, but also the time of posting. Most of the name-marks at that period showed the words "Penny Post." I have seen specimens containing the letters "P.P.O." for "Penny Post Office," and also some with the name, &c., enclosed in a frame. I also have marks showing the words "PENNY POST" curved around "PAID." This type was often used in connection with the single names.

Soon after 1800 the names of the post towns were shown with a number following. These figures did not denote the official number of the office as at the present time, but simply told the distance of the town in miles from London. As charges were made according to the distance, this was a great help to the post office employes in calculating and checking the charges.

From this date onwards the types used were of great variety in size and shape, and inks of various colours were used. On many old letters large figures appear 2, 4, &c.—to denote the amount of postage.

In 1840 the introduction of the Penny Postage scheme was the means of doing away with nearly all the old marks. A Maltese Cross was the mark used throughout the kingdom with which to obliterate the stamps, while, as a general rule, a circular mark containing name of the town, date, and time of posting, was struck at the back of the letters.

Later, about 1850, various types of duplex marks came into use. The obliterating part of these was composed of a number of thick lines enclosing certain figures, which were the official numbers of the respective offices. A large number of towns use a form of this type to the present day. Most duplex marks are divisible, so that the dating part may, if required, be used independently of the obliterating part, or *vice-versa*. Indeed, at the time the red was in use the dating part of the duplex marks in use was at most invariably struck on the backs of the letters.

Some thirty years later the now common type of ring mark came into use, and some six or seven years later still the machine mark of tremendous size. These types are so well known that description is needless. The Americans have used these large machine marks as a means of advertising forthcoming "expositions," while at the beginning of the late South African war New Zealand brought out a patriotic flag postmark which was first used at Wellington just after the first New Zealand contingent left on active service.

In conclusion, I illustrate a particularly interesting mark. It was used in the United States as a cancelling mark in 1856, and is undoubtedly the great-great-grandfather of the large machine marks which are now in such general use in the United States.

It will be noted that flag and line machine marks have grown tremendously in size and utility since this very unpretentious postmark made its bow to a, perhaps, not altogether appreciative world.



## New Leaves to Cut.

:O:

### GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.—PART I.

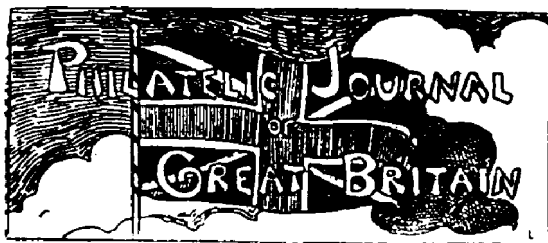
The Colonial portion of Gibbons' 1904 Catalogue is, as usual, excellently produced and carefully compiled—a credit to publishers and printers alike. Taking them all round, prices have not received much alteration. There are, of course, advances and reductions here and there, but nothing particularly startling. The biggest drop—though, perhaps, one that will not occasion much surprise—is that of the St. Helena 3d. mauve from 10/- to 6d. New South Wales has been carefully rewritten, and the 1871-84 issues are now grouped under two heads—those with large and small crown watermarks—while the later issues are separated into the perforations of the three machines. New Zealand is another Antipodean colony that has received attention. Here the 1875-81 issues have been arranged in chronological order, and the modern issues, with all their complexities of paper, perforation, and watermark, have been revised and brought right up to date. British East Africa has been entirely rewritten, and the 3 annas of the first type which was, in the last catalogue, described as *brown* on dull red, is now listed as *black* on dull red. There are excellent lists of the errors and varieties. Under Victoria we find that some care has been bestowed on the first issue, and the divisions into the various printings are now clearer. The new Republic has also been under treatment, and now all the dates are given in the reference list. One striking feature is that Official stamps are no longer quoted for in unused condition. This applies to all stamps of the same class as South Australia "O.S.," India "On H.M.S.," &c. The dates of issue have been revised right through the catalogue, and a commendable feature of this edition is the inclusion of the name of the printer and the method of printing of the various issues. Watermarks, too, have not been forgotten, and the sometimes fanciful reproductions given in previous editions are now replaced by tracings, which naturally are much more accurate. Many of the blocks have been replaced by better ones. With regard to prices we are told that these have been "lowered where justified; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago"—a remark readers will do well to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. We notice that there has been a general reduction in the prices of war stamps, and this especially applies to Mafekings. Under India, the blocks

illustrating the differences between the dies are much more distinct, and, in view of the popularity of Seychelles stamps just now, it is interesting to note that the two dies of the first issue are at last differentiated. We have not space for a general review of prices, so will confine our remarks to Seychelles. Here it is pretty evident that the cataloguers have no idea of the relative rarity of the two dies, but have priced them haphazard. All Die I. are cheap, especially the 8c. and 48c. The 13c., Die II., is far more common than this value in Die I., and yet it is priced 6d. dearer. The 12c. on 16c., Die I., is put at 3-, though, as a matter of fact, the 15c. on 16c. at 2- is a very much scarcer stamp. The 45c. of 1893 has been jumped from 3/6 to 7/6, and the 36c. of 1900 from 2/- to 10/-. The 45c. is the scarcer, and it would be better were prices reversed. The 75c. and 2r. 50c. are cheap, and there will be no cutting to "had. cat." on these, and the 45c. on 2r. 25c. is a bargain at 1/6. The actual number of pages devoted to the catalogue proper in this edition is 293, against 264 in the previous one.

### THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.\*

The first edition of this work (which it is proposed to issue yearly), edited by Mr. Percy C. Bishop, consists of 118 pages of interesting matter, and is certainly a cheap shillingsworth. The only fault we have to find with it is that so much space has been devoted to a report of the Government Stamp Prosecution, as this is now old news, and the whole thing has already been fully reported in the *S.C.F.* and other philatelic publications, to say nothing of the long accounts that appeared in the daily papers at the time. Mr. A. Preston-Pearce contributes a few readable pages under the heading "The Present Position of Revenue Stamp Collecting," while post-card enthusiasts will find something to their taste in "The Collecting of Post-cards." An article that will doubtless appeal to all readers is "Through Philatelic London"—a chatty account of the chief stamp businesses in London, illustrated with photographs of the leading dealers. Mr. C. Nissen contributes a catalogue of the stamps of Great Britain, with the value of each variety stated. As Mr. Nissen is an authority on the stamps of our own country, this list should prove of great value to philatelists. The above are a few of the many good things that appear in the "Annual," and as we haven't space to mention more we must recommend readers to purchase a copy for themselves.

\* "The Stamp Collectors' Annual." (London: C. Nissen and Co., 77-78, High Holborn, W.C. Price 1/6.)



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**EDITORIAL.**

TO philatelists the struggle now waging in the Far East between Russia and our ally, Japan, has an interest that is even stronger than that of the "man in the street," for there is always the possibility that the stamps of one or other of the belligerents may be affected in some way. Indeed, already many collectors are beginning to consider the possibility of there being special war provisionals, and this month we will endeavour to discuss the chances of such issues appearing.

The excitement caused by the many war stamps that were issued during the South African campaign is still fresh in the minds of everyone, and many enthusiasts are, even now, wondering whether the

present hostilities will be productive of any similar additions to our albums.

As no land engagement between the two forces will be likely to take place in either Japan or Russia, it is not probable there will be any opportunity for either side to confiscate any of the enemy's stamps and deface them with a surcharge. The other alternative is that one or other of these nations should issue special stamps for use with its field force. There is no news of anything of this kind being likely to happen, and, therefore, for the present, we will say that it may be counted as one of the improbabilities.

The stamps that are likely to be most affected by the war are those of Korea—but how we can only hazard a guess. It may be that some of the stamps of this country will be surcharged in some way by each Power for use in the respective towns it manages to occupy, or probably the conquering nation will overprint the stamps to show that it has established a protectorate over or annexed the country which is the cause of the dispute.

However, at present all is necessarily but conjecture, and, after all, the history of the war may not be traceable on the postage stamps in any way. Collectors will keep a very wide awake eye on this part of the globe just now, and should there be any provisionals, the increasing interest in the stamps of Japan, Russia, and Korea will doubtless result in a big boom.

**THE 1904 COLONIAL PRICE LIST.**—Our publishers wish us to point out, in reply to those inquirers who want to know why certain stamps have been omitted, that the "price list" does not pretend to be a complete catalogue, but only a list of stamps for sale. There are not very many stamps that had to be left out, but among those that were out of stock at the time of publication were the 5d. Office of Works Great Britain (a stamp which seems to have been greatly missed), many early British Guianas, the embossed issue of Natal, the 2½/- Gold Coast green and red, some perforations of Australian Colonies, &c. We are pleased to say that the List has caught on and is selling in a very gratifying manner, and it is recognised that it is in reality an actual guide to values.

# Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

(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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.)

## HAMBURG.

Like those of Bremen, which had been issued nearly four years earlier, the stamps of Hamburg (which first saw the light on January 1st, 1859), had only a restricted use. They only franked letters to neighbouring States and to Holland and Great Britain. At this time the chaotic state of the postal arrangements in Germany may best be shown by stating that in the town of Hamburg there were also post-offices of Thurn and Taxis, Denmark, Prussia, Mecklenburg, Hanover, and even of Norway and Sweden; and the stamps of one or other of these countries were used according to the destination of the letter.

The design was a representation of the Arms of the city, which was composed of a castle with three towers. The numeral representing the value was in the centre of the stamp and partially concealed the Arms. The inscriptions "Hamburg" and "Postmarke" appeared on labels above and below these. The value was repeated at the sides, but in words. The currency was



in schillings and marks, sixteen schillings being equivalent to one mark. The stamps were typographed on paper watermarked with wavy lines. In some cases, where the stamps were not printed evenly in the centre of the sheet, some stamps on the edge of the sheet would come on the unwatermarked margins. The impressions were nearer together vertically than horizontally, and a line of printer's rule was inserted between each vertical row; the lines which resulted in the printing can always be found at the sides of the stamps when the margins are large enough. The set consisted of the following values— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 9 schilling, and no other denominations were required until 1864, when, owing to some alteration in postage rates, stamps of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  sch. were wanted in a hurry, and these were prepared at once. The designs were similar to that of the first issue, but the frame round the central portion differed in shape. They were lithographed, on watermarked paper as before. The arrangement of the sheets was rather different, and the dividing lines appeared both horizontally



and vertically. The shades of the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  sch. are very numerous, varying from lilac to grey.

In 1864 and 1865 the stamps of all values appeared perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the latter year the colour of the 7 sch. was changed from orange-yellow to mauve.

### TYPOGRAPHED. WATERMARK WAVY LINES.

	1859.		1864-65.	
	Imperf.		Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ .	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black ... ..	4 0	16 0	5	9
1 " brown ... ..	6 0	4 6	1 0	1 6
2 " red ... ..	7 6	6 0	1 0	1 6
3 " Prussian blue ... ..	7 6	8 6	20 0	6 0
<i>a. ultramarine</i> ... ..			2 0	2 6
4 sch., yellow-green ... ..	4 0	35 0		
<i>a. green</i> ... ..			8	1 6
<i>b. dull green</i> ... ..			8	1 9
7 sch., orange ... ..	6 0	1 9	—	10 6
<i>a. orange-yellow</i> ... ..	6 0	1 9	—	—
7 sch., mauve ... ..			9	1 6
<i>a. magenta</i> ... ..			9	1 6
9 sch., yellow ... ..	12 0	—	8	32 0
<i>a. pale yellow</i> ... ..	—	—	1 9	—

### LITHOGRAPHED. WATERMARK WAVY LINES.

	1864-65.	
	Imperf.	Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ .
	s. d.	s. d.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., violet ... ..	4 6	2 6
<i>a. dull mauve</i> ... ..	—	—
<i>b. grey</i> ... ..	15 0	2 6
<i>c. greenish-grey</i> ... ..	18 6	3 6
<i>d. red-lilac</i> ... ..	5 6	—
2½ sch., blue-green ... ..	16 0	4 0
<i>a. yellow-green</i> ... ..	—	—
<i>b. pale green</i> ... ..	—	—

A stamp of the value of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sch. was issued in 1866. The design was the same as that on a set of embossed envelopes which had just been issued, and was rectangular in shape, but had the four corners cut off, making it in reality an octagon. To replace the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  sch. lithographed another of the envelope dies was used, but in this case the corners were filled in with lines. In both cases the impressions were embossed in colour on plain unwatermarked paper, and rouletted instead of being perforated.



### 1866. EMBOSSED. NO WATERMARK.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., mauve ... ..	1 6	1 6		
<i>a. purple</i> ... ..	1 6	1 6		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., rose ... ..	4	6 0		

Only one more change took place in the stamps of Hamburg before they gave place to the North German Confederation in 1868—and that was the abandonment of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  sch. design of 1864 and the substitution of the same value in the design of the first issue. This also was lithographed on watermarked paper.

LITHOGRAPHED. 1867. WATERMARK WAVY LINES.

	Perf. 13½	
	Unused.	Used.
2½ sch., green...	4	3 0
a. dark green	1 0	3 6

When the use of Hamburg stamps was given up in 1868 the remainders were sold to a dealer, and consequently the majority of the varieties are commoner unused than used. Most of the used copies are obliterated, with the name of the town in a circle in black or in blue; but collectors are warned against such postmarks with a star or floret before and after the word "Hamburg." Equally common is the postmark composed of four parallel lines placed about 5 mm. apart, and a postmark composed of four wavy lines is also seen sometimes.

The only reprints of the adhesive stamps were those of the 1¼ and 2½ sch. of 1864 on *unwatermarked* paper of poor quality, imperf. and perf. 13½ and 11½, and of the embossed stamps of 1866. The former are easy to distinguish and the latter are extremely rare, so collectors need have no fear on that score.

HANOVER.

The first stamp of Hanover was issued in December, 1850, and was of the value of 1 gutegroschen. At that time 12 pfennige equalled 1 gutegroschen, and 24 gutengroschen made 1 thaler. The English equivalent of a thaler was 3/3, so 1 ggr. equalled about 1¼d. This stamp prepaid letters in Hanover and to certain towns in other parts of Germany where there were Hanoverian post offices. The design showed a large numeral "1" on a shield surmounted by the Arms. The die was engraved by a local engraver—Herr Fickenschier—and the stamps were also printed in Hanover, in sheets of 120 stamps in twelve rows of ten. The watermark consisted of a single-lined frame, and the paper was light blue. A peculiarity of this and other stamps of Hanover is the red gum which was used and which stained the backs of the stamps a rosy tint, even after the gum was removed.



DECEMBER, 1850. WATERMARK, A FRAME.

	Imperf.	
	Unused.	Used.
1 ggr., black on grey-blue	—	2 0

This stamp was joined in July of the following year by three more values. The design was the same as that of the 1 ggr., except that the groundwork of the shield on which the values expressed in fractions of a thaler appeared, was solid instead of being covered with a filigree pattern as in the 1 ggr. The new values were 1-30th, 1-15th, and 1-10th thaler, the equivalent values in silbergroschen (1, 2, and 3 respectively)

were inscribed on the scroll work. These stamps also differed from the 1 ggr. in the watermark, which showed two branches of oak crossed at the stem and curving upwards, within a rectangular frame. As the 1-15th thaler had to be printed in blue by the terms of the German-Austrian Postal Union, the colour of the 1 ggr. was changed to pale green to prevent clashing; it was at the same time printed on the new watermarked paper. All were printed in black on coloured papers; in 1855 that of the 1-30th thaler was changed from salmon to crimson.

A stamp of 3 pf. (less than ½d.) was issued in 1850 for newspaper postage. The design for



this denomination was quite new, and consisted of an upright oval covered with vertical lines, on the face of which appeared the words "Hannover—3—pfennig," with a crown above. On the top of the oval was a scroll with ends twisted and

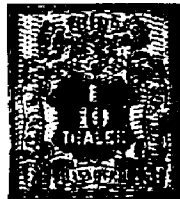
pointed, on which was inscribed "Ein dritte silbergroschen" (*i.e.*, ⅓ sgr.), that being the equivalent in the other currency. This was also printed on watermarked paper. All with red gum.

1851-55. WATERMARK BRANCHES OF OAK.

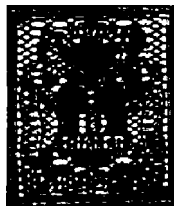
	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 pf., pale rose	—	—	10	6
1 ggr., black on pale green	4	0	—	2
1-30th thaler, " salmon	—	—	1	6
1-30th " " crimson	—	—	1	6
1-15th " " blue	—	—	1	0
1-10th " " orange	15	0	1	6
a. on orange-yellow	—	—	—	—

REPRINTS.—In 1889 the 1-10th thaler was reprinted on unwatermarked paper with white gum.

A change was made in 1856 by printing the stamps on white unwatermarked paper covered with a network of lines in various colours, corresponding with the different values. It was at first decided to use a network with a fine mesh, and several values were prepared, but only the 10 pf. was issued; other values with fine network (which are occasionally found unused) must be regarded as unissued stamps. The fine mesh was



found unsuitable, and the other values of the set were issued on paper covered with a network



with a much wider mesh. The designs of the stamps, with the exception of the 3 pf., were still printed in black, the network imparting the only colour to the stamp. The shades were very slight, except in the case of the 1-10th thaler with

fine net, in which the network is found in orange

and orange-yellow, and the 3 pf., in which the network is either black or pearl-grey.

## 1856. NO WATERMARK. RED GUM.

	Fine Mesh.		Wide Mesh.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 pf., rose and black ... ..	45	0	14	0
<i>a. rose and grey</i> ... ..	30	0	8	6
1 gr., black and green ... ..	5	6	5	
1-30th thaler, black and rose ...	22	6	9	
1-15th " " blue ... ..	9	0	1	9
1-10th " " orange ... ..	16	0	3	0
<i>a. black and orange-yellow</i> ...	—	—	—	—

REPRINTS.—In 1864 a set of reprints was made officially from the plates of the 1 gr. (on blue) and all the other values with large network. In the originals the network covered the entire sheet without a break. For the reprints the network was the difficulty, and instead of going to the expense of making a new plate to print the network for sheets of 120 stamps, a small plate to take four stamps only was prepared, so the reprints were made in blocks of four only, the network not covering the outer margins of the blocks. They were gummed with white gum instead of red.

An entirely new design was introduced in 1859 for all values except the 3 pf., which remained as before, but without the network.

The new issue was a beautiful one, showing the head of King George V. to left, in a beaded circle on a solid ground of colour. The values were no longer expressed in fractions of a thaler, but in *groschen*, the values and colours being 1 gr. carmine, 2 gr. blue, and 3 gr. yellow. In 1860 a new value was created ( $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.) in another new design, of which the principal feature was a posthorn surmounted with a crown, name—HANNOVER—above, and value below, all within a rectangular frame, printed in black on white wove paper. On March 1st, 1861, a new value—10 groschen—was added to the set. It was in the "head" type, and was printed in green. The numerals "10" were much larger than on the other values. Later in the same year the 3 gr. was changed in colour to brown. In 1863 the 3 pf. was changed from red to green, and the wording on the scroll was altered to "Drei Zehntel Silbergroschen" (3-10ths sgr.) instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  sgr. as before.



The next innovation was the introduction of perforations, the system adopted being that known as *percés en arc*, a form of roulette which leaves curved teeth something like a very fine perforation. This was in 1864. All values were operated upon except the 10 gr. In the same year the gum, which had always been red (varying in shade) was now changed to white or yellowish. By that time the imperforated stamps had been almost entirely superseded, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. is the only imperf. stamp which is found

with uncoloured gum. Most of the perforated stamps can be found with both kinds of gum.

## 1856-64. NO WATERMARK.

	Imperf.		<i>Parcés en arc</i> 16.			
	Rose Gum.		Rose Gum.		White Gum	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 pt., rose ... ..	2	6	2	6		
<i>a. deep rose</i> ... ..	2	6	2	6		
3 pf., green ... ..	15	0	17	6	9	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black ... ..	—	—	20	0	30	0
1 gr., claret ... ..	30	0	9		22	6
<i>a. carmine</i> ... ..	—	—	4		—	—
<i>b. rose</i> ... ..	4	0	3	8	5	3
2 gr., Prussian blue ... ..	9	0	1	0		
<i>a. ultramarine</i> ... ..	7	6	8		8	6
3 gr., orange-yellow ... ..	—	—	2	3		
<i>a. yellow</i> ... ..	—	—	2	6		
3 gr., brown ... ..	22	6	1	0	—	—
<i>a. dark brown</i> ... ..	—	—	1	3	—	—
10 gr., dull green ... ..	45	0	45	0		
$\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black (white gum) ... ..	10	6	5	0		

REPRINTS.—The dies of the 3 pf.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., and 3 gr. got into the hands of a German dealer, who has made several reprints, but these are all from retouched dies. The reprint of the 3 pf. was backed with rose gum, but the ends of the scrolls at the sides point directly downwards instead of slightly outwards as in the original stamp. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. was reprinted on yellowish-white paper with yellowish gum. It is found *telis-bêche*. The 3 gr. has been reprinted in yellow and in brown, imperf., with white gum, and also *percés en arc*, but gauging 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 16.

In October, 1866, the province of Hanover was absorbed by Prussia, and the stamps of Hanover were superseded by those of Prussia.

### THE INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE-COLLECTORS, &c.\*

Under this title we have received a somewhat curious booklet of sixty-five pages, edited and published by Victor Marsh. It purports to be a complete directory of philatelic literature-collectors, dealers, and publishers; but, alas! we are afraid it contains many errors of commission and omission. The preface is a quaint mixture of an introduction to the work, interspersed with a liberal dose of the publishers' terms of doing business. However, as this is the first attempt at producing a booklet of this kind, we must not be too critical. Doubtless it will prove of much interest and value to those who collect philatelic literature, and the titles of the various chapters show that an attempt has been made to cover the whole subject thoroughly. We quote a few of the headings—"Handbooks at Auction," "Some Errors of Printing in Numbering Volumes or Parts," "Dr. Thebussen's Notes on Spanish Periodicals," and "Mount Brown's Catalogue." There is a useful list of current philatelic journals, but no serious attempt seems to have been made to list the various handbooks on Philately. As to the directory of the collectors and dealers in philatelic literature; of the correctness of the latter we are not in a position to judge; but we note many important names—some of the owners of the chief philatelic libraries, in fact—are omitted from the former.

\* "The International Directory of Philatelic Literature-Collectors, &c." (London: Victor Marsh, 389, Brixton Road, S.W. Price 1/3.)



## February, 1904, 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.)

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

Harold A. Bowman, Leeds; proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

## NEW MEMBERS.

C. J. Preater, Bath; H. A. Stern, Roehampton; R. J. Hassum, Bombay; E. P. Airlie Dry, Bedford; Geo. A. Gonbault, Jamaica.

## NOTICES.

The fifth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10th, when the I.P.U. gave their fifth Lantern Display to members and friends, and an enjoyable evening was spent by those who braved a night of very bad weather to attend. Amongst those present were the President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield) in the chair, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabacher, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Pemberton, Major J. de C. Laffan, R.E.; Messrs. R. Meyer, A. B. Kay, L. W. Fulcher, H. Thompson, J. C. Sidebotham, R. Frenzels, W. S. King, F. J. Melville, M. Giwelb, Cecil E. Davies, Miss Cassells and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Stern, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Snelling, and many other visitors. The programme commenced with some picturesque stamps, showing illustrations of landscape and allegorical pictures, pictures of public buildings, etc., with descriptions by the President. Some recent forgeries were then exhibited by Mr. Kay, the descriptions being given by Mr. L. W. Fulcher. Mr. P. L. Pemberton followed with an exhibition of stamps, showing religious emblems with interesting descriptions of the same. Major J. de C. Laffan contributed an interesting item in philatelic portraiture, including a number of South American statesmen and soldiers, and concluding with the great American Federalist statesman, Alexander Hamilton, and giving interesting biographies of each portrait shown. Mr. W. Schwabacher followed with a display of rare and interesting fiscal stamps, including the new Channel Island issues, and the Hon. Sec. concluded the programme with a short paper and display of the stamps of China and Korea, including portraits of the Empress Dowager of China, Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs and Posts, and the Emperor of Korea. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and sub-committee who carried out the arrangements and gave the display, proposed by Mr. Sidebotham and responded to by the President, terminated a successful evening.

The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening, March 9th, at 8 p.m., when Mr. J. C. Sidebotham will give a display, which will be followed by a display and notes on the stamps of Jamaica, by Major J. de C. Laffan. All members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1904 are now due and should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec., who will promptly acknowledge same and forward membership cards.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Int. Phil. Union.  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.,  
February 20th, 1904.

## SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

:o:

At the December meeting Mr. J. L. Sievwright (Newport, Fife), gave a fine display with notes of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. The triangular issues were very fully represented with many fine blocks and pairs, and the rectangular issues were practically complete.

At the January meeting, Mr. Andrew Henderson gave a display of the stamps of the British Colonies of North America—a representative collection, admirably mounted in special volumes. He called attention to a number of the 1868-76 issue of Canada with a crown impressed on the back, regarding which he was seeking information.

*Exchange Branch.*—The October packet returned from circulation on December 4th and all sheets with remittances were returned to members on the following day. The November packet returned on January 12th and was similarly dealt with. The January packet contained thirty-two sheets, value £199 1s. 1d. net.

At the meeting held on February 8th the Exchange Branch report showed results as follow:—November packet, returned January 12th: Sales £10 16s. net. December packet, returned January 30th: Sales £10 19s. 9d. In both cases sheets with remittances were sent to members the day after the return of packet. The February packet was despatched on February 1st with thirty sheets value £131 12s. 4d.

Mr. J. Lamont, Edinburgh, was unanimously elected an ordinary member.

A fine general display was made by several members. Mr. N. M. Berrie showed a capital collection of Iceland, including entire sheets of the recent surcharged issues with all varieties and types.

T. A. M'INTYRE,  
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

## BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

:o:

The monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, February 9th. In the absence of the President (Mr. F. Gerhartz) the meeting was presided over by the society's old friend, Mr. W. H. Scott, who gave the members present the privilege of inspecting his fine collection of Gambia and Mauritius. Of the former he displayed complete panes of the C C issues, and also a fine range of shades. This collection even surpasses the magnificent one recently displayed by Mr. W. M. Gray.

## Notes by the Way.

:o:

A WARNING TO STAMP COLLECTORS. Mr. Charles J. Hill, British Vice-Consul at Libau, Russia, writes under date January 23:—"Permit me by means of your valued paper to bring before the notice of philatelists in general, and stamp dealers and collectors in particular, the following warning. A certain Mrs. A. Seeberg of this town, giving an address at No. 8, Kurhaus Boulevard, the best street in this town, has been writing to various stamp dealers and collectors in London and other places in Great Britain and on the Continent, for the purpose of getting them to send her stamps for selection, and has been using my name as a reference, the individual in question being a total stranger to me. In my replies to those who have asked for information regarding Mrs. Seeberg's respectability, &c., and whether she could be entrusted with stamps to the value of several hundred pounds for selection, I have replied to the effect that she was perfectly unknown to me, and had no right to use my name as a reference, and strongly recommended that no stamps should be sent her without valid security. No doubt, having given a respectable reference Mrs. Seeberg trusted that no inquiries would be made, and possibly may have received stamps from those who may not have taken the precaution of making inquiries through me. From information received I have ascertained that Mrs. A. Seeberg does not reside at the address given, but in quite a different and low part of the town, where, if you call, she is frequently either not at home or on a journey. I trust that in the interests of my fellow subjects you will consider this warning of sufficient importance to bring before the public, and that the various philatelic journals may likewise notice the same in the interest of those who make the collecting of postage stamps either a trade or a hobby." The above extract from the *Times* was sent us by a correspondent, who adds—

"Philatelia, pity me,  
Object e'er of roguery!"

--o--

VICTORIA.—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the well-known specialist of Australian stamps, wishes us to state that he is endeavouring to plate the 2s. blue on green of the 1864 issue of Victoria, and wishes to get all the types unused. At present there are several types he has none of, while of others he has several, and he would be glad to hear from any readers of the *P.J.G.B.* who have copies he wants, with a view to exchange or purchase. Letters may be addressed care of the publishers of this journal.





February 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

The January number of the *Monthly Journal* opens, as might be expected, with an editorial relating to the recent sale of the 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius at public auction for the record price of £1,450. The occasion is made use of to recapitulate many well-known facts regarding early Mauritius stamps, and as our readers will, perhaps, be glad to refresh their memories regarding these popular stamps we extract the following:—

We have often been asked whether the celebrated "POST OFFICE" stamps of Mauritius are the rarest stamps in existence, and, if not, why they fetch such enormous prices. The first part of the question is easily answered—in the negative, which makes the second portion less easy of explanation. Of the two Mauritius rarities there are, according to the latest figures, twenty-six specimens known to collectors, fourteen of the One Penny, and twelve of the Two Pence. Of these, we believe, two only of the former and five of the latter are unused. There are perhaps some half-dozen stamps, distinct varieties that every collector must recognize, of which less than twelve copies are known to exist; but we are probably safe in saying that not one of these would be likely to fetch as high a price as a fine copy of the Mauritius, and that some of them would be sold at very much less. The fact seems to be that the first 1d. and 2d. stamps of the small colony in question have always enjoyed a high reputation as rarities of exceptional interest. As we stated a couple of months ago, the very existence of these stamps was a matter of uncertain tradition in the early 'sixties, and the two copies, one of each value, which came into the hands of a great English philatelist, were for some time the only specimens known to exist, and for several years longer were believed to be the only copies in this country. When they, unfortunately, passed across the Channel over twenty years ago, there was only a single used copy of the lower value known to remain in any English collection, the One Penny on the original envelope (the only one then known, we believe, in that condition), which is now in the British Museum, the nine other specimens, five 1d. and four 2d., now in this country, having been imported or (the last of them) discovered here within the last thirteen or fourteen years.

Some of the other specimens have been brought to light elsewhere comparatively recently, and more may yet come, but additions to the list of known copies have not yet caused any diminution in prices, and there is never likely to be such a find as could cause anything approaching a "slump" in this direction.

Mauritius has one or two philatelic "records," if we may so term them, to its credit. It was the first British Colony to follow the example of the Mother Country in issuing adhesive postage stamps. It was also the first British Colony, if not the first place in the world, to issue a surcharged stamp, which, perhaps, is not much to boast of. Mauritius has certainly endeavoured to live up to its early reputation for overprinting. And now the latest addition to the list of survivors of its first issue has fetched the highest price on record.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his excellent paper on "The Postal Issues of Finland," giving careful

descriptions of the stamps, official documents bearing on their issue, &c., and other interesting particulars. The 1860 and 1866 issues are dealt with in this portion. Every collector is familiar with the serpentine roulette, by means of which these early emissions were separated—probably the largest roulette of this kind appearing on any postage stamp—and the following excerpt, describing the operation, will doubtless be of general interest:—

This form of rouletting was produced by means of a steel disc, with the pattern cut in relief upon its edge, and formed, when the stamps were unsevered, a wavy line between them, interrupted at the sides of the inter-locking projections by small spaces sufficient to prevent the stamps from being completely separated by the process. This disc, which performed the part of a rouletting wheel, was pivoted in a slit in the end of a short iron rod, which was fixed in a wooden handle. Holding the instrument by the handle and pressing hard upon it, the disc or wheel was guided between the rows of stamps, and in order that the lines might run straight I am told that a steel ruler was employed as a guide, as, indeed, I have seen done in a similar case; but, even so, many stamps may be found which show that the work was not always performed very accurately. In case of injury or wear, the disc could be removed and repaired or replaced by another.

We also learn that in the 1866 issue what are probably secret marks may be found, though no official Confidential Circular on this matter was issued.

Another portion of "The Stamps of some of the Native States of India," by Major E. B. Evans, appears, and when completed this series of articles should form quite the standard classic on these quaint stamps. Indeed, it seems a pity there are so few collectors of them, for we are afraid—at present, at any rate—that the subject interests but a small portion of the readers of the *M.J.* Probably one of the reasons is that the collection of these stamps entails some little trouble and careful study—qualities in which the average stamp collector is sometimes sadly lacking. This time the later issues of Jhind are described.

Professor A. Hamilton concludes his paper on "The Pictorial Issue of New Zealand Stamps, 1898." The following paragraph regarding the colours of the stamps (extracted from a letter written by the Agent-General of the Colony) is interesting:—

With regard to the colour of the stamps, I found on communication with both the London Post Office autho-

rities and the head of the Stamp Department at Somerset House, that there was no present intention on the part of the Imperial Government to adopt the colours recommended by the Postal Union Congress at Washington, and I decided, therefore, while adopting *blue* for the colour of the 2d. stamp, to give the other stamps, so far as possible, such colours as were most conformable with their designs.

We are told that the Agent-General was instructed to commence selling the new issue in London on April 5th, 1898, and that the New Zealand public was delighted with the stamps.

The *London Philatelist*, too, has a few words to say regarding the sale of the 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius by auction in an editorial headed "Record-making." It is remarked that "the general public has, in homely phrase, almost had its breath taken out of its mouth by the fact that one stamp could ever realise fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and it is difficult for the philatelist to make it understood that this is the finest copy known of what is generally held to be the rarest stamp in the world. . . . We have no wish in these columns to dwell unduly on the pecuniary side of Philately, but a red-letter stamp like this is not without its effect upon collecting. It is a distinct lesson to us all that the very finest great rarities have practically no limit to their value."

The description of the New South Wales portion of the Tapling Collection is continued, and the opening remarks, applicable to "Sydney Views" in general, are worthy of notice.

We now come to a consideration of the twopenny Sydney Views, which embrace stamps that in fine unused condition are of extraordinary rarity. Generally speaking, it may be taken that—with occasional exceptions—the twopennies unused are scarcer than the one penny, and the threepenny than either. We are, of course, referring to really fine unused specimens, and to the average rarity of the unused of each class throughout their several plates, shades, papers, and printings. There is, however, in our opinion, no twopenny Sydney so easily found as some of the one penny values referred to in our last. In some rarities of the twopenny, notably Plate I. in earliest condition, the stamp is practically unknown—i.e., there may be one or two in the very finest collections in the world, but the ordinary collector or specialist may live and die without casting eyes on it!

After a careful survey of this portion of the collection, the conclusions arrived at by Mr. M. P. Castle and his collaborator, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, are contained in the following paragraph:—

It will be thus seen how superb a collection of these stamps the late Mr. Tapling gathered together; the unused are, taken altogether, a matchless lot, and the used, notably in the plates and in unsevered blocks, embrace many very fine specimens. That few inferior specimens remain therein is but due to the sad fact that the donor's career was so abruptly closed.

Under "Occasional Notes" are two letters from well-known New Zealand philatelists deprecating Mr. Castle's condemnation of the recent issues as having been deliberately created by the postal authorities as a means of raising revenue. In one of them further information, gleaned from official sources, is promised, and we now await developments.

The remaining contents consist chiefly of reviews of recent catalogues.

One of the Editorial Notes in the *Philatelic Record* contains some interesting facts relative to the Postal Union, the Congress of which is announced to meet at Rome on the 21st of April next. We cull the following:—

The growth of the Postal Union has been remarkable, especially when it is borne in mind that its constituent parts are made up by the different Governments of the world, thus forming the only example in history of an Association binding together the principal Powers of both hemispheres. At the present time we believe we are correct in saying that every country having an independent and responsible Government, with the exception of China, Abyssinia, Morocco and Afghanistan, is a member.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Alexander Holland—one of America's foremost philatelists. He is well known as an authority upon the stamps of Hayti, and has one of the finest collections of these in the world. This includes many fine things in the first issue; to name a few: complete sheets of 1c. and 2c., block of forty 3c., and reconstructed sheets of 5c., 7c., and 20c., including a block of seventeen of the latter. We are told that, assisted by two others, he is writing a book on the stamps of Hayti, which is to be published by the Collectors' Club of New York, and he also has in preparation a treatise on the stamps of Samoa. Both should be standard works on these countries, for Mr. Holland's knowledge of them is by no means inconsiderable.

Dr. Emilio Diena, one of the leading authorities on the stamps of the Italian States, commences an article entitled "Modena"—a paper that will doubtless make a valuable addition to philatelic literature. An interesting introduction concerning this one-time Grand Duchy is contributed by Mr. G. F. H. Gibson. Dr. Diena commences with a history of the Ducal Government, giving the text of the preliminary Convention relating to the interchange of letters between Austria, Modena, and Parma.

The January number of the *Stamp Collector*—which, by the way, we do not remember having seen for some time now—contains the beginning of an article on the "Stamps of Lagos," from the pen of Mr. C. A. Stephenson. It is all right as far as it goes, but, judging by this instalment, there is little, if any, information that is new or that does not appear in any of the catalogues.

Mr. C. L. Annan contributes a short but interesting article on the "Garter Watermarks on the Stamps of Great Britain." We are told that there are in all five varieties, and the illustrations that accompany the text should simplify the identification of these.

"The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps" is a paper by Mr. R. R. Thiele, dilating chiefly on the franking value of various stamps, and there is an interesting paragraph concerning the early Frank Stamps of the Falkland Islands.

There is an interview with Mr. C. Whitfield

King, the well-known dealer of Ipswich, a number of interesting extracts from contemporaries, a new-issue list, &c., forming together a very readable number.

The *Monthly Circular* dispenses for once with the usual "Monthly Letter," and has instead the commencement of an index of philatelic biography. This will doubtless prove a useful reference list, especially to philatelic writers, but will not, we fear, greatly interest the majority of readers.

Two numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* await our critical survey, but we grieve to find that there is so little in either that will add to our philatelic knowledge in any way. There is a general review of Gibbons' new Colonial Catalogue contributed by readers—an excellent way of filling space, friend Bishop! but we sincerely trust that no one intends taking these amateur critics and prophets seriously. One correspondent naively writes on the supposition that catalogue prices represent twice the true value of stamps!

In the issue for January 30th are some more notes on the fiscal stamps of the Orange Free State, but as our knowledge of fiscals, like fiscalitis, is not overwhelming, we refrain from criticising, less we commit ourselves. We are especially wary in view of the fact that a letter from a well-known fiscal collector on the notes that appeared previously candidly states that "as a collector of fiscal stamps, it was with pleasure I found that a page of the last issue of your paper was devoted to an article on the fiscal stamps of the Orange Free State. However, upon reading the same I was grieved to find that so much valuable space had been given to such a small amount of information. All the notes consist of is merely a transcription of an incomplete article in a contemporary, with the one useful piece of information that 'zegel' means stamped paper."

*Morley's Philatelic Journal* caters specially for fiscal and telegraph enthusiasts, and in the current number there is much to interest them, including a valuable paper on the "Foreign Bill Stamps of Great Britain," by Mr. L. W. Fulcher.

## Philately in Australia.

The *Australian Philatelist* for January opens with a review of the many new issues that appeared last year, and, following the lead of many home journals, has a short editorial on "Original Gum."

"Among the Sydneyites" is a chatty account of a well-known Melbourne collector's visit to Sydney.

Collectors of South Australian surcharges will be interested in the following, contributed by M. G. Blockley:—

In 1890 twenty copies of the 5-rose, perf. 10, were overprinted "O. S." in block type, of which only two copies are known to have been postally used; one is in Mr. Gill's (Under Treasury), collection and the other is in Mr. Cavanagh's. Both were then officials in the G.P.O., Adelaide. In May, 1891, sixty copies of the 2/6 and 5/- perf. 10, were overprinted with "O. S." in thin letters, wide spaced, 14½ mm. apart. These were supplied to the Stamp Issuer, but they were only used from time to time by the G.P.O. Some eight copies of the 2/6 and nine of the 5/- are known in their used state. There has only been the one printing; if there had been more other perforations besides 10 would be found.

In the *Australian Journal of Philately* we are confronted with an editorial under the somewhat striking heading, "Is Philately making Progress?" This is a brief *resumé* of stampic matters in general during 1903, and the conclusion is reached that Philately *is* making progress.

Under the title of "Federal Prospects" is some interesting correspondence between a Sydney firm of stamp dealers and the Postmaster-General of Melbourne regarding unused postage dues. With a cautiousness worthy of the proverbial "canny Scot," the former try to draw the official as to the legality or otherwise of their retailing unobliterated Postage Due stamps, and they naively confess that "our desire is to conform to the law, and we do not wish unwittingly to be carrying on a trade and at the same time run any risks in connection with it of being involved in legal proceedings." A very praiseworthy attitude to adopt, and one calculated to keep our friends in the "straight and narrow way." The reply from the Secretary of the G.P.O. is to the effect that at present these stamps "should only be sold as provided for in the regulations—i.e., in complete sets, lightly postmarked at their face value." The following extract is worthy of attention:—

The whole question as to the use and sale of Postage Due stamps will shortly be fully reconsidered by this department, and in the meantime the Washington Postal authorities are being asked as to the reasons which have led to the sale of such stamps being prohibited in the United States.

For the present, however, the Commonwealth regulation limiting the sale of Postage Due stamps to sets lightly postmarked must be adhered to.

Holders of mint Unpaid Letter stamps please note!

Under "Auction Sales" is a lengthy digression as to whether patrons of stamp auctions can rely on fair treatment, and whether the prices realised represent the true market values of stamps or not. After considering these questions from various standpoints, the following conclusions are reached:—

On the whole, we believe sellers would fare as well by disposing of their stamps to a dealer direct, trusting to trade competition to get a fair price; and buyers would, in the long run, be more satisfied by buying of a dealer, one of whose main objects is to treat his customers in such a manner that he will increase his trade.

For those who are willing to take their chances, auction sales are a very good institution.

And in the last sentence there is more than at first meets the eye.

In the "Correspondence" column appears a letter in which doubt is thrown on the existence of two South Australian stamps listed in the catalogues. As the matter is of some importance, we copy the letter in its entirety:—

No doubt many collectors of stamps have to sigh for unattainable varieties, which they find mentioned in the catalogues; but it seems to me that of such varieties some are not obtainable because they do not exist. Compilers of catalogues list certain stamps on uncertain or no foundation, and these stamps having once appeared in print, are set down by others because so-and-so lists them. A case in point is found in Gibbon's current catalogue, No. 651—namely, 2s. perforated, large holes, surcharged 'O.S.' This stamp does not exist.

However, I wish rather to draw attention to another South Australian stamp, which appears in all catalogues, but which I feel sure does not exist. I bring the matter forward in view of the fact that Mr. Basset Hull is shortly bringing out his work on Australian stamps. The particular stamp to which I refer is the twopenny stamp of Gibbons' type 1, *perforated*, Nos. 55 and 70. No dealer prices this stamp in his lists, and I know that no copy of it is found in any South Australian collection. Has anyone ever seen a genuine copy?

The evidence which we have is all in favour of the non-existence of this stamp. As to the dates of issue of the early perforated stamps, the catalogue is rather indefinite, mentioning 1867-70. During this same period the second type of twopenny stamp, that still in use, was issued. It came out first rouletted, and then perf. by roulette, and perforated. This type was in use while the other values of Type 1 were being issued rouletted, and when the perforated stamps came into use, the twopenny stamp, Type 1 would have been discontinued, since we can hardly believe that the two types were issued together. Again it is worthy of note that the twopenny, Type 1, is not catalogued perf. by roulette, which variety presumably was issued before the stamps were perforated all round. Further, the perforated twopenny is not listed among the stamps, surcharged with departmental letters.

## Philately in the States.

The opening editorial in the *American Journal of Philately* deals with the question of catalogues and catalogue prices. Our contemporary avers that the old saying that "the fool thinks he is a wise man, while the wise man knows he is a fool" is, to a greater or lesser degree, applicable in most cases to the makers and the critics, especially the latter, of the *priced* catalogues of the present day. We cull the following:—

The compilation of a series of quotations to-day is almost as much of an undertaking as would be the case were a firm of stockbrokers to attempt to set the values which should govern the stock market for the next twelve months, for, like the stock market, values are constantly fluctuating, and what may be a fair valuation to-day is utterly useless next week. . . . We have not the least diffidence in the world in declaring that the greater number of adverse criticisms upon catalogues in general are made by one or two classes of individuals, both of which, by the law of the survival of the fittest, should have no trouble in finding their level among those who "think that they are wise men." We refer, first, to those whose criticism is worthless, because it is based upon a mere smattering of philatelic knowledge and who criticise merely because they like to see their names in print; and, secondly, to those few misguided individuals who seem to think that the true secret of business success and acumen lies in their ability to disparage their competitors upon every possible occasion.

To all of which we would follow the example of our literary friends, the reporters of the Press, and add, "Hear! hear!"

A translation of the first part of an interesting paper on "Siam" now appearing in a French journal is given. The stamps of Bangkok are dealt with in this part, and the writers of the article are of opinion that these should be put at the head of the Siamese issues in the catalogue, and not under a separate heading as at present.

The organization of the posts at the time these stamps appeared is described as follows:—

In the kingdom of Siam the rivers and canals fulfil the functions of roads and streets; it is this fact that has caused Bangkok to be nick-named "The Asiatic Venice," and which explains the presence of the numerous boats that are seen circulating in the city at all hours of the day.

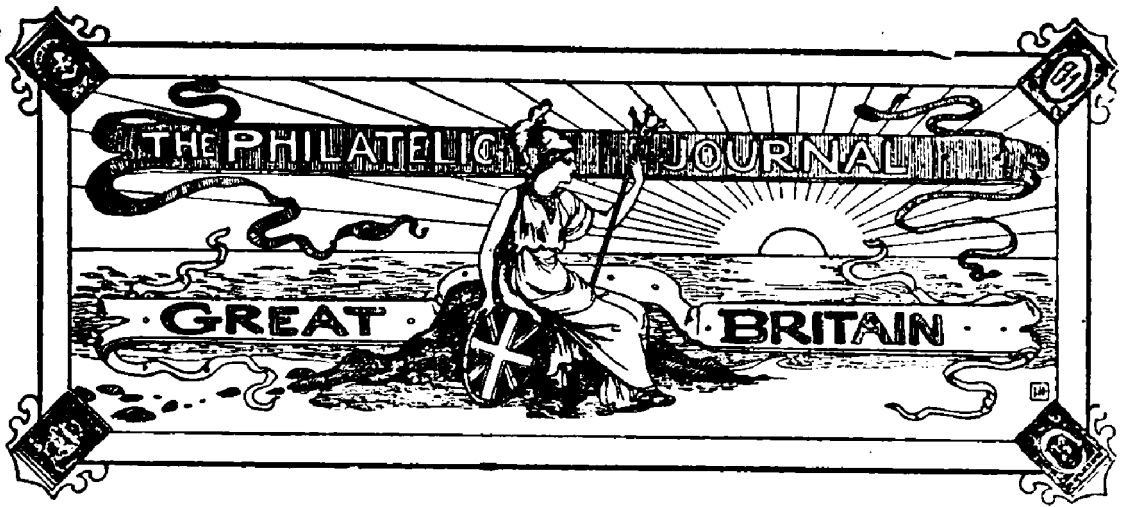
For the transportation of the mails no less than a score of different styles of boats, both with oars and sails, were employed. These boats do not differ greatly in construction, but they each bear a name corresponding to their particular destination. This explains the existence of the "Rua Krap Kajuja," destined to "transport the important letters exchanged between princely personages"; the "Rua Krap Thonge," which are used to carry the mails between the King and his Ministers, functionaries, and foreign consuls; the "Rua Muang," which carry the letters of least importance and those of the royal suite. All of this permits us to conclude that the ceremonial of the Court of Siam extends even to the exterior forms of the postal service.

By the way, can any of our friends (other side of the Herring Pond) tell us if the *Weekly Philatelic Era* is still in the land of the living. At one time it was a regular visitor, but now "its face shines on us no more," as the spring poet puts it.

The Washington correspondent of *Mekrel's Weekly Stamp News* states the designs of the new commemorative series of stamps for the St. Louis Exposition, will consist of portraits of Livingstone, Jefferson, Monroe, and McKinley on the 1c., 2c., 3c., and 5c. stamps respectively. The labels will be about twice the size of those now current, and the "extra space" that will necessarily appear in each will be utilized in various ways. The amusing weekly "Philatales" are quite a feature. The following is a good one:—

Once there was a Stamp Collector who hitched up with the Wrong horse. His be-t Fraction had a Temper that supplied him with a Continuous Vaudeville of Grief. If he brought home the whole Pay Envelope and gave it to her, she abused him for not Earning as much as the boss. If he held out a Few Nickles, she put him on the carpet for a Full explanation. Under these Conditions collecting Stamps was difficult, although he managed to Buy one occasionally by saving the Ten Cents that she Allowed him for Lunch money. One day he Bumped into an old Fellow with white Whiskers who had a Collection dating Thirty years back. He offered it to the Abused One for a five Spot and was glad to get the money. This being more Coin than he had spent in One bunch since his marriage, the Collector went up his Front doorstep with Fear in his Heart. As soon as his Wife grasped the Extent of his Recklessness she took a few Verbal and Physical falls out of him and Sent him to bed without His supper. She also commanded him to go sell the Collection and give her the Five. He therefore Lucked it under his Arm next morning and Found a dealer before Noon who let go of Three Hundred for it without Showing any Grief. He gave Wifey the Five and worked the balance into his Book on the instalment plan.

Moral—There's more than one way to reduce a fraction.



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

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MARCH 25, 1904.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

### No. 51.—MR. FREDERICK GERHARTZ.

Mr. Frederick Gerhartz was born at Cologne on January 27th, 1854, and it will therefore not require great mathematical ability on the part of our readers to find that he has seen a half century of summers—to say nothing of the other seasons. He confesses that he collected as a schoolboy, but adds that it was of no consequence.

Having a burning desire to learn the English language, and to study our business methods, Mr. Gerhartz journeyed to Bradford on April 22nd, 1879, and has remained there ever since. He began his career in a foreign shipping office, where he had the opportunity of getting many stamps, though the majority of these were Continentals. However, as the subject of this sketch aptly remarks, the accumulating of these would hardly be called collecting as the term is now understood.

It was not until 1893-94 that Mr. Gerhartz really started to sort and study his stamps and mount them in his albums, which have become so full that a number of extra leaves have had to be inserted to accommodate the ever-growing collection. At first only used stamps were taken,

but, following the trend of the majority of collectors, unused were gradually included, and now the collection is a vast one of some 16,000 specimens, many of which are shown in used and unused condition.

Mr. Gerhartz has no great opinion of stamps as an investment, and candidly admits that, though so much is made of the point nowadays, he has not found it so. Still, this is but natural seeing that he is a very busy man, and looks on stamp collecting as a pastime pure and simple and one admirably calculated to take his thoughts away from business affairs in the spare time he manages to allow himself. He owns that some stamps he has may be considered an investment, and quotes as an instance the mint 5/- Zululand, surcharged on Great Britain (now catalogued at 75/-), which he purchased for 32/- or 33/-.

As is generally the case, Mr. Gerhartz started his collection on general lines, but ultimately seeing the impossibility of continuing this, he now, as behoves a naturalised British subject, collects chiefly British and British Colonials.

Some eight years ago he joined the Bradford Philatelic Society, of which, for the second year, he has the honour of being president. In addition he is a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, the International Philatelic Union, the



East Anglian, the Travellers, and the Palatine Clubs, so it will be seen he is a keen philatelist.

Mr. Gerhartz has had a brilliantly successful business career, for, in 1895, in conjunction with

another gentleman, he took over the business of the firm he joined on his arrival in Bradford, and he is now sole proprietor of the whole concern.

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & CO. 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Australian Commonwealth.** We give the following extract from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for what it is worth:—"At last plates are being prepared to print stamps for the entire country. The design consists of the King's head and was prepared in Melbourne. The paper is being manufactured in England. So far, no date has been set for their issue, as all the old series will be used up before the new is put on sale." How do these things get into the papers?

**Bermuda.** Our publishers have shown us an interesting stamp from this colony—*i.e.*, the 4d. orange-red, watermarked Cr. CA. This, they tell us, was discovered by their Bermudan correspondent at a rural post office, who says that they still have a stock of the C.C. issue at the chief office. The plate number on the sheets is "1."

6d., orange-red; wmk. C.A.

**British Central Africa.** Another value has been added to the new set in the King's head type.

1s., blue and grey-black.

**East Africa and Uganda.** To the list of values actually issued the 2½, 3, 4, 5, and 8 annas now need adding.

**Great Britain.** We do not think we have yet mentioned the fact that there are two types of the recent "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL" surcharge. In the first of these the word OFFICIAL is 13 mm. long, while in the second it is 14 mm., and in the earliest type the "M" is wide, whereas in the later one it is narrow.

**India.** Mr. Ewen has shown us the 2, 3, and 5 rupees in the King's head design. The frame is almost exactly like that of the corresponding values in the last issue, only the crown breaks the label above the head, and the lower label is larger, as it now contains the words "INDIA POSTAGE."

2r., yellow-brown and carmine.  
3r., dark green and brown.  
5r., mauve and ultramarine.

**Puttialla.** The 1 anna of the King's head issue has appeared with the "Service" overprint.

Official. 1 anna, carmine.

**Indian Native States. Bhopal.** We make the following interesting extract from the *M.J.*: "A correspondent who has recently paid a visit to this State sends us the unpleasant news that the should be obsolete stamps are being reprinted for sale to collectors and dealers. He says, 'The Postmaster informed me that quite recently he had sent a parcel of *old* stamps to the value of 300 rupees to a dealer in England, and that they were printed off as required.'"

**Cochin.** The *M.J.* has been shown sheets of stamps on the new paper, and describes the arrangement as follows:—"The principal novelty is the paper, which is of much better quality than before; it is white, thicker than that previously used (but varying rather in thickness), and seems to be hand-made, as there is a deckle-edge all round the largest of the sheets. This, evidently entire, sheet of the paper is watermarked with eighty umbrellas in eight horizontal rows of ten, and is thus suited for the 3 pies, which are in sheets of eighty as before, but as the stamps are in ten horizontal rows of eight, each shows an umbrella sideways.

"Half of one of these sheets of paper holds a sheet of the ½ puttan stamps, forty-eight as before, in eight horizontal rows of six. The umbrellas are upright in this case (though upside down in the sheet before us), but there are only five for each row of six stamps.

"A quarter of a sheet of the paper suffices for the sheet of twenty-four 1 puttan, four horizontal rows of six, again with five watermarks to the six stamps. And one-third of a sheet is used for the 2 puttans stamps, which are now printed in sheets of twenty-four, three horizontal rows of eight, with a watermark for each stamp, but sideways, as in the 3 pies.

"There are no frame lines or marginal inscriptions to any of the sheets, and we find no fresh varieties, though the old defects all re-appear, and some of the *clichés* are in rather worse

condition than before. We can only trace one transposition, a conspicuously battered block of the 3 pies being now at the right of the ninth row instead of the tenth. The sideways stamp on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  puttan sheet is at the right of the second row, as we supposed; and the 2 puttans blocks are, of course, completely re-arranged, with twelve fresh ones added."

*Faridkot.* The *M.J.* chronicles the 1 paisa, type 2, on laid paper.

1 paisa, ultramarine, laid paper.

*Holkar.* A new  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp is listed by the *M.J.* The frame, inscriptions, &c., are the same as before, but the portrait is said to be a presentment of the new Maharaja. The perforation gauges 14.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., orange, perf. 14.

*Jamalca.* A correspondent has shown us a new 1d. stamp in the same "Arms" type as the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. chronicled in our January number.

1d., carmine; "Arms" in black.

*Lagos.* We have been shown the King's Head set to 1/- for this colony by Mr. Ewen, and a correspondent has sent us the three high values. The design is very effective, consisting of portrait in a circle as the centrepiece, with "LAGOS" in a small tablet below, and "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" in curved labels at each side of this. A crown is at the top, and breaks the outline surrounding the whole stamp, while all other space is occupied by ornamental scroll work. The value is printed in a tablet at the base by a second operation.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., sage-green and green.	3d., purple and brown.
1d., purple and black on red paper.	6d., " mauve.
2d., purple and blue.	1/-, green and black.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple and blue on blue paper.	2/6, " carmine.
	5/-, " blue.
	10/-, " brown.

*Morocco Agencies.* We note a contemporary has just "discovered" the 1 peseta of the Queen's head issue with blue overprint. As we do not appear to have done so previously, we now formally chronicle this, though the variety is by no means a new one, but has been known to specialists for twelve months or more.

*New Zealand.* Another postal fiscal, the 2s. 6d. value, has appeared on Cowan paper, with the new watermark, according to several of our contemporaries.

*North Borneo.* A German contemporary lists the \$1 stamp of the current issue with the "British Protectorate" overprint.

\$1, red, surcharged in black.

*Somaliland Protectorate.* The  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna King's head type of the permanent set mentioned in our January number has now been issued. In future all references to this country's stamps will be listed under "Somaliland Protectorate."

*South Australia.* The 9d. value of the current type has appeared with a perforation guaging exactly 12, similar to the 6d. stamp listed in January. It appears that a new treadle perforating machine has been installed in the Government printing office at Adelaide, and it is therefore probable that, before long, the other values will appear with the new perforation.

9d., lake, perf. 12.

*Straits Settlements.* According to the *London Philatelist* another value has appeared similar in type to the 1c. and 3c. chronicled in January. Our contemporary enquires why, if these stamps are not fiscals, the word "Postage" is not included in the design? The reason is that they are probably intended for postal and revenue purposes.

4c., lilac on red paper.

*Sudan.* The current 1 mill. stamp has been issued with the official "O.S.G.S." overprint, and the same value has been seen with the surcharge inverted. Both of these have the old Quatrefoil watermark.

*Official.* 1m., brown and carmine.  
1m. do. surcharge inverted.

*Tasmania.* We have now seen the current 1/- stamp on the "V & Crown" paper, and perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , as mentioned in our January number, and we hear the 10d. value, on the same watermarked paper, will appear next.

*Transvaal.* The 2d. value of the "V.R.I." set has been seen without stop after the "I."

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*Austria. Hungary.* It is reported that the 4 filler value has been withdrawn from circulation, as it is in the same colour as the new 12 filler value chronicled last month.

*Belgium.* The *M.J.* has seen another copy of the 10c. stamp of 1849 partly double printed as in the case of the "freak" described in our February issue. In this case the double impression only shows clearly in the numerals in the upper corners and in the top line of the frame. It is supposed that these varieties are caused by a partly double impression occurring on the plate itself.

*Bulgaria.* Mr. Ewen has sent us another value of the Unpaid Letter set. This is apparently the stamp we mentioned last month.

20 stot, blue; perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Chili.* We have heard a good deal about the proposed new issue at one time and another, but it now appears that the plates have not been made yet. One correspondent, writing to us last

June or July, said that the new set would be "ready shortly," and in our January issue we had a note to the effect that the set was to have appeared on January 1. We now learn from the *M.J.* that on December 16th last the Minister of the Interior (not Little Mary this time!) advertised for tenders for the manufacture of a new set of postage stamps in accordance with the following list:—

- 1c., green; head of Diego Portales.
- 2c., rose; do. Arthur Prat.
- 3c., sepia; do. Lord Cochrane.
- 4c., dk. brown; do. Camilo Henriquez.
- 5c., blue; statue of Bernardo O'Higgins.
- 10c., pearl grey; head of Ramon Freire.
- 12c., pale rose; do. Manuel Blanco Eucalada.
- 15c., scarlet; do. Francisco Antonio Pinto.
- 20c., purple; do. Joaquin Prieto.
- 25c., red-brown; do. Manuel Bulnes.
- 30c., dark green; do. Manuel Montt.
- 50c., light blue; do. José Joaquin Perez.
- 1 peso, golden yellow; picture of a Condor.
- 2 pesos, bronze; statue of José de San Martin.

This is quite a new departure for Chili. Up to the present it has been satisfied with a portrait of Christopher Columbus, but it is now evidently anxious to come into line with other South American Republics with an equally extensive picture gallery of local celebrities. We understand that the stamps are to be printed from steel plates engraved in *taille douce*, and that the 10c. and values above are to have the centre in black.

The 10c. on 30c. provisional chronicled in January has been found with the surcharge inverted. One sheet only is said to have been issued thus.

**French Colonies.** *Indo-China.* According to *L'Echo de la T.*, 200,000 of the 15c. grey stamps have been altered in value to 5 centimes by means of a surcharge.

5c. on 15c., grey.

*Madagascar.* We have been shown the new pictorial set, chronicled in our last number, by Mr. Ewen. The design is "mixed" in the extreme, and, though doubtless it may strike the natives of this possession as being highly appropriate, we must confess that its congruity appears to us somewhat vague. The *M.J.* has made a brave attempt at deciphering it, with the following result:—"It seems to be a combination of a cemetery and a zoological garden, with a very fine and large plume of feathers in the centre, which possibly represents a banana tree, or a palm of some kind. There is one tombstone quite distinct (not the usual monumental tablet with a large numeral on it, but a tombstone), and a lemur—which really is distinctive of Madagascar—seems to be climbing up another; there is also a bullock, which appears to have strayed from the Straits Settlements, for it has a hump. It is five-and-twenty years since we were fed upon Madagascar beef in the island of Mauritius,

but to the best of our recollection it was not humped in those days, though it may have had occasion to get the hump since." At the top of the frame is the word "POSTES," while the name of the colony is at the bottom, and leafy branches appear at the sides. The numerals of value occur in the left upper corner, and in the right is a monogram—"F. R."—the meaning of which is, at present, obscure, unless it stands for "Fearfully Rare"! In the right lower corner of the design the name "Ben Damman" appears in microscopic lettering—evidently the name of the proud engraver. The colours and values are as given in our list last month, while the perforation gauges 11½.

*Senegal.* We understand that the 50c., 60c., and 1 fr. values of the Unpaid Letter stamps have had their face value reduced to 10 centimes by means of a surcharge. From a French source we learn that 1,000 of the 1 fr. and 3,000 each of the other values were so treated.

**Germany.** According to a contemporary, the colours of the current 5 marks stamp are admirably suited for photographic reproduction, and, fearing the forger may take advantage of this, it is surmised that the authorities are contemplating a change of colour.

*Bavaria.* The *M.C.* reports an error on the authority of a correspondent. This is the 5 pf. Postage Due stamp, in which the "ä" of "Empfänger" has lost the dieresis.

**Hayti.** We gather from several sources that the 1 cent value of the Commemorative set chronicled last month is in one colour only—green. We further learn that the whole set is issued overprinted with the words "POST—PAYE" in two lines, with the dates 1804 and 1904 at the sides in a rectangular frame looking something like a postmark. This is impressed by a hand stamp, and, as may be expected, its position varies greatly on different stamps, and it is also not surprising to learn that a sheet of the 2c. has been found with all the overprints inverted. The *M.J.* says that this surcharge exists in two types, one distinctly larger than the other.

**Italy.** *Eritrea.* The new high value Postage Due stamps have already been overprinted for use in this colony.

Postage Due. 50 lire, yellow.  
100 „ blue.

**Paraguay.** The *M.J.* states that the 2c., 4c., 5c., and 10c. stamps of the 1892 issue exist on chalk-surfaced paper.

**Persia.** The *Philatelic Record* has been shown an error in the 1 chahi grey of the type set series. This is a specimen showing the



Persian numeral for "2" instead of "1," so we suppose it may be called an error of colour.

*Error of Colour.* 2 chahis, grey.

**Portugal.** We note the *M.C.* illustrates the new design for the Postage Due set listed last month, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that the stamps have actually been issued. Our contemporary describes the colour of the 10 reis as red, and that of the 50 reis as rose, but we fancy those given in our last issue are the correct ones.

**Portuguese Colonies. Azores.** According to *Der Phil.*, the 10, 30, 40, and 100 reis values of the new Postage Due stamps have been surcharged "AGORES" in black in the usual type for use here.

**Russia. The Levant.** The *M.C.* says that the 2k. green on vertically laid paper has been surcharged "10 paras" for use here, and we learn from another source that a 20 paras value has been issued.

10 paras in red on 2 kr. green.  
20 " in red on 4 kr. rose.

**Finland.** The 2 pen. of the current issue has had its colour changed from yellow to orange, according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

2 pen., orange.

**Servia.** According to several of the daily newspapers, the Servian Government has autho-

rised the issuing of a new set of postage stamps, comprising 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 50c. values, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the liberation revolt against Turkey. To tempt the unwary collector and the reckless speculator the set is only to be in use a short time.

The *A.J.P.* has been shown a horizontal pair of the 10p. rose, 1898-1900 issue, imperforate between.

**Siam.** Three new values in the current type have made their appearance, and three of the low values have had their colours changed as below:

2 atts, scarlet and blue.  
3 " green.  
4 " lilac-brown and pink.  
6 " carmine.  
14 " blue.  
28 " lilac-brown and blue.

**Turkey.** The 2p. orange stamp of the 1901 newspaper set has been discovered with surcharge inverted at the bottom of the stamp.

**United States. Philippine Islands.** The *A.J.P.* informs us that the 2c. stamp of the new type now current has received the usual overprint for use in this colony.

2c., carmine; black surcharge.

**Venezuela.** The *A.J.P.* chronicles a new provisional—*i.e.*, the 50c., surcharged vertically "CORREOS—VALE B 0,05—1904" in three lines.

5c. on 50c., yellow-green.

## Seychelles.

### THE 1901 AND 1902 PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

#### I.—THE 1901 ISSUE.

About the middle of this year there was apparently a shortage of 3 and 6 cents stamps, for a number of provisionals of these two values made their appearance. A quantity of the 10, 16, and 36 cents stamps were surcharged "3 cents" in black, with two parallel lines cancelling the old values, while a number of the 8 cents were overprinted "6 cents," in slightly larger type, over the original value and without any bars.

What useful purpose these provisionals filled it is difficult to understand, for, as the bulk of them were purchased within a few hours of issue, it is obvious they could have been of no use to fill any legitimate postal demand there might have been for these values.

The 3c. on 36c. was the first to appear, and this was issued early in June. Owing to the fact that nearly (if not quite) all the stock

of 36 cents then on hand was surcharged, this value without the overprint has become quite scarce. The 3c. on 16c. and 6c. on 8c. followed in August, and the last of the four, the 3c. on 10c., made its appearance in September. Taking them on the whole, this little batch of provisionals seems to have been turned out well for, with the exception of one or two badly broken "e's," there are no minor varieties. The type was set up in a forme large enough to surcharge thirty stamps (5 rows of 6) at a time, so that each sheet would go under the printing press four times.

I have the lower half of a pane of the 3c. on 16c. showing several of the stamps with most of the "3 cents" missing, though the bars are well printed in each case. On the two first stamps in the second row there are only a few faint dots to indicate what should have been a surcharge, while on eight of the other copies the

lowest portion of the word is all that is visible, and in eight others a fair portion of the overprint is conspicuous by its absence. I only know of one similar block to this, and that, I believe, came from the right-hand pane of the same sheet. The printers must have noticed this error on one block of thirty, for I have a corner block of nine which was in the first instance printed abnormally as described above, and was then run through the printing press a second time to rectify matters. The result is that the stamps that were correctly overprinted the first time show a very distinct double surcharge.

The 3c. on 16c. and the 6c. on 8c. have been found with the overprint upside down. The following is a list of varieties:—

3	cents on 10 cents,	ultramarine and bistre.
3	" on 10 "	bright do. do.
3	" on 16 "	red-brown and ultramarine.
3	" on 36 "	brown and carmine.
6	" on 8 "	violet-brown and blue.
6	" on 8 "	do. and pale blue.
6	" on 8 "	dark purple and blue.

*Error*:—SURCHARGE INVERTED.

3c. on 16 cents, red-brown and ultramarine,  
6c. on 8 " purple and blue.

*Error*:—DOUBLE SURCHARGE.

3c. on 16 cents, red-brown and ultramarine.

*Variety*:—"3 CENTS" ALMOST MISSING.  
3c. on 16c., red-brown and ultramarine.

*Variety*:—BADLY BROKEN "E" IN CENTS.  
3c. on 10c., ultramarine and bistre.  
3c. on 36c., brown and carmine.  
6c. on 8c., purple and blue.

According to a contemporary the numbers surcharged are said to be:—3c. on 10c., 42,000; 3c. on 16c., 31,200; 3c. on 36c., 60,000; and 6c. on 8c., 40,000. Whether these figures are correct or not I cannot say, but I fancy the number of the 6c. on 8c., at any rate, must be wrong. It is catalogued at 50 per cent. less than the 3c. on 36c. of which, according to the above quantities, 50 per cent. more were issued.

## II.—THE 1902 ISSUE.

There was another outbreak of surcharging in June, 1902. Those responsible for the postal administration discovered that the 45 cents value, which had been abandoned some years previously, was again wanted, and at the same time it was thought that a 30 cents stamp would be a useful denomination to have on hand. It would seem, too, that the 2 cents value had run out, for a provisional of this value was also issued.

It is evident that the type used for overprinting had seen its best days. The surcharging was badly done, the type being defective and the ink being too liberally applied, resulting in most cases in very blurred impressions. The same sort of type was used for each variety, with two bars to cancel the old value. The latter, except on the 2c. on 4c., extend right across the stamps. The values subjected to defacement were:—4 cents surcharged "2 cents"; 75c. and 1r. surcharged "30 cents"; and 1r. and 2r. 25c. surcharged "45 cents."

As is usually the case with Seychelles surcharging the overprint for the "2 cents" was applied to 30 stamps at a time. This is the most clearly printed of the batch and, with the exception of two badly broken "e's" (in one case the letter is nearly absent altogether) there do not seem to be any varieties that are constant on each sheet.

The "30 cents" surcharge was also printed on thirty stamps at a time, and in this value there is an interesting variety having a tall narrower "0" in "30." This occurs four times on each block of thirty stamps, viz: sixth on the third row, and second, third, and fourth on the fifth row.

There seems to have been two settings of the type for the "45 cents" surcharge. The first of these was applied to the rupee value and, as far as I have been able to determine, covered sixty stamps at a time. There are a few broken letter varieties, but all of too minute a character to be worthy of record. The second setting of the type was used for surcharging the 2r. 25c. denomination, and the old order of things was returned to for only thirty stamps were overprinted at once. There is an interesting variety with narrow "5" on the first stamp in the fourth row of each block of thirty stamps. The list of varieties is as follows:—

2	cents on 4 cents,	carmine and green.
2	" 4 "	do. and pale green.
30	" 75 "	yellow and violet.
30	" 75 "	do. and pale violet.
30	" 1 rupee	mauve and carmine.
30	" 1 "	pale mauve and do.
45	" 1 "	mauve and do.
45	" 1 "	pale mauve and do.
45	" 2r. 25c.	lilac and green.

*Variety*:—BROKEN "E" IN "CENTS."

2 cents on 4 cents, carmine and green.

*Variety*:—TALL NARROW "0" IN "30."

30 cents on 75 cents, yellow and violet.

30 " 1 rupee, mauve and carmine.

*Variety*:—NARROW "5" IN "45."

45 cents on 2r. 25c., lilac and green.

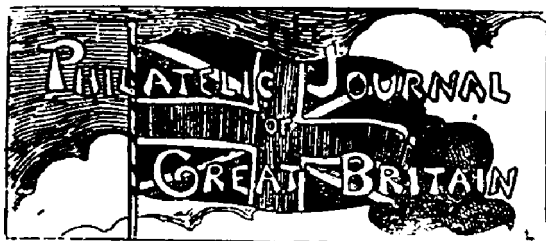
## Notes by the Way.

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**SURCHARGES.**—We have received a pamphlet from a Chicago firm concerning an album for British and Colonial stamps they have published, in which there are no spaces for surcharged stamps. On the score of novelty this may have something in its favour, but we do not think it is ever likely to attain a position of unbounded popularity. Naturally, some hard things are said of the poor surcharge, and insult is added to injury by calling it the "*ignis fatuus* of philately," and, unkindest cut of all, the philatelists who collect surcharged stamps are spoken of as the *omnium gatherum* class of collectors! We like to gather 'em ourselves when they are anywhere in our immediate neighbourhood. [Our printer inserted the first portion of the above paragraph in last month's issue, and we now give it in its entirety.—ED. P.J.G.B.]

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THEY seem to be troubled with active and passive resisters in America. At any rate, we read in an account of a meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society that certain gentlemen "active" and others "passive" had their names removed from the membership roll for non-payment of dues.



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**EDITORIAL.**

WE have on more than one occasion stated our opinions regarding the unhealthy spirit of speculation, in unused current colonial stamps, that has invaded modern philately, and we are led to refer to the matter again owing to the fact that in a recent issue of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* several interesting opinions are given under the heading "The Speculator in Philately," and in the first number of our newest contemporary—*The West-End Philatelist*—a pertinent article on the

**Speculation  
in  
Current  
Colonials.**

subject appears, which it would be well for all true lovers of philately to digest carefully. In one sense it is perhaps a pity that the opinions in the

*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* have been published so late in the day, for, as they

were collected some months ago, it is more than probable that many of the writers have had cause to considerably alter their views in the meantime. On the whole, the consensus of opinion is to the effect that the hoarding up of quantities of current issues "for a rise" is a practice greatly to be deprecated as being against the true interests of philately—a view that we ourselves have time and again done our modest best to drive home.

The future welfare of philately, however, matters not a jot to the speculating fraternity—but a small percentage of whom are philatelists at all—so long as they obtain the profits they expect to make. But do they? We fancy not; indeed, we feel sure that before long the speculator finds the "game is not worth the candle," cuts his loss as best he can, and tries less exciting forms of gambling as a means of making money. Unfortunately there are always others, equally foolish, willing to "have a flutter," and so the game goes merrily on. This speculative element has been fostered chiefly by the misleading advertisements of interested individuals, who make a special feature of the sale of the current and new issues they import in large quantities, and it speaks volumes for the gullibility of the collecting public that so many eagerly swallow all the inducements that are held out to them to buy, buy, buy, and so get wealthy quickly. Sooner or later the result is the same as in the case of the equally gullible general public which rushes to buy the nostrums of any quack who makes large enough promises—the hoarder of new issues finds he has been "had," and that his golden expectations have no earthly chance of ever being more than a dream. We will, therefore, again, by speaking a few "home truths," endeavour to show the speculator how futile the hoarding up of current colonials really is as a means of making money.

To start with, many of our readers may perhaps think it regrettable that the money side of our hobby has attained such prominence nowadays, but it must be borne in mind that the investment side can never be altogether absent from a collecting hobby in which large sums are sunk. The point for speculators to remember is that current colonials can be and are issued in absolutely unlimited quantities,

and they are now imported so largely that by no possibility can the majority of them advance in value. It is quite a mistaken notion to think that they are always worth face value—our own post office will only buy back English stamps at 5 p.c. discount, while the majority of the Colonial post offices refuse to take back their stamps at any price. In fact, when speculators see that instead of enriching themselves they are merely helping to fill the coffers of the various Colonial Treasuries—for the stamps which are sold over the counter at face value to the extent of hundreds of pounds cost only a very small amount to produce—they will soon relinquish what must ever be a very one-sided game with all the advantage on the side of the stamp issuers.

And now a word to the philatelist who holds the investment side of the pursuit largely in view, and nurses the fond delusion that by putting his money into current colonials at the present-day low prices he will sooner or later find his collection yield him a good return. To these we say that the enormous importations of late years must prevent the majority of recent and current issues from making any real advance in value for a very long time, if at all. It has been proved over and over again that all the good investments have been made by collecting the older issues which are daily becoming harder to obtain, are always in demand, and must therefore naturally appreciate in value. And while being a much safer investment, the older issues are also far more interesting in every respect from a philatelic standpoint.

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AN ATTACK.—Periodically philately is attacked by some ink-spiller or other in the general Press, and just before Christmas our American cousins were provided with seasonable light reading by a puerile article, attacking philately and every other collecting hobby, that appeared in the *Tribune*. The writer says: "Ping-pong was bad, yet at least it was a game requiring some skill; but what in the world can be alleged in favour of stamp collecting?" What, indeed! We fancy it would require several volumes of the *P.J.G.B.* to answer this query, and then the subject would by no means be exhausted.

## Sentimental Philately.

—:O:—

UNDER the title of "Foreign Stamps as Matchmakers," the following romances appeared in a recent number of *Pearson's Weekly*. We should not like to guarantee the veracity of any of these stories, but they will doubtless form a little light entertainment for our readers:—

"Prince Alexander Nicholas of Liewin, an ardent collector of foreign stamps and an officer in the Prussian army, was quartered with his regiment in the town where the fair Fraulein Constance d'Ernest Reichs lived. The young lady had a unique collection of rare stamps, and one day the prince examined them. He went again and again, and finally they were married.

"The old Italian titled family of Darnelli, of Italy, had lost all its male heirs and successors, and the historic traditions of the ancient house were vested in two ladies, the last of their particular line. Both were fairly advanced in life, and there appeared no prospect of their ever marrying. They led no more exciting life than that offered by stamp collecting, and in quest of their hobby they travelled all over the country.

"On one of these jaunts the younger lady met a young Parisian in Venice. An enthusiastic philatelist himself, he carried his treasures about with him from place to place, searching for specimens that he wanted to complete some of his sets. Signorina Darnelli invited Monsieur Le Jeune Premier to Florence. The two ladies finally adopted him, and by the authorisation of the King he has formally assumed their surname and married into another branch of the family.

"A keen collector in Washington, Miss Ottenburg, wrote to every foreign consul residing in the United States and asked for some stamps of their respective countries. Señor Berliner, the Spanish Consul, sent the lady some stamps with a nice letter. This led to a correspondence, then to an interview between the parties, more interviews, and finally to a wedding.

"A former curate of St. Philip's, Salford, was an energetic collector of stamps, autographs, and seals. He had a rare and valuable collection. Miss Aggie Unsworth—a pretty, but very shy girl who attended the church—was very much in love with his reverence. Knowing of his passion for stamps and things of that kind, she quickly set to work and gathered in from various sources some very rare specimens of stamps, autographs, and seals. This gave colour to her affection for the observant clergyman, and when he had received the third packet, he went to thank her in person. Their acquaintanceship ended in marriage."

## Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.)

### HOLLAND.

The stamps of this country are, without exception, the most honest and straightforward of the emissions of any country in the world. Not one single stamp has ever been issued for any purpose beyond that of supplying purely postal requirements; not one surcharge appears as a blot on the philatelic respectability of this country. Once and once only did any stamps leave the printing office—which were not intended for postal use. These were certain sheets of the stamps of the 1867-1872 issues inclusive which were issued imperforate by favour to M. Moens for one of his clients. They are not postage stamps, and were never intended for use, and they may consequently be ignored even by the specialist.

The chief points of interest in the following issues are the papers, perforations, and types. For many years collectors believed that to understand the perforations was a feat beyond the wit of man, and even writers on the subject gravely listed stamps with such impossible combinations as  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 14. Much light has been thrown on these perforations in recent years, and it is now quite possible to list them in a scientific manner with a very fair amount of certainty.

Many of the catalogues list some of the perforations with large and small holes. These are not usually the results of different machines, but of punches of different diameter inserted in the same machine. The larger punches fitted accurately into the sockets; consequently, stamps perforated with these punches show large holes in perfect alignment, whereas the smaller punches were apt to bend slightly, as they did not fit tightly, with the result that the smaller hole perforations are more or less out of alignment, and the spaces between the holes are not exactly equal; hence such varieties as 13 by 12, 12 by 12, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , none of which are of the slightest importance. There are two distinct  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 12 machines employed for the 1872 issue. No. 1 has a defect whereby the left vertical row was perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  instead of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  horizontally. The second machine perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 12 uniformly.

No. 1 machine had the punches replaced at least four times; hence four distinct sizes of holes are obtainable. But these are of no importance, except for the fact that the very small holes are always the product of No. 1 machine, and the very largest holes are invariably produced by No. 2 machine, which only carried large punches, which were replaced once at least;  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13 is

not distinct from  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , it is merely a variation on the sheet, but 13 by 14 is quite distinct from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

The other machines are noted below the issues for which they were used. There are no types of any but the 1867 and 1872 issues and the Unpaid Letter stamps. The first issue alone was watermarked. The papers have steadily decreased in thickness from the first to the last issues.

The first issue was brought out on January 1st, 1852, and consisted of three values—5, 10, and 15 cents—the design, which is the same for all values, showing the head of King William III. to right. The paper is usually white for the 10c. and



15c., but in consequence of a slackness in cleaning the plates, or the brown colour of the thick gum, or the chemical action between gum, paper and pigment, the papers are frequently more or less tinted.

The 5c. is on very pale bluish—this is well seen on marginal blocks—the extreme margins are white, and the pale blue colour extends to one inch beyond the stamps. This bluish tint is scarcely noticeable in ordinary used specimens. The paper is watermarked a posthorn, one showing on each stamp.

These stamps remained in use for twelve years, but in 1864 the invention of perforation brought about a new issue as the stamps of the first issue were placed too closely together to admit of the sheets being perforated. Stamps



of somewhat similar design were used, but the value appeared in the top corners, and the word "Postzegel" in a curve below the head. They were printed on unwatermarked paper.

	1852.		1864.	
	Wmk. Posthorn.	No Wmk. Imperf.	Perf. 13½.	Perf. 13½.
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5c., deep blue ...	—	5	3	6
5c., milky blue ...	30	0	8	—
<i>a. pale blue</i> ...	5	6	3	—
<i>b. blue</i> ...	—	—	3	3
10c., rose ...	8	0	1	6
<i>a. deep rose</i> ...	8	0	1	—
15c., orange ...	10	0	1	3
<i>a. deep orange</i> ...	—	—	1	3

The three values which had met all the requirements of the 'postal service up to now were supplemented, in 1867, by the addition of three higher values, 20, 25, and 50 cents, in a new design. This time the portrait of the King is



shown looking to the left. The three values, 5, 10, and 15 cents appeared in the same design, as the stocks in the old type became exhausted. This issue is one of exceptional interest to philatelists by reason of the varieties of perforation, type, and paper which are found in it. The second types of the various values show different types of the figures denoting the values, being, no doubt, the result of a new set of plates. The bluish paper is quite a marked variety, and though often showing but faint traces of blue, is betrayed by a peculiar smoothness and opaqueness which is not so noticeable in the ordinary paper. The perforations in the following list are given in the order in which they appeared.

1867.

	TYPE I.		TYPE II.	
	Un-used.	Used.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Perf. 12½ x 12.</b>				
5c., blue ...	4	6	9	3
10c., carmine-lake ...	—	—	1	6
15c., chestnut ...	4	6	2	—
20c., deep green ...	5	0	5	6
25c., purple ...	5	0	1	6
50c., gold ...	8	0	2	0
<b>Perf. 10½ x 10.</b>				
5c., blue ...	—	—	—	3
10c., carmine-lake ...	—	—	—	10
15c., chestnut ...	—	—	—	—
20c., green ...	—	—	—	25
<b>Perf. 13½ (13½ x 13.)</b>				
5c., blue ...	—	—	—	—
10c., carmine-lake ...	—	—	—	—
15c., chestnut ...	—	—	—	—
20c., green ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Perf. 13—14, small holes.</b>				
5c., blue ...	—	—	—	1
10c., rose ...	—	—	4	0
15c., chestnut ...	—	—	17	6
20c., green ...	—	—	—	3
25c., purple ...	—	—	—	10

Specialists may also subdivide these small hole perforations into:—

- (1) Perf. 14. 5c., blue.  
10c., crimson-lake.  
15c., chestnut.
- (2) Perf. 13 x 14. 5c., blue.  
10c., carmine-lake.  
15c., chestnut.
- (3) Perf. 13½ x 14. 5c., blue.  
10c., carmine-lake.  
15c., chestnut.  
25c., purple.

TYPE II.

Perf. 13—14 small holes, on bluish paper.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5c., blue ...	9	6
10c., crim. on-lake ...	—	—
15c., chestnut ...	—	1
20c., green ...	—	2

The catalogues usually list 13—14 small holes in one group, but it is quite possible to differentiate between them; they are the products of three single line machines, gauging respectively 13, 13½, and 14; 14 is invariably vertical, and the others are in the horizontal position.

These perforations have been confounded with one gauging 13½, which is the product of another machine, probably a comb machine. Some of these latter stamps gauge 13½ x 13. The holes are larger than in the case of the 13—14 machines.

Stamps in the type illustrated were issued on January 1st, 1869, for prepayment of postage on



printed matter. At first only the 1c. and 2c. appeared, but within the next two years three new denominations—1½, ½, and 2½c.—were added. They were printed on white wove paper, bluish, and white laid, no wmk., brown and white gums. These are usually catalogued as perforated 13—14, small holes, and 13½ (13½ x 13) clean cut. This classification is incorrect, for in this issue alone the stamps are found perforated 13 all round, small holes, and 13½ does not occur with the small holes in combination with 13 or 14, nor does 13 x 14 exist.

1869—70.

	Perf. 14 small holes.		Perf. 13 small holes.	
	Very thick paper.	Ordinary paper.	Un-used.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½c., brown ...	—	—	2	1
<i>a. dark brown</i> ...	—	—	—	1
1c., black ...	2	0	9	—
1c., green ...	—	—	—	2
<i>a. pale green</i> ...	—	—	—	1
<i>b. emerald green</i> ...	—	—	—	5
<i>c. variety on thin paper...</i>	—	—	—	—

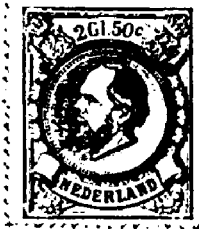
1869-70.	Perf. 14. small holes. Very thick paper.		Perf. 13. small holes. Ordinary paper.	
	Un- used. s. d.	Used. s. d.	Un- used. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1½c., rose ... ..	—	—	7	6
2c., deep yellow-bistre	—	—	7	4
<i>a. dull yellow</i> ... ..	—	—	—	4
<i>b. variety on thin paper</i> ...	—	—	—	—
2½c., violet ... ..	—	2 0	2 0	2 0
<i>a. purple</i> ... ..	—	—	—	2 3

NOTE. The ½c. and 1c. are sometimes met with on bluish paper.

	Perf. 13½ large holes, clean cut.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½c., brown ... ..	2 0	1
<i>a. bright brown</i> ... ..	—	1
1c., bluish-green ... ..	1 3	1
<i>a. yellow-green</i> ... ..	1 3	1
<i>b. pale green</i> ... ..	—	1
1½c., rose ... ..	—	1 6
2c., dull yellow ... ..	—	5
<i>a. deep yellow</i> ... ..	—	5
<i>b. variety on laid paper</i> ...	—	—
2½c., purple ... ..	—	2 0

There are three well-marked varieties of these stamps:—  
*a.* The 1c., black with the shading on laurel wreath on left missing.  
*b.* 1c., black, double print.  
*c.* ½c., brown, with large flaw in frame.

With the exception of the newspaper stamps just described all the stamps yet issued were line-engraved, but this process was abandoned in 1872, when a new series appeared, typographed, in a design showing rather more than a profile of the King looking to the left (*see illustrations*).



On July 1st of that year the values 5, 10, and 20 cents, and a new value 2 gulden 50 cents, appeared, the other values were issued gradually when the stocks in the old type became exhausted. In 1888 three entirely new values were issued, namely 7½ and 22½ cents and 1 gulden. The highest value is much larger than all the others and is printed in two colours. The paper of this issue varies greatly in texture and quality, and is without watermark. The perforations are also very diverse, as the following will show.

1872-88.	Perf. 13-14 small holes.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5c., ultramarine... ..	6 0	4
10c., rose ... ..	8 0	1 0
15c., orange-brown ... ..	—	9
20c., green ... ..	9 6	3 0
25c., purple ... ..	—	—
2g. 50c., rose and ultramarine	10 0	1 3

Specialists may sub-divide this issue into:—  
 Perf. 14. Perf. 13 x 14. Perf. 13½ x 14.  
 5c. 5c. 5c.  
 2g. 50c. 10c. 10c.  
 20c. 15c. 20c.  
 25c.

Perf. 14.	Large holes, clean cut. Perf. 13½ (or 13½ x 13).	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5c., bright ultramarine ...	1 6	1
10c., rose (shades) ... ..	—	2
12½c., grey ... ..	—	3
15c., orange-brown ... ..	—	6
20c., green ... ..	15 0	1 6
<i>a. deep green</i> ... ..	—	1 6
25c., dull purple ... ..	—	3
<i>a. violet</i> ... ..	—	—
50c., yellow-bistre ... ..	—	2 0
<i>a. grey-bistre</i> ... ..	—	2 0

NOTE.—Perf. 14 is of extreme rarity.

Perf. 12½ x 12.	Perf. 11½ x 12.	
	Un- used. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5c., bright ultramarine ...	5 1	—
<i>a. blue</i> ... ..	1 6	1
7½c., chocolate ... ..	6 2	—
10c., rose ... ..	9 1	—
<i>a. pale rose</i> ... ..	—	5
12½c., grey ... ..	1 0	—
<i>a. bluish-grey</i> ... ..	—	9
15c., orange-brown ... ..	6 0	—
<i>a. reddish-brown</i> ... ..	4 0	—
20c., green ... ..	8 0	1 6
<i>a. deep green</i> ... ..	—	—
<i>b. yellow-green</i> ... ..	—	1 3
22½c., deep green ... ..	2 0	4
25c., violet ... ..	—	3
<i>a. purple</i> ... ..	—	3
50c., yellow-bistre ... ..	4 0	—
<i>a. grey-bistre</i> ... ..	—	2
1g., bluish purple ... ..	—	3

NOTE.—The perf. 11½ x 12 is found on the same sheet with 12½ x 12, the same machine perforating the whole of the first left-hand vertical row of stamps 11½ x 12. A new machine perforating uniformly 12½ x 12 was brought into use before the 7½c. and 22½c. stamps were issued. The perforation of the new machine left larger holes than the old one.

Perf. 12½ all round.	Unused.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5c., ultramarine... ..	—	1
<i>a. bright blue</i> ... ..	—	1
<i>b. greenish blue</i> ... ..	—	1
<i>c. pale blue</i> ... ..	5	1
10c., bright rose ... ..	—	1
<i>a. pink</i> ... ..	1 0	1
12½c., grey ... ..	1 6	1
15c., orange-brown ... ..	2 6	1
20c., green ... ..	3 0	3
<i>a. dark green</i> ... ..	—	3
22½c., myrtle-green ... ..	—	—
25c., dull purple ... ..	—	1
50c., yellow-bistre ... ..	—	—
<i>a. grey-bistre</i> ... ..	8 6	2

NOTE.—There are several well-marked minor varieties:—  
*(a)* 5c., with very clear bald patch on King's head.  
*(b)* 20c., with large pear-shaped stop after value.  
*(c)* 25c., split "1."  
*(d)* 25c., with two large flaws in frame on left side.  
*(f)* 50c., with another type of "50" inserted into the plate appearing embossed at the back.  
*(g)* 2g. 50c., with double perforation.

(To be continued.)

BRIGHT'S "A B C" CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT.

We have received the supplement of the fifth edition of Messrs. Bright and Son's "A B C" Catalogue, which contains a list of all new stamps and postal stationery issued to the end of November last year. The list has been carefully compiled and seems very complete, and, as nearly all the stamps are priced, it will doubtless be of interest to all stamp collectors. The booklet is excellently printed, liberally illustrated, and well worth the modest price asked, viz., 6d.

## SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

:o:

The usual monthly meeting was held on March 7th. The Secretary reported that the January and February exchange packets were still in circulation—with very good sales—and that the March packet had been despatched on the 2nd inst., with thirty-four sheets, value £165 8s. 4d. net.

A very interesting paper, entitled "A Plea for our Postal Fiscals," was read by Mr. Robert Kerr. He traced their history from the traditional and doubtless authentic incident of Mr. Gladstone using for a revenue purpose an ordinary red penny "postage" in place of the proper "revenue," which was not at hand. Mr. Kerr gave a concise account of the various Government and P.O. Regulations affecting the use of certain fiscals for postage purposes, and pleaded for a greater recognition of them by collectors of postage stamps. He contended that, as they were legitimately used for postage purposes, with the expressed sanction of the authorities, they were undoubtedly *postage* stamps as the term is generally understood. He pointed out the great interest they possessed in varieties of paper, watermark, and perforation—little understood, and not adequately studied.

After a discussion, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Kerr for his paper, and with this was coupled a unanimous expression of opinion from the members present that our fiscal postals, both used and unused, should be recognized more fully, and should not be omitted from any collection of the postage stamps of Great Britain.

The Secretary will be glad to send prospectuses to probable new members. Those elected after March 31st pay one-half of the current year's subscription.

T. A. M'INTYRE,  
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

## SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

:o:

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday night last, at the Wharnccliffe Hotel. Mr. J. S. Nowill, President, occupied the chair. A good number of members were present to see the fine collection of Barbados, St. Vincent, and Turks Islands belonging to Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, of Rochdale, who had kindly sent his collection of these Colonies for display before the society. Mr. R. Sneath read the notes and ably described the stamps to the meeting. In the Barbados section Mr. Heginbottom's collection consisted of sixteen cards, containing 303 stamps, all postally used

and good specimens. The gems of the Barbados were undoubtedly six of the extremely rare and interesting provisional surcharged 1d. in black on one-half of the large 5/- dull rose stamp of 1873. These rare provisionals were issued in March, 1878, owing to the scarcity of 1d. stamps. Of the six shown Mr. Heginbottom has four different types—viz., 1 with slanting serif, straight serif, and small d. 2½ mm. high; also a distinct variety with intermediate or curved serif. He also showed a very fine range of stamps and shades of the imperf. issues from 1852 to 1858, and the pin perforation of 1860.

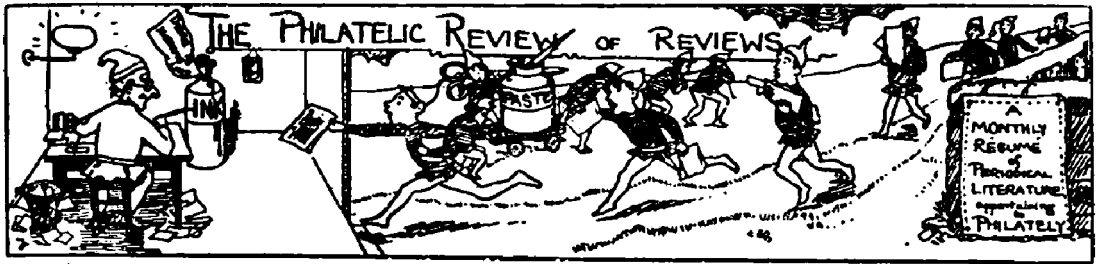
Mr. Heginbottom was also strong in St. Vincent, showing sixteen cards with 247 stamps. This collection is nearly complete, comprising all the early stamps in varieties of shade and perforation, and includes the extremely rare 1d. rose-red, No. 7, compound perf. 11-12½ x 14-16. The compound perforations of this stamp are particularly well defined.

A fine copy of the 5/- rose-red, watermark star 1880, and all the rare provisionals of 1880-81, in good used condition, were also shown. All the subsequent issues in shades, and capital condition, were also in evidence.

In the collection of Turk's Islands the principal scarce stamps noticed were the 1/- prune or lilac, issued January, 1879, a fine used copy, and the ½d. on 4d. grey, 1893. All other stamps of this colony shown were exceptionally good and lightly postmarked copies. The display gave great pleasure to the members present, and a hearty vote of appreciation and thanks was passed at the close.

A STARTLING ASSERTION.—It would give the average British stamp collector somewhat of a shock to be suddenly informed that a citizen of the United States has his portrait on a British Colonial stamp, and yet such is the case according to a letter in a recent issue of *Mekeel's Stamp Collector*. According to this gentleman, who hides his identity under the initials "H.C.P.," he was shooting on his preserve of some 150 square miles in Newfoundland just before the late Queen's Jubilee, and on being asked by a prominent official to contribute to the Jubilee Fund he sent a cheque for \$50, together with some photographs taken on his property. One of these showed our friend "H. C. P." standing by the side of a caribou he had shot, and this, it is stated, was used for the central design of the 4c. stamp in the 1897 issue representing the Colonies' sports and industries. This may be so, of course, for we believe it has never been explained who the gentleman is in the picture; but until a little more evidence is forthcoming we shall take this little story *cum grano salis*.





March 25, 1904.

### Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for February commences with an Editorial regarding the appalling rate at which stamp catalogues are growing, owing to the ever-increasing number of new issues and varieties. On the point of perforation varieties we are glad to note that our contemporary is at one with us in agreeing that a perforation attains its most collectible aspect when it indicates some incident in the life of a stamp—an opinion we expressed in our January issue. We make the following extracts:—

Even to the person who only specialises a few countries, or perhaps one continent, the amount of new varieties issued in one year must be alarming; but to the general collector it seems, to our mind, absolutely prohibitive. We quite fail to see how, in the near future, a collector can acquire or a dealer supply the innumerable varieties requisite for a general collection. It seems, therefore, that ultimately the general collector will become extinct, and this will create a grave detriment to the future of Philately. In order to become a true philatelist, and to acquire the faculty of specialising, a general knowledge of stamps is an indispensable foundation, and nothing can be of more consequence to the future of Philately than the preservation of the general collector.

The question for solution therefore is, What can we do to make future general collecting feasible? We cannot prevent the Portuguese or the Spanish Government from issuing at one fell swoop hundreds of surcharged varieties; we cannot hinder British Colonies in their use of postage stamps for advertising themselves, nor can we do aught when Panama issues surcharges, made purposely by the score. As regards another point—the multiplication of perforations—we can, however, and should do something in order to make easier the way of the general collector. It seems to my mind that varieties of perforation should not be catalogued or collected for or by the "generalist" unless they possess a special significance in marking a period of the history of a stamp; *i.e.*, that all concurrently issued varieties of perforation should be ignored.

It is far less easy to cite the remedy than to diagnose the complaint. The dealers make the catalogues, and make them well, and the collecting public is practically compelled to accept what is therein printed. We feel confident that the makers of future catalogues must endeavour to cater for both classes—general collector and specialist—unless they wish to see the former class extinguished. The only way to attain the dual aim is to clearly designate in separate type the marked varieties that are essential to a general collection.

Mr. M. P. Castle contributes some interesting notes on the first issue of Finland, in which the accuracy of the information, given by M. Hanciau in his article in the *Monthly Journal*, regarding the increased number of the generally accepted varieties from four to nine, is somewhat doubted. The author, while eulogising M. Hanciau as a careful philatelic writer and student, nevertheless

opines that "before accepting these five stamps for admission to the catalogues, their exact status should be clearly defined. . . . These sweeping alterations in and additions to the first issue of an important philatelic country are of the highest moment, and should be freely corroborated before their final acceptance at the hands of the collecting public."

Mr. J. N. Marsden continues his paper on "The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal" dealing with the 1875-1880 issues in this instalment. Regarding the 2½ reis, issued in 1876, we are told that this value, representing one-eighth of a penny, was issued for the franking of newspapers within the country and to the Azores and Maderia, but it was also allowed to frank correspondence, and was often so used.

Under "Philatelic Notes" we find the following interesting item relating to a new variety of the Niger Coast Protectorate hand-stamped provisionals:—

A hitherto unknown variety of the 1d. surcharged on half 2d. green and carmine, Niger Coast Protectorate, S.G. No. 9, has lately been discovered amongst a number of the stamps of this country, which were brought over by a gentleman for many years resident in that district, and disposed of in London as an ordinary variety. The copy is a used one with the postmark distinctly over the surcharge. The difference between the ordinary one and this one lies in the colour and size of the surcharge—the former is carmine instead of vermilion—and the size of the figure of value 4½ mm. high and nearly 1 mm. wide, and base of figure nearly 2½ mm. long, instead of 12 mm. high, 2 mm. broad, and base 5½ mm. broad as in the ordinary.

As the die for these surcharges was cut from wood and struck on the stamps one at a time, it is suggested that after surcharging one or more of the stamps with the small "1," the Acting Vice-Consul, who made and issued the provisionals, may have thought a larger "1" would be better, and therefore surcharged all the other stamps with the larger and generally known type of "1."

The *Monthly Journal* has an editorial founded on the article with the somewhat startling title of "The Disgrace of New Zealand" that appeared in the *L.P.* some little time ago. We make the following extract:—

That unduly large numbers of complicated minor varieties of the New Zealand stamps have been produced during the last few years no one can deny; we will go further and state that, in our opinion, there should have been no

necessity for their production. At the same time we do not believe for one moment that, so far as the stamps intended for use in New Zealand itself are concerned, these varieties were produced from any speculative or mercenary motive—for the simple reason that, although they are varieties calculated to give great trouble to the specialist, they are not such as appeal to the general collector or are likely to add very largely to the revenues of any country that might issue them. The injury done to philately has, we fancy, been far more apparent than real, and in any case there was no reason why the authorities of New Zealand should consider philately at all, or pay any attention either to the desires or to the criticisms of philatelists.

In recent times, however, those authorities have not altogether disdained to avail themselves of the proclivities of stamp collectors, and we learn that they do not turn an entirely deaf ear to the criticisms, so we need not scruple to make our own remarks upon the case. One of their apologists says, in the last number of the *London Philatelist*, "It is admitted that the issue of 1898 was designed to advertise the Colony, and I have yet to learn why any objection should be raised to this course." Certainly the Colony has a right to advertise itself in any way that it pleases, but it is only fair to remember that the kind of advertising which was adopted is done by, and at the expense of, stamp collectors. It is true that the stamps pass through the hands of the general public, but who would look at them outside the colony in which they were issued, if nobody collected them? They were not intended to advertise the Colony to the people who used them, and who lived in it, and if they were bought for no other purpose and when used went into the wastepaper basket, where would be the advertisement? They were expected to be an excellent advertisement, and, moreover, a very inexpensive one, because there are large numbers of people who collect stamps; had that not been the case this form of advertisement would never have been thought of. This sort of thing is all very well once in a way; but the result of it is that when collectors find, a few years later, that they have to make room for another lot of apparently unnecessary varieties, they are apt to impute motives for the production of these varieties which may not be the correct ones.

The same apologist adds:—"To say that the Government of a country like New Zealand should not please itself in such a matter as the question of the paper on which it prints its stamps is manifestly absurd." We quite agree; but was it absolutely necessary that all the experiments to that end should be carried on in the public street, as it were, and all the unsuccessful results issued to the Post Office, instead of being consigned to the printer's wastepaper basket? In 1856, nearly half a century ago, somebody in New Zealand succeeded in printing stamps—and very beautiful stamps, too—from engraved steel plates, without any of this preliminary messing about; and stamps of that nature continued to be produced in the Colony until surface-printing was adopted for the issue of 1874. About fourteen years later the steel-plate process was again resorted to, not without a certain amount of misgiving on the part of the authorities, which has certainly been fully justified, for there have been difficulties ever since.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips contributes the first portion of a valuable and comprehensive article on "The Postage Stamps of Uganda." In this part the "cowrie" stamps, which probably rank as the crudest productions ever issued for postal purposes, are freely dealt with. Up to the present the history of this issue has been "wropt in mystery," and all the information available has been most meagre. By dint of much study and searching Mr. Phillips has got together a whole mass of material, and now there would seem to be little more to be discovered regarding these type-written stamps. Copious notes from the diary of the Rev. E. Millar, C.M.S., who made the stamps, are given with copies of the various postal notices relating to their issue. We extract the following:—

The design of the first postage stamps consisted simply of the letters "U. G." (for Uganda Government) and the value below in a frame of dotted lines.

Up to now it has not been established whether the

stamps printed in black or those in violet were first issued; but after a careful study of the stamps I possess, and some correspondence with friends from Uganda, I am quite able, not only to clear up the point, but to prove that there are three separate sets of the first printing in black.

In the black stamps I have noted considerable differences in the width and shape of the letters "U. G.," and also in a minor degree in the numerals.

At first I thought that the typewriter had been repaired, but Mr. Millar says this was not the case; but he finds by an entry in his diary that he sold his first typewriter to the C.M.S. on May 6th, 1895, when he had received another and newer one of the same make from England.

We are further told that "none of the stamps were issued gummed, but original gum from the plant was plentiful, and was used when required to affix stamps to letters, &c."

The article is liberally illustrated with facsimiles of large blocks of these stamps, showing various printings, &c., including a reproduction of an entire uncut sheet of the "V 96 R" issue.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his paper on "The Postal Issues of Finland." Regarding the 8 penni of 1867 (issued on January 1st), the writer tells us that the die was engraved by Mellgren, and that the stamps were surface printed at the printing office of the Senate. The following information is of interest:—

It may seem surprising that the 8 penni, which was only authorised in November, 1866, was ready as early as the beginning of the following January, and also that it shows only seven Stars in the Shield, instead of the eight which had been adopted the previous year. The reason for both of these facts is that the die of the 5 kopecs of 1866 was used to form that of the 8 penni, so that it was only necessary to replace the labels at top and bottom by others bearing the new value (the very same thing was done in 1866, when one type was made to serve for two different values); at the same time the single outer line was replaced by a double one.

To the latter part of the foregoing paragraph the Editor of the *M.J.* aptly adds: "It seems to us a more curious thing still that, since one type was used for two values, it should have been thought necessary to use another type for the other two values of 1886, and a third for the 8 penni of 1867. Why was not the same type employed for all the five values?"

The *Philatelic Record* opens with some editorial notes on the collection of entires, and an amusing one dealing with an entirely (the pun is quite unintentional) new phase of the "original gum" question. Reference is made to a paragraph in an American contemporary in which the fact is recorded that the U.S.A. stamps are issued with two kinds of gum—one very hard for summer use, and the other softer for winter use, and the editorial comments are as follows:—

We think of the proverb "Live and Learn." We never for one moment supposed that we changed our stamps with the seasons in the same manner as we alter our underwear or overcoats, or change our felt hat for a straw. What a glorious opportunity for the o.g. hunter! He can now distinguish s.o.g. and w.o.g., meaning summer and winter original gum, and perhaps in time have two albums—one for summer stamps and one for winter stamps. What a chance for impecunious States to be able to foist two issues annually on suffering humanity, by the simple expedient of having half the supply gummed a little softer than the other! We do not think that this would make any difference in the cost of production, and the profit would be

double, whereas new designs and plates are rather expensive. We give them this hint gratis, and can assure them that we shall not even patent the idea.

We thought the gum question in all its variations, such as original, crackly, half-and-half, mezzotint, prehistoric, and brown and rosy hued, had been settled, and a heavy load removed from our minds. But now the advent of summer and winter gum, perhaps in the dim and distant future to be followed by spring and autumn varieties, will, we are afraid, remove the few hairs which the Homeric battles of o.g., used versus unused, single specimen collecting versus bloating, &c., have left us.

We can imagine the dealer of the future advertising a special spring bargain sale of goods left over from the winter supply. Seebecks with guaranteed soft winter gum, gentlemen, very useful as fly-catchers, &c. They'd have to be very fly to catch us that way, eh?

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg is the "Notable Philatelist" of the month. We learn that this gentleman is an enthusiastic lawn tennis player, having taken a prominent part in many principal tournaments, and more than once represented his county with distinction. "It was at the Brighton Tennis Tournament, in 1894, that he met a similar enthusiast in Mr. M. P. Castle, and we believe that while the one coached the other in tennis, the other coached the one in Australians."

Quite appropriately, the subject of the sketch has a paper in this month's issue, on Australians, too—to wit, "Notes on Tasmania"—in which the following hints are given as to how to distinguish between the two plates of the 4d. value of 1853. In the first plate the feet of the "A" in "VAN" are always closer together than in the second; and the effect of this is to make the corresponding letter in the second plate appear more squat and stumpy. We are also told that the other A and the N's of the lettering on the stamps of Plate II. are more stumpy than is the case in Plate I., though this test is not such a certain one as the A of VAN.

Dr. Emilio Diena continues his article on "Modena," giving a number of official letters relating to the first issue of stamps.

In the current number of the *Stamp Collector* Mr. N. Yaar commences a paper on the reprints and forgeries of Transvaal stamps, which will doubtless interest all who collect these fine old issues, though, from a cursory glance, much of the information given does not appear very new.

A further batch of "Questions to Answer" is given, their most striking feature being their non-originality, if we may use the word.

The reference list of the "Stamps of Lagos" is continued, but we quite fail to see of what value it can be to any philatelist. In the last issue, to quote an instance, the 2d. lilac and blue is dismissed with the bald comment "shades." In fact, this seems the chief characteristic of the paper. We wonder why the writer has made no attempt to list the various shades—which are

very numerous and distinct—and tell us something of the various printings.

The subject of this month's interview is Mr. Fred. R. Ginn, the well-known dealer, who, we are told, like many another good philatelist, collected at school and acquired there the groundwork of his extensive knowledge of stamps in general.

There are a number of interesting extracts from contemporaries, reviews, &c., making altogether a very creditable number.

The *West-End Philatelist* is the title of the newest philatelic magazine, the March number (the initial one) being now before us. It is edited by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, who is, we fancy, not altogether unknown to our readers, and is published by Mr. D. Field, of the Royal Arcade. The get-up of the journal is admirable, being both clearly printed and artistically arranged, while the subscription has been placed at the modest figure of 1/6 per annum.

And now a word as to the contents. First, there is the usual editorial introducing the new paper to the philatelic public, followed by a topical article on the stamps of Korea, under the heading of "Stamps of the Moment." In this instalment the 1885 issue is fully dealt with. Under "Things Worth Knowing" the Editor gives an introductory lesson into the highways and byways of philately, and this contribution will prove of especial value to beginners.

Under the title of "The Publisher's Corner" Mr. D. Field makes some pointed remarks anent the hoarding up of new issues by speculators. The writer is evidently of the same opinion as ourselves—an opinion we again give voice to in our Editorial this month—as will be seen from the following extract.—

Many collectors look upon current Colonials as a sort of gilt-edged security—the Consols of philately—being under the impression that directly an issue becomes obsolete its value increases abnormally; or, at the worst, that they are bound to be worth face value. This accounts for the great speculation that has been going on in these issues for some years past. Collectors lose sight of the fact that, although these stamps are sold over the counters of the various Colonial post offices at face value, few, if any, of these offices will take the stamps back again even at a considerable discount. . . . Few collectors have any idea of the magnitude of the speculation in recent issues. Usually the speculators are not collectors or dealers, but private individuals with a slight knowledge of philately, who, invited by the misleading advertisements of dealers making a special feature of new issues, import and hoard up large quantities of current Colonials in the hope that some day they will be able to unload them at a substantial profit. . . . Usually a rude awakening awaits them, for in nine cases out of ten they find the market already glutted with the varieties they have, and that their lot is not wanted at any price.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for February 27th is a long way ahead, philatelically, of previous numbers issued during the last few months, and we must congratulate our editorial confrere on the general excellence of the issue. A number of interesting opinions are given on the subject of "The Speculator in Philately"—a

matter we have referred to in another column. The winning paper in the recent competition is given, and a very worthy effort it is, too, and well deserving of the prize. It deals with varieties of watermark in the 1882 issue of New Zealand, the writer listing and describing three distinct types of the "N Z over Star" watermark.

Mr. A. Preston Pearce contributes a batch of readable notes on fiscal stamps, amongst which is embodied some new information regarding the diamond-shaped document stamps of the Province of Sante Fé.

Under the title of "Notes on Northern Nigeria" is an interesting article by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, from which we make the following extract regarding the Queen's Head issue:—

Several interesting sets might be made showing the gradual change in the clearness of details as the plate became more and more worn. Compare a stamp from the first printing with one from the last, and it will be seen that the difference is by no means trivial. In the early impressions all the lines about the head and background are clear and well defined; in later ones the ends of the lines of shading across the neck and face have a tendency to join at the ends, the lines between the ear and back of the head are blurred, and the band on the hair and the lines of the hair itself are not very distinct; while in later printings still many stamps have blotches of colour where there should be separate lines.

Mr. W. S. Webb is responsible for a short paper on "Queensland Star Watermarks," in which he avers there are five types—*i.e.*, large, medium, and three varieties of what are designated small.

In addition there is a chat with Messrs. Glendining and Co., the well-known philatelic auctioneers, and a large number of readable items, making altogether a first-rate number.

In *Morley's Philatelic Journal* Mr. L. W. Fulcher continues his admirable paper on "The Foreign Bill Stamps of Great Britain"; the law relating to stamp duties in Guernsey, in connection with which the recent fiscals were issued, is given; the paper on "The Newspaper Tax Stamps of Great Britain" is continued; and there is the usual budget of new issues and discoveries in the fiscal and telegraph way.

## Philately in India.

The January *Philatelic Journal of India* contains the continuation of Mr. E. W. Wetherell's article on "Roumania," from which we extract the following regarding the 1869 issue:—

In January, 1869, a new issue came into being—not for money-making purposes, but for a legitimate postal need—as on that date the Roumanian Post Office took over the foreign correspondence and required higher value stamps. The new set appeared in April, 1869. The design consists of a portrait of Charles to left on solid ground; a label at top contains the value, and another label at bottom carries the word "Bani"; there are small square tablets in the bottom corners bearing figure of value, "Posta" on left, and "Romana" on right, on curved bands shaded at the end; a Greek border fills in the space between bands and frame. The stamps were lithographed in the Government Press at Bucharest, and, as usual, were in very inconvenient sheets, consisting of fourteen vertical rows of seven and an eighth row with only two stamps to make the number up

to 100. Messrs. Duerst and Beckton state that the two odd stamps were sometimes at top and sometimes at the bottom. I have seen them only at the bottom. The gum varies slightly from yellowish-white to yellow; the paper is medium white wove, frequently slightly toned, probably by the ink or the gum. The stamps were issued imperforate, but some values are found perforated unofficially. The shades vary enormously; scarcely any issue of any stamps of any country show a greater range of colour, shade, and tint.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton contributes some more "Notes on Indian Fiscals," in which are many interesting items. We are told that "the first lot of the 2 annas on Rs.40 special paper which reached Bombay did not have the original value in words surcharged; they were, however, sent back for the addition of this before any copies were used." Of another value, embossed, we learn that though the original sheets contained a fair crop of errors and varieties, these were all cut out, and the sheets mended with portions of other sheets.

The "Notes on the Stamps of Sirmoor," by Mr. D. P. Masson, are continued. The writer tells us that there were three printings of the 2 annas stamp, but the differences are too minute to interest any but the most enthusiastic specialist. Regarding the issue in the elephant type the author, while paying tribute to Messrs. Waterlow's excellent work, adds:—"The elephant's attitude shows great resignation—which is well, for he can never kneel in the orthodox way, with his hind legs, owing to his being furnished with a horse's hocks."

A contributor, writing under the appropriate *nom-de-plume* of "A Collector weary of them," has an article entitled "New Issues," which we should like to quote in full, but, alas! even editors cannot command unlimited space. We, however, make a few excerpts which may interest our readers:—

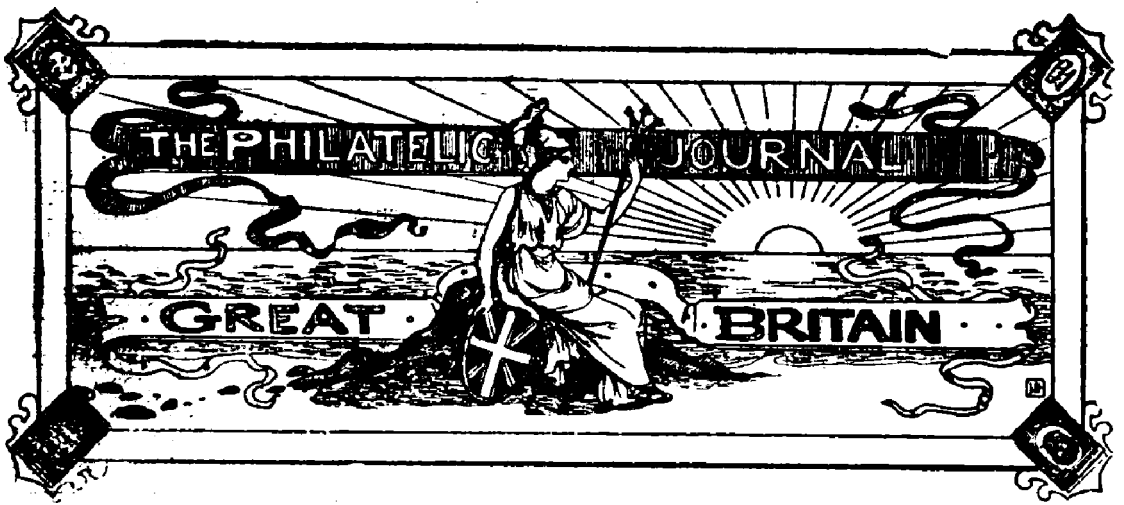
The most casual observer when reading the notes in the December number of the *P.J.I.* (under "New Issues") must have been struck by the fact that nearly the whole of the stamps described fall under the heading of "Made for Collectors"—those products which have and always will disgust philatelists as distinguished from speculative money-grabbers.

Next paragraph tells us that Denmark (one of the most respectable countries) will issue a commemorative set for the fortieth anniversary of the accession of Christian IX. How kind! Then Tunis has need of two high value Unpaid stamps; it is so likely.

Then, horror of horrors—two-thirds of a page devoted to French Colonial surcharges. . . . Mauritius has a fresh colour combination for the 4c. Of course, this was absolutely necessary.

If collectors would only see the fearful danger of a 1 this "made for collectors" stuff! The SSSS was unfortunately a failure; perhaps, however, something might be done by getting all the respectable journals devoted to philately to cease from announcing these things—or they might announce in this way: "Some more rubbish is reported from —," or they might give a list at the end of their new issue columns divided into three: A for necessary issues, B for doubtful, and C for rubbish. There is no doubt that the third column would be much longer than the others.

[Owing to pressure on our space several reviews and articles, "New Leaves to Cut," and other features are unavoidably held over until next month.]



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## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 52.—REV. HAYMAN CUMMINGS.

The Rev. Hayman Cummings comes of a Devonshire branch of the Scottish family of Comyn, and he was born in London on Nov. 7th, 1841—a little more than a year after the first adhesive postage stamp made its appearance. He collected in a desultory fashion as a school-boy, without system or design, but it must be remembered there were no printed lists or stamp literature of any kind in those early days to aid the beginner. His father was a universal collector, and it is therefore not surprising that as a matter of heredity Cummings *filis* grew up an omniverous gatherer of everything. (We are taken that way ourselves at times.) Nothing came amiss to him—books, coins, shells, fossils, birds' eggs and curios all finding a place in his collection.

In the seventies, when a tutor and coach for public schools and universities, his pupils used to bring him stamps for his opinion, and on one occasion a fine 24 cents U.S.A. of the 1869 issue being submitted by an eager lad, he was re-

minded of an old scrap-book which he had made for his children, and in which a lot of these 1869 U.S.A.'s were gummed in to form a frame for one of the pictures. The book was searched for and luckily found, and in it were discovered several of each of the 15c., 24c., and 30c., together with a very fine unused specimen of the 90 cents. This find started him collecting again, and

his enthusiasm may be gauged by the fact that he immediately gave up his other hobbies. Writing of this period Mr. Cummings says:—

“In 1875 my Collection of Coins were sold by Sotheby,—my Eggs and Fossils went at Stevens', and I became a general collector of stamps.

“In or about 1887 the feeling began to deepen that I must restrict my collecting, and the old general collection in one volume was sold at either the first or second sale held by Mr. Thos. Bull at the Auction Mart, for, I think, £120, and the buyer was

Mr. Theo. Buhl.

“From that time I have been steadily acquiring fine copies of stamps of the British Colonies, with a leaning towards Australians. This portion of my collection grew to some thousands, the large bulk of which were dispersed by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson in 1898, since which



time I have become more or less a specialist. Fine English, certain of the British Colonies, notably Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Australian (unused only) and U.S.A. give quite a sufficient range for my means, and opportunity for study at present. My collection of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, which was a rich one in pairs and strips, especially of the early issues, has recently gone to enrich the collection of a friend, a private collector.

"A little personal experience occurs to me which is somewhat amusing. In 1891 or 1892 I was favoured with a call from an undergraduate collector, who sent in his card—Mr. ———, *Philatelist*. I received him, and I hope with courtesy acceded to his request to look at my stamps. They were mounted on cards, and after looking over some hundreds of my best, arranged as I thought very effectively, I ventured on the remark, 'Then you are a collector, Mr. ———?'

"'Oh, yes!' was the immediate rejoinder; 'but I collect *scientifically*!!' My young friend's remark set me thinking, as probably he had no intention of doing, but from that moment I must date the gradual re-arrangement of my stamps and a further restriction in the direction of what I discovered to be philatelically 'scientific.'

"I now arrange all my collection in the large quarto albums with interchangeable leaves, which are perfectly satisfactory, and allow for

unlimited expansion. About eleven volumes are sufficient for me up to the present date."

In 1893 Mr. Cummings joined the Oxford Philatelic Society, just at the time when Professor Napier read his paper of the Oxford College issues, and from that date he has been an earnest student and collector of these interesting British stamps.

Gradually he has built up what is undoubtedly the finest and only complete collection of them in existence, including, as it does, a sheet of every one of the six colleges that produced sheets,—and examples of every variety issued on the original envelopes. During these ten years' study and research a large amount of unpublished information has accumulated which will be embodied in a history of the College stamps shortly to be published in book form, and which we have no doubt will prove to be *the* standard work upon the subject.

From 1893 onwards Mr. Cummings communicated many papers on philatelic subjects at the meetings of the Oxford Philatelic Society, of which he became successively vice-president and president. "The Process of Making Philatelic Paper and Watermarks," "Australian Stamps," "Stamps of the French Commune," "Certain Rarities and Errors in N.Z. Stamps" were some of the contributions, and many occasional papers from his pen have appeared from time to time in the philatelic magazines.

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## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & CO. 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Great Britain.** We omitted to formally chronicle the issue of stamp booklets last month, and by now we expect the majority of our readers have seen these. There are 24 1d. stamps in each booklet in four blocks of six (two rows of three). These are interleaved with grease-proof paper to prevent them adhering to each other, and they are included in a stiff cover of red card on which a mass of postal information is printed. The price for the whole is 2s. 0½d., and we fancy the experiment should pay, for the booklets are well worth the extra ½d. and will doubtless be found very useful by a large proportion of the general public. Special plates were made for

printing the stamps thus issued, and owing to the peculiar arrangement of these we believe 50 per cent. of the specimens show the watermark upside down.

**Cape of Good Hope.** Mr. G. Killick has shown us the 2½d. stamp of the King's Head type. The design is effective and forms quite a pleasant contrast to the stereotyped De La Rue designs for most of the other colonies.

2½d., ultramarine.

**East Africa and Uganda.** We are informed by the *M.J.* that *all* the values of the King's Head type were issued on Feb. 4th, according to the postmaster there, and the *Phil. Record* has been shown the complete set by a correspondent.

**Falkland Islands.** It is reported that "specimen" copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3s. values in the new King's Head type have been seen, and it is therefore probable that these will be issued to the public before very long. We illustrate the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3s. values herewith.



**Indian Native States.** *Bhopal.* We take the following excerpt from the *M.J.*:—"We regret to find that this State seems to have completely abandoned the paths of philatelic virtue. There is no doubt that the old designs are being reprinted, after a fashion, the old stones having been, as we supposed, cleaned off, new ones have been made, and impressions printed in divers colours. We describe the following varieties by way of warning:—

1. A  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp of the square design, similar to type 8 or 9, in 24 fresh varieties (six rows of four).

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., black.

2. Type 7 redrawn, in an unknown number of fresh varieties, we have only seen part of a sheet, and printed in yellow, as an error of colour!

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., olive yellow.

3. Type 13 redrawn as previously described, but in a new colour.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red.

4. A  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamp of type 16, again in an unknown number of fresh varieties.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red.

All these have the new embossing, and the copies shown us are imperforate; all are from fresh stones made up for the purpose of supplying collectors with obsolete stamps."

*Bussahir.* The *M.J.* has been sent "an extraordinary lot of rubbish which we are sorry to learn has just been received from this State. The authorities seem to have realised that the 'P. S.' overprint was regarded with some suspicion, so they have reverted to the older monograms, the dies for which are in such poor condition that it is not always easy to distinguish the letters." Then follows a rather lengthy list of novelties which we quote in full.

"2a., orange, type 15, imperf. with a dab of greenish blue, presumably the 'R. S.' monogram. Stamp probably original, surcharge in a new colour.

"4a., grey-lilac, type 16, imperf.; 'R.N.S.' monogram in rose-lake. We have noted the stamp in this colour before, but we do not believe that it was ever issued.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pink, type 11, on thin laid, imperf.; with small monogram in pale blue. Stone in very bad condition, stamps set crooked; sheet of 24, without frame line. A reprint in a fancy colour

"1a., pink; type 13, on thin laid, imperf., with a faint dab in pale blue, probably the small monogram. From a new stone, in sheets of eight, two horizontal rows of four. Reprint in a fancy colour.

"8a., lake, in a new design, similar to type 6, but with 'STAMP' replaced by 'POSTAGE,' and the inscriptions at top and sides on white.

"12a., green, also in a new design, type 7, similarly modified.

"The 8a. and 12a. are on thin laid paper imperf., and bear a very faint impression of what is probably the small monogram, in pale blue on the 8a. and lake on the 12a. These designs were prepared before the State publishing offices were taken over, but were never brought into use; the impressions are entirely fancy articles. We should add that the 8a. are in sheets of eight, two horizontal rows, extremely badly printed, and the 12a. are probably in sheets of the same size."

*Holkar.* We are now able to give more information regarding the new  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp listed last month. The stamps are quite  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. larger than those of the previous issue, and there is much more space between the stamps on the sheet. The new stamp is apparently produced by lithography, the new head being inserted in a transfer from the die of the earlier issue.

*Kishengarh.* According to the *M.J.* another new value has been issued for this State in a similar design to that of the other values with the Arms, and without indication of the face value in English. It is printed singly, like the earlier issues, and there are vertical *teite béche* pairs in the middle of the sheet.

8a., grey: pin perf. (or rouletted).

*Nepal.* We give the following on the authority of the *M.J.*:—"Recent impressions on the thin native paper are now coming over imperforate. We have been shown some extremely poor impressions of the 1a. in a kind of grey-blue tint, with no visible device in the centre and the inscriptions illegible, but the lines in the frame clearer than before, as if they had been recut or cleaned out; possibly the cleaning has effaced the less deeply cut portions of the engraving (this is, in fact, No. 18 in Gibbons' Catalogue) with the centre almost solid. We have also been shown the 2a. in a lavender shade, imperf."

*Travancore.* There have been new printings here of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. and 1ch. according to the *M.J.* The  $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. is in a very distinct shade of

deep purple quite different from anything that has previously appeared in this value and the 1ch. is in indigo.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ch., deep purple. 1 ch., indigo.

**Jamaica.** We have received another value in the new Arms type with border in yellow.

gd., yellow and black.

**Leeward Islands.** The *Phil. Record* has seen the  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. value of the Jubilee set with the Sexagenary surcharge upside down.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d., lilac and green, surcharge inverted.

**Madagascar.** A contemporary informs us that the 8d. value of the "Consular Mail" set exists with hand-stamp in lilac as well as the 9d.

8d., rose, hand-stamp in lilac.

**New South Wales.** A copy of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  grey of the 1891-92 issue has been seen perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 compound with 11.

**New Zealand.** Another of the postal fiscals—the 10s. brown—has appeared in the new Cowan paper, perf. 11.

**St. Helena.** We learn that by order of the Secretary of State all the stock of Queen's Head stamps were to be withdrawn from sale on April 1st and destroyed.

Some of our contemporaries state that the 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. of the small De la Rue type exists in the same two dies as the first issue of Seychelles. As far as we know this value was only printed from Plate I., and we do not think it likely that any were printed from plates 2 or 3 in the second die.

**South Australia.** The 4d. and 1s. have now appeared perf. 12, in addition to the 6d. and 9d. already listed.

4d., orange red perf. 12. 1s., brown perf. 12.

**Straits Settlements. Johore.** According to a contemporary there is a variety of the "One dollar" on \$2 provisional, mentioned in our February number, with the letter "e" of "One" inverted.

**Transvaal.** Quoting the following paragraph from the *S.C.F.*—"The new 1s. stamp is catalogued as black and brown, but my specimen used) is a decided dark blue", the *M.J.* asks whether this is another new issue and if the bicoloured system is abandoned. We fancy neither, but that the correspondent writing to the *S.C.F.* merely meant to imply that the centre of the stamp was dark blue instead of black. It will be found that the King's portrait on this value is not in black, as catalogued, but in a deep shade of slate-blue.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Afghanistan.** The *M.J.* chronicles, a 2 abasi of the 1893-99 issue in black on peacock blue paper. The design is similar to that of the 1a. of the same issue.

From the same source we learn that there are two registration stamps of the 1894 issue of the same design as the 1r., viz., 2a. black or red and 2a. black or purple.

**Colombia.**—Two new varieties of the 10c. of the 1902 issue—the provisionals said to have been issued at Barranquilla have been found.

10c., dark blue on brown laid paper, imperf.  
10c., do. on bluish " "

As may be imagined, the artistic beauty (?) of the first of these is by no means improved by being printed on brown paper. By the way, it may interest our readers to learn that the currency in Colombia has now depreciated to such an extent that the peso at present is only worth one halfpenny!

**Cacuta.** A correspondent informs *Mekeel's Stamp Collector* that he has the 2c. in black on white paper and perforated. He further states that the stamps for this province were printed in horizontal strips of ten, which accounts for their being perforated vertically only, and he adds that the 5c. and 10c. were placed alternately on the strips.

**Crete.** A correspondent at Canea informs the *M.J.* that the 1 lepton of the current set ran out of stock early in February and the fiscal stamp of the same design was used for postage.

*Fiscal postal.* 1 lepton olive yellow.

**Denmark. Iceland.** The *M.J.* has been shown a block of four of the 4 aur official stamps with the surcharge inverted upon the upper pair. It is therefore evident that the block came from the centre of a sheet, the upper half of which had the overprint upside down.

To the already lengthy list of varieties of the 1902 surcharged issue, the following have to be added.

20aur., blue; surcharge inverted.  
25aur., blue and brown; "03-03"; instead of "02-03."

**France. Offices in China.** According to *La Cote Réelle*, the 2 centimes stamp of Indo-China has been found surcharged in Chinese characters only, and the puzzle now is to find what has been omitted. Our contemporary says "CANTON," but it might just as well be "HOI-HAO," "LONGTCHOU," "MONGTZE," &c.

**French Colonies. Ivory Coast.** The most recent of the usual monthly crop of surcharges we have to list for French Colonies come from here. The details are as below:—

0,05 on 30 cents., cinnamon.  
0,10 on 75 " " brown on yellow.  
0,15 on 1 franc., olive green on toned.  
0,15 on 1 franc., do. on pale yellow.

We learn from the *M.J.* that "the first 'o' on the two lower values is much smaller than the other figures; the 1 franc stamp exists upon two very different kinds of paper, one of them thicker and less transparent than the other, the thick paper being pale yellow on the face. In



each case there is a thin and a thick bar across the original value."

**Madagascar.** We illustrate the 1 franc of the pictorial issue noted last month.

**Hayti.** According to the *A.J. of Ph.* the new "permanent" issue is in the same design as the commemorative set, but the stamps are printed in one colour only. They all bear a portrait of President Nord (not Law, as stated in our February number), and the values and colours are as below :

1c., green	10c., orange brown.
2c., red	20c., orange.
5c., deep blue	50c., violet brown.

We now illustrate three values of the commemorative set previously described.



**Holland.** We learn from a Dutch contemporary that the 2½c. green of the current type has appeared on thick paper like that used for the gulden values. We gather that this is not a permanent variety, but the result of an experiment. We give its history in the words of our *confrère*:—"The inventor of an automatic machine for the delivery of stamps made a trial with current 2½ cent. stamps, but declared the paper to be too thin for the purpose. The Dutch Post Office therefore printed 940 stamps on thicker paper, similar to that employed for the gulden values, and a second trial was made. After 147 of the stamps had been disposed of, someone discovered that the machine gave out the stamps every time it was asked, regardless of whether the formality of putting a coin in the slot had been gone through or not. It was therefore remanded for enquiries, and an employé of the post office, seeing his opportunity, obtained permission to purchase all the stamps left in the machine to the number of 693. These he is now retailing at 5d. each."

**Liberia.** The *M.J.* has been shown copies of the \$1 stamps of the 1892 and 1894 official issues bearing the 75c. overprint of 1902, and opines that these were surcharged in error, as it was not intended to issue 75c. OFFICIAL stamps.

75c. on \$1, blue and black.
75c. on \$1, ultramarine and black.

**Nicaragua.** To the list of novelties chronicled in our January number we have now to add another little batch. The 4c. exists on the 3c. as well as on the 10c., and, of course, with all the usual errors thrown in; the 10c. on 20c. exists without the full stop; and it has been discovered that the 20c. was also surcharged 50c.

The *D.B.Z.* reports that the 10c. of 1900 has been surcharged "six centavos" in heavy type.

4 centavos on 3c., green.
4 centavos on 3c., "
4 centavos on 3c., "
4 centavos on 3c., " with ornament.
10 centavos on 20c. brown (no stop after ctvs.)
50 centavos on 20c.
6 centavos on 10c., red violet.

**Portuguese Colonies.** According to the *Ned. Tijd. v. Post.*, a new series of postage due stamps for the various colonies, all uniform in design, has just appeared. The colours and values are stated to be as follows:—

*Portuguese India.*

2 reis, blue green,	1 tanga, red orange.
3 " yellow green,	2 tagnas, olive.
4 " yellow brown,	5 tangas, blue.
5 " lilac grey.	10 tangas, carmine.
6 " grey,	1 rupia, violet.
9 " brown.	

*Macau.*

½ avo, blue green.	8 avos, olive.
1 " yellow green.	12 " lilac brown.
2 avos, lilac grey.	20 " blue.
4 " brown.	40 " carmine.
5 " red orange	1 pataca, violet.

*Timor.*

1 avo, yellow green	15 avos, lilac brown.
2 avos, lilac grey.	24 " blue.
5 " brown.	40 " carmine.
6 " red orange.	50 " yellow brown.
10 " olive.	1 pataca, violet.

*Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mozambique, and St. Thomas.*

5 reis, yellow green.	60 avos, lilac brown.
10 " lilac grey.	100 " red violet.
20 " brown.	130 " blue.
30 " orange red.	300 " carmine.
50 " olive.	500 " violet.

**Russia. Offices in China.** We learn from the *M.J.* that three values have been added to the set surcharged for use here, viz.,

20 kopecks, blue and carmine.
50 " mauve and green.
1 rouble, brown and orange.

**Slam.** The *M.J.* informs us that the 24 atts has been seen surcharged with "4 atts" in the same type as that employed in overprinting the 12 atts. in 1896. This may be an error of the 1895-96 provisionals, or it may be a more recent issue belonging to that same set as the two values numbered 81 and 82 in Gibbons' catalogue.

# Notes on the Stamps of Jamaica.

A PAPER READ AT A MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION

BY MAJOR J. DE C. LAFFAN,

*At Essex Hall, on Wednesday, March 9th, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I much regret that I am unable to attend personally and read these notes to you, as I had hoped to do, and I have therefore asked Mr. Hinton to kindly act on my behalf.

I am afraid after the displays to which you have been used that you will find my small collection most insignificant, but, such as it is, I put it before you with all its faults and failings.

Up to August 1st, 1860, the Jamaica Post Office was under the control of the English Government. By a notice issued on May 8th, 1858, the use of 1d., 4d. and 6d. stamps of Great Britain was authorised for packet correspondence (*i.e.*, letters sent out of the island). Soon after the transfer to the Colonial Government, *viz.*, on November 23rd, 1860, the first issue of Jamaica stamps proper took place.

Engraved and surface printed by Messrs. de la Rue and Co. on white wove surfaced paper, machine perf. 14, white gum, watermark "a pineapple."

1d., blue.	4d., dull orange.
2d., rose.	6d., lilac, dull lilac.
1s. brown to violet-brown.	

The pineapple was no doubt selected as being a prominent feature in the arms of the island, which may be seen on the 1½d. and 3d. fiscal stamps.

There are two very distinct shades of the 1d., light and dark blue, and three of the 1/-, brown, yellow brown, violet brown.

In November, 1861, a decree was issued in the Government Gazette authorising the use of half of the 1d. stamp as a ½d. stamp.

I show two examples of this on the original envelope. I am, however, rather doubtful as to their being genuine; the dated post-mark looks suspicious, and I should be glad of an opinion on the subject.

The second issue took place on September 10th, 1863, paper perf. watermark, &c., as before.

3d., green.

Specimens of the pineapple issue may be found with inverted watermark. I show the 1/- violet brown and the 1d. blue.

It is difficult to obtain good used copies of these stamps in Jamaica itself, as the white ants and other insects have been very active among them, and many specimens are found with holes in the centre or edges eaten away.

The local collectors and dealers have a greatly exaggerated idea of the value of the pineapple stamps, and believe that they are catalogued much under their true value. One of them actually wrote to a local paper, while I was on the island, stating that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons had been unable to supply him with a used copy of the 1/-

The four imperf. copies which I show were no doubt sent out as specimens to other countries when the stamps were issued. During the years 1871—1872 all the above stamps were issued on paper watermarked "Crown CC," paper, perf. &c. as before.

I have not come across any copies of the 1d. in the pale blue peculiar to the pineapple issue; the 1/- appears in the brown shade only.

The 3d. and 6d. and possibly others are found with inverted watermark. The stamps of this issue have not the same blurred aspect that is so characteristic of the pineapple issue, notice particularly the 6d. and 4d., in which the letters stand boldly out with sharp edges.

In some copies of the 1d. the shading at the base of the neck has almost disappeared.

On 29th October, 1872, a new value was added to this issue, paper, wmk., &c., as before.

½d., brown lake.

Permission to use half of the 1d. stamp as a d. stamp was at the same time cancelled.

On the 27th August, 1875, two new values were issued, paper, wmk., &c., as before.

2s., red-brown. 5s., deep lilac.

In the years 1883 to 1884 the watermark of the 1d., 2d., and 4d. was changed to "Crown CA." The colour of the 4d. became a deep orange-red, but copies may be found of a shade differing but little from some of the pineapple and CC issues.

In 1885 the colours were changed to, ½d., green; 1d., crimson; 2d., grey. In 1886, 3d., olive-green.

On 6th October, 1897, postage stamps and certain fiscal stamps were made interchangeable for either postal or revenue purposes.

The following fiscal stamps are met with used postally:—

1d., rose,	Queen's head, wmk. pineapple, p. 14.
Do.	wmk. Crown CC.
Do.	wmk. Crown CA sideways.
1½d., blue,	arms of Jamaica, no wmk., p. 14.

3d., purple on blue,	} no wmk., p. 14.
" on lilac,	
" on white,	
3d., " " wmk. Crown CC, p. 14.	
1s., Queen's head, rose on blue, no wmk., p. 15½ x 15.	
5s., " " lilac on blue, " "	

Of these only the 1d. Crown CA and 3d. Crown CC were generally used.

Many were postmarked to order, like the pair of 3d. which I show; these were given to me from a block of about 30 so marked. I also show a 1s. used fiscally, the penmarks have been cleaned off and a postmark has been applied. This I received in exchange and did not realize, till a "candid friend" pointed out that I had been taken in.

On 8th March, 1889, two new values were issued, paper, wmk., perf., &c., as before, but with the inscription changed from "Postage" to "Postage and Revenue." The value is printed separately from the rest of the stamp and in a different shade.

1d., mauve, value in lilac.  
2d., green, value in green.

I show specimens of plates 3 and 4 of the 1d., the former was still in use in 1897 when I went to the island; 4 plates in all were issued.

Only one plate of the 2d. appears to have been issued. This stamp is found with watermark inverted; it varies much in colour and is heavily printed.

In 1890 the colour of the 6d. was changed to orange-yellow and it was printed on brown CA paper. Specimens may be met with of a yellow shade.

In the same year a provisional 2½d. stamp was provided by surcharging the 4d. orange-red CA in two lines in block letters.

Specimens may be found with double, triple, and inverted surcharge, also with error PENNY and with broken V for Y.

In 1891 the permanent 2½d. stamp was issued of a type similar to the 1d. and 2d. postage and revenue. Paper, wmk., perf. as before. The value was separately printed.

2½d., lilac, value in blue.

Four plates of this were issued.

Copies may be met with having the watermark displaced.

In 1897 the 1/-, 2/-, and 5/- were issued on Crown CA paper, the colour of the 5/- being changed from lilac to violet.

In 1900 1d. postage was adopted for letters within the Empire, and Jamaica, fired by the example of the picture stamps of British Guiana, determined to have one of her own to celebrate the event. The Colonial Secretary was in favour of adopting the arms for the new stamp, but was out-voted in the Legislative Council, and two views were selected and sent to England for trial proofs to be made from these. That of

Llandoverly Falls in the north of the island was eventually selected, surface-printed on white wove paper, watermark Crown CC sideways machine perf. 14.

1d., red.

A large stock of 2½d. stamps was left on hand and a proposal was made to surcharge these 1d., sell a few over the counter, and then offer the remainder for sale *en bloc*. On this being suggested to me I said that it was a "most immoral" proceeding, which I as a stamp collector could not countenance.

In 1901 the colour of the centre of the 1d. was changed to indigo, the frame remaining as before.

In 1903 two new values were issued with the arms of the island, surface printed on white wove paper, perf. 14.

½d., green. 1d., rose.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Up to April 2nd, 1900, all official correspondence was sent or received free of postage, but after that date only the Governor, his A.D.C. and Secretary, the Postmaster of Jamaica, were allowed to send or receive official correspondence free, the Colonial Secretary being also entitled to frank by his own signature letters posted by himself in his official capacity. For the use of other officials, official postage stamps were issued.

The first issue took place on April 1st, 1890. ½d. green of issue 6 overprinted OFFICIAL in thin block letters. 1d. and 2d. of issue 7 in different colours and overprinted OFFICIAL in thick block letters 16 mm. in length.

1d., carmine. 2d., grey.

There are two surcharges on the ½d., one 15½ mm. long, the other 17 to 17½ mm. long, and specimens are found with inverted surcharge, double surcharge, one being sometimes inverted, "1" of OFFICIAL omitted.

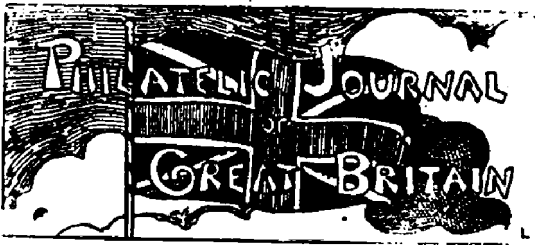
In 1891 the ½d. green was issued with a similar surcharge to that on the 1d. and 2d.

In 1894 stamps with the thin surcharge were issued during a temporary exhaustion of the thick surcharge.

All these official stamps are now obsolete, official letters being franked with a hand stamp.

---

A PHILATELIC PUZZLE.—One of our contemporaries propounds an interesting conundrum—Is a stamp that has passed through the post, and franked a letter, without having been obliterated, used or unused? Here's a nice little point concerning which our readers of an argumentative turn of mind might amuse themselves for hours.



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## EDITORIAL.

WE are afraid the theme on which we intend writing a few lines this month has been worn pretty well threadbare, without in any way settling the somewhat heated disputes that have raged regarding the advisability or otherwise of taking note of and collecting minor varieties of any sort. As with most other philatelic matters this question is one that the experienced collector is able to and does settle for himself, but it must appear vastly confusing to the tyro and perhaps at times also amusing. It is not our intention to discuss the whole of this old question in this short discourse, but, as there has lately been a good deal of controversy in many of our contemporaries regarding the importance of original gum (and to

which we have referred in recent numbers), it has occurred to us that it might be advisable to mention another aspect of the gum question. Many collectors, even advanced ones, who take a more or less keen delight in the accumulation of minor varieties of perforation, design, surcharge, &c., have pooh-pooed the idea of taking any serious notice of varieties in the gum, and have ridiculed the notion of there being any interest or value in differentiating between white and coloured, or dull and shiny gums. And yet a little calm reflection will show that these varieties are at least as interesting as minor variations of any other kind. For instance, in many African colonial stamps as Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Lagos, &c., it will be found that there are two very distinct varieties of gum—brown and white. These, we have often been told by specialists, are of no interest, as the white gum is simply turned brown in the hot climates, though we have never yet heard of any reliable proofs being adduced in support of this contention. For ourselves, we are of the opinion that these varieties do not result from any climatic causes, but are two distinct kinds of gum put on two or more distinct printings of the stamps. It will be found almost invariably that the brown gum occurs only on stamps of the early printings, all later ones bearing colourless or "white" mucilage. We have had large numbers of Lagos and Seychelles stamps which it is only reasonable to presume had been in these colonies for an equal length of time, and yet showing these two variations of gum, and, at the same time, in almost nearly every case there was clear evidence to prove that they were from different printings.

The same thing applies to the dull and shiny gum varieties of the current issue of New Zealand. These gums occur only on distinct printings, and, we fancy, it will be found that in no instance does one particular printing show two distinct sorts of gum. Certainly these varieties as gum varieties pure and simple are exceedingly trivial, but where they mark or help to mark (as we believe they almost invariably do) some incident in the life of a stamp—a new printing for instance—they are surely worthy of some consideration.

**Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.**

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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.)

**HOLLAND.**

(Continued.)

The Arms design for the newspaper stamps was replaced by a less handsome, but more utilitarian one, in 1876. In the new type, a large numeral expressing the value appears in colour on a white ground within a circle in the middle of the stamp. The paper of this issue varies very much from thick to medium wove. All values in the 12½ by 12 perforation may be found on a thin shiny paper, quite unlike the ordinary. Some specimens of this issue have also been reported on laid paper.



1876.	Perf. 13½		Perf. 12½ x 12.		Perf. 11½ x 12.	
	Un-	Used.	Un-	Used.	Un-	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	used.	used.	used.	used.
¾c., rose ... ..	1	0½	2	—	—	0
1c., green ... ..	1	0½	1	—	—	—
2c., yellow-buff ... ..	—	3	9	1	—	4
2½c., lilac ... ..	9	2	—	—	—	—
¾c., rose ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
a. dull rose ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
1c., yellow-green ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
a. bluish-green ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
2c., yellow-buff ... ..	9	1	—	—	—	—
a. yellow ochre ... ..	6	1	—	—	—	—
2½c., lilac ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—
a. violet ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—

NOTE: The ¾c. exists perf 14 all round, large holes, but only one copy is known to connoisseurs. There are two well-marked minor varieties in this issue:—  
 (1.) 1c., emerald perf. 12½, with inner portion of curl (below figure of value in corner) missing.  
 (2.) ¾c., perf. 12½ by 12, with curl missing in lower right corner.

The death of King William III. on Nov. 23rd, 1890, necessitated a change of issue, and towards the end of the following year some values began



to appear in exactly the same type, but with head of the late King replaced by that of the girl Queen who succeeded him. At first the shades of these stamps were the fairly bright ones in use for the last printings of the King's head issue, and the paper was the soft-porous paper then in use. Later printings were on the thin, shiny paper used for the newspaper stamps already described, and the shades were, at about the same time, changed to very bright colours. The perforation

of the stamps of this issue was, happily, always 12½.

1891—97.	Perf. 12½.	
	Unused.	Used.
3c., orange-yellow ... ..	2	1
a. orange ... ..	2	1
5c., dull blue ... ..	9	4
a. blue ... ..	5	0½
b. ultramarine ... ..	3	0½
7½c., brown ... ..	5	2
a. chocolate-brown ... ..	—	—
b. grey-brown ... ..	5	2
10c., rose ... ..	13	0½
a. carmine-red ... ..	16	1
b. rosine ... ..	5	0½
12½c., olive-grey ... ..	13	1
a. lilac grey ... ..	26	2
b. bluish-grey ... ..	5	1
15c., brown-orange ... ..	26	5
15c., yellow-brown ... ..	16	9
a. brown ... ..	—	2
20c., yellow-green ... ..	50	4
a. blue-green ... ..	20	1
b. bright green ... ..	9	1
24½c., deep blue-green ... ..	40	2
a. myrtle green ... ..	10	2
25c., violet ... ..	36	2
a. purple ... ..	16	2
b. mauve ... ..	16	5
50c., yellow-bistre ... ..	26	4
a. grey-bistre ... ..	—	5
1g., bluish purple ... ..	—	6

The large sized stamp, 2 gulden, 50 cents, was joined by a 5 gulden stamp in the same design and size, while in 1896 the 50 cents. and gulden were also changed and made uniform with these stamps. These values in this bi-coloured dress form a pretty and imposing quartette.

1892-96.	Perf. 11½ x 11.	
	Unused.	Used.
50c., blue green and brown ... ..	19	2
1g., purple-brown and green ... ..	40	7
2g. 50c., rose and ultramarine ... ..	126	26
a. rosine and ultramarine ... ..	—	26
5g., bronze-green and lake ... ..	—	60

Queen Wilhelmina was crowned on Sept. 6th, and the occasion was celebrated by the Post Office with the inauguration of a new series of stamps with a portrait of Her Majesty with her hair up. On that date the 1 gulden stamp was issued, none of the other values being required. It was said that the Queen was not satisfied with the portrait, and the stamp was withdrawn for a short time shortly after its appearance,



but was soon put on sale again. The other values of the set were issued during the following year.



The values from ¾c. to 2½c. are oblong in shape, with large numeral of value in the centre. The 3c. to 50c. are the usual shape and size, and show the same portrait

of the Queen as that on the 1 gulden, which, with the higher values, 2½ and 5 gulden are much larger in size.



In 1899 the 1 gulden was either re-engraved or retouched, for a distinct difference may be seen in the numerals "1" at and since that date. In the former variety the numerals are larger and stouter than in the later one, while the lettering is thinner.

This issue is on very thin shiny paper, almost resembling pelure.

1898-1901.

	Perf. 12½ for "cents" values.	Perf. 11 for "gulden" values.	Unused.	Used.
½c., lilac ... ..	...	...	1	0½
1c., rose ... ..	...	...	1	0½
2c., brown ... ..	...	...	1	0½
2½c., green ... ..	...	...	1	0½
3c., orange ... ..	...	...	1½	1
3c., green ... ..	...	...	1	1
5c., rose ... ..	...	...	1½	0½
7½c., deep brown ... ..	...	...	2	1
10c., grey-lilac ... ..	...	...	2	1
12½c., blue ... ..	...	...	3	1
15c., brown ... ..	...	...	4	1
20c., green ... ..	...	...	5	2
22½c., brown and bronze-green ... ..	...	...	6	2
25c., rose and blue ... ..	...	...	8	1
50c., bronze-green and lake ... ..	...	...	13	2
1g., blue green ... ..	...	...	—	10
<i>a. ditto., re-engraved</i> ... ..	...	...	23	9
2½g., dull purple ... ..	...	...	50	16
5g., lake ... ..	...	...	100	40

This issue is still current.

ICELAND.

The stamps of the first issue of Iceland were very similar in design to those of the then current issue of the Sovereign State, Denmark, but they were not printed in two colours. Though Denmark had issued stamps since 1851, Iceland was not provided with a set until 1873. The currency was at first in *skilling* and *rigsbankdaler* as in Denmark, and was afterwards changed to *aur* and *krona*.

The first stamps were issued on Jan. 1st, 1873, and there were only three denominations, viz.,



3, 4, and 16 sk., which were perforated 12½. In the following year two new values—2 and 8 sk., were added, perforated 14 by 13½, and during the next two or three years the 4 sk. and 16 sk. appeared in the same perforation. They were manufactured at Copenhagen in sheets of 100, on wove paper, watermarked a crown. Some

two or three years ago, an official work was published at Copenhagen, giving the numbers printed of all the stamps of Denmark, Iceland and Danish West Indies. The figures for the first issue of Denmark are surprisingly small, and it is a wonder that the stamps are not rarer. Of the 2 sk. there were 40,000; of the 3 sk., 25,000; of the 4 sk., 100,000; of the 8 sk., 40,000; and of the 16 sk., 40,000.

	1873.	Perf. 12½.	Perf. 14x13½.
2 skill., blue ... ..	...	...	8/-
3 " grey ... ..	2/9	—	—
4 " carmine ... ..	—	—	6d.
8 " brown ... ..	—	—	4/-
16 " yellow ... ..	3/3	4/-	12/-

NOTE.—All values are known imperf., but it is very doubtful whether any were ever issued in that state.

The change of currency took place in 1876 and in July of that year new stamps appeared with the necessary alterations. The new series comprised six values, printed, as before, in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, and perforated uniformly 14 by 13½, with the exception of the 5 aur which is also found perf. 12½.

	1876	Perf. 12½	Perf. 14x13½
5 aur., blue ... ..	...	16	20
6 " dark drab ... ..	...	10	10
<i>a. pale slate</i> ... ..	...	10	5
10 " carmine ... ..	...	—	1
16 " yellow-brown ... ..	...	—	5
<i>a. brown</i> ... ..	...	—	—
20 aur., purple ... ..	...	40	30
<i>a. pale mauve</i> ... ..	...	80	40
40 aur., green ... ..	...	—	40

NOTE.—All these values, like those of the first issue are known imperf.

More changes took place in 1882 for in July of that year the 5, 20 and 40 aur were changed in colour and a new value of 3 aur was added to the set. Nothing further occurred until October, 1892, when the two high values, 50 and 100 aur, each printed in two colours, were brought out.

In the year 1898 some of the values, viz., 3, 5, 6, 10, 16, and 20 aur appeared perf. 12½, as in the current issue of Denmark, then two new values were issued namely, 4 aur, printed in grey with a rose centre, in December, 1899; and 25 aur in blue and brown in December, 1900. The stamps of this issue reproduce the variations from thin semi-transparent to medium thick paper which are found in the contemporary issues of Denmark. The watermark is a crown.

	1882-1900.	Perf. 14x13½	Perf. 12½
3 aur., yellow ... ..	...	4	2
4 " grey and rose ... ..	...	—	6
5 " green ... ..	...	4	3
<i>a. deep green</i> ... ..	...	5	4
6 aur., grey ... ..	...	—	8
10 " carmine ... ..	...	—	10
16 " brown ... ..	...	—	30
20 " blue ... ..	...	—	4
<i>a. slate blue.</i> ... ..	...	—	4
<i>b. ultramarine</i> ... ..	...	—	5
25 aur., blue and brown ... ..	...	—	16
40 " mauve ... ..	...	—	6
<i>a. pale violet</i> ... ..	...	—	6
<i>b. lilac rose</i> ... ..	...	—	8
50 aur., red and blue ... ..	23	—	—
100 " lilac and brown ... ..	29	—	—

(To be continued.)



**March and April, 1904, Report.**

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His Honour Judge PHILBRICK, K.C.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents—*

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*President—*

H. R. OLDFIELD.

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W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector—*

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

*Hon. Solicitors—*

MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,  
13, 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.)

**NEW MEMBER.**

HAROLD A. BOWMAN, Leeds.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP.**

F. W. RIGGALL, Grimsby, proposed by P. L. PEMBERTON, seconded by T. H. HINTON, is unanimously elected a Life Member by the Committee.

**NOTICES.**

The sixth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening, March 9, when there were present W. Schwabacher (in the Chair), J. C. Sidebotham, H. Thompson, W. Schwarte, W. Silk, jun., W. S. King, A. B. Kay, L. W. Fulcher, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Sidebotham gave a display of his fine collection of the stamps of the British Colonies. In the unavoidable absence of Major Laffan, the Hon. Sec. next gave a display with notes on the stamps of Jamaica on his behalf. Both items were much appreciated by those present, and the meeting closed with hearty votes of thanks for the displays and to Mr. Schwabacher for presiding.

The seventh meeting of the season was held on Wednesday evening April 13th—Present: W. Schwabacher (in the chair), L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham, W. S. King, R. Meyer, R. Frenzels, Major J. de C. Laffan, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. L. W. Fulcher gave a display of his interesting and well arranged collection of British Revenue stamps. The valuable notes and information about these stamps, greatly adding to their interest, was much appreciated by those present, and the meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks.

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.**

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee for the ensuing year (1904-5) will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, May 11th, at 8 p.m., when it is hoped that all members who can possibly do so will attend, and support the Committee in their efforts for the welfare of the Society. Members are again reminded of the display to be selected from the following subjects, of which notice was given in September, 1903, Report, as follows:—"Display by the members, generally selected from the following subjects—

- A. One Stamp for Every Year from 1840.
- B. Varieties of Paper.
- C. Varieties of Colour.
- D. Varieties of Printing.
- E. Varieties of Perforation.
- F. Different Countries.
- G. Types of Surcharges.

Single stamps only—each stamp mounted and described."

All members who can possibly do so are invited to participate and help to make this an interesting evening.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

Those members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so, and

the same will be promptly acknowledged and membership cards forwarded.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Int. Phil. Union.

26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.,

April 15th, 1904.

#### REPORT OF EXCHANGE SECTION, 1903.

The Exchange packets maintained a fair average during the past year, but the number of members who avail themselves of the advantages of the Exchange Section is still comparatively small.

The aggregate value of the packets was £4,331, the sales from which amounted to £302, or seven per cent.

The largest packet went out in February, amounting to £675, the smallest in July—£273.

The Sales were largest in June, totalling £51 16s., or nearly thirteen per cent., and smallest in August and September, with only £14 13s., or 3·5 per cent.

On the whole, the result of the year marks a further advance, and the membership is increasing.

Rolandseck, E. F. MARX, M.A.,  *Lond.,*  
Ealing.  *Exch. Supt.*

April, 1904.

#### SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

—:0:—

The usual monthly meeting was held on 7th March. The Secretary reported that the January and February Exchange packets were still in circulation—with very good sales, and that the March packet had been despatched on 2nd inst., with 34 sheets, value £165 8s 4d. *net*.

A very interesting paper, entitled "A Plea for our Postal Fiscals" was read by Mr. Robert Kerr. He traced their history from the traditional, and doubtless authentic incident of Mr. Gladstone using for a revenue purpose an ordinary red penny "postage" in place of the proper "revenue," which was not at hand. Mr. Kerr gave a concise account of the various Government and P. O. Regulations affecting the use of certain fiscals for postage purposes, and pleaded for a greater recognition of them by collectors of postage stamps. He contended that, as they were legitimately used for postage purposes, with the expressed sanction of the authorities, they were undoubtedly *postage* stamps, as the term is generally understood. He pointed out the great interest they possessed in varieties of paper, watermark, and perforation, little understood and not adequately studied.

After a discussion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Kerr for his paper, and with this was coupled a unanimous expression of opinion from the members present that our Fiscal Postals, both used and unused, should be recognised

more fully, and should not be omitted from any collection professing to be a collection of the postage stamps of Great Britain.

The Secretary will be glad to send prospectuses to probable new members. Those elected after 31st March pay one-half of the current year's subscription.

The usual monthly meeting was held on 11th April. The Secretary reported that the January packet of Exchange Branch had returned from circulation 26th March, and that all sheets with remittances had been returned to members within three or four days. Sales, £20 9s. 10½d. The April packet was despatched on 1st April with 23 sheets value £135 6s. 1d. It was decided to circulate *no* packets for July and August. After the packet to be despatched on 1st June the next one will be sent out on 1st September.

Captain E. A. Warry, Bath, and Major T. R. Swinburne, Liss, were unanimously elected members.

Mr. W. Bonnar displayed an interesting collection of the recent issues of New Zealand, consisting of a very complete range of shades of all values, well arranged according to the various papers and perforations. Every copy was in splendid condition. Mr. John Walker showed the 1882 and 1898 issues arranged according to the many varieties of perforations, and Mr. W. B. Walker showed a general collection of New Zealand with some of the early issues on entire originals.

The meeting adjourned until the second Monday in October, when the new Session opens.

T. A. M'INTYRE,

Hon. Sec. and Treas.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

#### THE CISTAFILE.

In our issue for last September we described this novelty—an adaptation of the card-file system for storing stamps instead of albums—and its publishers, Messrs. Lawn & Barlow, have now developed the idea somewhat. Many collectors objected to the small size, contending that a stamp collection was spoiled if shown only one stamp at a time. Two new sizes have therefore been placed on the market, one in which the cards are four inches by six inches, large enough to contain most ordinary issues complete, and the other has cards six inches by nine inches, which it is claimed, will meet the requirements of the most advanced specialist. We have seen the new sizes and unhesitating think they will appeal more to the general body of philatelists than the smaller one. As we have already fully described the system, it is unnecessary to dilate on the mechanical details now, so it will suffice to say that the larger cards are thicker and have special colour proof paper affixed to the front to prevent all possibility of friction or damage to the stamps. As in the smaller size, all the parts are beautifully finished, and there can be no doubt as to its "lasting qualities," and as cards can be added, removed or re-arranged at will, the system is essentially a permanent one. A booklet fully describing this new development will be sent to any of our readers on application to Messrs. Lawn & Barlow 99, Regent St., W., on mentioning the "*P.J.G.B.*"





April 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist*, as might be expected, opens with an editorial regarding the President, of the Philatelic Society of London, *i.e.*, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who read an interesting and valuable paper before a recent meeting of the Society. The Prince has long been an ardent collector, and, to quote the editorial, "The London Society is indeed fortunate in the knowledge that the Prince is no *roi-saincant* in stamp matters, but an able philatelist, and an enthusiastic collector. The members of the Society should be especially grateful to the Prince when the enormous calls upon his time are considered, and it is a great compliment to the London Philatelic Society that its President should spare so much of his valuable time in the preparation and reading of a paper for the benefit of his fellow members. In so doing, he has given clear proof of his zeal as a collector and his abilities as a philatelist, and once more demonstrated, as indeed was well-known, that his interest in Philately increases with every succeeding year of his collecting."

The major portion of the number is devoted to the paper mentioned above, which is entitled "Notes on the Postal Issues of the United Kingdom during the present reign," from which we make the following extracts:—

The whole of the contemplated changes in the postal issues of the Mother Country, consequent on the accession to the throne of King Edward VII., having been completed the present would seem to be a convenient time to put together what is known of the history of the stamps issued by the home authorities during the present reign. The Government contractors prepared and submitted four designs for the penny stamp with three-quarter face and quarter-face portraits of the King looking to right, and the same with the portraits reversed; and in addition, two designs for a set of the "unified" stamps, from 1d. to 1s., of similar portraits looking to right. The portraits were taken from photographs purchased by the contractors, and the heads were drawn upon a lithographic stone, and the necessary essays printed by lithography.

In Messrs. De La Rue & Co's designs no change was contemplated in the frames of the stamps, and the essays submitted consist, in each case, of the current stamps with the lithographed portrait of the King substituted for that of the late Queen.

The design for new frame and border was prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. under Herr Fuchs' instructions, from a sketch furnished by him.

From the original sketch a photograph was taken. The design for the border was also photographed, and the two

prints so obtained were placed together and a fresh photographic impression taken of the whole. This was submitted to the King, and was approved by His Majesty. Temporary copper plates were then engraved to indicate the effect that would be obtained. From these plates proofs were taken for approval, and amongst the stamps shown will be found three of the proofs referred to. In the first the centre has been filled in with a photograph of the head, which will show more clearly the portrait as prepared by the artist. In the other proofs the head is engraved, and although in this operation some of the delicacy of the original work has been lost, the general effect has been retained, and the portrait is satisfactory and pleasing. The other proof only differs from the second in the posing of the head, and is the one approved by Herr Fuchs on behalf of the King, subject to a slight reduction in the width of the wreath, a suggestion made, I believe, by the Queen.

The preparation of the dies was then proceeded with, and proofs are shown from the preliminary head dies in the sizes requisite for the various adhesive stamps. In the engraving of the dies, the character and expression of the portrait has undergone considerable change, and the result is by no means so satisfactory, in general effect, as in the case of the temporary plates.

An amount of interesting information is also given regarding the official stamps, etc., and his Royal Highness concludes his paper with the following characteristic utterance, "In conclusion I would observe that our Honorary Secretary has made frequent appeals to the younger members to assist in the work of the Society by reading papers on matters of interest arising out of their studies. If the result of this endeavour of a 'prentice hand' should be to encourage others of the younger members of the Society to contribute to the business of the meetings of the next season, no one will be better pleased than your President." Members of this and other Societies please note.

The Editorial in the *Monthly Journal* also deals with the philatelic event of the season, to wit, the reading of a paper in person by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, before his fellow members of the Philatelic Society. Our learned contemporary also makes some editorial remarks on the subject of "Philatelic Literature," from which we cull the following interesting extract:—

A good philatelic library is a very valuable possession to any philatelist; to those of us who dabble more or less in the production of which we believe to be philatelic literature, something of a library is indispensable; but a working collection of books upon stamps is a very different thing from that which the collector of philatelic literature yearns for. It is the same, we fear, with all classes of literature; the great rarities, the little books that fetch more than their weight in gold, are, as a rule, just those that are of the smallest possible practical use. Some of

them were of very little use when they were published, very few copies were sold and fewer still were taken care of; others, like the early stamp catalogues, were of temporary use only, and were thrown away when a new and improved edition appeared. It is the law of the survival of the fittest, with the result that the unfittest in this generation are the great rarities in the next.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips continues his admirable article on the "Postage Stamps of Uganda," and deals this month with the type-set issue which was brought about "because the demand for postage stamps in Uganda had so increased that it was not feasible to continue their production on a typewriter." Here again the members of the C.M.S. came to the rescue, for they set up the type and printed the stamps with the very limited printing outfit they had at their command. Indeed, the fount of type was so small that it was only possible to set a sheet of 16 stamps (which were arranged in four rows), and even then it was necessary to use a different "o" on one of them, which explains the small "o" variety which occurs on the first stamp in the third row. We learn that the 16 stamps of each value may be easily plated.

A further instalment of the article on the "Stamps of some of the Native States of India" is contributed by the Editor, those of 'Jhind being described this time. As usual the subject is thoroughly well written up, details of the various printings, etc., being lucidly and fully depicted. Regarding the 2 annas stamp we are told:—

I have never seen this value with a marginal inscription, and I, therefore, have only to state that it was printed (I believe about 1890) in dark blue, either for fiscal use, or for some less legitimate purpose. The impression is from the original stone, as may be seen by certain irregularities. The top of the fifth stamp in the first row is distinctly higher than the sixth stamp. There seems to have been a little stretching of one transfer and compression of the other; the frame also bulges out a little over the sixth and seventh stamps in the top row, and under the fourth in the bottom row, and again opposite the fourth and fifth stamps in the right hand vertical row; the bottom line is crooked near the right corner.

There is another portion of Mr. L. Hanciau's article on the Postal Issues of Finland, which is in every way as well and carefully written as preceding instalments and also, like them, it teems with interesting information. Altogether this number of the *M.J.* is a very strong one and one that every philatelist with a "thirst for knowledge" should obtain and peruse with care.

The *Philatelic Record* has a satirical editorial entitled "Ma! Ma! PYNWA!" condemning the recent flood of Panama provisionals, regarding which many American writers have shown remarkable eagerness in endeavouring to prove that their issue was quite straightforward, legitimate, and necessary. To all these "proofs" our contemporary mildly surmises that they have heard the same thing before of other similar surcharges. We extract the following:—

We are further told that "Two Panama firms—printers—are bidding for the new series. This is a sort of sub-bidding, as the American Bank Note Company will print

the stamps any way, but the latter executed the work for private parties in Panama who, in turn, supply the Government with the stamps. One of the conditions of the contract between the local printers and the Panama Government is that, when the new series of stamps shall be delivered, all remainders shall be equally divided between the bidder—the local printer—and the Government."

—Of course! Of course!! How nice!!! Remember dear babies the surcharges are not made for Philatelists—they are made for you, the local printer, and the Government.

The article on "Modena" by Dr. Emilio Diena is continued, and again a large amount of official correspondence concerning the proposed stamps is given.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. George Koch, who although he only commenced collecting in 1896, has now one of the most famous collections of the day of the generalist kind.

Mr. N. Yaar contributes an article on Transvaal; he raises some interesting points regarding the provisional issue of 1879, *i.e.*, the 6d Queen's Head surcharged "1 Penny," both as regards the present chaotic descriptions of the types in various catalogues and also regarding the diverse ways in which the setting has been detailed in different philatelic journals.

In a paper headed "In defence of entires" Mr. B. W. Warhurst raises the old, old question of collecting envelope stamps cut square or with the "entire envelope" around it. Many admirable reasons upholding both sides have been printed from time to time and the question is one, like many others, that will never be settled to suit all parties. Though the writer's contention that the whole envelope and nothing short of the whole envelope should be collected may be logically correct, we opine that the most interesting and less cumbersome way of collecting is to take them cut square.

The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* for March 26th contains the opening chapters of what promises to be an instructive article on the "College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge" from the pen of the Rev. Hayman Cummings. These stamps, while locals of the most circumscribed character, are popular with specialists in the stamps of the United Kingdom. Up to the present information regarding their issue, etc., has not been particularly complete or reliable and there is every indication that in the present series their history will be very fully detailed.

## Philately in Australia.

The January number of the *Australian Journal of Philately* opens with an editorial on "The Ethics of Philately," in which it is opined that "a few remarks on the moral aspect of our hobby may not be out of place at the beginning of a new year." The omission of unused Official

stamps from the new Colonial "Gibbons" is the foundation of this moral theme, from which we make a few extracts:—

N.S.W. "O.S." stamps came into use in 1880, and were discarded in 1894. During that time they were never sold to the public; but Messrs. Gibbons have evidently forgotten that for some months afterwards they were sold to the public unused, and over the counter. In barring the Unpaid Letter stamps (unused) of N.S.W., we infer that the writers also include those issued last year for use throughout the Commonwealth.

Postage Dues were never sold to the public over the counter in N.S.W.; but it was an open secret that they could easily be obtained at face value, which had to be paid. They cannot, in our opinion, therefore be classed as stolen stamps. True, the regulation in the Postal Guide says that they shall not be sold unless postmarked; but there is nothing in the Postal Act to make it illegal for anyone to have them in his possession unobliterated. It occasionally happens, through the carelessness or apparent ignorance of a postman, that they are handed to a recipient of a letter uncancelled.

No doubt Messrs. Gibbons' new departure will be a great help to the various Governments in stemming the traffic in Official stamps; but lopping off the branches won't kill the tree. The axe should be laid at the root, and one or two courses should be impressed upon the authorities—first, to sell all Official stamps unused at face value; or, second, to withdraw them from use altogether. We question the real necessity for them; their only object apparently being to ascertain how much each department ought to pay on paper to the Post Office. This could easily be approximated. As to Postage Dues, none are used in Great Britain, and we have already expressed the fallacy of their utility in this country.

Under "Federal Prospects" we are told that the 2½d. pictorial Tasmanian has run out of stock at the head office, and it is very likely, therefore, that this value will shortly be issued on the V & Crown paper.

"Why do most collectors prefer British Colonials? The stamps of the United States and many other foreign countries are equally interesting," is a query we find under "Notes." Why, oh! why? as we have often asked before. We fancy this question will never be satisfactorily answered. At the same time enthusiastic American collectors will be inclined to ask, "Why drag in 'other foreign countries'?"

The uselessness of Official stamps is also the subject of the Editorial in our other Antipodean contemporary, the *Australian Philatelist*, which concurs in the opinion that they are really not necessary at all, and that Government departments could get on just as well without them.

Mr. Geo. Blockley contributes the first portion of an ably-written article on "South Australian Official Stamps," in which he tells us that prior to July, 1874, the Government departments did not pay for their postage stamps, but instead paid the Post Office a lump sum of £3,000 a year for the privilege of free postage.

In the new issue columns the paragraph headed "Tahiti" shows with some significance the worthlessness of the recent provisionals. We quote it in full:—

Our publisher informs us that the Postmaster of this distant French possession passed through Sydney en route to France. He furnished a mass of information with regard to the recent surcharges. It appears that the first provisional issue was made on the 19th March, 1903, when 40,000 of the 40 centimes were surcharged 10c. Of these about 400 were double surcharges and inverted; the

second one took place on the 31st March, when 100,000 of the 25 centimes were surcharged 10 centimes; of these only 700 were inverted and about 500 double surcharged; the third lot was issued on the 29th June, and consisted of 100,000 of the 15c. being surcharged 10 centimes, and of these about 700 were inverted and 700 double surcharged. Our friend the Postmaster said that not more than twenty francs' worth were supplied in one day; he, however, appeared to have a fairly large stock, which he naturally endeavoured to sell at a good profit. No doubt he was taking a well-earned holiday, solaced by the idea that the profits of his venture would cover his expenses of the trip Poor collector!

We have "Vol. I. No. 1" of the *New Zealand Philatelist*—a new magazine taking the place of the late *Sterling Monthly*, which succumbed after issuing seven numbers. The new paper is published from the same address, on the same lines, and apparently by the same people; and while it is the same size the subscription has been trebled. Though modest in size, our contemporary is not modest when it comes to, what the vulgar term, "blowing its own trumpet," as witness the following:—"During the seven months that have elapsed since its first appearance the *Sterling Monthly* has probably contained a larger amount of original matter than nine-tenths of the leading stamp journals of the world." Ye gods!

## Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of Philately* for February contains the following paragraph in "Our Indian Letter":—

British Somaliland has given a good deal of worry to philatelists, chiefly on account of the fact that the majority are unaware that two series are in use. The first is the ordinary unsurcharged set of Indian stamps. These are used by the military post offices—offices which are under the control of the Post Office of India. The other set is used by the civil authorities, and, as the Government has its own postal arrangements, it is necessary to have a distinct set of stamps to prevent confusion of accounts. The other set is the ordinary Indian series surcharged "BRITISH SOMALILAND."

Mr. Jules Bouvèz commences an interesting article entitled "Historical Notes on the Republic of San Marino and its Postage Stamps," from which we learn that this minute Republic contains only two post offices, and that for thirty-six years (from 1863 to 1899) the inhabitants enjoyed the privilege of free postage within the borders of the Republic. At first various stamps of the Sardinian States and Italy were used, and these can only be distinguished by the postmarks.

The "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties," by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, are continued, and deal this time with those of the Chinese Treaty Ports and Colombia—two highly exciting groups!

There is a further instalment (the concluding one) of the paper on "Siam," from which we extract the following:—

According to the Siamese postal law of 1885 any person who transports a letter which should have passed through the post office renders himself liable to a fine, which may amount to 50 ticals per letter. Anyone caught breaking this law is arrested and imprisoned until the fine is paid; then, when released, he is made to sign a document, in which he agrees not to offend in this manner in the future.

It is the Chinese more than all others who practice this fraud; their letters, sent from a Chinese locality where there is no post office having connections with Bangkok, or *vice-versa*, if passed through the Bangkok Post Office would be charged 2 atts per half ounce. To evade the payment of this tax the Chinese constantly resort to fraud. Their letters are generally brought to Bangkok by travellers or employés of the boats in "clubbed packets," which contain hundreds of letters. After their arrival they are sent directly to the Chinese commercial houses or carried to stations established by the Chinese, of which some twenty exist in Bangkok.

Mr. John N. Luff contributes an able paper on "The First Issue of Panama," which is of particular interest just now while the new Republic is so much to the fore philatelically and otherwise.

Mr. Nankivell's "London Letter" is not up to his usual style this month, though there are a few interesting items, of which the following is one:—

An old philatelist has turned up in the centre of the disturbance in the Far East in the person of Colonel Norris Newman, formerly of South Africa, who now represents the London *Daily Mail* as one of its war correspondents on the spot. . . . So look out for philatelic varieties and war stamps.

From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* we learn that several dealers the other side of the Atlantic were offering the new Haytian commemorative set several weeks before they were obtainable over the counter at the post offices in the Republic itself. In the Editorial notes for February 6th we find the following:—"All persons do not have the temperamental construction to become stamp collectors, but one never knows who will take an active interest in philately until it is brought face to face with the possible convert. The question of whether philately is increasing in numerical strength is one that will keep for future consideration; but each philatelist should know that he himself is a most important factor in upbuilding philately by the force of example."

Under the heading of "Hints to Beginners" Mr. W. H. Adams contributes the following "valuable" advice on buying an album:—

When you start a collection, the first thing you need is a place to store your goods. Unless you are a genius in class A, you will probably start out by getting a 25-cent blank-book and a bottle of glue. This, of course, will be done before you go on a still hunt for advice. Later on, when you get next, you will feel some grief because you anchored your high-priced ones in this manner. When you have soaked them off and thrown away the wrecks resulting from the operation, you will be ready to purchase a real album. This is where the path gets thorny. First you read all the advertisements, and then you ask all your stamp-collecting acquaintances which is the best book. They all tell you something different. You then go back and read the advertisements all over again and try to decide which one told the truth. The result varies. Finally you become desperate and go to a dealer. You ask him which is the best album and he glances over his stock and names the one that he is long on. This may date back a few years and you waste some time listening to him explain that nobody is collecting the late issues. Finally you let go of five or six plunks and get something you want, more or less. In about six weeks you find it is full of flaws and go back over the whole route. After trying five or six times you get hold of something that proves permanently satisfactory.

The Hint.—You sometimes get there quicker if you paddle your own canoe.

The "Washington Notes" in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* contain a lot of information regarding

the commemorative stamps for the St. Louis Exposition, which are, we learn, not to be bi-coloured, as in the case of the last set of this kind, but to be printed in single colours corresponding with those of the same values in the current issue.

Owing to the interest taken in the Panama provisionals our contemporary has sent a special commissioner to the spot to report all philatelic happenings and, naturally, to secure supplies of the stamps for the publishers. By the way, it is said that a supply of the new permanent issue has been despatched to the Republic, so that there is some reason to hope that the flood of surcharged issues will soon cease.

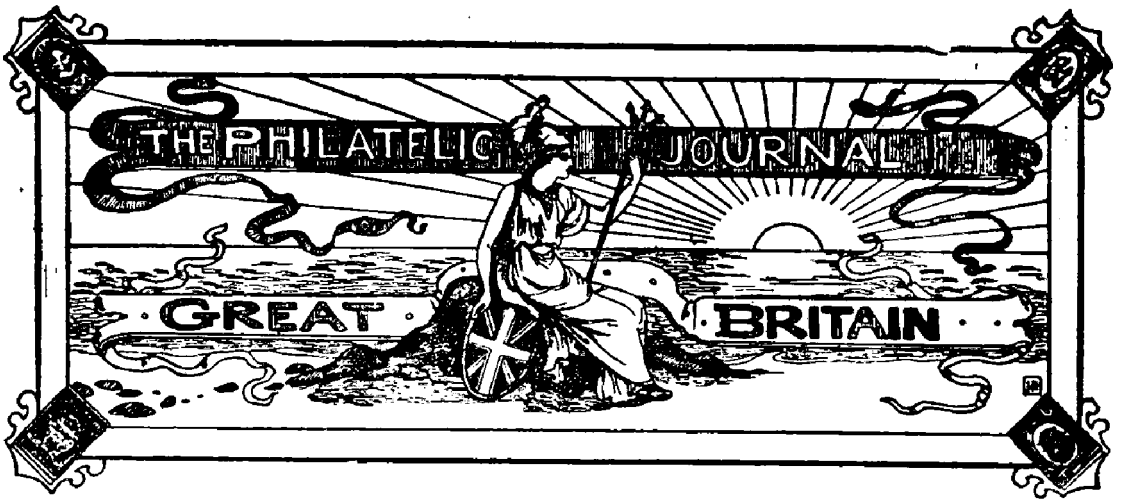
## Notes by the Way.

—:O:—

INSTRUCTIVE PHILATELY!—We thought the "educational" side of our hobby had been quite dropped by philatelic writers now-a-days, as the time when it was considered necessary to have various excuses for stamp collecting has passed. It seems, however, that we were wrong, for we note that a contributor to a Trans-atlantic contemporary has discovered that stamps are an aid to arithmetic! He asserts that "as a child" his arithmetic was decidedly shaky, but now, thanks to his love for stamps, he can calculate a discount or add with the best of 'em. Good old Philately!

---O---

PROPHECY.—What with the amateur catalogue critics and the "Old Moore's" of philately, who so freely give their "valuable" advice in the columns of various stamp journals, we must indeed be fools if we cannot all make our stamp collections veritable gold mines when we come to turn them into hard cash in the sweet by-and-by. The following is the sage advice of one of the many American prophets:—"The staple issues of such countries as Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, and Switzerland can be bought at a price that lacks a great deal of being indicative of their scarcity, for they are not very much sought after NOW, but when the change comes (as it must) they will be as much above par, so to speak, as they are now below, and they will then finally sink slightly and maintain the position that is really countenanced by the number of each stamp in circulation. I am not putting forward this statement in any rash spirit of market-reading prophecy, nor do I pretend to be 'in on the ground floor' of any forthcoming raise in Europeans, but I am basing my prognostication on a law that stands without exception, namely this—that History repeats itself." We fancy it must have been written with an eye to future profit!



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## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 53.—MR. T. A. M'INTYRE.

By name, at any rate, the subject of our present sketch is well known to readers of the *P.J.G.B.*, as his duties as Honorary Secretary to the Scottish Philatelic Society make him a regular contributor to our columns with his monthly reports. Mr. M'Intyre modestly ranks himself as one of the "juniors," but if he keeps adding to his collection and to his philatelic knowledge at the same rate as he has during the past few years, some of the "giants" of the hobby will have to look to their laurels. Mr. M'Intyre writes of his philatelic experiences in such an interesting manner that we reproduce them in his own words:—

"Although I bear a Highland name and live in the capital of Scotland, I was born in London in 1872, and was educated at the Cowper Street Schools. I began to collect when about seven years of age, and my earliest recollection is the joy I experienced on receiving from my father a copy of the 1878 "Vier pence" blue Orange Free State (then a new issue). This I considered a

great rarity, and in order to preserve it, I carefully cut off all the ugly perforations and mounted it in my Oppen's Album: my mounts were the blue-bordered gummed tickets supplied gratuitously by the family draper. I still retain many of the stamps I obtained at school, all of which I did not consider rarities, being preserved in mutilated glory.

About 1889 I exchanged many stamps with Mr. Hubert Haes, who was forming a collection for presentation to the British Museum (*vide* his letter to the "Times," of 4th August, 1890). This opened my eyes to the importance of *condition*, and gave me an insight into thorough-going philately which probably saved me from becoming one of the great crowd whose school-days mark the limit of their interest in stamps. I collected generally until about 1892, when, owing to studies and a business change to Scotland, I had to put at one side all philatelic work for some years. In

1900 I settled in Edinburgh and again found leisure to devote to stamps. My collection of 3,000 or 4,000 consisted entirely of issues prior to 1890, and when (in 1901) I joined the Scottish Philatelic Society I decided to include all issues prior to 1900. In a couple of years I possessed a general collection of about 10,000 varieties, and



had joined the Birmingham and Plymouth Philatelic Societies and other Exchange clubs. In 1902 I was appointed Secretary to the Scottish Philatelic Society, and with the work this involved it was out of the question to continue to collect "generally." Latterly I have been devoting my attention to Holland and her Colonies, without neglecting other countries, my intention being to take one country at a time until a thoroughly representative collection is obtained. I regard myself as a "junior" in every respect, and look to the future rather than to the past for my "history." My only other hobby is my infant son and heir, who, should I fail to do so, will be

encouraged to continue his father's collection until it is worthy to rank with the best.

Every effort is being made to make the "Scottish" a truly representative Society. The past two sessions have shewn a marked improvement both in membership and results, and there is every prospect that with careful management it will steadily develop. The active members can shew some remarkably fine collections, and one of my hopes is to see an Exhibition in Edinburgh during the next year or two."

To this auto-biography we may add that much of the success of the Scottish Philatelic Society is due to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. McIntyre.

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & CO. 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Great Britain.** The *Philatelic Record* says that the current 6d. with "I. R. OFFICIAL" surcharge has at last been issued. From the same source we learn that the 5d. stamp of the King's Head set has received the "O. W. OFFICIAL" overprint.

*Official.* Inland Revenue. 6d., purple.  
Office of Works. 5d., purple and ultramarine.

**Altutaki.** Current supplies of the 1s. are arriving in a new shade.

1s., orange red, perf. 11.

**Australian Commonwealth.** Three more values of the Postage Due stamps of the second type—the one in which the space at the bottom of the stamp is filled in, to use an Irishism—have appeared. These are perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11.

¼d. emerald green. 6d. emerald green.  
8d. emerald green.

It will be noted that the perforation is a new one, and we learn that the 1d. of Type 1 and the 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5s. of Type 2 also exist with it. In addition *Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 1d. and 2d. of the second type may be found perf. 11.

**British Honduras.** We have now seen the 1c. and 20c. stamps of the King's Head type.

1c. bluish green. 20c. lilac.

**Falkland Islands.** We hear that the three values bearing the King's portrait which we mentioned last month are all upon Crown and C A paper—the watermark on the large stamp appearing about three times.

**India. Chamba.** The *M.J.* chronicles the 3 pies stamp of the last Queen's Head issue as having the "SERVICE" overprint for official use in this State.

*Service.* 3 pies grey; Queen's Head.

According to *Ewen's Weekly* the 2a. 4a. 8a. and 1r. of the King's Head type have been overprinted for use in this State, and the 3p., ½a., 1a., and 2a. of the same set have received the "SERVICE" surcharge.

2a. violet.  
4a. olive.  
8a. violet.  
1r. green and carmine.

*Official.* 3p. grey. ½a. green.  
1a. carmine. 2a. violet.

**Puttialla.** According to the *M.J.* the ½ anna pea-green, Queen's Head issue, catalogued as having the "SERVICE" overprint, does not exist.

**Indian Native States. Faridkot.** The *M.J.* has been shown a portion of a sheet of the 1 piasa of the latest type, consisting of eight horizontal rows of eleven stamps, the top row of which is inverted, thus giving eleven vertical *tête bêche* pairs. There is a margin at each side of the block, and it is possible that there were more rows at the top and bottom to complete the sheet.

**Nepal.** There is evidently to be no lack of variety in the 1 anna of the re-engraved design, for it is already known on white wove as well as native paper, both imperf. and perf., and also in *tête bêche* pairs.

We cull the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent shows us copies of some curious labels, which from the history given to him might almost be Unpaid

Letter stamps for this State. They are adhesive, and consist of small squares of green paper bearing a device (apparently hand-stamped) in blue. Their owner says he got them from a Goorkha sepoy, together with ordinary Nepal stamps, and that he was told that these labels came upon unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters from Nepal. There appear to be native characters upon them, but they are very roughly printed, and resemble rather indistinct postmarks; in fact, we should have put them down as postmarks if they were not affixed, as adhesives, on bits of native paper."

**Sirmoor.** The *M.J.* has been shown specimens of the 3p., 6p., 1a. and 2a. stamps of the Elephant type, by a correspondent, surcharged "On S.S.S.," which, he says, he obtained with other surcharged and ordinary stamps of this State from a Sirmoor official. Our contemporary deals with the matter, as follows:—"The overprint is in different type from any of those commonly found upon the 'head' stamps, the 'O' is nearly round, and almost the same thickness throughout; the 'n' is a thick letter also, and the letters 'S' are almost square and rather heavily printed. We have met with this type of surcharge upon the 3 pies, Elephant, and upon the 3 pies, orange, head type, but we supposed it to be fraudulent."

**Labuan.** A copy of the "6 Cents" on 8c., mauve, of 1891, has been found with distinct double surcharge in black, and with both overprints inverted.

**Natal.** It is stated that the 20s., 30s. and £5 Queen's Head revenue stamps have been issued for postal use since the issue of the King's head type.

**New South Wales.** Surcharges here, as in the other Australian states, are apparently to be abolished in favour of perforating the current stamps for official use. According to *Ewen's Weekly* the 1d. has been perforated "OS" and several other values "OS" over "NSW" as official adhesives.

<i>Official.</i> "OS"	1d., rose pink.
"OS" over "NSW."	½d., blue green.
	1d., rose pink.
	2d., ultramarine.
	2d., green.
	4d., orange brown.
	5d., dark green.
	6d., orange.
	1s., purple brown.
	5s., mauve.

**New Zealand.** The ½d. and 2d. values of the-Life Insurance stamps have been issued on the Cowan paper, perf. 11.

½d., mauve, perf. 11.      2d., lake, perf. 11.

**South Australia.** We learn that a sheet of the current 1s. brown of the long type was found lately with the two lowest horizontal rows of perforation omitted. Thus twelve of the stamps would be imperf. horizontally.

**Southern Nigeria.** A 2½d. value has now been added to the current set in the King's head type.

2½d., blue and black.

**Somaland Protectorate.** We illustrate the type of the King's design which was chronicled in January.



**Sudan.** We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 3 millieme stamp with Star and Crescent watermark has received the "O.S. G.S." overprint for official use.

*Official.* 3m., violet and green.

**Tasmania.** It seems to be quite the thing in Australia just now to *perforate* the current stamps for use in official correspondence instead of surcharging them. A number of the current stamps have been so treated for this colony, the list to date being as follows:—

<i>Official.</i> ½d., orange and lilac	(Queen's Head).
2½d., indigo.	View wmk. TAS.
3d., dark brown.	" "
4d., orange brown.	" "
6d., lake.	" "
1d., rose red.	" wmk. V and Crown.
2d., violet.	" "

**Uganda.** A pair of the ½ anna surcharged on British East Africa has been found with the surcharge missing from one of the specimens.

**Victoria.** The *M.J.* chronicles a new Fiscal Postal. This is the 3d. of the same type as the postage stamp of 1885 changed in colour in 1901, when the Fiscal and Postal issues were separated, but available for postage for a few days after its issue.

*Postal Fiscal.* 3d., grey-green.

Mr. D. Field has shown us several values of the current set perforated "OS" in large letters for use on official correspondence. In the ½d. the letters appear sideways.

<i>Official.</i> ½d., green.	6d., bright green.
1d., rose-red.	9d., rose.
2d., mauve.	1s., orange yellow.
3d., orange brown.	2s., blue on rose.
4d., olive bistre.	

**Western Australia.** In our February number we chronicled the 2d. value of the current set perforated with the letters "WA" for official use. Mr. D. Field now shows us the following values all similarly perforated.

<i>Official.</i> 1882-90.	3d., red brown.
1885-93.	5d., olive green.
"	6d., violet.
"	1s., olive green.
1899	1d., carmine.
"	2d., bright yellow.
1901	2½d., blue.
1902	1d., carmine rose.
"	4d., brown.
"	8d., yellow green.
"	2s., red on yellow.
"	2s. 6d., deep blue on rose.
"	5s., green.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Afghanistan.** Further additions to the list of coloured tissue papers on which the 2 abasi stamp, mentioned last month may be found has to be made. We give the following on the authority of the *M.J.* :—

2	abasi, black on pale rose.
2	" " red.
2	" " yellow.
2	" " blue-green.
2	" " purple.

**Chili.** According to several of our contemporaries the recently issued 10c. on 30c. provisional was engraved or drawn in pairs forming two distinct varieties, of which there are an equal number of each on the sheets.

**Colombia.** It appears that the gentlemen responsible for the government of this Republic have discovered that it is somewhat undignified—or, as more likely seems to us, unprofitable—to issue shoals of stamps at about  $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per peso, so they have resolved in future to adopt a gold standard at the Post Office with a peso the same value as the United States dollar, viz., 4s. 2d. Three stamps issued under this new regulation have appeared—the 2c., 5c. and 10c. in the same designs as the 1902-3 issue, but in new colours.

2c.,	blue imperf.
5c.,	rose "
10c.,	mauve "

Apparently such a luxury as a gold standard has not reached the Provinces yet, for the good people of Barranquilla are still energetically turning out all sorts of weird stamps on variously coloured laid papers. Owing to the cheap rate at which they are being sold—ten 10c. for a  $\frac{1}{3}$ d!—the authorities are unable to go to the expense of perforating the stamps for their customers. The following are quite new :—

10c.,	deep blue on pale green laid imperf.
10c.,	" salmon "
10c.,	" pale lilac "
10c.,	" pale grey "

A South American contemporary tells us that some of the values of the 1902 issue in type 86 as given in Gibbons' catalogue got into circulation without being perforated, or only partly perforated. Of course this was quite an accident! They never do such wicked things on purpose in Colombia. The varieties are as follows :—

<i>Imperf.</i>	1c.,	green on pale yellow.
	2c.,	red on pale salmon.
	5c.,	blue on bluish.
	20c.,	mauve on pale salmon.

<i>Imperf. horizontally.</i>	1p.,	black on bright yellow.
	2c.,	red on pale yellow.
	20c.,	mauve on pale salmon.

<i>Imperf. vertically.</i>	5c.,	blue on bluish.
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**Antioquia.** The *M.J.* gives some further particulars of the issue of 1902, from which we make the following excerpt :—“ The 1c. and 10c. exist imperforate, and the 1c. and 4c. imperf. vertically. A second printing of the values up to 20c. was made in 1903, when both 1c. and 2c. are stated to have appeared in fresh colours, the 1c. in blue, and the 2c. in violet; the former we have never heard of before, and as the reason given for the change is the fact that no more rose or blue ink was obtainable, the 1c. can hardly have appeared in the latter of these colours. One stamp on each sheet of the 10c. of this second printing is said to have the head smaller

than on the original design, presumably one impression on the stone was damaged and had to be redrawn.”

Three new values have to be added to the series listed in our February number—a 4c. and 5c. having the Arms of Colombia in the centre, and a 10 pesos bearing a portrait of Jean de Corral. They are perf. 12 like the others of the same set.

4c.,	light brown.	5c.,	blue.
		10p.,	carmine.

**Bolivar.** Three new stamps of the face values of 5c., 10c. and 20c. have just been issued here. The 5c. and 10c. bear profile portraits of J. M. del Castillo and Manuel Anguiano respectively, while the 20c. shows a full face presentation of one Pantaleon G. Ribou. The surrounding frames are quite up to the usual standard of this Department—which is certainly not saying much for their “artistic” appearance. In the 20c. the figures of value have been arranged in rather a novel style, *i.e.*, the “2” being in one of the lower corners and of the “0” in the other, the latter as one of our contemporaries facetiously observes, evidently indicating the actual value.

5c.,	black.	10c.,	brown.
		20c.,	carmine.

**Boyaca.** We understand that the Province has issued a new variety of the 10c. stamp somewhat similar in style to the issue of last year. We take the following description from the *M.J.*—“ There is a lot of interesting scenery upon it. A statue of a gentleman in uniform and a dignified attitude, upon a pedestal, occupies the centre of the foreground, with a pyramidal tree at each side of him, and in the background is an imposing building, showing three windows with Venetian blinds.” The stamp is lithographed in a variety of shades ranging from orange to yellow, on white wove paper, and it is badly perforated 12.

10c.,	orange.	10c.,	yellow.
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**France.** *Offices in China.* We learn from several sources that the TCHONGKING office has lately been favoured with a supply of the 25c. and 50c. stamps in new colours.

25c.,	black on rose.	50c.,	brown on azure.
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**French Colonies.** *Guadeloupe.* Another nice batch of varieties, all specially made for the stamp collector, has just been issued here according to *La Côte Réelle*. These consist of the 40c. on 1 franc, and 1 fr. on 75c. issued last year further surcharged with the date “1903.” Three distinct sizes of figures seem to have been employed, and as the overprint is struck indiscriminately at the top, bottom, sides, or diagonally and in red, blue or black, it will be noticed that there are plenty of new varieties for those who are foolish enough to collect this sort of rubbish.

*Indo-China.* The *M.J.* announces a 15c. for this Colony in quite a new design, which apparently is not very different from one of those prepared for home use some little time ago, but rejected. It is typographed on surface coloured paper, and has the usual perf., 14 by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . We cannot do better than quote the description given in our contemporary :—“ There is a half-length portrait of a lady, name unknown, with her right hand resting on the hilt of a sword, and her left holding a spray of



mistletoe, or it may be an olive branch (both of them tokens of peace), with Fasces crowned by a Cap of Liberty behind her back, and an anchor in dangerous proximity to her nose. The inscriptions are "POSTES" on a scroll at top, and "INDOCHINE FRANCAIS" on another at foot, with numerals in the right upper corner."

15c., brown on azure.

**Madagascar.** Owing to a mistake on the part of our printer, the illustration given below, of the stamps described in March, was omitted from our last number.



**Hayi.** The *Am. J. of P.* chronicles quite an array of "errors" in the recently issued stamps.

<i>Commemorative.</i>	1c., green.	control mark double.
	2c., rose and black.	" "
	7c., black on lilac.	" inverted.
<i>General Set.</i>	1c., green	" double.
	2c., carmine and black.	" "
	10c., chocolate and black.	" "
	50c., pale lilac.	" "
	50c., "	" inverted.

**Italy.** The colours of the 2 and 10 lire values of the Unpaid Letter set have been changed as follows:—

2 lire, blue and magenta.  
10 " " "

**Korea.** Mr. C. A. Howes, a well-known specialist in the stamps of this country, contributes the following interesting note to the *M.J.*—"In the November, 1903, number of the *Monthly Journal* you were kind enough to print some notes I sent you on the Korean stamps 1895 issue, surcharged "Tai Han," in black. I agreed to inform you when any new developments arose, and, therefore, am glad to add the following notes:—"I have received positive information from high sources that the *black* surcharge was never authorised, and could have been made in Seoul only temporarily, perhaps, on some day when red ink was not handy. This disposes of all the black surcharged stamps with various town names in the postmarks. Inasmuch as I fortunately secured an impression on white paper of the characters used in the Seoul office for surcharging, I can also affirm that the black surcharged stamps coming from Chemulpo on letters have a forged surcharge. The stamps were not refused at the P.O. if otherwise unused, so they are really in the same class as the private surcharges of firm names or initials such as have appeared on the British, Ceylon, and Straits stamps.

"The only black surcharged stamps, therefore, which should be recognised would be those used in error from the Seoul P.O., and these would naturally have to be in the Seoul type of surcharge, which differs enough from the Chemulpo fake to be readily recognised. Suffice it to say that there are very few, if any, of the

former, and they would *not* be found with other than a Seoul postmark, probably, if cancelled.

"I am also told that the 2c. and 3c. of 1900, surcharged with characters in red and black respectively (S. G., nos. 17 & 18), are fantasies and were never issued, nor was the 1p. on 5p. green (S. G., No. 19). Inasmuch as the surcharge on the 2c. and 3c. mentioned is in the form of the false surcharges on the 1895 set coming from Chemulpo, it is plainly evident that someone is playing on the credulity of philatelists. I consider myself fortunate, through my connections, in being able to expose the fraud.

"The recent provisionals I mentioned as having the surcharge made with a brush; I have seen quite a number of these, and now think they were poor impressions, which were touched up with a brush before issue to bring the surcharge out plainer. The 3c. on 50c. with the Japanese character for *sen*, I find was the first provisional made, and is therefore not a fake."

**Paraguay.** A French contemporary informs us that the colour of the 2c. stamp of the second set issued last year is vermilion and not orange as stated in the catalogues.

**Persia.** According to the *London Philatelist* the provisional 2kr. in carmine on 5kr., of the 1897 set, has been found with the surcharge inverted.

The *M.J.*, quoting from a foreign source, says that the current 2 chahis stamp has lately been surcharged "P. L." for use in Teheran.

2ch., grey, pale blue surcharge.

**Portugal.** In addition to the values noted in our February issue the new Postage Due set includes a 20c. stamp. We learn that this stamp has also been surcharged for use in the Azores.

20 reis, violet.

**Spanish Colonies.** *Fernando Poo.* The *M.J.* chronicles the 5c. on 2c., in blue, of the 1896-99 provisionals (S. G., No. 24) with inverted surcharge.

5c. on 2c., carmine; surcharge inverted.

**Sweden.** It is stated that the 50 öre stamp is now appearing in a new shade very different from the one lately current.

50 öre, deep olive grey.

**United States.** The current 1 cent stamp is now arriving in a new shade.

1c., blue green.

Our publishers have shewn us the set of commemoratives issued in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition. In size they are the same as those of the Columbus and Omaha sets, and the colours are identical with the corresponding values of the regular issue. The 1c. shews a portrait of Livingston in the centre, with a view on each side; on the 2c. a portrait of Jefferson forms the centrepiece; Monroe's portrait is on the 3c.; an excellent portrait of McKinley appears on the 5c.; while the 10c. is a particularly ugly stamp shewing a map of the United States with the State of St. Louis shaded and bearing the date "1803." On each value the legend "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES OF 1904" appears.

1c., green.  
2c., scarlet.  
3c., mauve.

5c., blue.  
10c., brown.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Afghanistan.** Further additions to the list of coloured tissue papers on which the 2 abasi stamp, mentioned last month may be found has to be made. We give the following on the authority of the *M.J.* :—

2	abasi, black on pale rose.
2	" " red.
2	" " yellow.
2	" " blue-green.
2	" " purple.

**Chili.** According to several of our contemporaries the recently issued 10c. on 35c. provisional was engraved or drawn in pairs forming two distinct varieties, of which there are an equal number of each on the sheets.

**Colombia.** It appears that the gentlemen responsible for the government of this Republic have discovered that it is somewhat undignified—or, as more likely seems to us, unprofitable—to issue shoals of stamps at about  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per peso, so they have resolved in future to adopt a gold standard at the Post Office with a peso the same value as the United States dollar, viz., 4s. 2d. Three stamps issued under this new regulation have appeared—the 2c., 5c. and 10c. in the same designs as the 1902-3 issue, but in new colours.

2c., blue imperf.
5c., rose "
10c., mauve "

Apparently such a luxury as a gold standard has not reached the Provinces yet, for the good people of Barranquilla are still energetically turning out all sorts of weird stamps on variously coloured laid papers. Owing to the cheap rate at which they are being sold—ten 10c. for a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d!—the authorities are unable to go to the expense of perforating the stamps for their customers. The following are quite new :—

10c., deep blue on pale green laid imperf.
10c., " salmon "
10c., " pale lilac "
10c., " pale grey "

A South American contemporary tells us that some of the values of the 1902 issue in type 86 as given in Gibbons' catalogue got into circulation without being perforated, or only partly perforated. Of course this was quite an accident! They never do such wicked things on purpose in Colombia. The varieties are as follows :—

<i>Imperf.</i>	1c., green on pale yellow.
	2c., red on pale salmon.
	5c., blue on bluish.
	20c., mauve on pale salmon.
	1p., black on bright yellow.

<i>Imperf. horizontally.</i>	2c., red on pale yellow.
	20c., mauve on pale salmon.

<i>Imperf. vertically.</i>	5c., blue on bluish.
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**Antioquia.** The *M.J.* gives some further particulars of the issue of 1902, from which we make the following excerpt :—"The 1c. and 10c. exist imperforate, and the 1c. and 4c. imperf. vertically. A second printing of the values up to 20c. was made in 1903, when both 1c. and 2c. are stated to have appeared in fresh colours, the 1c. in blue, and the 2c. in violet; the former we have never heard of before, and as the reason given for the change is the fact that no more rose or blue ink was obtainable, the 1c. can hardly have appeared in the latter of these colours. One stamp on each sheet of the 10c. of this second printing is said to have the head smaller

than on the original design, presumably one impression on the stone was damaged and had to be redrawn."

Three new values have to be added to the series listed in our February number—3, 4c. and 5c. having the Arms of Colombia in the centre, and a 10 pesos bearing a portrait of Jean de Corral. They are perf. 12 like the others of the same set.

4c., light brown.	5c., blue.
	10p., carmine.

**Bolivar.** Three new stamps of the face values of 5c., 10c. and 20c. have just been issued here. The 5c. and 10c. bear profile portraits of J. M. del Castillo and Manuel Anguiano respectively, while the 20c. shows a full face presentment of one Pantaleon G. Ribou. The surrounding frames are quite up to the usual standard of this Department—which is certainly not saying much for their "artistic" appearance. In the 20c. the figures of value have been arranged in rather a novel style, i.e., the "2" being in one of the lower corners and of the "0" in the other, the latter as one of our contemporaries facetiously observes, evidently indicating the actual value.

5c., black.	10c., brown.
	20c., carmine.

**Boyaca.** We understand that the Province has issued a new variety of the 10c. stamp somewhat similar in style to the issue of last year. We take the following description from the *M.J.*—"There is a lot of interesting scenery upon it. A statue of a gentleman in uniform and a dignified attitude, upon a pedestal, occupies the centre of the foreground, with a pyramidal tree at each side of him, and in the background is an imposing building, showing three windows with Venetian blinds." The stamp is lithographed in a variety of shades ranging from orange to yellow, on white wove paper, and it is badly perforated 12,

10c., orange.	10c., yellow.
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**France. Offices in China.** We learn from several sources that the TCHONGKING office has lately been favoured with a supply of the 25c. and 50c. stamps in new colours.

25c., black on rose.	50c., brown on azure.
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**French Colonies. Guadeloupe.** Another nice batch of varieties, all specially made for the stamp collector, has just been issued here according to *La Côte Réelle*. These consist of the 40c. on 1 franc, and 1 fr. on 75c. issued last year further surcharged with the date "1903." Three distinct sizes of figures seem to have been employed, and as the overprint is struck indiscriminately at the top, bottom, sides, or diagonally and in red, blue or black, it will be noticed that there are plenty of new varieties for those who are foolish enough to collect this sort of rubbish.

**Indo-China.** The *M.J.* announces a 15c. for this Colony in quite a new design, which apparently is not very different from one of those prepared for home use some little time ago, but rejected. It is typographed on surface coloured paper, and has the usual perf., 14 by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . We cannot do better than quote the description given in our contemporary :—"There is a half-length portrait of a lady, name unknown, with her right hand resting on the hilt of a sword, and her left holding a spray of

mistletoe, or it may be an olive branch (both of them tokens of peace), with Fasces crowned by a Cap of Liberty behind her back, and an anchor in dangerous proximity to her nose. The inscriptions are "POSTES" on a scroll at top, and "INDOCHINE FRANCAIS" on another at foot, with numerals in the right upper corner."

15c., brown on azure.

**Madagascar.** Owing to a mistake on the part of our printer, the illustration given below, of the stamps described in March, was omitted from our last number.



**Hayti.** The *Am. J. of P.* chronicles quite an array of "errors" in the recently issued stamps.

<i>Commemorative.</i>	1c., green.	control mark double.
	2c., rose and black.	" "
	7c., black on lilac.	" inverted.
<i>General Set.</i>	1c., green.	" double.
	2c., carmine and black.	" "
	10c., chocolate and black.	" "
	50c., pale lilac.	" inverted.
	50c., "	" inverted.

**Italy.** The colours of the 2 and 10 lire values of the Unpaid Letter set have been changed as follows:—

2 lire, blue and magenta.
10 " " "
" " " "

**Korea.** Mr. C. A. Howes, a well-known specialist in the stamps of this country, contributes the following interesting note to the *M.J.*—"In the November, 1903, number of the *Monthly Journal* you were kind enough to print some notes I sent you on the Korean stamps 1895 issue, surcharged "Tai Han," in black. I agreed to inform you when any new developments arose, and, therefore, am glad to add the following notes:—"I have received positive information from high sources that the black surcharge was never authorised, and could have been made in Seoul only temporarily, perhaps, on some day when red ink was not handy. This disposes of all the black surcharged stamps with various town names in the postmarks. Inasmuch as I fortunately secured an impression on white paper of the characters used in the Seoul office for surcharging, I can also affirm that the black surcharged stamps coming from Chemulpo on letters have a forged surcharge. The stamps were not refused at the P.O. if otherwise unused, so they are really in the same class as the private surcharges of firm names or initials such as have appeared on the British, Ceylon, and Straits stamps.

"The only black surcharged stamps, therefore, which should be recognised would be those used in error from the Seoul P.O., and these would naturally have to be in the Seoul type of surcharge, which differs enough from the Chemulpo fake to be readily recognised. Suffice it to say that there are very few, if any, of the

former, and they would *not* be found with other than a Seoul postmark, probably, if cancelled.

"I am also told that the 2c. and 3c. of 1900, surcharged with characters in red and black respectively (S. G., nos. 17 & 18), are fantasies and were never issued, nor was the 1p. on 5p. green (S. G., No. 19). Inasmuch as the surcharge on the 2c. and 3c. mentioned is in the form of the false surcharges on the 1895 set coming from Chemulpo, it is plainly evident that someone is playing on the credulity of philatelists. I consider myself fortunate, through my connections, in being able to expose the fraud.

"The recent provisionals I mentioned as having the surcharge made with a brush; I have seen quite a number of these, and now think they were poor impressions, which were touched up with a brush before issue to bring the surcharge out plainer. The 3c. on 50c. with the Japanese character for *sen*, I find was the first provisional made, and is therefore not a fake."

**Paraguay.** A French contemporary informs us that the colour of the 2c. stamp of the second set issued last year is vermilion and not orange as stated in the catalogues.

**Persia.** According to the *London Philatelist* the provisional 2kr. in carmine on 5kr., of the 1897 set, has been found with the surcharge inverted.

The *M.J.*, quoting from a foreign source, says that the current 2 chahis stamp has lately been surcharged "P. L." for use in Teheran.

2ch., grey, pale blue surcharge.

**Portugal.** In addition to the values noted in our February issue the new Postage Due set includes a 20c. stamp. We learn that this stamp has also been surcharged for use in the Azores.

20 reis, violet.

**Spanish Colonies.** *Fernando Poo.* The *M.J.* chronicles the 5c. on 2c., in blue, of the 1896-99 provisionals (S. G., No. 24) with inverted surcharge.

5c. on 2c., carmine; surcharge inverted.

**Sweden.** It is stated that the 50 öre stamp is now appearing in a new shade very different from the one lately current.

50 öre, deep olive grey.

**United States.** The current 1 cent stamp is now arriving in a new shade.

1c., blue green.

Our publishers have shewn us the set of commemoratives issued in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition. In size they are the same as those of the Columbus and Omaha sets, and the colours are identical with the corresponding values of the regular issue. The 1c. shews a portrait of Livingston in the centre, with a view on each side; on the 2c. a portrait of Jefferson forms the centrepiece; Monroe's portrait is on the 3c.; an excellent portrait of McKinley appears on the 5c.; while the 10c. is a particularly ugly stamp shewing a map of the United States with the State of St. Louis shaded and bearing the date "1803." On each value the legend "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES OF 1904" appears.

1c., green.  
2c., scarlet.  
3c., mauve.

5c., blue.  
10c., brown.

## New Leaves to Cut.

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.—PART II.

The 1904 edition of the "blue," or foreign, portion of Gibbons' Catalogue shows great alterations in the prices, mostly in the downward direction.

With the exception of the lists of Portugal and Colonies, which have been entirely rearranged, the text does not differ much from that of the previous volume. In Afghanistan—always a difficult country to understand—most of the illustrations are accompanied by a small arrow pointing to the part of the design showing the value, and in several instances enlarged facsimiles of those parts of the stamps showing the date, &c., are shown. These innovations should prove valuable to most collectors.

As we mentioned above, the majority of the prices have been reduced—in some cases very considerably—but whether these are all justified or not we are not in a position to judge. Certainly there was room for improvement in this direction, and, in referring to their sweeping changes in pricing, the publishers state that "it is anticipated that a revived popularity and greater demand will be created for the stamps of this section, which will probably necessitate rises at no very distant date." We have always held that it is a pity so many British collectors confine their collections to Great Britain and Colonies, and we hope these lowered prices will have the desired effect of stimulating interest in the stamps of other countries.

With regard to the prices; as there has been a reduction all round it is obvious we cannot spare the space for, neither would we weary our readers with, a review of the whole lot. We will therefore confine our remarks to the stamps of a few countries that occur to us. In the first issue of China, prices for many of the unused are still too high for single copies, and the arrangement into thin and thick papers is a purely fanciful one, for the paper of this issue may be found in all grades of thickness, from very thin to fairly thick. It is, therefore, almost entirely a matter for individual taste where the line between "thin" and "thick" is to be drawn. In the other issues of this country we do not think anyone can cavil at the valuations.

The lists for Korea have been amplified, and considering the great interest taken in the stamps of this country just now, we think prices are almost without exception low. One would have thought that, as a result of the present war between Japan and Russia, the prices for these countries would at least have maintained the level of the last edition; but we find the cutting has been as severe here as elsewhere in the volume.

We fancy most of the Siam, especially the first issue, are worth buying at present prices, and several of the early Haytiens seem cheap when one considers how difficult it is to get these stamps in fine condition.

There seems to have been a regular slaughter of prices as far as old Europeans are concerned. This is due to their present unpopularity in this country, for we believe the demand for these is as great as ever, and prices are well maintained, on the Continent.

The numerous new issues of Colombia and other similar States has made the volume more bulky than before. The lists now fill 527 pages, as against 480 in the last edition.

The volume, as usual, is admirably printed and bound, and when one considers the enormous amount of labour necessary for the compilation of so complete a work, it is astonishing that it can be sold for so low a price as two shillings.

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## THE ROYAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

The compilers of this album—The Colonial Stamp Co. of Chicago—have made a serious attempt to grapple with a situation which is daily becoming more menacing; viz., the position of the general collector in relation to the tremendous increase in the number of new issues of stamps, and, more especially, the varieties and minor varieties which are pronounced collectible by specialists.

The Royal Album makes general collecting, within its own limits, possible and consistent, but the plan adopted is a most revolutionary one involving nothing less than the abolition of surcharged stamps in whatever form! The volume, which is confined to the issue of Great Britain and Colonies, contains no spaces for any of the numerous surcharges of the British Empire. After this announcement it is not surprising to learn that collectors who use this album will need no perforation gauge and that shades, retouches, thicknesses of paper, etc., have also been entirely ignored. Watermarks, on the other hand, are very fully allowed for.

As the idea of eliminating surcharged stamps from a collection was quite a novel one to us (though we do not deny that it has much to commend it) we were rather surprised to read in the "Introduction"—The publication of "*The Royal Postage Stamp Album*" is to meet a world-wide demand for an album for the unsurcharged postage stamps of the British Empire." Our own opinion is that the album is more likely to create the demand. Many collectors casting about for some form of limitation which shall make general collecting once more possible for a man of moderate means, will be likely to try the plan.

If there be any of our readers who are thus groping in the dark, we advise them to consider well before casting their surcharged treasures in the flames. There are other ways of limiting a general collection and the most usual of these is to take nothing issued after a certain date,—the end of the nineteenth century is a very convenient one. For ourselves we think the casting over of shades and varieties of perforation or even of watermarks would be quite sufficient, especially if the collection be already confined to the British Empire. But we venture to think that, rather than forego these seductive distractions, most philatelists will fly to specialism and group collecting, when they can collect in black albums, and make their own rules.

But for those who may make up their minds to abolish surcharges and perforations *The Royal Postage Stamp Album* will prove eminently suitable. It is well printed, well bound, and convenient in shape. It has no illustrations (a great point in its favour) and is arranged to hold stamps on one side of a page only. It is published in two qualities, at 4s. 2d. and 8s. 4d. respectively, and will be supplied to order by our publishers.

### Notes by the Way.

—:0:—

INDIA.—A correspondent sends us the following clipping: "The Indian Post Office are about to issue little books of stamps. A trifling charge will be made for each book of a dozen, and this the public will doubtless be glad to pay as the convenience of having the stamps always handy and in serviceable condition will be very great. Slips of thin paraffin paper are used to prevent the stamps sticking together in excessively damp weather; and in the rains at least the demand for the neat and compact "booklets" should be continuous. In coast towns and in Southern India particularly the public will probably buy all the year round as humidity is the natural enemy of gum."

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SPECULATION.—The following paragraph from the *Philatelic Journal of India* throws an interesting light on the recent Seychelles surcharges:—"Major Stuart writes from Mauritius to a friend in the Seychelles who holds a Government appointment there tells him that the recent wretched 3 cents surcharges were the fault of an idiot who bought up all the 3c. stamps two days after issue in order to get the Governor into trouble by forcing him to issue a provisional, a thing which he had been forbidden to do. A new stock was ordered at once, but provisionals were indispensable. After he had cornered the provisionals twice, the gentleman gave it up—

this little game came a bit expensive." It is at least gratifying to know that the Governor has been forbidden to issue proofs, and perhaps in future there will be less surcharging in Seychelles than has been the case of recent years.

### Which Side are You On?

—:0:—

WE have often thought that we have rather a fine flow of language ourselves on occasion, but after reading the article given below (which appeared in a recent issue of the *Metropolis*) we are modestly content to take a back seat. The flow of rhetoric almost moved us to tears of admiration at times, and when we got to the end we were not quite certain whether we had been reading an advertisement of somebody's soap or a graphic account of a recent battle in the Far East. Perhaps some of our readers will be able to untangle the mystery.

There are two kinds of collectors in the world, and you are one of them. If you are not one of them you are going to be one of them, and it is time that you were deciding what kind of a course you are going to cut out for yourself.

A typical philatelist of the old-school kind is an interesting thing in his way, and it will pay to pick him up in our stamp tongs and examine him. Even vivisection would be profitable, but it is impossible, for there is nothing of life about him, and even though he walks and talks and handles hinges, he is really cold and dead all the while—a thing of wire and steel—an automatic piece of machinery—a microscope that sees! In a world where business is pre-eminent, where enterprise is everywhere warring with stagnation, where Governments are shifting and empires are changing hands, he, emotionless, unsympathetic, pins his interest to a row of dots on a piece of paper, and spends his hours in counting over the forty-eight lines in the framework of what, to him, is nothing but a small engraving! In a world that is radiant with the discovery of the new Optimism, out of a multitude of new inventions, new sciences, new thoughts, he sees only to the limits of a circle that is bounded by stamps, and stamps AS stamps alone.

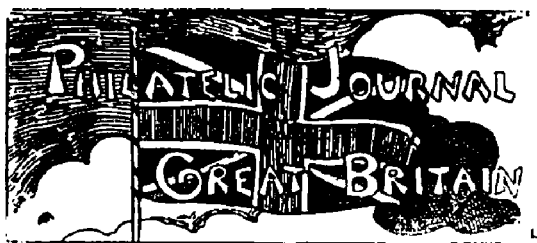
But there is another kind of philatelist, and although the former one is typical of the past, and also, unhappily, of the present, the latter is assuredly the stamp collector of the Future.

Where the one is absorbed in trifles, and by his sad carried out of and below the work he was made for, the other, looking at the objects of his study in a clearer, simpler light, is aided and encouraged by the natural and undoubted advantages of philately. Where the one sees a piece of printed paper whose all-important feature is an inverted watermark or a wrongly-engraved coat of arms, the other sees a SYMBOL, which has a human significance, in that it records the error of some certain man, whose history the Philatelist must make his duty to learn, so far as it is connected with the sheet of stamps in which the error was made. He sees, moreover, in every stamp the natural interest attached to it because of the legislator who called for it, the artist who designed it, and the engraver who etched it in steel. Where one lives for stamps as stamps, the other makes use of stamps for their deeper significance, and wrests out from them the many truths that they conceal.

The latter is the spirit of modern stamp collecting, of which the dawn is not yet, but which gives certain signals of its near approach.

Between the two systems there must be war, ere long, and war to the death; hence it is time you were asking yourself, "Which side am I on?"

The Metropolitan Philatelic Association is unique in this—that it stands as the sole representative of the new line of thought; the only Philatelic Society in the world for collectors who are opposed to the tyranny of technicality! If the number of lines in a coat of arms is more important to you than the MEANING of that coat of arms, then you are of the other side; but if the meaning appears the most significant you belong in this association, and should not hesitate to rally under the banners that stand for the cause of Thought, as opposed to the cause of INK.



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## EDITORIAL.

LIKE perforation varieties, which we considered on a previous occasion, varieties of watermark have no inconsiderable effect on the multiplication of what are deemed collectible stamps by the makers of the catalogues. And yet, taking them on the whole, watermark variations are not nearly so popular as the vagaries of perforation. Sooner or later most collectors take a sort of unholy joy in ferreting out new varieties with the perforation gauge—with some nothing seems too trivial in this way—

**Water-** while watermarks receive  
**marks.** but scant attention. This  
 is due in large measure to  
 the fact that perforations are apparent

to everyone, and the use of the gauge is soon acquired by the tyro, whereas to appreciate the niceties of watermark some little experience and philatelic knowledge is necessary.

Yet the watermark is essentially more an actual part of the stamp than the perforation, and to be consistent it should receive more attention than the method of separation, or even than varieties of surcharge. But, we are afraid, stamp collectors and cataloguers are never altogether consistent; indeed, it is one of the greatest charms of the hobby that we can ignore or take note of just those varieties we please.

However, we do not advocate the collection of minor varieties of watermark by the general collector any more than we can advise him to take no notice of them whatever. The difficulty at present is to know which varieties are to be considered minor ones and which ought to be included in a general collection. Naturally, when some incident in the life of a stamp is shown, as in changing from a small crown to a large one, or CC to CA, the watermark must be and is taken notice of. Also in the case of the less apparent differences between the two types of the "N.S.W. and Crown" watermark and the various "Stars" of South Australia and Queensland, where it is obvious that some new phase in the history of the stamps is illustrated, the watermark must be noted. But, owing largely to the fact that they are not catalogued, inverted and reversed watermarks are left severely alone by the majority of collectors, and, we confess, it is somewhat difficult to understand why this should be so. In the majority of stamps the greatest care is taken in printing to insure that the watermarked sheets of paper shall be laid on the plates the right way, so that when a sheet shews the watermark inverted it should surely be classed as an error, even if of minor importance. Inverted surcharges are collected, and, although we

have no wish to see the already formidable number of varieties added to, it seems only logical to enquire why inverted watermarks should not receive the same attention. And we are all the more inclined to ask this when we note that watermarks found sideways, as in the case of Sierra Leone, are mentioned in Gibbons' Catalogue.

**INTERVERTED.**—A new philatelic term, "inverted," has been coined by one of our Gallic contemporaries, and it will doubtless come into general use, especially in connection with surcharges. An inverted surcharge is one in which the lines of the overprint appear in the wrong order. For instance, one of the recent Orange River Colony surcharges with the value above "V.R.I." would be an inverted one. Similarly, a stamp watermarked with "V" over a crown, instead of *vice-versa*, would be correctly described as having an inverted watermark.

## Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

(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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.)

### ICELAND.

(Continued.)

A primitive looking surcharge was made on the 5 aur green in 1898 to make up for a shortage of stamps of 3 aur. This consisted of the word "PRIR" (which means "three") in black, and the numeral "3" in red. Sometimes the surcharges appeared on the top of one another. There are four marked varieties of type and many more minor ones. The issue of this provisional was said to number 8,000 specimens, but they were all bought up in three days, and a fresh supply (numbering 6,000) was made, but these were surcharged with the word only and not the figure. The latter surcharge is only found on the stamps perforated 12½, but the former is found on both perforations.

1898.	Perf. 14 x 13½.	Perf. 12½.
3 on 5 aur., surch. figure and word	s. d.	s. d.
3 on 5 aur., surch. word only	—	—

In 1902 the 3 aur. stamp was slightly altered, the central figure being enlarged to make it uniform in size with the numerals on the other stamps of the set. At the same time the shade was altered to a lighter buff colour.

1902.	Perf. 12½.
3 aur., buff.	—

At the end of the same year a new issue was made in a design shewing the head of King Christian looking to the right. By a decree dated October 9, 1902, all the stamps of this old design were demonetized, but in order to make use of the remaining stocks they were overprinted "1 GILDI—'02—'03" in two lines, and these remained in force, together with the new issue, till the end of the year 1903. Freely translated the surcharge means "Provisional—'02—'03."

Owing to the fact that stocks of many of the stamps remained in the post-office in both perforations, and the surcharge was sometimes applied twice, sometimes upside down, and some-

times contained slight errors in the lettering, the list of this issue is a rather long one.

1902. Overprinted 1 GILDI '02—'03 in carmine on the 5, 6, 20, and 25 aur., and in black on the other values.

Varities I., surch., inverted.

II., double surch.

III., first letter of surcharge missing.

IV., apostrophe after, instead of before, "02."

V., error "'03—'03."

	Perf. 12½.	Perf. 14 x 13½.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 aur., yellow	—	—
<i>Varities I., III., and V.</i>	—	—
<i>IV.</i>	—	—
3 aur., buff, larger numeral (1902)	—	—
<i>I., III., and IV.</i>	—	—
4 aur., grey and rose	—	—
<i>I., II., III, IV., and V.</i>	—	—
5 aur., green	—	—
<i>I., III., and V.</i>	—	—
<i>IV.</i>	—	—
5 aur., green, surch. black	—	—
<i>III.</i>	—	—
6 aur., grey	—	—
<i>I., II., IV. and V.</i>	—	—
10 aur., carmine	—	—
<i>I.</i>	—	—
16 aur., brown	—	—
<i>I., III., IV., and V.</i>	—	—
20 aur., ultramarine	—	—
<i>V.</i>	—	—
20 aur., ultramarine, surch. black	—	—
25 aur., blue and brown	—	—
<i>I.</i>	—	—
40 aur., lilac	—	—
<i>I.</i>	—	—
<i>V.</i>	—	—
50 aur., carmine and blue	—	—
<i>V.</i>	—	—
<i>I., III., IV. and V.</i>	—	—
100 aur., lilac and brown	—	—
<i>I., III. and IV.,</i>	—	—
<i>also III. inverted</i>	—	—

The new issue, which was the cause of all this overprinting, is a very rough-looking production, in the design of which we append an illustration. The wmk. is still a crown, and the perforation 12½. A very curious error occurred in the earliest sheets of the 20 aur. The word FRIMERKI occurs at the right-hand side of all the ordinary stamps, but at the same time a set of



Official stamps was prepared in exactly the same type, but with the word PJONUSTA instead of FRIMERKI, and printed in different colours. By some accident two clichés of the 20 aur. official stamps lettered PJONUSTA got into the plate of the ordinary stamps and 200 sheets were printed before the mistake was discovered and corrected. The total number of errors, therefore, was only 400 copies, and, doubtless, some of these have been used and destroyed.

1902.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 aur., orange ... ..	1	—
4 „ rose and grey ... ..	1	—
5 „ green ... ..	2	—
5 „ brown and grey-brown	2	—
10 „ carmine ... ..	2	—
16 „ reddish brown... ..	3	—
20 „ blue ... ..	4	—
a. error "PJONUSTA" 20 0	—	—
25 aur., green ... ..	5	—
40 „ mauve ... ..	8	—
50 „ slate-grey ... ..	9	—
1 kr., brown and dull blue	1 6	—

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Denmark was one of the first countries to issue Official Stamps, and Iceland was supplied with Officials at the same time that the first issue of postage stamps was made. The design was exactly the same as for the ordinary stamps except that the inscription in the lower part was altered from "POSTFRIM" to "PJON FRIM." There were only two values—4 sk. and 8 sk. The former was perforated 12½, and the latter 14 x 13½. The 4 sk. also exists with the latter perforation, but is extremely rare thus. It is supposed that only one sheet (or two at the most) was perforated with the smaller gauge.

1873.	Perf. 12½.	Perf. 14 x 13½.
	Un-used.	Un-used.
	s. d.	s. d.
4 sk., green ... ..	6	75 0
8 sk., lilac ... ..	12 6	7 6

Quite a new design was used for the Officials when the change of currency took place in 1876 (see illustration). At that date three values were issued in this type, namely 10 aur. 16 aur. and 20 aur.



Other values were added, as follows:—5 aur. in 1878, 3 aur. in 1882, and 50 aur. in 1895. The perforation was 14 x 13½, but about the year

1898 the 3 aur. appeared perforated 12½, and this was followed in 1902 by the 10 aur. in the same perforation and a new value:—4 aur., also perforated 12½.

	Perf. 14 x 13½.	Perf. 12½.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
3 aur., yellow... ..	2	2
a. ochre ... ..	—	—
4 aur., grey ... ..	—	—
5 aur., dark brown ... ..	2 1	1
a. pale brown ... ..	—	—
10 aur., blue ... ..	—	3
a. ultramarine ... ..	—	—
10 aur., bright ultramarine	—	8
16 aur., carmine ... ..	4	—
20 aur., dark green ... ..	—	—
a. yellow-green ... ..	—	3
50 aur., rosy-lilac ... ..	—	—

In 1902 the remaining stock of the Official Stamps was surcharged "1 GILDI," etc., in the same way as the ordinary issue. Unfortunately, there are again numerous varieties in the surcharges.

1902.  
Surcharged "1 GILDI." in black.

Varieties as in the ordinary issue of same date, with the addition of VI. double surch., one inverted.

	Perf. 12½.	Perf. 14 x 13½.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 aur., yellow... ..	—	—
Varieties I. and III. ... ..	—	—
4 aur., grey ... ..	—	—
I. & III., also III. inverted	—	—
5 aur., brown ... ..	—	—
IV. ... ..	—	—
I. IV. and V. ... ..	—	—
10 aur., deep blue ... ..	—	—
III. ... ..	—	—
I. IV., V. ... ..	—	—
10 aur., ultramarine ... ..	—	—
IV. and V. ... ..	—	—
16 aur., carmine ... ..	—	—
I., II., III. and VI. ... ..	—	—
20 aur., green ... ..	—	—
V. ... ..	—	—
50 aur., rosy-lilac ... ..	—	—
II. and III. ... ..	—	—

When the above surcharges were made the new issue of Officials also appeared. The design is exactly the same as that for the ordinary issue, except for the alteration in the word in the frame on the right-hand side.



1902.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 aur., buff ... ..	—	—
4 „ dark green ... ..	—	—
5 „ chestnut ... ..	—	—
16 „ carmine ... ..	—	—
20 „ green ... ..	—	—
50 „ mauve ... ..	—	—

TROUBLES OF A POSTMASTER.—Mr. W. Corfield contributes the following paragraph extracted from an Indian newspaper. "It is satisfactory to find the same Punjab people have faith in precautionary measures against plague, as witness the following:—"The Sub-Postmaster reports that last evening a mice came out from behind the office door and after walking a little, stammered and breathed its last in the presence of the Sub-Postmaster there. As these are the prognostics of plague, I beg you will kindly arrange to have the office disinfected at an early date."



## A Philatelic Libel Action.

From the "Times," May 19 and 20, 1904.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE LAWRANCE and a Special Jury.)

DELL v. TRUSLOVE AND OTHERS.

This was an action brought by Mr. Robert Edward Dell, the editor of the *Burlington Magazine*, and formerly editor of the *Connoisseur*, to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1903, of which the defendants were the printers, proprietors, and publishers. The defendants said that the words complained of were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Joseph were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Marshall-Hall, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Hemmerde were for the defendants.

Mr. Powell, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was a gentleman who had a large knowledge concerning matters of art and antiques. He became the first editor of the *Connoisseur* when it was started, and Mr. Dell suggested that there was room for another magazine of a similar character. The proprietor of the *Connoisseur* did not fall in with Mr. Dell's views; and he therefore sent in his resignation, and subsequently became the editor of a more expensive publication, the *Burlington Magazine*, which was published in March, 1903. The defendants were Messrs. Truslove and Bray, the printers, and the "Philatelic Record and Stamp News" (Limited), the proprietors and publishers of the *Philatelic Record*. The journal in question contained editorial notes, and in the issue for April, 1903, the libel complained of appeared under that head, and ran as follows:—"Pin-pricks by an ignoramus. The *Connoisseur*, which was started at the end of 1901 to minister to the pleasure of collectors of all kinds, has not had long to wait for the inevitable rival. The *Burlington Magazine* has just come to hand. With their rivalry we are not concerned, but it is a curious fact that both started with the same editor. The first editorial in the *Connoisseur* was disfigured with a sneer at stamp-collecting. The writer thereof did not long occupy the editorial chair. Now he sits in the editorial chair of the new magazine, and once more the poor man vents his little spite on stamp collecting. Why, we know not, unless it be that in his case stamp-collecting plays the same part in his little life that King Charles's head played in the life of another afflicted one. We are told that 'the desire to collect in the abstract, the mere collecting for the sake of collecting, is one of the crudest instincts inherited from the less reason-

able of our animal ancestors.' Apparently the present editor of the *Burlington* will have to re-write natural history. And then he goes on to say that the man who collects old masters as another collects railway tickets or postage stamps displays his affinities. Ah, well; there are affinities and affinities, editorial and otherwise, and we fear the new magazine is not to be congratulated upon the peculiar affinities of the present editor. The *Connoisseur* learnt to its cost that it does not do to collect editors of the sneering type. At best they are an expensive luxury, especially if they happen to be descended from 'the less reasonable of our animal ancestors.'" Counsel said that this was an offensive libel, and was throughout an attack on the man who had occupied the editorial chair of the *Connoisseur* and now was editor of the *Burlington Magazine*. In a subsequent number of the *Philatelic Record* the defendants had published an editorial note headed "Peccavimus?" and stated that it was never intended that the paragraph complained of by the plaintiff should be taken personally, and they apologized for the pain they had given him. Counsel contended that this was not really an apology, and the note of interrogation after "peccavimus" completely annulled the so-called apology.

The plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case, and said that the article in the *Burlington Magazine* on which the *Philatelic Record* had commented was written by a member of the consultative committee, and was a very long article.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall-Hall.—Stamp dealers had advertised in the *Connoisseur*. Complaint was made by the editor of the *Philatelic Record* with regard to a reference to stamps in the article in the *Burlington*. He was unaware that in consequence of the article the stamp advertisements in the *Connoisseur* had been reduced.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

At the further hearing of the case on May 19, Mr. Dell, further cross-examined by Mr. Marshall-Hall, said that he put the collection of stamps on a different footing to the collection of pictures. He did not intend in his article in the *Connoisseur* to sneer at stamp collecting. He knew nothing about stamps, and did not intend to give offence to stamp collectors. The article was written in September, 1901. The first number of the *Burlington Magazine* was brought out in March, 1903. In that number he did not intend to have a hit at the philatelists. He did not know whether the writer of the article in the *Burlington* shared witness's views as to stamp collecting. He did not suggest there was any

justification for classing the collection of stamps with the collection of railway tickets, or even of nuts by a monkey. (Laughter.)

Mr. Marshall-Hall.—You are an ignoramus on the subject of stamps?

Witness.—Well, I do not know anything about them. (Laughter.) Continuing, witness said he objected to the statement that he did not long occupy the editorial chair of the *Connoisseur*. He was editor for nearly a year. He strongly objected to the statement that the *Connoisseur* learnt to its cost that it does not do to collect editors of the sneering type. He was convinced that there was personal malice behind what was written in the *Philatelic Record*. He did not ask for an apology, but issued a writ. A letter was sent him expressing regret that the article had been published, and pointing out that it was only read by philatelists. That was followed by an apologetic note in the *Philatelic Record*. He thought that the so-called apology aggravated the libel.

Mr. Marshall-Hall, who did not call any evidence for the defendants, contended that it was an abuse of the process of the Court to have brought such a nonsensical action. It was difficult to believe that the plaintiff was serious in asking the jury to give him damages for the article in the defendants' paper. No right-minded man could read in it any personal insult. The writer of the article did not even know the identity of Mr. Dell. It was said Mr. Dell did not want damages, but only an apology. It was untrue to suggest that no apology had been offered him. Did Mr. Dell expect that he (the learned counsel) should prostrate himself on the ground before him, or what kind of apology did he want? (Laughter.) Everything short of giving damages had been done, but it was damages such as would carry costs that the plaintiff wanted from the jury. Counsel contended that the action ought never to have been brought.

Mr. Justice Lawrance summed up, and told the jury it was for them to say whether the article complained of exceeded the bounds of fair comment. He pointed out that, instead of asking for an apology, the plaintiff had taken the course of issuing a writ, and the defendants, when the matter came to their notice, inserted an apology in their paper.

The jury, after deliberating for more than half an hour, found a verdict for the defendants, and the judgment was given accordingly.

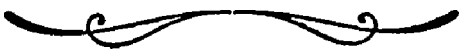
NOTHING LIKE VARIETY.—The little island colony of Mauritius—where the "Post Offices" come from—has achieved some notoriety for the number of its surcharges and other new issues and apparently the authorities do not wait until one variety is cleared out before putting a fresh one on sale. According to a correspondent of one of our contemporaries there were quite recently *three* kinds of no less than four values all on sale at the same time.

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SIRMOOR SURCHARGES.—A well-known authority on the stamps of the Native States of India, Mr. W. P. Marson, avers that the varieties in the "On S.S.S." stamps of Sirmoor are all genuine and unintentional, due to carelessness, ignorance, and shortness of type of the printers. It appears that up to 1900 the overprinting was done at a small press at Nahan, the capital of the State. It is probable that the establishment boasted only one hand-press while the type employed would be a choice and varied lot of odds and ends picked up at bargain rates as the rejections of the larger printing offices. Such an institution would have found it impossible to surcharge a full sheet of 70 stamps at once especially as each stamp would unfortunately require three capital S's. Add to this the facts that the workmanship would hardly be likely to rank as of the first class and that the type-setter's knowledge of English would be somewhat imperfect, we can quite believe, that under the circumstances errors and varieties are not to be wondered at.

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CONDITION.—In commenting upon the present movement—"craze" some unkind people call it—of collecting only stamps in perfect condition a Transatlantic contemporary indulges in the following moralising:—"Philatelic idealism is no new thing. All true philatelists are idealists at heart; and the goal of each one's dreams and hopes is the formation of a collection that, within its own limits, whatever they may be, shall be an ideal collection. Whatever tends to aid the realisation of this ideal is bound to find ready converts, regardless of its inapplicability to the purposes of more than a very small portion of those who asked to believe in it and live up to it. It, is, we believe, as serious a mistake to pitch one's philatelic ideals too high as too low. And it is this mistake into which a great many otherwise acute philatelists have permitted themselves to be led, and into which many others are in danger of being led, through the force of example and momentum of public opinion." And now, dear friends, you know all about it.





**May, 1904, 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.)

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.**

The Annual General Meeting was held at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening, May 11, when there were present: Messrs. H. R. Oldfield (in the Chair), Dr. Schwarte, P. P. Brown, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham, Major J. de C. Laffan, and the Hon. Secretary. Telegrams regretting their inability to attend were received from Messrs. W. Schwabacher and Geo. B. Petrie. The

Hon. Sec. presented the report and balance sheet for the year 1903, which showed 100 members on the roll at Jan. 1, 1904, since which date nine new members (including two life members) have joined. On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Schwarte, the report was received and adopted, subject to audit, Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham and Philip P. Brown being appointed auditors. The Old Series of Exchange Packets and French Club accounts were then submitted by the Hon. Secretary, who was instructed to deal with the same and to pay dividend in settlement of claims to those entitled thereto. The President, Mr. H. R. Oldfield was, on the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Major Laffan, unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, and cordially thanked for his services to the Society. The whole of the Honorary and Active Officers and Committee were also re-elected, and it was decided at the Committee Meeting on Wednesday, June 8, to arrange programme for next season, a display of an American color chart illustrated by stamps by Major Laffan, and some postage and revenue stamps by the Hon. Secretary, concluded the meeting, which closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. The balance sheet will appear next month.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.,

May 14th, 1904.

**SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

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The February and March Exchange Packets came back from circulation on 30th April and 3rd May respectively, the net sales amounting to £14 14s. 10d. for February and £14 4s. 7d. for March. Sheets with remittances were all despatched to members immediately. A marked improvement in sales has been shewn during the past session, and the addition of several new members to the "seeing" list will help future packets.

An enjoyable social evening was spent by the local members at the residence of the Hon. President, Mr. John Walker, on Saturday, 23rd April. The members present had an opportunity of inspecting the remarkable collection Mr. Walker has put together during the long time he has collected.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in October. Exchange packets will be circulated regularly except for July and August.

T. A. M'INTYRE,  
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.



May 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

"Inverted Centres" is the subject of the Editorial in the April *London Philatelist*, inspired, no doubt, by the fact of a 4d. Western Australia with "inverted Swan" selling for the high price of £400 at a recent auction. Regarding errors in general, we are told that "these varieties naturally range very widely in their importance, from a minute flaw in a surcharge to an entire impression in the wrong colour, and it not infrequently happens that too much importance is attached to errors of a trivial nature, such as defective prints or broken founts. The two most striking classes of these errors are—in their order of philatelic importance—(1) Stamps printed entirely in the wrong colours; and (2) Stamps that are printed from two dies, one of which is inverted in its impression relatively to the other." And with this judgment we are in complete accord. These two classes embrace some of the rarest of stamps known to philatelists, and of several of the varieties only a very few copies are in existence. In the same article reference is made to the sale in Paris of a specimen of the very rare 30 cents United States stamp of 1869 with inverted centre at what seems an absurdly low price, and to the arrest of one Wolle in America—a forger of almost superhuman skill—and *apropos* of these two facts the following pregnant paragraph is worth reproducing:—

At a recent meeting of the London Philatelic Society Mr. Ehrenbach shewed a pair of stamps apparently *tele-bêches*, but which had been so cleverly joined together as to defy detection. If all these facts are strung together the moral is fairly obvious: firstly, high prices for inverted centres, *tele-bêches*, and other errors; and, secondly, remarkable adroitness in making imitations of these varieties. The high prices paid for this class of stamp will undoubtedly attract the attention of the fakers and forgers, and we cannot, therefore, too earnestly counsel collectors to take heed in purchasing stamps of this nature. In dealing with firms of established reputation, of which, fortunately, there is no lack in almost every portion of the globe, the philatelist is on sure ground, but, if stamps of this kind are purchased from comparative strangers, the most rigid tests should be demanded, such as immersion in boiling water, or, failing that, the purchase should not be completed without the certificate of an expert. There is no doubt that the art of imitation and "faking" of stamps has reached a dangerously high level of cleverness, and it behoves us all to face the enemy and to see that we are not defrauded by the machinations of these adroit stamp forgers.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg contributes an interesting paper, entitled "Notes on the Stamps of South Australia," which will doubtless prove valuable to specialists of this somewhat difficult country. The first difficulty with regard to the stamps of this colony, we are told, is in distinguishing "the first rouletted stamps from those of later printings, in the case of the 1d. and 6d. values. There is a sure and certain test for this. The first rouletted stamps are the same printings as the imperforate ones. This test sounds simple enough, but the application is not so easy in the case of the 1d.; a little careful study of the stamps, however, will make the difference clear." Having overcome this initial difficulty the next and, according to Mr. Hausburg, most knotty point confronting the student of South Australian stamps is to distinguish between the first perforated stamps and the later printings, made in 1871 or the end of 1870, perforated by the same machines. We are told that "in some cases the shades of the later printings are quite distinct from those of the earlier stamps, but in other cases we have to rely on dated copies, which fortunately are not scarce. The shades of the 1d. are numerous, the earlier ones—both yellow—and blue-green—being much paler than the 1871 printings, which are a much deeper and fuller green."

Under "Notes and News" we find an interesting paragraph relating to some recently discovered varieties of the 1883 issue of Austria. We quote it *in extenso*:—

Mr. Gustav Winter, member of the Deutscher Verein für Briefmarkenkund in Prag, exhibited at the meeting of March 1st some varieties of the Austrian stamps, issue 1883, not known hitherto. It is supposed and accepted that these stamps first received the coloured background, on to which was imposed the black print "Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post," and the value. The types now exhibited, however, shew first the black print, and on top of this the coloured print. The 5 kreutzer values shew best and most clearly this difference, which thus makes the following divisions:—Type I.—The horizontal coloured lines under the black-printed words: "Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post." Type II.—The horizontal coloured lines *over* the black-printed words: "Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post." Looking through many thousands of stamps of this issue, all values have been found in Type II., but these were only very few. Enclosed you will find a specimen of the values 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kreutzer.

We gather that so far only two copies of the 50 kreutzer in the second type have been found.

The Editorial in the *Monthly Journal* deals with the "Stamps of King Edward VII.," and alludes to all the more interesting points in the valuable paper read to the members of the London Philatelic Society by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. L. Hanciau contributes a paper entitled "Some Minor Varieties from France," in which a number of more or less apparent variations, shewn him by a friend, are dealt with in a chatty manner that at times borders distinctly on the humorous. We quote the following as an admirable example of the general style of the article:—

To commence with, I am shewn some 20c. stamps of 1849, which M. Reinheimer places before me with evident satisfaction. "What do you think of these?" he said.

"I see nothing very extraordinary, except perhaps the obliterations, dated the 4th and 5th of January, 1849, recalled almost the very day of their issue.

"You have not got it; there is something far more interesting than that. Look, it is there, between the figures '2' and '0' of the left hand number '20'; just above in the coloured line there is a tiny white dash. Do you see it?"

I strained my eyes, I took a magnifying glass, a single lens, a double, and I saw—nothing.

M. Reinheimer danced upon his chair with impatience; he could not understand how this dash, so evident to him, could be hidden from me.

To prove that my eyes were at least as good as his I suddenly exclaimed, "I see it! a white line, just above the '20' on the coloured line; it is quite visible." As a matter of fact I saw nothing, and it was not until some time later that I succeeded in perceiving the Reinheimer crack; not a very grave *hiatus* truly, but still *valde deflendus*, no doubt, and certainly very difficult to see. Let my readers look for it with their strongest glasses, about 1½ mm. from the left lower corner of the inner frame line of the stamp. But whether this discovery of M. Reinheimer is as important as he supposes, I am inclined to doubt.

A further instalment of the "Stamps of Some of the Native States of India" appears, from the pen of the Editor, dealing with the post-cards of Jhind. We learn that the native characters on the face of the early cards meant: "Only on this side name of dwelling and name of person written to inscribed shall be."

There is another portion of the paper on the "Postal Issues of Finland," by Mr. L. Hanciau, in which the 1891 issue is described. We gather that at first it was decided to do away with Finnish stamps altogether, but, before going so far as this, it occurred to the authorities that Finland might as well have a special set, to be used on correspondence within the Duchy or addressed to foreign countries, but all letters addressed to Russia were to be franked with Russian stamps. The infliction of this indignity on the privileges hitherto held by the Finnish Administration are, according to a no doubt "inspired" newspaper, partly the result of an adventure of the Czar's related in the following anecdote:—

Quite recently, in the course of an excursion on the frontier of the Grand Duchy, the Czar stopped in the middle of the day to write a letter. Having finished his letter, he requested one of his aides-de-camp to accompany him to the post office in the nearest village. The place happened to be in Finland itself.

The Czar and his aide-de-camp arrived at the post office

in the strictest incognito. The Sovereign took from his pocketbook a Russian stamp, affixed it to the envelope, and handed the letter to the official.

"I beg your pardon," said the latter, "but you have used a Russian stamp; a stamp of Finland is required."

"I have none," said the Czar, "but here is a rouble; give me a stamp of the country and retain the change."

"I again beg pardon," said the official (who was evidently exceptionally polite), "but you have given me a paper rouble. That is Russian currency; I can only take Finnish money here."

The Czar turned impatiently to his companion, and remarked how ridiculous and troublesome these formalities were.

And this trivial event, we are asked to believe, led to the "Finnishing" touch being put to Finnish independence. So very likely, isn't it?

The *Philatelic Record*, in lieu of the usual Editorial notes, opens with a short biographical sketch of Queen Isabella of Spain, who died in Paris only a few weeks ago. The quaint early stamps of Spain, in which her portrait appeared, are some of the most interesting and curious of the world's postal issues, and, in view of the fact that the lady portrayed was so recently alive, the notes are of more than passing interest.

Under the heading of "Guanacaste" Mr. F. H. Napier adds a number of supplementary notes to his specialist article on the surcharges of this Costa Rican State (which appeared in our contemporary in March, 1903), gleaned as a result of further study of a large parcel of the stamps.

A full description of the Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society Exhibition, held last March, is given, and with it is incorporated some interesting details referring to Mr. P. J. Lloyd—the "Notable Philatelist" of the month, and the President of the above-named Society. Apparently the Exhibition was a great success—due in large measure to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Lloyd himself. We are told that "he commenced collecting so long ago as 1867, and although he had the misfortune to sell his collection in 1884, soon recommenced as a general collector, and has since developed a bent for Australians, United States, and Spanish.

There is another instalment of Dr. Emilio Diena's article on "Modena," consisting, as in previous portions, of a number of letters relating to the proposed issue of stamps. From one of these—a letter from the Postal Department, Florence, to the Postmaster-General, Modena—we extract the following hints as to the correct method in setting about getting stamps made:—

(1) Having settled upon the emblem which it is desired to have on the stamp, an accurate drawing of the exact size of the stamp must then be made.

(2) From this drawing a skilled steel engraver makes a die, from which, after it is hardened, a copper matrix is taken (by means of the balance wheel, "Bilanciére," with which money is coined), similar to those used for the manufacture of printing characters.

(3) Having made the matrix, an expert type-founder takes from it the necessary number of *cliches* (stereotypes). He then applies to these *cliches* the backing by means of a suitable apparatus, similar, except in the dimensions, to those used in the formation of type.

(4) Having applied the backing, these *clichés* become so many type, with which, in the usual manner, a page can be formed of 200, 250, or 300 stamps; and when placed on a press, and ink of the desired colour spread over, the number of sheets required are printed off.

(5) The paper should be distinctly water-marked, in order to better guard against forgery.

The most interesting contribution to the April *Stamp Collector* is a paper entitled "Some Odd Notes on Turkish Stamps," by T. P. Deakin, though they are far from being "odd" in the sense of being peculiar, as a facetious friend suggested to us. The paper deals with the perforation varieties of the Postage Due series of 1871; an issue to which the writer awards the palm for the variety and complexity of its perforations. We make the following extracts:—

The employés of the Turkish Post Office who used these stamps seem to have separated them from the sheet in various ways, especially the wider perforated ones, which no doubt refused to split down the perforation line. Knives or scissors were used to cut them, and flat pieces of wood or metal to tear the stamps against, as many may be met with with cut edges and perforations some little distance in; others had no sign of perforation anywhere round, the stamp having the appearance of a rather irregularly edged imperforate specimen.

As a rule the stamps perforated from 6 to 9½ have been done without the needles punching out the piece of paper, and the holes are small; whilst those from 10 to 13½ have the holes larger and the piece punched out, often with clean cut edges; but stamps from 8½ to 10 may be often met with perforated in the latter style.

Among the stock of stamps I myself measured and made notes of I found all perforations from 6 to 13½, except 6½ and 13—that is, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, and 13½. Perf. 6, which I found in the collection of Mr. J. W. Moore, of King's Heath, I had not heard of before, nor 11½, 12, or 12½, which I also found among my own. (I have found both perf. 5 and 13 in the PREPAIDS). Stamps perforated on all sides alike (single) were very few in number; I only found perf. 9, 9½, 11, and 13½.

Stamps with top and bottom of one perf. and the right and left sides of another (compound) were 7 x 6, 8 x 9, 8½ x 7, 8½ x 8, 8½ x 9½, 8½ x 10, 10 x 8½, and 11 x 10. But among what we may term the complex or composite, where either all sides were of a different gauge, or only two out of the four measured the same, all the varieties from 7 to 13½ (except, perhaps 13), are found in all sorts of combinations. Sometimes the perforations apparently measured 14, 16, or 18; this I put down to having been perforated twice in line by the same machine, but when one edge for half-way along measured 10 and the remainder 9, or 10½ with 9½, we can only surmise that the part of the sheet from which the stamp came was perforated from either end with two machines of different gauge, and met at this particular stamp, or that the machines were remarkably loose jointed.

While complimenting Mr. Deakin on the patience he has displayed in measuring all these perforations, we are afraid they are mostly of very minor, if any, importance. We imagine, too, that the writer has not been a very close student of the vagaries of perforation machines, or he would not jump to the conclusion that he evidently has, that each variety of perforation is the work of a separate machine. It is highly probable that all these varieties are the work of one or, at the most, two or three machines, in which the perforation needles were very irregularly spaced. The same thing may be found in Niger Coast, pictorial New Zealand, and other stamps perforated by Waterlow's, and we have even heard of enthusiasts measuring the different gauges of these variegated perforations—evidently what Mr. Deakin has done.

The interview is with Mr. B. W. Warhurst,

who, as our readers already know, for some time looked after the Editorial destinies of this journal. Mr. Warhurst is one of the old school of collectors, who now devotes his collecting energies to entires. He has written many able articles on stamp colours, but without, we fear, inducing the catalogue compilers to turn from their wicked ways in wrongly describing mauve as lilac and purple as mauve.

## Philately in the Colonies.

In the March *Philatelic Journal of India* is a further batch of "Notes on the Stamps of Curaçao" by Mr. C. Stewart Wilson in the place of the more usual "Editorial."

Mr. J. E. Bohlmeijer contributes some "Notes on the 12½ x 12 Perforation of Holland and Colonies," and as there are "Notes Concerning the Stamps of the Second Republic of the Transvaal" clipped from the *London Philatelist*, and also the usual batch of "Notes," it will be noted that in some respects this is a very "note"-worthy number.

The article on "Roumania" by Mr. E. W. Wetherell is continued and deals with the 1871 issue. We learn that "in September, 1872, the 10 bani was printed from some very worn stones, and the 50 bani of the previous issue was re-issued." These two stamps, however, differ from those first issued, as follows:—"The head on the 10 bani is not so well centred, and the 50 bani shows an extra line in each of the corner tablets nearest the label containing 'Bani.' Forgeries of this stamp—which is not common—have been made by painting a beard on the genuine stamps of 1869. Sometimes this faking has been done with great care."

The *Australian Journal of Philately* has an Editorial on the subject of "Exchange Sheets," from which we extract the following:—

In the process of collecting it is only natural to assume that duplicates would be acquired, and the question would naturally arise, "What is to be done with them?" Clubs were formed and sheets were sent from member to member with the idea that each one might, if he chose, remove any he required for his collection. So far, so good; members by this means were enabled to get rid of stamps they did not need and secure others which were wanting. Presuming that a catalogue basis is adopted one would think the system would be equitable. It might be if the condition of all the stamps was the same, or if any catalogue represented the real local value of the stamps, but, unfortunately, none do, and these factors have proved the weak points in the exchange system. A member will not take stamps off the sheets if he knows or thinks he can buy them cheaper for cash from a dealer. On the same principle, however, he cannot expect others to take his stamps if he prices them up to local market rates. Some members get carried away with the idea that because a stamp is catalogued at a certain figure they should be able to find buyers at a trifle less. They seem to lose sight of the fact that a dealer has to pay working expenses, and expects a profit for his time and trouble, besides which many collectors haven't to pay market rates for their stamps, and could very well afford to price them at considerably less without being out of pocket. In some cases they may not cost anything at all, but there are members who are positively greedy in regard to the

prices at which they mark their stamps, and they wonder why they are not removed from the sheets. If members were more moderate in regard to their ideas of value, they would be enabled to get rid more easily of stamps they do not require, and those not possessed of any particular variety would be more disposed to do business.

From "Federal Prospects" we glean the information that 1d. postage between the various Australian States and Great Britain will come into force on 1st January, 1905, and that it is by no means improbable that, with the advent of new Commonwealth stamps, decimal currency will be introduced in the Island Continent.

A paper entitled "About Postage Stamps"—read before a meeting of the Ballarat Philatelic Society, by Dr. E. Gutheil—gives prominence to the various points that make philately an attractive hobby, and one that does, and should, appeal to the multitude. We quote one of them:—

It passes the spare hour or so of one's ordinary daily life in a pleasant and profitable manner, and gives a relaxation from the everyday business worries. Surely it is immeasurably better to spend one's quiet hours with such an educating pastime than in absolutely rotting oneself away by loafing on the streets. I am sure every country would be better off in health and wealth if such an amount of brain tissue were not allowed to decay and go to waste through sheer laziness and loafing. The greatest nation of the future will be far more one of brains than muscles. Hence I would strongly recommend that every person have an edifying hobby of some sort, and philately is just one of them.

## Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of Philately* opens with an able Editorial on "United States Envelope Stamps," in which the opinion is expressed that it is a pity that these stamps have been so neglected of late years. It is generally thought that the numerous varieties of paper, size of envelope, dies, etc., made envelope collecting too complicated to be easily understood by the average collector, but in this article such ideas are pooh-poohed and shown to be purely illusory. Indeed, after reading it, we almost came to the conclusion that U.S. envelope stamps were almost simple enough for us to collect, but on second thoughts we don't think we'll commence just yet.

Mr. G. L. Toppan continues his "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties," and describes various minor and other varieties of the Confederate States, Cuba, and Curacao, and the two dies of Cyprus.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell's usual "London Letter" contains one or two readable items this month, as witness the following as a case in point as to how old stamps in fine condition get scarcer every year:—

I know some few collectors who are out and out fastidious. There are a few of us who never fail to keep a little ivory paper knife to hand to collectors when we are showing our treasures, and it not unfrequently happens that this little bit of ivory intervenes between the licked thumb and a delicate mint copy of some rarity, for it is the rarities that attract attention and get turned over for inspection. I well and shiveringly remember that I was a little too late with

my bit of ivory once when one of our wealthiest collectors was inspecting my Transvaals. His licked thumb came down on my choicest rarity on a fine page, and over it went, bending almost double in the process! What must be the wear and tear of rarities in his own collection, which is one of the finest in this country.

Mr. C. A. Howes again discourses entertainingly on "Some Stamp Designs," those of the Straits Settlements and Native States being the ones discussed this time. Regarding the design of Elephants in the high value stamps of Perack, we are told that there are some of the State Elephants of the Sultan of Perack, whose *howdah* is seen on the middle animal, while one of the *mahouts*, or drivers, is in uniform.

Mr. Jules Bouvez continues his "Historical Notes on the Republic of San Marino and its Postage Stamps," dealing with the current issue and the set of commemoratives issued in 1894, which was a ghastly failure as far as extorting money from stamp collectors was concerned.

We have before us three numbers of *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*, and note that journal has now incorporated with it the *Weekly Philatelic Era*. In the issue for March 26th there is an interesting article on "Switzerland," by Mr. F. C. Young, and some readable biographical notes concerning the publisher and editor of the "Weekly."

In the following issue Mr. Louis G. Barrett discourses most entertainingly about Hong-Kong stamps, and states that in all probability there were different plates for each value of the Queen's Head type.

There is also a readable paper—"Remarks by Mr. Luff"—which was read before the members of the Chicago Philatelic Society in March last. We extract Mr. Luff's opinions on reprints:—

You probably all know that I have been a little bit daffy on the subject of reprints for some time. I took up the matter some time ago, when the examining of stamps commenced to develop into quite an important branch of the business of the company with which I am connected. There were many stamps known to have been reprinted and in many cases it required expert examination to distinguish reprints from the originals. I thought that a collection of these reprints for purposes of comparison would be of great assistance, as in many cases the points of difference given were not a satisfactory guide to a man who wanted to know what was what. I suggested to the firm that it would be a very desirable thing to make up a collection of reprints. We had more or less of them in stock and I thought by going to work and spending two or three hundred dollars we could make a very good collection. They seemed to think that we knew all about it and didn't need such a collection. I then decided to make one for my own self for reference. I have been at it now for four or five years. I probably got a little more enthusiastic than the matter required. I soon found that my original estimate of the cost was not sufficiently large. As near as I know, I have spent about four thousand dollars on the thing, to say nothing about being presented with a great many things, and yet the collection is not complete. I find it very convenient for reference. I think it is a mistake for a general collector to include reprints in his collection, but I can see no objection to specialists collecting them. To anyone who makes a business of examining stamps, it is really a necessity that he should have such a collection. That is my only excuse for collecting reprints.

In the issue for April 9th Mr. F. Baldwin contributes "Stray Bits of Interest about the Stamps of Western Australia," and, as its title suggests,

the information given is distinctly varied, ranging from a disquisition on why the black swan is a particularly appropriate design for the stamps, to a consideration of their perforations and the values of the rarities.

Mr. W. H. Adams contributes another of his amusing "Hints to Beginners," which we quote below:—

#### Buying Pictures.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever—sometimes. The stamp collector who buys his treasures according to beauty alone, however, is apt to get a dizzy feeling later on when he has acquired more philatelic knowledge. A chromo in red, green and yellow, with an off-colored parrot in the centre is no doubt seductive, but the more color a stamp has, the closer it should be investigated. A light bar cancellation in the corner is also liable to turn out bad if you look the matter up. It is all right to buy a menagerie issue if you can get it complete for about 5c. When you pay more than that you are simply donating to the Public Improvement Fund of some bankrupt country with 800 inhabitants. It may seem a little hard to realize that the 10 peso value costs no more to make and cancel than the 1 centavo, but it is even so. The chance of such stamps increasing in value is about as remote as railroad connection with Mars, but if you can get them at the actual cost of paper and printing they will do no harm to your album and will always impress the uninitiated with the great value of your collection. When you spend real money, however, the only plan to follow is to put it into a stamp that was made to work and not to raise easy money for the public treasury.

THE HINT.—It's no proof that the horse will win because the jockey looks "cute."

From the *Metropolitan Philatelist* we learn that, from representations made to them from many influential quarters, the Government of Panama have decided to order the new permanent set of stamps direct from the American Bank Note Company and not let the contract go through the hands of some speculator. We are also told that the surcharged varieties on hand will be used up in the ordinary way of business, and not offered for sale to the highest bidder, as was at one time intended.

*Mekeel's Stamp Collector* for March 28th contains an able Editorial on the subject of "Condition," from which we extract the following paragraph:—

The middle-class collector ought, in our judgment, to recognise that there are certain natural limitations to the sphere of Philately in which he is placed. He ought not to deem it his duty to ape the opulent advanced collector—to adopt all the latter's special foibles and pet ideas—it is not, in any way, wise or advantageous to do so.

This eminently sensible way of looking at things we commend to the consideration of those of our readers who are not overburdened with this world's goods.



## Success in Philately.

—:O:—

It has often struck us that for a really flowing style of writing in dealing with an abstract subject which has some more or less remote connection with Philately we must award the palm to some of our contemporaries t'other side of the Atlantic.

We were lately favoured with a copy of the *Stamp Reporter*—a new weekly publication that had attained its tenth number by the time we heard of it—containing a most moral and enthusiastic essay under the title of "Success in Philately." We must compliment the writer on his hardihood in letting this "child of his brain" appear in such a cold, unsympathetic medium as printer's type, and, as everything that makes for success should be as widely known as possible, we reprint the article for the benefit of our readers. And now, gentle philatelists, if you keep your lazy spirits from yawning when Golden Opportunity arrives on the scene, and keep on collecting and buying "snaps," no matter how hard up you may be, you will, some day, all be possessed of valuable collections!

To be successful in all we undertake to do, in all our ventures that the Golden Winged Angel of Success hover near us is the constant prayer and aim of humankind. Instinctively we grope around in darkness, stretching forth our hands blindly in vain attempt to touch the hem of the Goddess of Fortune.

Fitness often prepares the way for us to success, then Environment. Chance and Opportunity are great factors, but how many of us are prepared and how many of us grasp the opportunity when it arises.

On Opportunity my plans are drawn,  
When Chance looms big my lazy spirits yawn.

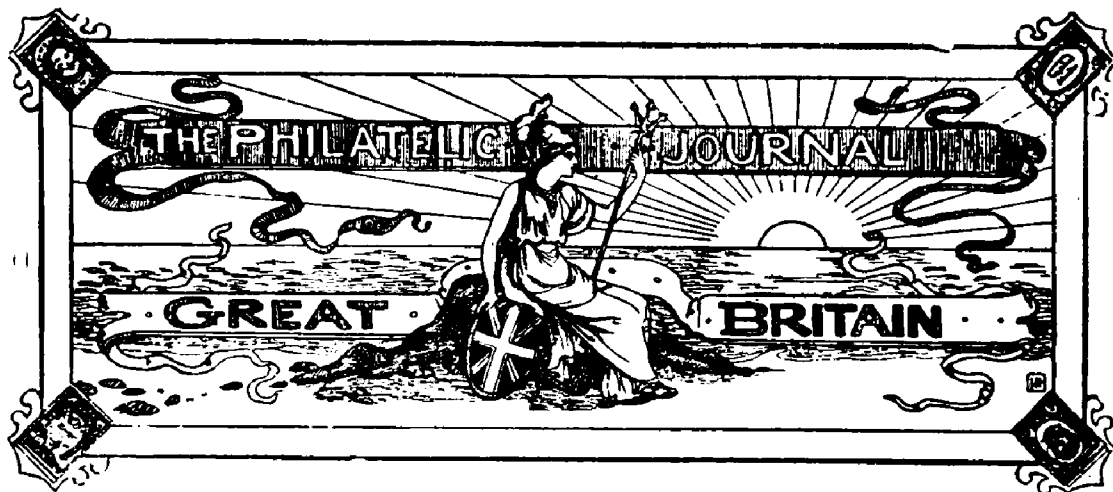
It is too often the case with we mortals. Success in Philately means of course a large and valuable collection, coupled with a thorough knowledge of stamp collecting in all its details, together with that satisfaction that comes only through achievement. Philately is full of possibilities, and to the collector who with an unswerving ambition to secure a valuable collection, to him belongs the prize, and to him it will come sooner or later as a matter of course. The element of success is in commencing a collection and then there and with the firm resolutions to keep it, to hold out and not to cease collecting at any cost or cause whatever. This is the kind of spirit that succeeds, that wins all the prizes, and the mortal with this spirit seems to get along better than the (other) fellow.

Try it, it pays, the indifferent collector does not amount to much artistically or from a financial point of view. Philately does not offer much to the collector who feels that stamp collecting is the one hobby one day and who is the next day wondering whether it is really worth while to collect any longer or not, this indifference continues, so does the collection. When bargains or snaps are advertised he is slow to take advantage of them, when at the same time they would be valuable additions to album, he does not invest for he believes it hardly worth while to invest in any more stamps for soon he will dispose of his entire collection and be done with the whole thing entirely. Then, probably, something inspires him on to a new effort, interest is again aroused, then he looks again for those bargains or snap advs. he saw in a paper a month ago, he writes and find the adv. does not hold good at present.

You have heard of the valuable collections, true, but no one person has a monopoly on valuable collections; go into the valuable collecting business yourself, it is possible.

You have heard that keeping everlastingly at it brings success, why not the same results follow by applying the same rule in philately.





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## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 54.—MR. W. E. WHITE.

The subject of our present sketch is a Bradford man, born and bred, and it is therefore not surprising to find that he is one of the leading members of the active Bradford Philatelic Society. Mr. White tells us that when quite a boy he collected coins and birds' eggs and kept rabbits and pigeons, so that he early acquired the collecting instinct. Tiring of these various hobbies, as boys will, he, twenty years or so ago, began to collect stamps, and such are the fascinations of philately, that with every succeeding year his interest and love for the hobby has increased. By the way, he still possesses his collection of coins, but with the superior and manifold attractions of stamps he rarely has time or the inclination to study them.



Until about three years ago Mr. White was an out-and-out generalist of the old school, and included post-cards as well as adhesives in his collection. He still retains the general collection and has a fair show of post-cards, but for the

past three years his interest has been centred in unused colonials, and his collecting energies have been focussed on their accumulation. He is a great believer in condition and as far as possible every specimen he adds to his album is well-centred, of good colour, clear impression, and with full original gum. Like

many another good philatelist he finds that on comparing a page of mint colonials with a page of used stamps in his general collection the contrast is striking, with all the advantage on the side of the colonials. Mr. White somewhat regrets not following the advice given him by a friend ten years ago to restrict his collection to unused colonials, and is of the opinion that had he done so he would have been the possessor of an interesting — not to say valuable — collection. He is a great believer in making the most of present opportunities, and whenever he turns up his British, the pair of

3d. last issue on orange paper he has in mint condition, remind him of the benefit of taking time by the fore-lock, for he bought these at face value!

The stamps that first attracted Mr. White's attention were the 1849 issue of Belgium shewing

the portrait of King Leopold, and he is still of the opinion that this is one of the most handsome and perfect of stamp designs ever issued. Every credit is due to our friend for the admirable work he does in initiating beginners into the high-ways and byways of philately. He is always ready to help the tyro with information and encouragement, and such is his good nature that this is a veritable work of love, and we believe he enjoys helping others with their collections as much as he does in collecting for himself.

He is one of the original members of the Bradford Philatelic Society, joining it at its formation, and since 1895 he has acted as exchange superintendent—by no means a light task in connection with such a busy society as the Bradford. His interest in matters stampic has taken him on several pleasant trips to such places as Peebles, Glasgow, Hull, Nottingham, Birmingham, Hamburg, Portsmouth, Southampton, etc. Liverpool is only a couple of hours railway journey from busy Bradford, and he often takes a trip over there, and on many of his visits he has returned home enriched with some bargain he has acquired.

Mr. White is an old member of the I.P.U., joining it many years ago—the exact date he has forgotten—when a military gentlemen of the name of Thorpe was secretary, and Nunn's paper

the official organ. In addition, he is also a member of the Birmingham, East Anglian, Palatine, Travellers, and Chelsea entires exchange clubs.

We have received an interesting letter from one of Mr. White's fellow-members of the Bradford Society eulogising that gentleman as a type of one of the real collectors whose love for their hobby is unsullied by any considerations of mere monetary worth, and, we are told, he is never happier than when he is poring over his collection. Our correspondent adds that his philatelic knowledge is extensive—in fact he is looked upon by the members of his Society as a sort of Encyclopedia Philatica—and he is always willing to impart this knowledge or to give advice to others. But he is particularly willing to advise and help the tyro, and deems no trouble too great in assisting those new to philately and directing them in the way they should go.

Finally, we are told, Mr. White is a great believer in letting one's collecting be governed by one's purse, so that the pastime remains a real hobby and not a burdensome investment requiring constant outlay of money one cannot always very well afford. However humble the collection he is keenly interested, so long as it shews that the owner studies and takes care of his stamps.

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## New Issues and Varieties.

*(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & CO., 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)*

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Great Britain.** A correspondent informs the *M.J.* that specimens of the £1 "I.R. OFFICIAL" have been found with the stop after the letter "R" missing. The variety is said to be a constant one, and only occurs on specimens with the corner letters "B.B."

**British East Africa.** The *M.J.* mentions a minor variety in the 2 annas value of this colony surcharged on the Zanzibar stamp. This has the "B" of "British" very much below the level of the other letters, and the only other value on which it is known is the 4½ annas.

**British Gulana.** The current 72c. has, according to the *M.J.*, appeared in a new shade printed from plate 3. The chief difference is in the value tablet, which is deeper, while the lilac portion of the stamp is a so brighter.

**Cape of Good Hope.** For fear of displaying our ignorance we did not attempt a description of the plant represented in the upper corners of the current 2½d. stamp when listing this value in April. We now learn that this is the Sugar Brush, known botanically as the *Protea*, and as it is the most wide-spread and typical flowering-shrub amongst the flora of South Africa it is particularly fitting that it should be represented on one of the Cape stamps.

**Ceylon.** The two high values of the new issue have at last appeared, the colours being as follows—

1r. 50c. grey. 2r. 25c. brown and green.

**Cyprus.** Some little time ago it was rumoured that the supply of paper watermarked "Crown and C.C." for use on the larger sized stamps of the British Colonies by Messrs. De

La Rue and Co. was coming to an end, and that when once finished no more would be prepared. Instead, it was reported, a new paper water-marked multiple "Crown and CA" would be brought into use for both large and small stamps. We now receive confirmation of this report from Messrs. Bright & Son, who shew us the current 9 piastre Cyprus King's head stamp on this new paper. The watermarks are very close together and parts of two or three shew on each stamp. Every new supply of the stamps of the King's head type for all the colonies will in future be printed on this new multiple water-marked paper.

9 pia. brown and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Messrs. Bright and Son have also shewn us two unchronicled varieties of the tall " $\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharge of Cyprus of 1882—the one in which the figures are 8mm. apart. In the normal stamp the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is repeated in exactly the same type, but our informants, in looking through several hundreds, found a few in which the left-hand figure "1" is considerably larger than that on the right. The proportion of these that were found in the lot leads to the supposition that there were probably four in a pane.

In the second variety the left-hand figure "1" is normal, but that on the right is a little shorter and thicker, almost square at the top, and has a short, thick, blunt serif. This is four times as scarce as the first variety, and it is supposed that there was only one in each pane. The first variety has been found on the CC and CA issue, but the other has, so far, only been found with the CA, though no doubt it also exists with the CC watermark.

**Gibraltar.** Our publishers have received the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of the current set, shewing the new multiple "Cr. CA" watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey-green and green; multiple wmk.

**Gold Coast.** The *M.J.* has been shown a specimen of the 10s. stamp of the 1891 issue, with the name and value in carmine, like that of the current 1d. value, instead of the catalogued red shade.

10s. lilac and carmine.

**India.** The *Ph. Record* says that the 1a. carmine of the last Queen's head issue has received the "C E F" overprint. This is rather late in the day in making its appearance!

1a. carmine surcharged "CEF."

**Chamba.** The *M.J.* chronicles the 3 pies value, in grey, of the last Queen's Head issue, with the ordinary overprint, and also lists several minor varieties that are presumably common to all the sheets of this value issued. On the sixth stamp in the horizontal row one of the "leads" used for spacing the type has not

dropped into place, and printing with the surcharge makes the word appear "ICHAMBA." There is a small "A" in "STATE" on the second stamp in the bottom row of the lower pane, and on the fourth stamp in the same row the second "T" is too low.

3 pies. grey, Queen's Head.

**Gwalior.** Two more values of the King's head type of India have received the usual overprint for use in this State

2a. mauve.

3a. orange-brown.

**Jhind.** The *London Philatelist* says that a number of the 3 annas of the current King's head type have been found with the overprint clear, twice impressed.

3a. brown-orange, double surcharge.

**Indian Native States.** *Atwur.* We take the following paragraph from the *M.J.*: "Mr. B. Gordon Jones shows us a block of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., emerald green, with the stamps 7 mm. apart, like the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate blue. This was probably the first printing of the green stamps, and done from the same stone as the earlier variety. Our informant adds that he has seen both values of the 1877 stamps imperforate, in blocks; these are varieties that we are still looking for. Unfinished sheets of this nature may have leaked out, but it is rather late in the day for them to begin to turn up."

**Rhopal.** The *M.J.* records the fact that the postmaster of this State announces that "the stamps of all varieties of ancient times are very few, and after a few months no one will be able to get them, so please purchase soon." To this our contemporary playfully adds, "we trust that this is not merely the expression of a desire to make hay while the sun shines, but that it implies the cessation of the manufacture of fresh 'varieties of ancient times,' which has been going on for the last year or more."

We also extract the following from our *confrère* regarding the stamps of this State:—"Mr. Ewen sends us a few more novelties, and we think it well to give a complete list (so far as we have seen them) of the stamps of previous issues, and of the imitations of earlier designs, that have made their appearance since the death of the Begum whose name they bear, and which, as further proof of their recent origin or issue, are embossed with the new circular device.

(a) *Old issues with the new embossing.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. pale red (Nos. 49, 50, 51) ?

4a. orange-yellow (No. 76).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. red (No. 77).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. .. (No. 78).

1a. red brown (from the stone of No. 79, but in a different shade, probably a reprint of the stamp).

1a. brown (No. 80).

1a. purple-brown (No. 81) ?

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. black (Nos. 113 to 116).

8a. green black (No. 168).

The two marked "?" we have not now at hand for reference; it is possible that the  $\frac{3}{4}$ a. pale red that we saw were not some of the old stock of 1886, but were printed from the new stone that has produced a  $\frac{3}{4}$ a. yellow, to be found in the next list, and the 1a. stamp which we took to be No. 81 may have been a different shade of No. 79.

(b) *New additions of old designs, again with the new embossing.*

- 1a. yellow (Type 7, imitation of No. 49 in a sheet of 24 varieties, 6 rows of 4, (all lettered "BEGAN") Imperf.
- 1a. black (imitation of No. 63 in a sheet of 24 varieties, 6 rows of 4) Imperf.
- 1a. deep red on laid paper (imitation of No. 90 with double outline to octagon, in a sheet of 16 varieties; 4 rows of 4) Imperf.
- 1a. black (imitation of No. 13 in a sheet of 32 varieties; 8 rows of 4) Imperf. and pin-perf.
- 1a. green (same as last) Imperf.
- 1a. red on laid paper (same as last) Imperf.
- 1a. red on laid paper (similar to Type 16, with space between "NAWAB" and "SHAH"; we have not seen a complete sheet of this) Imperf.

Some of the above seem to have been used for postage, possibly all may have been available for such use."

*Soruth.* Again we quote from our valuable contemporary the *M.J.*:—"Mr. Ewen shews us a proof impression, in black, of a new 4 annas stamp for this State. The design consists of a full face portrait of, presumably the Raja, in a double oval frame, the inner band of which contains a native inscription in the usual two forms, and the outer is lettered "SAU-RASHTRA POSTAGE" above and "FOUR ANNAS OF A KOREE" below. This is enclosed in a rectangular frame resembling the upper portion of that of the United States stamps of 1894, and containing triangles in all the four corners. The proof shewn us appears to be lithographed; it is on very thick highly-surfaced paper, perf. 12, like the current stamps. Having only seen a single copy, we are unable to say whether there are any varieties of type. We hope not."

*Mauritius.* We have, up to the present, had nothing new to chronicle from this little island colony this year—surely almost a record! However to remind stamp collectors that they are not altogether forgotten two novelties have recently been issued. The authorities have made the somewhat belated discovery that the surcharge "EXPRESS DELIVERY, 15c." on the 15c. Labourdonnais stamp is hardly explicit enough, so they have caused the word ("INLAND") to be added. To the lay mind this may seem slightly superfluous as, one would imagine, there is not much likelihood of oversea express letters being sent. Evidently when the ambiguity of the surcharge was noted there was a terrible haste to rectify matters, and the extra word was added to the surcharge on the stamps already overprinted. The additional word was placed between "DELI-

VERY" and "15c." The exact number so treated is said to have been 5,002. But why the extra "2"? Then a further supply of 16,000 stamps was surcharged from a fresh setting of the type with only four lines of the inscription. |

*Express Delivery Stamps.*

- 15c. on 15c. ultramarine with "(INLAND)" added.
- 15c. on 15c. do. surcharged in four lines.

Since writing the above we have been shown another new issue by Mr. D. Field. This consists of the frame of the current high value stamps in green, overprinted with "(FOREIGN)—EXPRESS—DELIVERY—18 CENTS" in four lines in block type, the value being placed so as to fall in the blank tablet of the frame.

*Foreign Express Delivery.*

- 18c. green, surcharged in black.

In our January number we stated that possibly the 3c. and 15c. would be issued in new colours. We have now been shewn a copy of the former watermarked "Crown CA" and perf. 14 as usual.

- 3c. green on yellow, value in carmine.

**New South Wales.** A vertical pair of the current 3d. perf. 11, perforated all round but imperf. between the specimens is noted by the *Australian Philatelist*. From the same source we learn that a 1d. stamp of the 1871-73 issues with the later type of "Crown NSW" watermark has been found perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 1d. bright red, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**New Zealand.** A correspondent informs the *M.J.* that he possesses a copy of the 2d. lilac of the 1882-97 series, perf. 13, a variety that does not hitherto seem to have been reported in the many perforation variations of this series.

The *Australian Philatelist* has been shewn a copy of the 4d. of the current issue, perforated 14, at the top and sides and 11 at the bottom.

**South Australia.** Mr. W. Boyes tells us that the current supply of the 1d. value is in a new shade. The first shade issued in 1899 was rosine, then in 1900 a new printing in a paler shade and shewing considerable wear in the plate was issued, and now we have a new printing in a deep rosine tint, also shewing worn plate.

The same correspondent supplies us with some interesting information regarding three of the values of the current set of large stamps. We are told that the 3d. value has appeared with the perforation 12. Apparently a new duty plate has been brought into use, for the words "THREE PENCE" now measure 20 mm. instead of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and the space between the words is 2 mm. instead of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. There has been a new printing of the 1s. value in which the lines all appear rougher, and the word "POSTAGE" is in

taller and much thicker letters. The 6d. has also appeared in this new type.

1d. deep rosine.	
3d. olive green, perf.	12, value measures 20 mm.
6d. blue green	do larger POSTAGE.
1s. brown	do. do.

Apparently the 1d. in the deep shade chronicled above is not to have a very long life, for a correspondent writes to *Ewen's Weekly* as follows:—"The plate of the 1d. stamp being very much worn, a new electro (or electros?) has been made from the original die. This is the first electro made in South Australia, as previously all new electros were obtained from Messrs. De La Rue & Co. I understand the new plate will not be numbered as the previous two plates of the 1d. value were. This new issue of the 1d. will be further distinguished by being the first to be perforated by the comb machine with latest alterations and improvements. The actual issue to the public of these stamps will probably take place in a fortnight. None of the old plate or any of the other values have been perforated on the altered machine."

From the same source we learn that the 1s. value mentioned above with the new type of "POSTAGE" is also known with the old perf. 11½. This new type is printed from a new plate on which the word is engraved, instead of being printed at the same time as the value, as was the case with the old plate. Another value—the 8d. blue—also appears in a new guise with the value 16½ mm. long instead of 19 mm. If matters progress at this rate it will soon be possible to form a specialist collection of this large type of stamps alone.

**Straits Settlements.** *Johore.* We have another novelty in the surcharge way to report from this Native State. This is, according to the *M.J.*, a new form of the "10 cents" on 4c., in which new type—sans serif—is employed, while the bar cancelling the old value runs right across the stamp. Our contemporary gives the colour of the stamp as yellow and red, and if this is correct this also is new, for the "10 cents" on 4c. stamp of last year is in green and carmine.

**Sudan.** According to *La Cote Réelle* there were two printings of the recent "O.S. G.S." surcharge. The first of these was impressed in Khartoum on blocks of sixty stamps at a time, the type being arranged to cover five rows of twelve specimens. The four top rows had square stops after the letters while the bottom one had circular stops.

This overprint, we presume, was impressed on the 5m., 1, 2, and 5 pia. values. The other printing was done in London, whole sheets of 120 stamps being surcharged at once, and in this overprint all the letters are followed by round stops. Our contemporary does not tell us what values received this later overprint.

**Trinidad.** The 1d. lilac and rose of the last issue with large letters in "ONE PENNY" was evidently issued some time prior to the date, Jan. 1901, given in Gibbons' Catalogue, for a post-marked copy has been found, dated September 5th, 1900.

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

**Argentine Republic.** A correspondent has shewn the *M.J.* a vertical pair of the new 4c., yellow, imperforate horizontally, and states that a whole sheet was issued thus by an oversight to the post office at Rosario de Santa Fé. Most of them are said to have been used.

**China.** Several of our contemporaries report that a set of provisional Unpaid letter stamps has been issued, ranging in value from ½c. to 10c. These are formed by overprinting the ordinary values of the current set with the words "POSTAGE DUE."

**Colombia.** From the *Am. J. of Ph.* we learn that some more values have appeared in connection with the recently adopted gold standard, and these—like the three chronicled last month—are sold at 4/2 per peso. All are imperforate and printed on very thin paper.

	½c., yellow brown.
	1c., green.
Registration Stamp.	10c., purple.
Return Receipt Stamp.	5c., pale blue.

Our contemporary also says that immediately before the appearance of this series two varieties of 5 pesos stamps were surcharged "AR" in a circle for use as Return Receipt stamps. Regarding these the *M.J.* makes the following observations:—"We have no great faith in any of these so-called *surcharged* Registration, &c. labels, used in various parts of the Colombian Republic; the things applied to them are, we believe, postmarks, and when such stamps are found upon letters, it is evident that the supposed surcharge is an obliteration. The same obliterations are applied to stamps in sheets for sale to collectors, and we have never been able to obtain any proof that the stamps are thus treated for any other purpose."

**Cundinamarca.** This province, which has been dormant philatelically as a new-issue producing State, for nearly twenty years, has at last succumbed to the temptation of endeavouring to make a little money out of stamp collectors, thus following the evil example of some of its neighbours. The *M.J.* says that the first values of a new series, in various designs and ranging in nominal value from 1 centavo to 1 peso, have made their appearance. It is said that these are only sold at 4/2 to 1 peso, and as the cost of manufacture cannot be heavy there should be a handsome profit on their sale. So far the following have appeared, but we expect it will be our

pleasant (?) duty to have to record a whole lot of varieties of shade and perforation before long.

1c., orange, perf. 12.  
2c., blue, do. and imperf.  
2c., slate-grey, imperf.  
50c., magenta, perf. 12 and imperf.  
1p., grey-green " "

**Panama.** Another batch of provisionals surcharged "R. DE PANAMA" in fancy capitals has appeared. We refrain from listing these here, as we hope soon to publish an article giving a complete list of the multitudinous varieties that have emanated from this spot since it started its career as a Republic all "on its own."

**Tolima.** We have to record, on the authority of the *Am. J. of P.*, a few more additions to the list given in our February number.

4c., black on pale green, imperf.  
20c., orange " "  
50c., black on buff " "  
10p., black on green.  
10p., black on pale blue, imperf. horizontally.

**Ecuador.** According to *Ewen's Weekly*, which copies from a foreign journal, a new set of six stamps, for use on internal correspondence only, is to be issued on the 31st of July in commemoration of the centenary of Captain Abdón Calderón. This gentleman was the hero of the battle of Pichincho, which took place on May 25th, 1824, and gave Ecuador her independence. They are only to be in use for two months. The stamps will be of uniform design with a portrait of the gallant captain, in black, in the centre, surrounded with a branch of laurel to the right and olive to the left. Below this the arms of the Republic will be shewn, and above the inscription, "*Correos internos del Ecuador*," and date, "31 de Julio de 1904," will appear. The values and colours are to be as follows:—

1c., red and black.	10c., red and black.
2c., blue "	20c., blue "
5c., yellow "	50c., yellow "

**France.** A French contemporary, *La Cote Réelle*, says that an overprint on one of the stamps of the "Sower" type has been made at the office of Beni-Ounif in Algeria. It appears that Unpaid letter stamps ran out and, of course, it was impossible to wait till another supply arrived, so the local postmaster created a provisional by surcharging the current 30 centimes stamp of France with the words "REGION SAHARIENNE—SUD-ALGERIEN" in two lines at the top and "A PERCEVOIR" vertically at the right hand side.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 30c., lilac, black surcharge.

**Offices in China.** We learn from the *Philatelic Record* that the 25c. and 50c. have been overprinted "HOI-HAO" and "YUNNAN-SEN" for use in these offices in a similar manner to those listed for Tchongking last month, and the 50c. has also been suitably surcharged for "MONGTZE." The *M.J.* also adds the 50c. overprinted for Canton.

*Surcharged "CANTON," in black.*

50c., brown on azure.

*Surcharged "HOI-HAI," in black.*

25c., black on rose.

50c., brown on azure.

*Surcharged "YUNNAN-SEN," in black.*

25c., black on rose

50c., brown on azure.

*Surcharged "MONGTZE," in black.*

50c., brown on azure.

**French Colonies. Dahomey.** The 5c. value has been added to the current set,

5c., pale yellow-green.

**French Guiana.** A new supply of the 5 centimes stamp in the latest shade has arrived here.

5c., pale yellow-green.

**Madagascar.** We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"There appears to have been a shortage here of certain values, possibly owing to all the new stamps being required in Paris, and there being none available for use in the Colony. Divers of our contemporaries report the employment of half stamps, the 10c., rose-red and 30c., brown, of the 1896-99 type, overprinted, *after being affixed to the letters*, with divers inscriptions, "Affranchissement—exceptionnel—(faute de Timbres)," "Affranchissement—spécial—faute de Timbres," "Affranchissement—occasionnel—Manque de Timbres," "Affranchi ainsi faute figurine," &c. As all are said to have been postmarked at Diego Suarez on March 7th, 1904, it seems evident that the diversity of overprint was intended solely to create variety."

**Hayti.** We do not yet appear to have described the designs of the recently issued sets of stamps, and as we have just been shown a few values from each set without the disfiguring overprint, enabling us to see the details more clearly, we do so now. On the commemorative set the usual collection of palms, cannon, &c., forming the arms of the Republic appears, and above this are the dates "1804-1904." Below the motto on the 1c. the name of the engraver is shown, viz.:—"E. COTE" on the left and "SCULPT." on the right. The dates are not given on the permanent set which, as we stated previously, is of uniform design throughout, and appears to have been printed from steel plates. The name of the engraver, E. COTE, is again shewn, being placed below the left-hand figure, and the date "1903" appears below the right-hand figure on all the values except the 1c., on which the word "PARIS" appears instead. We gather from the *M.J.* that all the values of both sets have now been issued without the dated surcharge.

The *Am. J. of P.* chronicles the 1 cent. stamp of the commemorative series with inverted surcharge.

*Commemorative.* 1c., inverted surcharge.

**Nicaragua.** The *Am. J. of P.* has been shewn the 5 pesos official stamp of the 1892 issue, imperforate horizontally.

**Persia.** Some of our contemporaries announce two new provisionals.

3 chahis on 5 ch., rose-red.  
6 " on 10 ch., light brown.

The *London Philatelist* chronicles an interesting error of the 1 chahi of the 1902 issue. It will be noticed that in this stamp the value is shown in both Persian and Roman numerals, but our contemporary has seen a pair in which the right hand stamp has the value correctly given, and the left hand specimen has the Roman numerals and inscription "1 CHAHI 1" and the Persian equivalent is inscribed "2 CHAHIS 2."

**Thibet.** The *West-End Philatelist* tells us that even Thibet—the land of the mysterious—has its postage stamp. It is a most primitive affair, formed by stamping a native device on red sealing wax! There is a large native letter (or conglomeration of letters) in the centre, with a roughly-shaped diamond frame around, and three dots on top. We are told that "when a letter requires posting in Thibet, the sender takes it to the nearest official post office and pays the amount due for postage. Then this postage stamp seal is impressed on the envelope, and the

letter is treated as a fully paid one, and is safely carried to its destination."

**United States. Philippine Islands.** Our publishers have shewn us the 1 cent. of the current type with the usual overprint for this possession, and other values are listed in several contemporaries.

1 cent., green, black surcharge 6c., lake black surcharge.  
3 cents., violet " 8c., violet,  
4 " brown " 10c., red-brown " "

**Venezuela.** The *M.J.* is responsible for the following:—"We noted last September the fact that two labels, supposed to have been issued in the province of Zulia some years ago, had been resuscitated, presumably with a view to their being put on the market. We refer to them again, as we find them duly chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly* as "some stamps which have lately been issued here." They were described in 1894, and apparently were not received by philatelists with any enthusiasm. According to the story published last year, they were issued so long ago as 1891; the stock seems to have held out well!"

The *Am. J. of P.* chronicles an error of the 5c. on 50c. stamp, mentioned in our March issue, in which the word "VELE" appears instead of "VALE."

## Marginal Plate Numbers.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

In these days of specialism it is not surprising to find that many philatelists pay considerable attention to the inscriptions, plate numbers, control numbers and letters, etc., that appear on the margins of sheets of stamps. Truly, the study is one that has much to commend it, and the collection of these varieties is surely more worthy of general attention than the accumulation of many other minute varieties that are, by the cataloguers at any rate, deemed collectible. Until comparatively recent years but little attention has been paid to anything of a marginal character, and it is not so long ago that even the subtleties of "dotless V's" would have failed to have aroused anything approaching enthusiasm. Now all is greatly changed, and to those who really study their stamps nothing seems to escape notice or to be unworthy of record. There was a time when it was quite sufficient for the collector to know that there was an error of surcharge, a *tête-bêche* variety, etc., of certain stamps; but now-a-days he also wants to know

the positions of these errors on the sheet in relation to other specimens. It is also considered more or less imperative to know in what sized sheets stamps are printed, and what arrangement is followed in their making-up. In the case of surcharges, the collector likes to know how many of the stamps were surcharged at a time and the exact position of every minor variety and error when they occur.

In this short article I purpose dealing in a general manner with the plate and control numbers that appear on the margins of Colonial stamps. These show that a certain stamp has been printed from one or more plates, and the varieties are at least on a par with 1d. red and other plate-number varieties of British stamps. Often, too, minute differences may be detected between the stamps from various plates, as witness the two dies of the Cyprus type, in which Plates 1 and 2 will be found to be Die I. and Plates 3 and 4 to be Die II. It is certainly not always an easy matter to obtain the plate num-

bers of stamps that are obsolete, and there is no doubt that many of them are exceedingly rare in this condition. I have been trying for some time to complete the plate numbers of Seychelles—a small country, philatelically as well as geographically, that only first issued stamps so recently as 1890—but up to the present I have not succeeded in doing so. The philatelist who starts out with the idea of getting a complete collection of plate numbers will find his way beset with many difficulties; but if he sticks to it, even should he fail to attain completeness, he is bound to amass a collection that, in point of interest and value, would be hard to beat. If more attention had been paid in the past to plate number collecting, it is fairly safe to assume that varieties like the two dies of Seychelles would have been noted long ago. It is extremely probable that more varieties of this nature will be discovered with the increasing interest that is being taken in plate numbers; for where, as in the last Ceylon 6 cents of the Queen's head type, as many as six plates were brought into use, it is not at all unlikely that the die was re-touched at one time or another.

As a rule, it will be found that British Colonial stamps are printed in sheets of 120 stamps arranged in panes of sixty (ten rows of six), side by side, and in these there are four plate numbers placed over the second stamps from each end of the top row, and under the second stamps from each end of the bottom rows of the sheet. Other stamps—those of the current Natal, for instance—are in sheets of 240 in four panes of sixty, and in these the plate numbers occupy similar positions on the sheet, there being, of course, only one to each pane. Other Colonials, again, are in small sheets of sixty, like those of Lagos and Bahamas, and the plate numbers are also four in number and above and below the corresponding stamps. In many of the higher value and larger stamps the plate numbers are in the margin on the left and right-hand sides against the extreme corner stamps.

The most common form of plate number is a figure in white on a circle of solid colour, with a circular line around. In the case of bi-coloured stamps the number is usually in the same colour as that of the central portrait. Other varieties may be found with the number in an oval, as in the case of the 5s. Trinidad Queen's head; and others, as those of British South Africa, take the form of a very small circle around a number.

The figure "1" is the number most often met with. This is accounted for by the fact that a plate generally lasts a long time, and unless a country uses a tremendous number of stamps, or has them printed from a stock type, it is not often that more than one plate is required. The Queen's head type of Lagos just obsolete was

in use some thirty years, and yet a second plate was only brought into use a few months ago. With the new King's head stamps, the plate number is always "1" except in those from the stock De la Rue "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" type. There was such a demand for these from various Colonies that two identical plates, numbered "1" and "2," were made and used concurrently, though I do not think Plate "1" is by any means worn out yet.

In many sheets, in addition to the regular plate numbers, another number in a rectangle with indented corners is shown. This generally appears above the second stamp from the right-hand end, and below the second stamp from the left-hand end of a sheet. I am not quite certain to what these numbers refer, for while, as in Lagos, they are the same as the plate number, in stamps from the Orange River Colony I note they are usually "2," while in stamps from Sierra Leone I have seen no. "34," and in a British Honduras marginal specimen I have the number is "55." It is fairly obvious that in the last two cases these do not refer to plate numbers; but as far as I can make out they seem to be numbers of a series, irrespective of the Colonies issuing them.

In the case of the large picture stamps of Bahamas I find there are two plate numbers, one in black and one in red, and they usually overlap one another more or less. Sometimes two "1's" will be found and sometimes a red "1" and a black "2." In the ½d. Queen's head issue of Malta the plate number is a "1" on solid colour, but much smaller than usual, and it is placed at the extreme corners of the sheets. The plate numbers on the sheets of British New Guinea stamps are somewhat difficult to obtain, for the reason that the sheets are usually served out to the post-office with the margin trimmed, so that the plate number is cut off altogether or only an aggravatingly small portion shows.

In the last Queen's head set and the current issue of Great Britain the plate number, to use an Irishism, is denoted by a letter, and lately a number and letter—"C 4," for instance—have been brought into use.

Some Colonies—Niger Coast, Labuan, Queensland, etc.—have no plate numbers on the sheets, but have instead a consecutive number, differing on each sheet. On Niger Coast sheets this is in red, but in other Colonies it is usually denoted in black figures. It would, of course, be an impossibility to obtain a complete set of these numbers, and, even if it were possible to do so, no useful purpose would be served thereby, for the numbers have nothing to do with the plates in use, but simply record the number of sheets printed. Other Colonies, like Southern Nigeria, have these sheet numbers in addition to the



plate number. These numbers are generally impressed at the corners of the sheets. New South Wales follows a different plan and has the numbers at the bottom of the sheets in the centre, and they are printed in the same colours as the stamps. These are occasionally impressed upside down, as in the case of the current 1d. stamp.

Hong-Kong, British Central Africa, and other Colonies not only have plate numbers and sheet numbers, but also a letter in front of the latter. This probably denotes the various printings of the different values, and, if so, a specimen of each letter should be obtained. I note in the last Queen's head issue of Hong-Kong the letters T and U, and in the nigger type of B.C.A. the letter "I."

These notes are, I fear, somewhat incomplete, but my object has not been to attempt to deal thoroughly with the subject, but merely to note a few of the varieties that may be obtained. The subject is one full of interest, and I hope more collectors will in future deem these varieties worthy of inclusion in their collections.

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## PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

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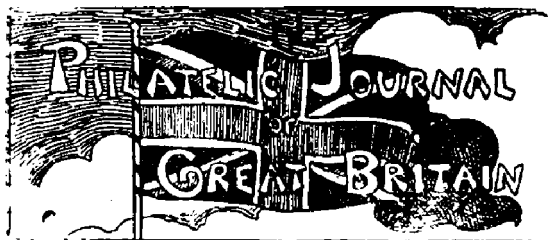
The annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday, the 4th March, 1904, at 6.15 p.m. Mr. C. F. Larmour was in the chair, and most of the members, resident in Calcutta, were present. The audited accounts for the year 1903, which disclosed a satisfactory financial position, were presented and passed, and a few minor alterations made in the rules which (with the accounts) were ordered to be published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1904-05:—President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S.; Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Mr. Dornier Beckton, Mr. C. F. Larmour, and the Hon. Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E.; Secretary Mr. W. Corfield, Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson; Librarian Mr. T. Hoffmann; Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson. Council: the above (*ex-officio*) and Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. F. S. Crofton, I.C.S.; Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, Lt.-Col. C. P. Lukis, Mr. P. A. Selge, and Mr. E. W. Wetherell. It was resolved to publish during the present year a fully illustrated work on the Fiscal and Telegraph issues of British India by Messrs. C. F. S. Crofton and W. Corfield. This will be the first

work attempted on the subject, and will deal with the following classes of stamps:—"Court Fees," "Foreign Bill" "Forest," "High Court," "Notarial," "Petition," "Postal Notes," "Postal Service," "Receipts," "Share Transfer," "Small Cause Court," "Special Papers," "Telegraphs," and "Vakie." It was also reported that arrangements are in progress for an early re-issue in one volume of the Society's works on the stamps of Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala revised and brought up-to-date, and that work on the handbook on the postal and telegraph issues of India was proceeding. The permanent display of the National collection in the British Museum made available only during the past year, was discussed, and the Honorary Secretary was desired to offer to the Museum in the name of the Society all the Imperial stamps of India in "mint" condition, which are required for the completion of its Indian Section to the end of the Victorian era. The great and growing popularity of the late Mr. Tapling's princely gift was noted with satisfaction, and the hope expressed that the action of the Society in offering to contribute the postal and telegraph issues from about the year 1889 to the end of the late Queen's reign may lead to similar offers by other societies and individuals from other countries. Attention was directed to the opening by His Excellency the Viceroy of the Victoria Memorial Hall Exhibition in the Imperial Museum, Chowringhee, the previous evening, and regret expressed that no arrangements appeared to have been made for the inclusion of a national collection of the stamps of India among the other collections now being brought together there. It was felt that the stamps of the Empire possess an historical value fully entitling them to the consideration of the promoters of the Memorial, and that they should find a place among the medals, coins, and other interesting mementoes of the past that will be preserved for the delight of the future. The Honorary Secretary was desired to address the General Committee of the Queen Victoria Indian Memorial Fund on the subject, and to offer the willing co-operation of the Society with the Committee in the formation of a national Indian stamp collection.

It was pointed out that no properly arranged official collection of the essays and stamps of India (postal, fiscal and telegraph) exists, but that with the help of Philatelists, one might be easily and inexpensively formed. The most complete collection possible would take up comparatively little room, but every year the difficulty of making it would be accentuated.

W. CORFIELD,  
Hon. Sec.

Calcutta, 5th March, 1904.



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## EDITORIAL.

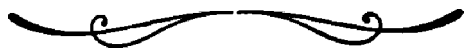
IT certainly came as a surprise to philatelists to learn that on the 12th of last month the Somerset House authorities withdrew all British Official stamps from use without giving any previous warning whatever. Many will doubtless welcome the news with a sigh of relief at the thought that there will be no more additions to what has become a very formidable list of varieties. Since the regrettable incident last year, when certain individuals were prosecuted for trafficking in unused Government stamps, this step has been under the consideration of the authorities, and, according to Dame Rumour, matters have been expedited by the theft of about £5 worth

of unused Admiralty officials by a clerk in one of the country offices. But whatever the cause that has led to the withdrawal of the stamps, we are glad that the decision has been arrived at, for it means the removal of what must always have been a grave temptation to the clerks in various departments.

The consequence of this sudden withdrawal has led to what is almost a boom in British official stamps, collectors being eager to complete their sets, and dealers endeavouring their best to keep pace with the demand. Many of the varieties already shew a strong upward tendency in price, and there can be little doubt that many of the King's head stamps will prove very scarce. The majority of these have been in use for only a comparatively short period, and the market is certainly by no means overstocked with them. Stamps like the O.W. 5d. and 10d. King's head type are bound to be rare, and many of the later Queen's head issues are also nearly as scarce. For instance, the Board of Education 1s. and the Govt. Parcels and I. R. Official 1s. red and green are all fetching good prices. Of the 10d. "O.W." Queen only 800 are said to have been printed and issued, so this will prove one of the rarities among officials.

A thought that is now occupying the minds of many collectors is regarding the sale of the unused official stamps that have leaked out at various times. Will the Inland Revenue authorities view their undisguised sale with serenity as they now have no franking power, or will holders have to hide their treasures and only shew them to trusted friends under the strictest vows of secrecy? There is no doubt that in mint condition many of these stamps are rarities of the first water.

Since writing the above we read in *Ewen's Weekly* that an attempt to draw the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue as to whether any objection would now be raised to the sale of officials in unused condition has resulted in a reply to the effect that "the abolition of the over-printed official postage stamps will not in any way affect their objection to the traffic in uncanceled specimens of such stamps."



# Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

(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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.)

## ITALY.

Though in some ways it is more convenient to regard the stamps of Sardinia as the first issues of Italy, it is not, strictly speaking, correct, and we therefore follow the arrangement used in Messrs. Gibbons' catalogue and start with the 1862 issue type of Sardinia, and perforated, which was the one in use when the Kingdom of Italy was first constituted.

Before 1862 Italy was a conglomeration of various States all issuing independent sets of stamps. But at that date the various Duchies and Kingdoms were united under the Sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel, and a uniform set of stamps was used for the whole of Italy.

Before becoming King of a united Italy Victor Emmanuel was King of Sardinia, and the stamps of that State which bore his portrait constituted, as we have already mentioned, the first issue of the Kingdom of Italy.

The stamps were produced by a combination of embossing and lithography which is somewhat rare in the history of philately. The embossed head of the King looking to the right occupies the central oval, all in white. The name, with its inscriptions, and the spandrels were lithographed in colour. The perforation was  $11\frac{1}{2}$  varying to 12. They were issued with perforations in March, 1862. The set consisted of four values—10c., 20c., 40c., and 80 centesimi (100 centesimi = 1 lire = 10d.) On 1st January, 1863 a uniform rate of 15c. for the whole Kingdom of Italy was ordered by Royal decree, and in order to meet this, a stamp of 15c. was issued in the same design as the other values. At the same time the 20c. was withdrawn from use. The new 15c. value was only issued imperforate, and is not known with a genuine official perforation.

1862.	Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12.	Unused.	
		s. d.	s. d.
10c., bistre ...	...	1 3	1 0
a. yellow-bistre ...	...	—	—
b. olive-bistre ...	...	—	—
c. bistre-brown ...	...	—	—
20c., indigo... ..	...	2	3
a. blue ...	...	2	3
b. violet-blue ...	...	—	—
40c., rose ...	...	—	—
a. rose-red ...	...	7	1 3
b. deep red ...	...	—	—
80c., yellow... ..	...	3	—
a. orange-yellow ...	...	3	—
1863.	Imperf.		
15c., pale blue ...	...	1	2
a. deep blue ...	...	1	2
b. blue, variety invtd. head	...	—	—

REPRINTS.—In 1880 two values were reprinted, viz., the 20c. in dull deep blue, and the 40c. in dull vermilion. Printed on white wove paper with white gum. The impressions are not so clear as the originals.



In the same year the 2 centesimi newspaper stamp of Sardinia, originally printed in black, was changed in colour to yellow.

1862.	Newspaper stamp.	Imperf.	
		Unused.	Used.
2c. yellow	...	1d.	—
a. orange yellow ...	...	1d.	6d.

Early in 1863 a new 15 cent. stamp was produced, as some confusion had arisen through the 15c. and 20c. of the last issue being so much alike. The new stamp was lithographed, and shewed the profile of the King looking to the left in a narrow oval.



The stamp was never perforated officially.

1863.	Unused.	Used.	
		id.	id.
15c. blue ...	...	id.	id.
a. deep blue ...	...	id.	id.

This stamp was really only intended as a stop-gap until the new issue, which had been ordered from Messrs. De la Rue and Co., of London, arrived. These made their appearance on December 1st, 1863. The issue consisted of eight values, from 1c. to 2 lire.



The lowest value was used for newspaper postage, and the principal feature of the design was a large numeral "1" surrounded by ornamentation. The other values shewed the head of King Victor Emmanuel II. looking to the left in an upright oval.



Inscribed above, "Poste Italiana," and below, the value in words. The stamps were printed on paper very similar to that used for the English stamps of the same date, but watermarked with a crown. They were perforated 14. Though the designs of the values 5c. to 2 lire is the same in general, the ornamentation in the spandrels is different for each value

1863.	Wmk. crown.	Perf. 14.	
		Unused.	Used.
1c., olive green ...	...	s. d.	s. d.
a. bronze-green ...	...	1	1
b. pale bronze-green ...	...	1	1

1863.	Wmk. crown.	Perf. 14.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5c., greenish grey	...	7	1
a. pale greenish grey	...	7	1
10c., brown-buff	...	10	1
a. buff	...	13	1
b. orange-brown	...	13	1
15c., blue	...	20	1
a. pale blue	...	20	1
30c., chocolate-brown	...	—	1
a. brown	...	10	1
40c., rose	...	16	1
a. carmine	...	19	1
60c., mauve	...	13	1
a. pale mauve	...	19	1
2l., scarlet	...	—	4
a. deep scarlet	...	20	4

The internal rate of postage was raised from 15c. to 20c. by royal decree, dated Dec. 8th 1864; and in order to provide for the new rate, the 15c. stamp was surcharged 20c. in brown as shown in the illustration. The overprinting was done in London by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who apparently constructed two new plates of the 15c. from which to print the stamps to receive the surcharge. One of these plates is distinguished from the old one by the insertion of four white dots, one above and one below the little ornament in the oval band, on each side. In the other plate these four dots also appear as well as eight others, one inserted in each of the angular spaces formed by the points of the ornamentation in the spandrels. When the London printed supply of this provisional was used up, Messrs De La Rue and Co. sent a workman to Italy with the type for printing the surcharge and the remaining stock of the 15 centesimi was surcharged locally. There are therefore three varieties of this stamp, viz.



- a. the ordinary design.
- b. with four white dots.
- c. with twelve white dots.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
15c. blue and brown (a)	...	4	0	0	3
15c. " " (b)	...	—	—	0	1
15c. " " (c)	...	—	—	0	1

The surcharged stamp lasted until 1867, when the new stamp of 20c. was issued. This was in a new design, the head of the King appearing in a rectangular, instead of an oval, frame. This stamp varies considerably in shade from deep to a very pale blue. Previous to this the rate of postage for newspapers was raised from 1c. to 2c., and a stamp of the latter denomination was issued in a design similar to the 1c. of 1863, but with a large numeral "2" in place of "1," and printed in reddish brown varying considerably in shade. No other changes occurred until 1877, when the 10c. of 1863 was



changed in colour to blue, and the 20c. was altered to orange yellow.

1865-77.	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2c., brown	...	—	1	1
a. deep brown	...	—	1	1
b. reddish brown	...	—	1	1
10c., blue	...	1	9	1
a. pale blue	...	2	0	1
20c., pale blue	...	1	6	1
a. deep blue	...	—	9	1
20c., orange-yellow	...	2	0	1
a. orange-buff	...	—	—	1

There was, apparently, a shortage of the 2c. stamp in 1878, as, early in that year the oblong official stamps of all values (eight in all) were surcharged "2c." in the manner shewn in the accompanying illustration. All values are exceedingly common, and almost equally so, which shews that almost equal numbers of the various values of official stamps were used. The surcharge on the 10 lire, however, is an exception, as this is so much less common than the others. The surcharge is in blue.



1878.—Wmk. Crown.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2c. ON 0.02, claret	...	2	1	—
2c. ON 0.05 " "	...	2	3	—
2c. ON 0.20 " "	...	2	1	—
2c. ON 0.30 " "	...	2	1	—
2c. ON 1.00 " "	...	2	1	—
2c. ON 2.00 " "	...	2	1	—
2c. ON 5.00 " "	...	—	1	—
2c. ON 10.00 " "	...	6	2	—

NOTE.—All the above are known to exist with surcharge inverted.

King Victor Emmanuel II. died in 1878, and on August 15th, 1879, a new set of stamps appeared with the head of the new King Humbert. As will be seen by the illustration, the design was very similar to the one it superseded, but the head is in this case shewn almost a full face.



As before, the ornamentation in the spandrels differs in each denomination. There were no 15c., 40c. or 60c. in this set, but new values 25c. and 50c. were added. The stamps were produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., wmk'd crown and perf. 14 as before.

1879.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5c., green	...	—	4	—
a. pale green	...	—	4	—
10c., rose	...	—	5	—
a. deep rose	...	—	5	—
20c., orange	...	—	6	—
a. deep orange	...	—	5	—
25c., blue	...	—	5	—
a. deep blue	...	—	5	—
30c., brown	...	1	3	—
a. pale brown	...	1	3	3
50c., purple	...	1	3	1
2l., vermilion	...	—	2	6

(To be continued.)



**June, 1904, 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:—T. H. S. Reveley, Leeds, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton; Carl Pfaff Hanover, proposed by F. Reichenheim, seconded by Dr. Marx; George E. Anthonizy, Colpetty, Colombo, Ceylon, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

**NOTICES.**

The Committee met at Essex Hall on Wednesday, June 8th.—Present: W. Schwabacher (in the Chair), J. C. Sidebotham, A. B. Kay, W. Schwarte, W. L. King, and the Hon. Sec.—when it was unanimously decided to continue the monthly meetings next season on the second Wednesday in each month, from October to May. The programme will be published in a future report, when completed. Below is appended the Annual Balance Sheet for the past year.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so as soon as possible to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Int. Phil. Union.

26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.,

June 15th, 1904.

**INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.**

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET,

Jan.—Dec., 1903.

1903.

DR.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1—To Balance in hand ... ..	2	18	2
Jan.—Dec.—To Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	27	8	7
	<u>£30</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
CR.	£	s.	d.
Jan.—Dec.—Official Organ (12 months) ... ..	11	19	2
Rent Essex Hall ... ..	3	16	6
Hall-keeper .. ..	5	0	0
Stationery and Printing ... ..	1	11	9
Postages ... ..	2	13	0
Lantern Display... ..	4	1	1
Prize Essays ... ..	2	2	0
Clerical Assistance, Hon. Sec. ... ..	2	2	0
	<u>£28</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Balance to 1904 ... ..	1	16	3
	<u>£30</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treas.

Examined, compared with vouchers, and found correct.

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, } Auditors.  
P. P. BROWN, }

June 14, 1904.

**INFORMATION.** — One of our smaller American *confrères* magnanimously presents the following valuable information to its readers:— "The so-called reprints of the 1862 issue of Argentine Republic are in reality reprints, and collectors should not purchase them, or reputable dealers sell them." What we should now like to know is "When is a reprint not a reprint?" We asked one of our learned friends to solve this conundrum for us, and the nearest he could get to it is "When its a forgery!", which, as friend Euclid would have said, is absurd.



June 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* opens with an Editorial on "The Official Stamps of Great Britain," and endorses our opinion that the withdrawal of these stamps is a step that the majority of philatelists will heartily welcome. We make the following extract:—

"Better late than never" will, we opine, be the verdict of the general body of collectors. We have on former occasions not hesitated to express our views as to the exact status of these stamps—that we considered the surcharges of relatively little philatelic importance, and that their collection could well be ignored by all save the specialist. To the latter, however, their prohibited sale was a sore trouble, and we should now trust that collectors will be able to acquire, hold, and transfer these official stamps without fear of penal servitude! The ways of officials are not our ways, but we should imagine that these stamps will now be demonetised, and that being now recognised as valueless, no restriction will be placed on their sale in unused state by the Somerset House authorities. We cannot see any reasonable arguments against such a course of action, assuming, of which there can be no doubt, that all the existing stocks are rigidly and ruthlessly destroyed.

We have noted, in another column, the fact that the objections of the Board of Inland Revenue to the sale of these stamps in unused condition are none the less strong, though the stamps are no longer used in the various Government departments.

Mr. J. N. Marsden continues his article on "The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal," and relates a curious fact regarding the change of colour of the 150 reis from blue to yellow in 1880. It seems that although the yellow stamp appeared in 1880, the official notification of the change in colour was not announced in the *Government Gazette* until the 18th February, 1884, and it was then stated that the stamp in the changed colour would be brought into use on March 17 following, and that the blue stamp would not be available for postage after April 1st.

The various dies for the issue of 1880-81 were, we are told, originally cut in wood by Senhor João Pedroso Gomes da Silva, and then reproduced in metal. Twenty-eight of the reproductions were clamped together—in seven rows of four—to form a sheet of each. We cull the following regarding the "chalk-surfaced" paper which was first brought into use in 1880:—

With the 5 reis we are introduced to a new and distinct quality of paper, which for some years from this time was extensively used for all values of Portuguese stamps. In Portugal it is called "papel porcellana" (porcelain paper), presumably because it is surfaced with the clay used in the manufacture of porcelain, or it may be because the Portuguese word "porcellana" is the name given to the tiger or venus shell, and the shiny enamelled surface of the paper resembles the enamel of the shell. Stamps printed on this paper, if soaked in water, lose their brilliancy, and it is difficult to distinguish the character of the paper. There is fortunately an unfailing test by which it may be distinguished. If the surface be rubbed with a silver coin, or, better still, a blunt-pointed silver instrument, a black mark remains which does not injure the stamp, as it may be easily removed with the corner of a slightly moistened handkerchief. There is similar paper used for high-class magazines and periodicals called "chromo-paper," but it is unaffected by silver.

Mr. N. Yaar contributes an interesting article entitled, "Proofs or Essays of the Stamps of the Orange Free State," which deals with a sheet of foolscap dated "24 Nov., 1883," to which are affixed what are evidently colour-trials of several values of the stamps of the Orange Free State. This sheet was originally in the possession of our publishers, and was described in the *P.J. of G.B.* for January, 1902.

Under "Philatelic Notes" an interesting error of a British Bechuanaland stamp is described, and as this seems to be quite a new discovery, we quote the paragraph in full:—

We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Stamford for the discovery of a new error of surcharge. The *fd. vermilion* of this colony, issued in August, 1888, is surcharged above and below respectively with the words "BRITISH" and "BECHUANALAND" in block capitals, and bears a second surcharge, placed between the above, consisting of the word "Protectorate," in lower case. There are two types of the latter surcharge, and in the second type (Nos. 52a and 52b in Stanley Gibbons) it exists with the word "Protectorate" inverted. It is this latter stamp that Mr. Stamford has kindly submitted to us—and there can be no question as to its genuineness—but the surcharge in lieu of being normal is spelt "Portectorate." Mr. Stamford adds the following information, which demonstrates the advantages of studying one's collection:—"It is very strange that I have actually had this stamp in my collection for three years or so, getting it about that time from Mr. Tamsen in a block of four. The error, which is apparently undoubtedly genuine, was evidently not noticed at the time by either of us, and I believe it to be practically unique. It must have been a very early printing indeed of the stamp, as I am told that in the sale of Tamsen's stamps there was at least one whole sheet or more of this setting, but in the normal surcharge."

The worthy editor of the *Monthly Journal* commences his usual Editorial with an apology that, having no special subject on which to discuss, "we have to fall back upon desultory observations." The lot of the philatelic editor is often

far from a happy one, and it is by no means simple to find some fresh subject, suitable for an editorial, month after month. However, our brother of the pen has easily got over his difficulty, for the "general remarks" made deal with one or two important points in the usual tolerant and admirable manner for which Major Evans is famed. We extract the following regarding the latest commemorative issue of the United States:—

In the United States another of those irritating issues, absolutely unnecessary for any postal purpose, has just made its appearance, with a view to advertising the St. Louis Exhibition, which can hardly require this singularly inappropriate form of advertisement. We are glad to learn from some of our transatlantic contemporaries that the American citizen shows an inclination to kick against these labels of abnormal size, and that they are likely to be little used by the business community. The Post Office department is, we believe, thoroughly sick of these extra issues; philatelists have long regarded them as a means of levying an obnoxious and unjust tax upon stamp collectors, and it only remains for the general public of the United States to realize that the manufacture of these things involves a considerable outlay, for which there is no adequate return, for a stop to be put to this pernicious habit of issuing Exhibition Advertisement stamps.

With these remarks all philatelists must agree. It is, to say the least of it, undignified for a large and important country like this great American Republic to issue so many sets of worthless gumpaps. No wonder the Central and South American States exploit themselves at the expense of the stamp collector when they have this example before them.

An interesting point is raised in the question as to what constitutes the "used" condition? "Supposing that a stamp affixed to a letter reaches us unobliterated by the Post-Office clerk, it is not altogether honest to remove it from the envelope and affix it to another. That stamp has been used, we have no right to use it over again; what are we to do with it? . . . A nice unobliterated copy, with the original gum all safe between the stamp and the envelope; we do not like to tear it up and put it in the waste-paper basket. If we put it into our collection where is it to go—among the *used* or the *unused*? Would it be admitted by the collector of *used* stamps only? It is a nice problem; we leave it unsolved, but we confess that if we felt bound to collect *used* stamps only, we should prefer them *unobliterated*."

Perhaps some doughty champion of used stamps only will enlighten Major Evans on this point

Messrs. F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon contribute another of their admirable "Papers on Perforations," dealing with the difficult and complicated perforations of New South Wales. To anyone but the most ardent specialist, the complexities of paper, perforation and watermark of this colony must appear almost insurmountable, but a careful perusal of this well-written paper will clear up many difficulties and

make the correct arrangement of the varieties simpler. We forbear making more than one short extract, as to do justice to the writers nothing less than the whole article should be given.

The best way to distinguish between the two types of Crown. "N.S.W." watermark is first by the texture of the paper. The paper of Type I. is thinner, more transparent and more lightly gummed than that of Type II.; thus the watermark is more easily seen and the details noted. The Crown of Type II. has *three* distinct compartments just above the one forming the base; Type I has only *two* such compartments. There are many other points of difference which will be noticed as comparing the two watermarks.

Major Evans is indefatigable with his researches in the "Stamps of some of the Native States of India." In his present article he delves into the mysteries of the post-cards of Jhind, and the result is a very scholarly paper.

Mr. Gordon Smith is responsible for a short but readable article on the "Peace and Commerce" type of the stamps of France, issued in 1898—1900, while Dr. Emilio Diena contributes a few notes under the headline "Italy." The first of these deals with the 20c. on 15c. stamp of 1865, from which we learn that the authorities took elaborate precautions to prevent the overprint being forged, for, naturally, it would have been a paying game for the forger to surcharge the genuine 15c. stamps 20c., and thus make a clear profit of 5c. on each specimen. The precautions took the form of what we may term secret marks, which were four special marks made on the overprint.

These are as follows:—

- (a) A break in the upper part of the top "C."
- (b) A light irregularity in the outline of the curved bar at its left-hand end.
- (c) An indentation in the inner edge of the bar about 3 mm. to the right of "20."
- (d) A similar indentation in the outer edge of the bar near its right-hand end.

The other note recorded by Dr. Diena is the fact that the 20c. of 1877 was retouched at the time its colour was changed.

There is another instalment of Mr. L. Hanciau's article on the "Postal Issues of Finland," in which the stamped envelopes are dealt with in a very satisfactory manner.

The *Philatelic Record*, in making some observations on a resolution recently passed by the members of the premier Society to the effect that medals should be awarded annually or at longer intervals to philatelists who distinguish themselves by exceptional work in reading or writing philatelic papers, suggests that "Philatelic Degrees" should be conferred by the London Philatelic Society on distinguished philatelists. Perhaps at some future date we shall have the pleasure of reading that the degree C.C. (Condition Crank), M.V.F. (Minor Variety Fiend), A.S.S. (Aristocratic Stamp Speculator), or something equally applicable, has been conferred upon Mr. So-and-So, the eminent philatelist.

Mr. F. H. Napier continues his supplementary notes on the surcharges of Guanacaste, and though the article is in the writer's well-known scholarly style, we are afraid the subject is one that will interest a very limited number of collectors.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. John F. Seybold, the fame of whose collection of rare stamps in original covers is world-wide. We learn that this gentleman still sticks to his first love, *general* collecting, "taking everything in the line of postage stamps and the regular United States fiscals, and has to-day in his general collection approximately 70,000 stamps." The following extract will doubtless prove of interest to our readers:—

He does not collect all stamps on the original, but only the uncommon ones, and of these he has many of the better grades, not only singly but in pairs, blocks and strips, including such things as the Brattleboro'; 12d. Canada; two large fillet Mauritius on one cover; a pair of Basle; two 4c. Vauds, used together; a strip of three 3-sgr. Oldenburg on one cover, and a block of six on another; pair of 4 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, rouletted; six 10c., 1847, U.S. on one cover; Victoria Registered and Too Late on covers; and a great many other rare things, so great, in fact, that it were a work of time to even attempt their enumeration.

Dr. Emilio Diena continues his article on "Modena," giving copious extracts from the official documents relating to the sale of the stamps, &c.

"Notes and News" is, as usual, full of interesting items, the following, headed "A Decisive Engagement," being one of the best:—

Strong indications have for some time past been noted that the boom in new issues was waning, and, according to a London correspondent, whose information is exceptionally reliable, the end has come.

This does not mean that new issues will be entirely neglected in the future, it only means that the fight between the forces of those who contended for the purchase of new issues to the prejudice and neglect of the old stamps, and the champions of the old issues, has ended in the victory of the latter.

Since the above was written we have seen in print a remarkable confirmation of the above. Mr. Ewen, the Commander-in-Chief of the new issue brigade, announces that in the future he has decided to buy the older issues largely.

The *Monthly Circular* contains an interesting note regarding the manufacture of the 1878 issue of Guatemala. The sheets bear the imprint of Maury, Paris, and Mr. Arthur Maury writes as follows:—The stamps were engraved on steel by M. Mouchon, who followed the indications I gave him relative to the design, which was to show an Indian woman's head, taken from the photograph of a statue erected in one of the public places of the country. It also had to shew the quetzal—the sacred bird (the emblem of Guatemala)—with its tail kept as long as possible so that it should not be mistaken for a parrot; then a scroll, the inscriptions, and the value. We were also asked to include flags. All this was a good deal to squeeze into the narrow compass of a stamp, and so it was agreed to make the size a little larger than usual. It

was found necessary to submit several designs before the final type was accepted."

We have three numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* awaiting review. The issue for May 7th contains a readable article on the "Stamps of Cyprus," which, while shewing no signs of deep original research, describes the various issues and varieties in a concise and instructive manner.

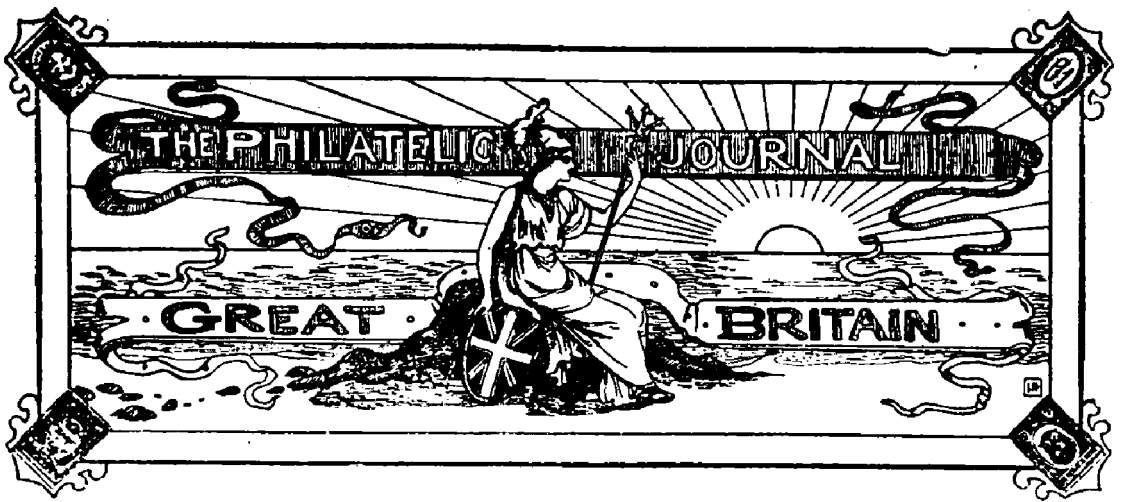
In the following issue there are "Some Notes on the Bordeaux Lithographs" of France, to which the same remarks apply, though, to our mind, this being a more intricate subject, and the points that go to distinguish this issue from other French stamps being in many cases somewhat slight, there is more reason for making these stamps the subject of an article. The writer asserts that "it is quite a common experience to find Bordeaux lithographs figuring in the stock books of well-known firms and in private collections as specimens of the 1849 issue, and also as colonials . . . . Most astonishing of all, in the Tapling collection as now displayed at the British Museum, for our instruction and information, several 1c. green Colonials (1871) masquerade as Bordeaux lithographs!"

[*Philately in the Colonies and other items are unavoidably crowded out.*]

SIAM.—Writing in the *American Journal of Philately*, Mr. A. C. Howes gives some interesting notes upon Siam. We are told that the name Siam, like that of many other Oriental countries, is only known as such to Westerners. Siam literally means "brown," in reference to the colour of the race and is derived from the Malay *Savam* or *Siyam*. To the natives their country is spoken of as *Thai* or "free" or, more often, as *Muang Thai* which may be interpreted as "the land of the free." The King, whose portrait appears on all the stamps that have been issued, rejoices in the name Phra Bat Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chow Klao Chow Yu Hua—surely a sufficiently lengthy appellation to satisfy even an Eastern monarch.

The curious design with which the stamps are watermarked, and which has been described as a "lotus flower," is really an emblem of the royal house of Siam known as a *Chakd*. This may be literally translated as a "wheel" and it is supposed to represent a mythological circular weapon of the boomerang order, which returned to the sender after being thrown.





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

No. 163. VOL. XIV.

JULY 25, 1904.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 55.—MR. FRED J. MELVILLE.

Opening a beautiful art portfolio of pictures of well-known people who during the winter months delight audiences all over the country with popular lectures, we came across the portrait of the genial subject of our interview this month. Mr. Fred J. Melville is the only representative of popular philately on the lecture platform. It was his own idea to give lectures on his favourite hobby, and as one of Sir Alfred Harmsworth's circle of young editors he knew just in what manner to appeal to the tastes of his audiences. Possessed of a good speaking voice, a talent for extracting the most interesting features of his subject, added withal to a lively sense of humour—ever popular with lecture goers—he has been surprisingly successful. A lecture which attracted a great deal of attention when delivered at the London Institution was "Postage Stamps with Stories." This was reported in a vast number of journals all over the country, but to his astonishment in several



cases, notably the "Newcastle Chronicle," Mr. Melville was credited with being a Member of Parliament, and was the recipient of several congratulations on his accession to the Lower House! We asked Mr. Melville about some of his big audiences. "Last season," he said, "my

largest was over one thousand five hundred. As the hall was a swimming bath, not built for public speaking, it was rather a tax upon my voice, but,"—with a twinkle in his eye Mr. Melville added—"I made myself heard. It was not very encouraging to be waiting in the Committee Room while a big brass band played the audience in, and to know that in a few seconds I would have to take the place of the band in making myself audible in all parts of the hall."

"Can you name some of the chief towns and places you have visited on your lecture tours?"

"Certainly. Here is my date book for the last two seasons." A casual glance at this thin slip of a book revealed quite a wide variety of towns and districts in all parts of the country and the metropolis. Among the many London bookings noted were Exeter Hall (twice), the London Institution, Lady Hope's Home Club, various churches and chapels, a

home for working girls (!). Just a few of the provincial bookings included, the Ipswich Social Settlement (with an audience of nearly a thousand), the Tyneside Geographical Society, Newcastle, Newton Abbot, Brighton, Petworth, Staplehurst, Swindon, Tunbridge Wells, Aysgarth, (Yorkshire), Christ's Hospital, West Horsham, and Prestwich (near Manchester).

Mr. Melville has been a stamp collector almost as long as he can remember. He collects every postage stamp and every bogus stamp he can get, particularly the "bogus" kind, which provide him with excellent material for delighting his audiences. He has a good collection of English, a fine show of Haytian, and a small general collection. Railway Letter Fee, and foreign Local stamps have also interested him greatly.

Few philatelic journalists turn out so much work as he does, his last year's turn out on stampic subjects alone could not have been short of 100,000 words. Philatelic books and journals have a great interest for him, and of these he has a large library.

All his strictly Philatelic labours have had for their object the assisting of the young collector. In 1899 he founded the Junior Philatelic Society which has done a splendid missionary and educational work amongst young collectors and beginners. Mr. Melville as its President is one of its most active workers, and although his Society has more meetings than any other stamp club, he is rarely to be missed from the Presidential chair. No committee meeting has met without his presence.

On February 26, 1900, he made a splendid attempt to back up his society work by starting a capital and excellently managed journal, "The Young Stamp Collector." This was originally intended to be a half-penny paper, but it was found that this would be an inconvenient price for such a journal, so that the cost was made one penny monthly.

But perhaps the publication by which Philatelists will best remember Mr. Melville is the "A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting," which although

comprising thirty-one long, but delightfully readable chapters, bound in cloth with nineteen plates, is sold to collectors old and young for one shilling.

The success of the "A. B. C." has led Mr. Melville to write a similarly readable book on the stamps of Great Britain which will be published in October next at the price of one shilling, and beautifully illustrated in half-tone. Nearly every stamp described will be accompanied with a photographic reproduction direct from a fine unused copy of the stamp. A new feature of entertainment for Philatelic Societies is promised by Mr. Melville this coming season. The stamps which have been used for the book on the adhesives of Great Britain have also served to make a beautiful set of lantern slides which the Junior Philatelic Society will lend to other societies desiring the set. The book may be read to the audience almost in the form of a lecture, and the slides will make a splendid pictorial display of the stamps of Great Britain.

Mr. Melville is very faithful to his philatelic hobby. Besides collecting stamps, he only collects press notices, and he has several large volumes of cuttings of his own stamp writings and criticisms of his work in the press and on the platform.

It is not easy for him to answer all the queer correspondents who write to him through his publisher and at the halls where he lectures, but being of an obliging nature he does his best to answer most of them. He had some difficulty in persuading one correspondent that the picture of Mercury on the July, 1901, issue of Greece is not a statue of the reigning King. Another correspondent questions the identity of St. Paul on the 10s. stamp of Malta.

The questions he is most often asked are—  
1st. (and foremost!) are you married?  
2nd. Is this genuine? (usually this is a Samoan Express reprint.)  
3rd. What is MY collection worth?  
4th. What is YOUR collection worth?

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & CO., 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Great Britain.** We do not yet appear to have chronicled the 5d. of the current type with the "BOARD OF EDUCATION" overprint, though we were shewn several copies six or seven weeks ago.

*Official.* 5d. purple and ultramarine, surcharged "Board of Education" in black.

**British Guiana.** We learn from divers sources that there has been a new printing of the 48 cents value, the colours now approaching chocolate-brown and grey-black. The difference does not seem to be very apparent, and it is hardly what may be termed a catalogue variety.

**Cyprus.** Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shewn us the 18 piastres stamp with the new multiple watermark.

18 pia. black and brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**India. Chamba.** The *M.J.* has been shewn a block of four of the recently issued 3 pies, Queen's head issue, with the ordinary surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp, and the owner states that he was fortunate enough to secure an entire sheet of 240 stamps with this abnormal overprint.

3 pies, grey, Queen's Head, overprint inverted.

**Gwalior.** The *M.J.* has received a copy of the last issue of the 3 pies, Queen's head design, with the service overprint.

*Official.* 3 pies, grey, Queen's Head.

**Puttialla.** The 6 annas of the current set has received the usual surcharge for use in this State, according to several of our contemporaries.

6 annas, bistre, King's Head.

Messrs. Bright and Son have shewn us a few varieties in the surcharge on some of the recent stamps as follows:—

1. The "G." in "GWALIOR" is smaller than the other letters.

2. Broad "G" in "GWALIOR."

3. Small Roman "R."

Queen's head, 3 pies carmine.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, green.  
 1 " plum.  
 2 annas, blue.  
 3 " orange.  
 4 " olive green.

4. Large roman "R" longer than the other letters.

Queen's head, 3 pies, carmine.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, green.  
 1 " sea green.  
 1 " plum.  
 1 " carmine.  
 2 annas, blue.  
 2 " violet.  
 3 " orange.  
 4 " olive green.  
 King's head, 2 " purple.

5. With native inscription misplaced and starting further to the left than on the normal stamps.

Queen's head, 3 pies, carmine.

Variety no. 5 occurs on the extreme right hand stamp on the bottom row of the sheet, while no. 4 will be found on the second stamps on the lowest row.

The above varieties have been known to us for some time, though we do not appear to have chronicled them. We can add the 2 annas 6 pies blue in varieties 1 and 4, and we find in our collection the following:—

6. Dropped, "O" in "GWALIOR."

7. Small "A" in "GWALIOR."

Queen's head, 2 annas, blue.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  " orange.  
 King's head, 3 pies, grey.

**Indian Native States.** *Nepal.* The *M.J.* chronicles the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamp *tête-bêche*. The inverted stamp is said to be the seventh in the top row of a block of 32 arranged in four rows of eight.

**New South Wales.** The *Aust. Ph.* describes a new variety of the 2d. "Diadem" stamp, 1860 issue. This is perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, and watermarked with a double-line figure "1." Hitherto this error of watermark has only been known in the imperforate stamp.

2d. blue, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, with double-line 1.

**New Zealand.** Regarding the 2d. lilac of the 1882-97 series, perf. 13, listed last month, Lieut. Napier informs the *M.J.* that there is no true "13" perforation in this Colony, but that the 2d. and also the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the same issue exist with the so-called 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  guage, which is, as a matter of fact, about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

From the same source we extract the following:—"A correspondent at Christchurch sends us a specimen of an envelope, stamped by means

of an automatic machine, which has been in use experimentally outside the office in that city. We gather that a penny is put into one slot, and the end of an envelope into another, and that the envelope is thereupon impressed with a small circular device, resembling an ordinary postmark, inscribed 'N.Z. POSTAL STAMP—No. 1,' in a circular band, and '1d.—PAID' in the centre. It appears to us that the use of so simple a design as this, upon envelopes which the public take away with them, is a somewhat dangerous proceeding. The authorities seem to have overlooked the fact that these articles thus become stamped envelopes, and that the stamp impressed upon them requires the usual safeguards. If the letter to be stamped had to be deposited in the box at the same time, an impression of the kind shewn us would be quite sufficient; as it is, we should say that there is an opening for forgery and fraud.

"The same correspondent tells us that the franking of correspondence in the Government Offices in New Zealand is being done away with, and that official letters are in future to be stamped with official stamps of special designs, or with ordinary stamps surcharged for that purpose."

Another value requires adding to the list of postal fiscals printed on the current Cowan paper.

20s. rose, perf. 11.

*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 6d. Railway Newspaper Stamp has been found on laid paper.

6d. green, laid vertically, perf. 11.

**South Australia.** According to *Ewen's Weekly* there was an error in one of the recent printings of the 8d. stamp, the spelling being "EIGHT" instead of "EIGHT." It only occurred once on the sheet and, we are told, some 20 or 30 sheets were put into circulation before the error was detected, and the balance of the supply was then destroyed.

**Straits Settlements.** The *D.B.Z.* has seen a "specimen" copy of an 8 cents value in a new type of King's Head design.

*Johore.* The flood of surcharges in this little corner of the globe shews no signs of abating just yet, for we learn from the *M.J.* that another variety needs recording. This is the 5 dollars stamp surcharged "50 CENTS" in the same sort of type as that employed for the 10c. on 4c. chronicled last month. There is a continuous bar across the lower part of the stamp to cancel the old value.

50c. in black and 5 purple and yellow.

**Tasmania.** We have another value of the perforated official set to add to the list given in our May number.

Official. 5d. blue, pictorial.

**Uganda.** A correspondent in India informs the *M.J.* that he possesses a strip of three of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna British East Africa surcharged for use in this territory, in which the centre stamp has a faint second impression of the overprint. The two surcharges are said to overlap to a considerable extent.

**Victoria.** The *M.J.* says:—"A correspondent in this colony shows us two very distinct shades of the current 1d., perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . One is almost a brick-red, whilst the other is equally nearly rose; there is also an intermediate tint, which may well be the rose-red of the catalogue. We believe others of the current values vary in shade to a similar extent, but most of these are rather what we should term 'stock-book' varieties."

**Virgin Islands.** We have been shewn a set up to 5s. of a special issue for this Presidency in the stock De la Rue King's Head "Postage and Revenue" type. All are printed on the new paper, watermarked multiple Crown & CA, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, none have been printed on the old paper with single watermark. The value is in white on a solid ground of colour in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., and 5s. denominations, and in colour on a white ground on the other values of the set.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	purple and green.
1d.	" carmine.
2d.	" ochre.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" ultramarine.
3d.	" black.
6d.	" brown.
1s. od.	green and carmine.
2s. 6d.	" black.
5s. od.	" blue.

**Western Australia.** According to several contemporaries the 9d. of the current issue now appears in yellow instead of orange, and on paper watermarked V. and Crown upright instead of sideways.

9d. yellow, with V & Cr. upright, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Zanzibar.** We learn from several sources that a new series is to be issued here before long, but at the time of writing no particulars are available.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Austria.** *Mekeel's Weekly*, copying from a German contemporary, says that the current 2 heller newspaper stamps are being issued on coloured papers for the special use of journals published twice daily. The *M.J.* is considering whether the colours in any way denote the politics of the newspapers employing them.

*Newspaper Stamps.* 2 heller blue on yellow.  
2 " " green.

**Colombia.** *The London Philatelist* says that the remainder of the last issues are being surcharged "Habilitada" so that they may be sold

on the gold basis like the new set. The following have appeared up to the present.

- 5 c. brown, of 1898, with manuscript surcharge "Habilitada El Admor" and signature.
- 5 c. green, of 1902, with "Habilitada" printed obliquely in carmine.

**Antioquia.** We cull the following from the *M.J.*:—"Messrs. Bright and Son send us a copy of the 5 pesos of 1896, with the centre blank, and the impression in green, which they believe to have been postally used. It came to them with ordinary used stamps, from a collector in Antioquia, and it is cancelled in the usual manner in pen-and-ink, but although it may have been stuck upon a letter and cancelled in ordinary course, we cannot believe that it ever did postal duty. There impressions were noted in 1899, when we believe they first made their appearance on the market, and it is difficult to say what they ought to be termed. They are incomplete, because they lack an important and conspicuous portion of the design, and they are also in the wrong colours (they are known in green and in orange), for the value expressed upon them. One can hardly imagine such things passing into circulation or being passed by the most careless of stampers, especially when doing his work in manuscript."

**Bolívar.** The three stamps chronicled in our May number are now issued in a more or less perforated condition. What there is of it is atrociously done and hardly enhances the already horrible appearance of these monstrosities. Three sides perforated seems to be the full extent of this latest addition—evidently the gentleman entrusted with the perforating got tired each time before he could get all the way round the labels.

**France.** We learn from *La Côte Réelle* that the provisional unpaid letter stamp surcharged for the "Region Saharienne" which we listed last month appears to be quite unknown in Southern Algeria.

**Italy. Eritrea.** The *M.J.* has seen a used copy of the current 1 centesimo stamp with the "Colonia Eritrea" overprint inverted across the upper part of the stamp.

**Persia.** The following, regarding the two provisionals mentioned in our last issue, appears in the *M.J.*:—"The overprints are in black. There is a large figure "3" or "6" over the word "CHAHIS" (which is in much wider type on the higher value than on the lower), with an inscription below in Persian characters. We understand that these are rendered necessary by the raising of the inland rate of postage from 5 ch. to 6 ch."

From the same source we learn that the 2 ch. current stamp has been surcharged "P.L.—

TEHERAN" in two lines, with a dividing line between them, for local postage.

2 ch. grey, rose surcharge.

**Russia.** The *M.J.* copying from another journal, which in its turn copies from a German paper, chronicles the following values on vertically laid paper.

70 kop., brown and orange, with thunderbolts.  
 3½ roubles, black and grey.                     "  
 7 " " " yellow.                                     "

**Salvador.** For the third time, according to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, this Republic has prepared a set of official stamps for the 1903 series. Evidently something novel is aimed at this time, for the new-comers are overprinted in three languages—English, French, and Spanish. The inscription reads "D'office, De oficio, Official," and is enclosed in a rectangular frame.

*Official.* 1 centavo, green.  
 2 centavos, red.  
 3 " orange.  
 5 " blue.  
 10 " violet-brown.

**United States.** We give illustrations of the St. Louis Exhibition stamps which we chronicled in our May number.



**Uruguay.** A new 5 c. stamp having a bullock as the chief feature of the design has been issued here recently. We append an illustration.

5 c., blue.



**Venezuela.** The *M.J.* says:—"According to *La Côte Réelle*, some of the sets of type-set labels of last year have been overprinted with the word "CORREOS," and the names of various towns, presumably to facilitate their sale. The Marino series is found surcharged "GUIRIA" or "YRAPA" in magenta, and the Maturin lot is disfigured (one would say somewhat unnecessarily) with the name "MATURIN" in bright blue. Is it possible that these additions can be obliterations struck to order?"

*Meekel's Weekly* is responsible for the statement that the 10 c., of 1893, issued for inland postage, has been disfigured in the same manner as the 50 c.

5 c. on 10 c. green.

**THE CHINESE DRAGON.**—The famous yellow dragon that adorns the early stamps of China is a tearsome looking beast all will admit. Indeed, even in our wildest nightmares we do not fancy we could imagine anything more awe-inspiring. But, according to Mr. C. A. Howes, in the *American Journal of Philately*, the real thing would be even more nerve-wracking should one chance to meet it.

Mr. Howes tells us:—"A real orthodox dragon is a truly marvellous production, as he is supposed to have the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, eyes of a rabbit, ears of a cow, neck of a snake, belly of a frog, scales of a carp, claws of a hawk, and palms of a tiger. It is four-footed, and each foot has *five* claws if for use in pictures, embroideries or figures used by the Imperial Court or under its authority; for all other uses the representation must contain but *four* claws. Turning to our stamps, we find the five clawed dragon, showing that they were issued under Imperial authority. On each side of the dragon's mouth are whiskers, and there is, generally, a beard, its breath is sometimes changed into water and sometimes into fire; and its voice is like the jingling of copper pans. If a real live dragon could be caught, we are sure it would excite all the wonder that the Chinese claim for it, and make the fortune of any circus manager."

# The First Issue of Seychelles.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

AMONG collectors wishing to specialize in the stamps of some small, inexpensive country, the issues of the little island Colony of Seychelles have attained some popularity during the last year or two. Many of these, as well as the rest of their philatelic brethren, were considerably surprised to find two types of the first issue listed in the latest edition of Gibbons' excellent catalogue, but the surprising thing seems to be that with so many so-called specialists about the discovery was not made public sooner. The differences between the two types are fairly apparent even to a casual observer, and as they appear in the actual designs of the stamps they are of more than ordinary importance. It is, therefore, hoped that the following remarks regarding this issue may prove of interest to readers of the *P.J. of G.B.*

The first lot of stamps issued in Seychelles consisted of a set of eight values—2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 48, and 96 cents—which made its appearance in 1890. They are all identical in design, and were printed in two colours. The design consists of the head of Queen Victoria in a small circle, with "POSTAGE—POSTAGE" in tablets at the sides, and the name at the top in another tablet. Under the head is a rectangle with spray of leaves at each end, and a hexagonal shaped space in the centre for the insertion of the value tablet. The stamps were engraved



and printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., being in sheets of 120 in two panes of 60 (10 rows of 6) arranged side by side. The plate number is shewn four times in the margin of each sheet above and below the second stamps from each

end of the top and bottom rows, and there is a Jubilee line round each pane. They are water-marked Crown and CA and perforated 14. The first consignments (there appear to have been several printings) sent to the Colony were all in the first type printed from plate 1. Some time before 1893—probably early in 1892—a new plate, numbered 2, was made from a new die, and all subsequent printings of the 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, and 16 cents values were printed from this. Many years later another plate, numbered 3, was made from the same die, but as none of the values of the first issue were ever printed from this, it will not be necessary to make further mention of it in this article.

So far as I have been able to trace, no one seems to have suspected any varieties of type until some ten years after the stamps had been issued, and then, in 1900, Mr. O. Firth noticed that there appeared to be differences. In June of that year Mr. Firth wrote to *Morley's Philatelic Journal* stating that after looking over a number of these stamps he "was struck by the apparent differences between the heads, both of different impressions of the same stamp and of the different values." He examined a large number of Seychelles 4 cents, and came to the conclusion that he was justified in assuming that there were two distinct types, in this value at any rate. Two enlarged reproductions of the value are given to illustrate his points, and Mr. Firth described the differences between each, as they appeared to him, with some minuteness. Later in the year, in November, the same gentleman contributed further notes to our contemporary regarding this matter and described with much detail the differences between two enlarged illustrations of the 2-cents stamp which accompanied his remarks. There is no doubt there are dies I. and II. respectively. Again, in May, 1901, he contributed a note to the same journal stating there were two dies of each of the values 2, 8, 10, 13 and 16 cents, and two enlarged reproductions of each stamp were given, which the gentle reader was invited to compare and thus note the differences between. But comparisons ever were odious, as sages have frequently remarked, and after a prolonged and close study of the illustrations accompanying Mr. Firth's notes I had to sorrowfully admit that, excepting the 2 cents, I could discover no differences sufficiently marked as to lead an impartial observer to assume that they were the products

of two different dies. Many of the "differences" were such as might be found on almost any sheet of stamps, being probably caused by some of the lines not printing properly, the ink running, or the plate being slightly worn. However, there is no doubt Mr. Firth was on the right track, for two dies do exist in the values he named, and, at any rate, great credit is due to him for bringing the matter forward and thus inducing others to make a closer study of the subject. Nothing more seems to have been written on the matter until June of last year, when, after spending a few months in forming a specialist collection of these stamps, I had the pleasure of contributing a short article to a small contemporary describing the differences between the two dies, and at the same time Mr. Ehrenbach exploited them for the benefit of a larger public through the medium of the *Monthly Journal*.

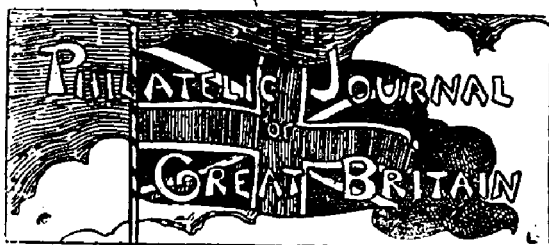
As I stated before, it is remarkable that the differences remained so long unnoticed, and I can only put it down to the fact that the majority of philatelists do not study their stamps very closely or carefully. I was rather amused at the time I started my collection of Seychelles to be told by one of our leading dealers that he had known of the two types for years, and that it was the easiest matter in the world for anyone of average intelligence to distinguish them at a glance. To lend colour to his remarks, he forwarded his stock-book of this colony, in which most of the stamps marked dies I. and II. were hopelessly mixed! It was fairly evident that he was on the wrong track. Another gentleman—a collector-dealer and prominent member of a well-known Society—solemnly assured me that he had known of the varieties for a very long time and that he firmly believed die II. to be the result of a retouch on the plate. In fact, he remembered having had an entire sheet of the 13 cents in which the stamps on the left-hand pane were die I., and those on the right-hand one, die II.! He must have had a defective memory, and even a casual study of a few of the stamps should have shewn him that the difference could not have been due to a retouched plate.

The two types are clearly illustrated in the catalogue, the chief and most apparent difference being in the second jewel compartment in the band of the crown. In type I. there is a fine line at the bottom to the left of the diamond, and three small lines shew to the right of the upper part of the jewel, while in type II. all these lines are absent. There are many other differences plainly seen on comparing the two types but somewhat difficult to describe in print. I may, however, mention that in die I. the thick line of shading under the neck in front is merged into the background, while in type II. it just touches the lowest line of the shading; and the fine line under the jewel in the first space of the band of the crown ends between two lines of shading of the background in type I., but slants upwards, and just touches the diamond in type II. In fact, all the lines of the head are bolder and more clearly defined in type II. and this leads me to suppose that the second type is due not to an entirely new die, but to a retouch of the original die. If there had been two distinct dies made, it is probable that differences would have occurred in other parts of the stamp as well as the portrait, and the fact that the framework in both types is absolutely identical strengthens the inference that the first die was retouched to produce die II.

The two high values were only printed from plate 1, and thus only exist in the first type, but all the other denominations may be found in both dies. Judging by the very numerous shades, there must have been a good many printings from both plates. The specialist can make a fine range of these, and, in addition, he can obtain stamps shewing evidence of different printings by the wear of the plate. In the earliest printings of both types all the lines are sharp and fine, and in later ones they appear coarser until in very late printings they are blurred, and the ends of all those at the back of the neck run into one another. I should also mention that the colours of the stamps printed from plate 2 are generally brighter than those of the first type.

**A POST-OFFICE INCIDENT.**—The following humorous anecdote was related in a recent "Indian Letter" in the *American Journal of Philately* by Mr. E. W. Wetherell. Though not strict philately, we fancy it will amuse our readers. "I have just met a postal official of this district (Hirngur), who told me an amusing incident which had come under his notice. The postmaster of a neighbouring village had an office with one or two additional rooms. These rooms are P.O. property. The postmaster is of an hospitable nature, and is kind enough to put up and generally entertain (as far as his five rupees a month will allow him) any friends who are passing through the village. This week a

large circus arrived, and when the postal inspector visited the Post-office he found that the postmaster was trying to accommodate two elephants, a tight-rope walker, a clown, five monkeys, and a performing pig. As these took up a certain amount of space the inspector objected, as he feared the monkeys might appropriate the cash box, and that possibly the elephants might find mail-bags as nourishing as sugar-cane. The circus troupe was accordingly turned out, but the manager had his revenge, for at the performance that night he made the inspector pay for his seat and arranged a chair with a broken leg for his special benefit. Revenge is sweet, and even circus managers are human."



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## EDITORIAL.

FOR a long time now we have been solemnly assured by various philatelic writers that the *genus* general collector is slowly but surely passing away, while his place is being taken by the keen-eyed specialist. We are, at the same time, somewhat mournfully assured that while all this is very regrettable, &c., there is no help for it, as it has now become impossible for anyone to hope to obtain a complete collection of the world's postage stamps. With this latter fact we

**Concerning  
Complete-  
ness.**

quite agree, but would ask "Is it necessary? Must one always have the goal of absolute completeness before one's eyes in collecting stamps?"

And is there no way of enjoying one's collection if it is not complete?"

First of all we are by no means sure that the generalist is anywhere near approaching extinction yet. There are still many, very many, of our foremost collectors who have general collections, to which they are always adding, and in which they take as much interest as in the specialist collections of their favourite countries. Again, practically every beginner starts by forming a general collection, and, if he sooner or later joins the ranks of the specialists, it is (1) by inclination, or (2) because of the continual croaking of his friends, who tell him over and over again that he can never hope to obtain a complete collection of the world's postage stamps. And again we ask, "Is it necessary to attempt to obtain such a collection?" We think, most emphatically, that completeness is not the be-all and end-all of philately. Rather one should treat the pastime as a real hobby, and reject or include just the stamps that please one, or that one can afford, in forming a collection.

A collector of pictures does not endeavour to obtain a painting from the brush of every artist, and when he has, say, a fine Rubens, Holbein, etc., he does not worry himself because his collection lacks a Turner or a Leighton. Neither does he attempt a complete collection of the works of any one artist. To do so would be absurd, as well as impossible. Collectors of china, old furniture or coins, do not attempt to obtain complete collections, though they naturally obtain as many specimens as they can get. And such, we contend, should be the case with stamp collecting. We think that general collecting would once more revert to its erstwhile popularity if the idea that completeness was absolutely necessary were dispelled.

In dealing with what he designated the evils of bloating, one of our foremost collectors advocated what may be termed "limited specialism" as a remedy. If completeness *must* be aimed at in philately, may we suggest, on the same lines, that a form of "limited completeness" would meet the case. For instance, we will suppose that the beginner has accumulated a fairly comprehensive general collec-



tion, and has at last, thanks to the constant reiteration of the fact by his many friends, arrived at the conclusion that a complete collection is an impossibility, then he straightway throws up collecting altogether or plunges into some form of violent specialism. Would it not be better for philately if, instead of doing this, he could be shewn that completeness in its widest sense is not required, even to satisfy the most ardent collector? It is possible to obtain just as much, or even more, enjoyment in forming a collection on the lines of limited completeness as in forming the most specialised one. And, after all, with all the talk one hears about specialising to obtain completeness, how many philatelists own a specialised collection that

has any claim to be called really complete?

We advocate, then, the formation of general collections on limited lines. That is, a collector may, say, only purchase stamps costing up to 1s. each. He can then easily estimate what stamps he is likely to get, and if he hankers after completeness he is likely to attain it. Then he can eschew minor varieties, or the emissions of uninteresting countries, or those which so kindly cater for the stamp collector. In fact, he will collect simply as he pleases, and by including a representative collection of the stamps of every country his album will be of more interest to himself, his fellow philatelists and non-collectors, than the most specialised accumulation of any one country could be.

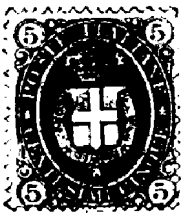
## Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

### ITALY.

(Continued.)

In 1889 five new values were issued, owing to some alterations in the postal rates; these were 40, 45, 60c., 1 and 5 lire. The new stamps differed in design to the issue then in use, though the portrait in the centre was the same. The value was inserted in figures in each corner, and the oval band enclosing the head was broader and contained the inscriptions in larger lettering. In the 40c. the corner numerals were upright, and in the other values they were slanting. The 1 and 5 lire were printed in two colours. In the 1 lire the design was all in brown, the head on a white ground and the rest of the stamp on an orange ground, which appears to be solid, but on close examination is shewn to be formed of thin diagonal lines placed very close together. The 5 lire has the head printed in red and the rest of the stamp in green, all on white. At the same time the design of the 5c. was changed, the principal feature of the new type being the arms, which took the place of the portrait. The design and inscriptions were in white on a solid ground. The wmk. and perforation remained as before.



	1889.		Unused.	Used.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
5c., green ... ..	—	—	—	3
<i>a. deep blue green</i> ... ..	—	—	—	3
40c., brown... ..	7	—	—	1
45c., dull green ... ..	1	3	—	1
<i>a. olive green</i> ... ..	9	—	0	1
60c., mauve... ..	8	—	—	1
1 l., brown and orange ... ..	1	2	—	1
<i>a. brown and buff</i> ... ..	1	2	—	1
5 l., red and green ... ..	2	6	—	2

The issue of the stamps above described rendered some of the older values useless, and by a decree of March 13th, 1890, the obsolete type of the 5c. was surcharged "C mi. 2" for use on newspapers, and the 30c. and 50c. were overprinted "C mi. 20" at the foot of the stamp in each case. There is a variety of the 2c. in which the foot of the "2" is thinner than in the normal type.

	1890-91.		Unused.	Used.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
2c. and 5c., green... ..	1	—	1	1
<i>a. variety thinner foot to "2"</i> ... ..	—	—	—	—
20c. on 30c., brown ... ..	3	—	—	1
20c. on 50c., purple ... ..	5	—	—	1

There appears to have been a desire at this period, on the part of the Italian postal authorities, to economise by surcharging all obsolete stock, and in the same year (1890) the remainders of the special issue of Parcel Post stamps, which had been issued in 1884 and 1886, were overprinted for use as newspaper stamps. All values were surcharged alike with the words

"Valevolo—per le stampe" in two lines at top, and the value 2 Cmi. below, as shewn in the accompanying illustration. All the six values of the set were surcharged in the same way, and the issue was in use from Dec. 1st, 1890, to the end of June, 1891, when the remainder were withdrawn from use.



1890-91.	s. d.	s. d.
2c. on 10c., grey ... ..	1	1
<i>a. surcharge inverted</i>	—	—
2c. on 20c., blue ... ..	1	1
2c. on 50c., claret ... ..	1	1
2c. on 75c., green ... ..	1	1
2c. on 1 l. 25c., orange ... ..	1	—
2c. on 1 l. 75c., brown ... ..	1	—

For some reason not made known, the design of the 5c. was somewhat altered in 1891, all the inscriptions being now in colour on a white ground instead of *vice versa*, and the arms appearing on a lined ground instead of on a solid ground as in the issue of 1889. In the same year the 5 lire was also altered, the head being now in a circle with



the numeral "5" in white on a solid ground of blue in each spandrel. Labels above and below on a blue lined background with inscriptions and all the rest of the stamp in red.



Further changes took place in 1893, the values 20c. and 25c., which had been in use since 1879, and the 45c. of 1889 being issued in designs

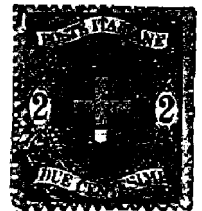
having the following features in common. Portrait of the King on a lined oval in centre as in the previous issue, the words "Poste Italiane"



on a curved band surrounding the upper half of the oval, and numerals of value in the upper corners. The 25c. and 45c. have the numerals also in the lower corners. Same wmk. and perf. as before

1891-93.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5c., green ... ..	1	1
20c., orange ... ..	2	2
<i>a. orange-yellow</i>	—	—
25c., blue ... ..	4	4
<i>a. pale blue</i> ... ..	1	1
45c., olive green ... ..	5	5
5 l., carmine and blue ... ..	4 6	9

The continual changes in the Italian stamps during the period 1889—1897 seem somewhat meaningless, though there was good reason for them no doubt. In 1896 entirely new designs were brought out for the 1 and 2c., having the arms in the centre.



The design of the 10c. which had been in use since 1879 was modified in the same year. The



lower half of the inscribed oval was removed, making room for a straight label at foot bearing the value in words and the numerals "10" in small ovals at each side. The 5c. was again



altered in 1897. The new design had the numerals of value in the lower corners only, the inscription surrounding the arms was removed, and the words "Poste Italiane" inserted in a scroll above. Watermark and perforation as before.

1895-96.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1c., brown ... ..	1	1
2c., brown-red ... ..	1	1
5c., green ... ..	1	1
10c., carmine ... ..	2	2

King Humbert was assassinated in 1900, and it was not until more than twelve months had elapsed that a new issue began to make its appearance. It was on the 2nd July, 1901, that six values of the new set appeared, these included 1, 2 and 5c. with the Italian Eagle and Cross of Savoy on its breast for central design (see illustrations) and 10, 20 and 25c.



showing three-quarter face portrait of the new King Victor Emanuel. Later on in the year the set was completed by the issue of the values 40c. to 5 lire. All the values 10c. to 5 lire differ in the design of the foliated frame which encloses the head of the King.

The 1 and 5 lire are printed in two colours, the head and ground work being in the first colour



named below and the foliated frame in the second colour. The paper, watermark, and perforation remain the same as in the previous issues.

1901.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1c., brown ... ..	1	1
2c., orange-brown ... ..	1	1
5c., pale green ... ..	1	1
10c., lake ... ..	2	2
20c., orange ... ..	3	3
25c., blue ... ..	4	4
40c., brown ... ..	6	6
45c., grey-green ... ..	6	6
50c., mauve... ..	7	7
1 l., green and brown ... ..	1	1
5 l., rose and blue ... ..	5	5

PARCEL POST STAMPS.

Quite a new departure was made in 1884 by issuing four values in a different design to be used exclusively for parcel post. These were of larger design, and are the same that we have already described and illustrated as having been surcharged 2c. and used for newspaper postage in 1890-91. On a label above the head appears the inscription "Pacchi Postali." The values 50c., 75c., 1 lire 25c. and 1 lire 75c. appeared on July 1st, 1884. Two more values, viz.—10c. and 20c. were added on May 1st, 1886. The use of these stamps was abandoned in 1889 on the introduction of a new postal scheme, and the issue of new values of ordinary stamps including one of 5 lire in the same year.

Parcel Post Stamps, 1884-86.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10c., olive grey ... ..	10	6
20c., blue ... ..	8	6
50c., claret ... ..	—	1
75c., green ... ..	—	1
1 l. 25c., orange ... ..	8	1
1 l. 75c., brown ... ..	—	6

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

A set of stamps for use on official correspondence was issued in 1875. The design, which is oblong, was the same for all values which were all printed in the same colour. The values, which were from 2c. to 10 lire are shown in large numerals within a transverse oval which is inscribed "Franco bollo-Di Stato." The illustration of this design is shown in an earlier part of this article with the surcharge "2c." for use on newspapers (issue of 1878). The use of these official stamps was discontinued in 1876. Of the remainders a part was sold to dealers at a small fraction of face value, and the rest were overprinted for the issue of 1878.

Officials 1875.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2c., lake ... ..	1	1 1/2
5c., " ... ..	1	1 1/2
20c., " ... ..	1	1
30c., " ... ..	1	1 1/2
1 l., " ... ..	—	2
2 l., " ... ..	4	4
5 l., " ... ..	10	1 0
10 l., " ... ..	—	1 3

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Dear Sir,

In your March issue I notice in the course of an article on Seychelles the following paragraph:—

"According to a contemporary the numbers surcharged are said to be:—3c. on 10c., 42,000; 3c. on 16c., 31,200; 3c. on 36c., 60,000; and 6c. on 8c., 40,000. Whether these figures are correct or not I cannot say, but I fancy the number of the 6c. on 8c., at any rate, must be wrong. It is catalogued at 50 per cent. less than the 3c. on 36c. of which, according to the above quantities, 50 per cent. more were issued."

These figures were published by *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* and are, I believe, quite correct. The reason why the 6c. on 8c. is so common is because it was the only one which was not bought up by speculators in the island, and for some time after the 3c. provisionals were unobtainable it could be freely purchased at the Seychelles Post Office, and was consequently imported at face value only by European dealers. All four of these 1901 provisionals are much overpriced in the catalogues; as recently as six months ago my firm purchased 10,000 at 2d. a piece, both 3c. and 6c. mixed. Only a week ago a further offer of no fewer than 8,000 3c. on 36c. and smaller quantities of the others came to hand, but no price was mentioned, doubtless 2d. or 2 1/2 d. would have bought them.

Yours faithfully,

11th July, 1904.

H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN.

## Speculation.

—:O:—

In a recent number of the *Philatelic West* appears a remarkable article entitled, "Speculation Championed," by Mr. A. R. Butler, and though we cannot in any way agree with the views expressed, we reproduce the paper in full, as it may interest our readers to know how the speculator probably looks at his own actions.

The Century dictionary defines speculation as being "to invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; to take the risk of loss in view of possible gain." Investment is stated to be an "expenditure for profit or future benefit."

It will be seen that the end sought is the same in either case, the future gain, and that the only difference in the means by which this end is sought is the "uncertainty" which appears in the definition of speculation.

As a matter of fact, the line between the two is not defined. Anything dealt with for the purpose of future profit is attended with the risk of loss; nothing is absolute, and what one man regards as an investment another, more conservative, will brand as speculative.

Nobody condemns an investment, while speculation is generally used in a harmful sense. But speculation may be harmful or legitimate. The speculation of the Stock Exchange, where the prices of the necessities of life, or of the stocks representing the capital of those necessities, are manipulated to further the desire for gain on the part of a few dealers, without regard to the hardship entailed on the users, may safely be stated to be harmful. But on an entirely different basis is the speculation in a luxury, where the only loss that can occur is to the speculator himself. What he has to sell no one HAS to buy, and if, to gain a profit, he sets a price on his wares above what some one else can afford to pay for a luxury, he misses the sale.

And the collecting of postage stamps is undoubtedly a luxury, a hobby (I use the more common term for our pursuit), and whether the supply of a given specimen is equal to the demand or not, the price can never rise above the demand. Speculation is universal in all hobbies to a limited degree. A few collectors of unlimited means may buy specimens without regard to their future possibilities, but practically all philatelists (if they really intend to be true students of stamps) will secure stamps which they believe will later increase in value, and thereby enable them to exchange perhaps one specimen (thoroughly studied) for a number of specimens which they desire to study, or for the money which will purchase them. Every day we hear of one of the great masters of the science disposing of a general collection or of some group of countries, on which they have become authorities, in order to specialize on some other group of countries, for which they require money to complete. The profits which have accrued from lapse of time, or from careful "investments" (I use the term advisedly), whether it be in one copy or in many copies of the same stamp, are perfectly legitimate, but are still based on "the taking of a risk of loss in view of possible gain." Speculation is a matter of judgment. A farmer invests in a flock of sheep with a view to sale when fattened, and feeds and takes care of them; the sheep may die and his hope of future profit be extinguished. A collector believes that a stamp is sure to rise in value and secures a number of copies; his expectations may not be realized and he misses that profit. Ultimate gain is the object in each case. The farmer wishes to get money to buy more sheep, the collector to buy more stamps.

The fact of the matter is, that too much stress is laid on isolated cases of excessive speculation. Even in the most flagrant of these no general harm results. The entire issue of a stamp may be secured by a syndicate, but in most cases where this happens the majority of collectors will not pay an excessive price, and after a time the stamps gravitate to their true level. A government makes arrangements for an issue with the sale to collectors as the chief end in view (the acme of stamp speculation), but the philatelic press soon exposes the scheme and the stamps, if not blacklisted, are not widely purchased. Concrete examples will occur to the mind of every reader. The issues of every country, including the United States, have formed the basis of speculations, but not more than one or two cases occur to my mind where the speculation was finally successful where inordinate gain was sought.

To sum up, speculation is an inherent quality in every human transaction; carried to a reasonable point it is legitimate investment, beyond that it is excessive, but in the case of luxuries not generally harmful. The general denunciation of a legitimate and universal practice when based on isolated cases of excess is in itself an excess. The isolated cases of undue speculation in stamps should no more be taken as texts for a sweeping arraignment of all philatelic speculation than should the perverted zeal of some religious sects be quoted as an argument against all religion.

**MAKING DISCOVERIES.**—The true philatelist, that is the man who relays studies his stamps, is always on the hunt for varieties that, as far as he knows, have never been noted before. The experienced collector, like the historic Brer Rabbit, "lies low and says nothing until he is certain that what he has discovered will be news to the majority of the fraternity, but the beginner, in the first flush of his enthusiasm, immediately comes to the conclusion that he has made some epoch marking discovery, and sends some particulars to his favourite stamp journal. Before doing so, it would be as well to carefully digest the good humoured advice given by Mr. W. H. Adams in a recent issue of *Mekcel's Weekly Stamp News* :—

One of the most unfortunate periods in the development of the beginner is when he commences to find varieties not mentioned in the catalogue. Not having mingled with the wise-heads of philately, he is wholly unconscious of the fact that the weather may change the original colour of certain stamps, also that it is no proof that a stamp never had perforations because they were shy when he found it. He is also liable to be deceived by certain common varieties, owing to the fact that he looked for them on the wrong page of the catalogue. After gloating a while over some doubtful treasure, he usually pays an initiation fee and joins some stamp society for the sole purpose of showing the boys with the big collections that he has something worth more than their entire bunch. Usually the first man he shows it to at the meeting puts the rest of the crowd next and they all proceed to pump him so full of hot air that he splits several bottles of champagne after the session, figuring on getting it all back and plenty more when he sells the imperforated U. S. 1862 3c. in his pocket. After a while he comes to the conclusion that a stamp worth several thousand dollars is too expensive for him to keep. He therefore takes it to a dealer and offers to sell it for Ten Thousand as a special favour. The dealer tells him, as gently as possible, that some former possessor had simply performed a surgical operation on the stamp and the boy with the keen eye goes home to hunt for more trouble.

Moral—Don't get on the train until you know your ticket is good.



## July, 1904, Report.

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## MEMBERSHIP.

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

The following are now proposed, in accordance with the above:—Mrs. H. B. Young, London, S.W., proposed by E. W. Wetherell, seconded by T. H. Hinton; Hilton A. Fulcher, West Hampstead, London, S.W., proposed by W. Silk, Jun., seconded by T. H. Hinton.

## NEW MEMBERS.

T. H. S. REVELEY, Leeds.

CARL PFAFF, Hanover.

GEO. E. ANTHONISZ, Colombo, Ceylon.

## NOTICES.

Meetings will be resumed on the second Wednesday in October. Any members willing to assist with displays or papers are invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treas. Int. Phil. Union.

26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.,

July 18th, 1904.

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## IOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Johannesburg Philatelic Society held a meeting in May, at the Masonic Hotel, when the first of the society's auctions took place, which proved very successful both as to number of lots sold and the spirited bidding for some of the choice things. There were present Messrs. N. Neuberger (in the chair), C. R. Schuller, Leon Schuller, W. Veary, R. Syme, A. Law, W. P. Cohen, Dr. Brennan, T. Henderson, Dr. Palm, M. P. Vallentine, F. H. Ansell, A. J. Cohen, E. Harford, Max Hirsohn, and W. G. Byron (hon. secretary), and also a number of visitors.

Minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, two new members, namely, Messrs. A. von Gensau and K. Aikman, were duly elected. The ordinary business of the meeting was then got through, after which the auction began, at which Mr. M. P. Valentine kindly consented to officiate, and as this was the first extensive auction held by the society, the results must be considered as very satisfactory. Altogether there were some 75 lots disposed of, the principal being a pair of 2½d. V.R.I. Orange River Colony, with raised dots, used on original, and very fine, realising £5 5s.; a pair of inverted 2½d. V.R.I. Transvaal, used on original, £2 5s.; a fine specimen, used on original, of the 2½ rappen blue, black and carmine of Basle, brought £1 10s.; a 2½ rappen Zurich, 18s. 6d.; a 4d. blue Cape Woodblock, on original, £1 2s. 6d., besides several fine lots of Western Australia. Cape triangulars, Natal embossed, &c. Altogether the sale realised a sum of £44 15s. 6d., and taken all round some great bargains were obtained.

The meeting then broke up, a hearty vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Weddell, manager of the Masonic Hotel, for his continued kindness in always placing a room at the society's disposal.



July 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* opens with an editorial on "The Past Season," in which we are told that the Winter of 1903—4 was by no means devoid of interest or of events of importance to the stamp world. "Special mention is made of the able paper read by the Society's Royal President to his fellow members, and it is remarked that the Prince of Wales has by his action placed on record that Philately can afford a pleasure and a relaxation to anyone in any situation of life. The reflection is inevitable that if the Heir Apparent to the British Throne can, amidst the innumerable calls on his time, find some recreation in Philately, his example is one that can well be emulated by any of His Majesty's subjects." And with this statement we are in hearty agreement.

The admirable article on "The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal," by Mr. J. N. Marsden, is continued. We learn that in 1886 an entirely new set of printing, gumming, and perforating machines was obtained, and as the particulars regarding these are of more than ordinary interest, we extract them in full.

The printing machines of which there are two, one made by Marinoni, of Paris, and the other by König and Bauer, of Berlin, printed 150 stamps, fifteen horizontal rows of ten, at each impression. They did not, however, entirely supersede the old machines, which printed twenty-eight stamps to the sheet, nor, of course, —as the 20 reis and 1000 reis and other values were still in use—the machines that printed the embossed type.

The new machines did not necessarily always print 150 stamps, as very frequently stamps of four different colonies were printed by the same impression, in panes of twenty-eight stamps, a space separating the panes vertically and another horizontally, in the latter of which the names of the colonies were printed, in large letters, in such a way that when the panes were divided the names of two colonies would appear in the lower margin and the other two in the upper. I do not think, however, that the division into panes was ever made in the case of stamps of the mother country printed in these machines.

The new gumming machine was also made by Marinoni, for gumming the large sheets.

The perforating machine was made by Herm. Lutken, of Berlin, and could be adjusted to perforate stamps of different sizes, e.g., the San Antonio issue and some of the upright rectangular fiscal stamps. It perforated one line at a time by a succession of pins placed like inverted L's. In full sheets the perforation goes through the margin on the right-hand side, but stops at the stamp in the left-hand margin. In the case of the old harrow machines, the stamps between perforations are always of constant size, who is an excellent help in detecting

forged perforations; but in the new machines the sizes of the stamps occasionally vary. Since the first machine was obtained, two other machines of local manufacture have been purchased, in all of which the system is the same. Horizontally the perforation is always 11½, but the vertical perforation seems to vary very slightly, though in all the ordinary-sized stamps the variation is imperceptible.

From what I have said it follows that no Portuguese stamp can be found perforated 11½ before 1886, and I make this series a separate issue in order to take in all the stamps in use at the time, but perforated, and consequently printed and gummed, by the new machines. It also follows that all stamps perforated 12½ or 13½ already issued, or hereafter issued, must have been printed and gummed in the old machines in sheets of twenty-eight stamps.

Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the honorary secretary of the London Philatelic Society, contributes the tenth annual report of the affairs of the Society, and a very readable document it makes. He also makes a few remarks on outside matters from which we quote as follows:—

There have been many important finds and sales of rare stamps at high prices, but the principal event in the stamp market has been the sale of an unused 2d. Mauritius "Post Office" for the highest amount ever realized for a single stamp by public competition. The discovery of this in a small collection formed by the owner in his schoolboy days, and since entirely neglected by him in ignorance of the treasure which it contained, and the subsequent history of the stamp, until it came under the hammer and was disposed of for a record price, form a veritable philatelic romance. It is a satisfaction to know that the stamp, which is believed to be the finest specimen extant of this favourite variety, has found a place in the collection of the President of our Society. The sale by auction of one of the rarest of stamps—the 4d., Western Australia, with inverted swan—is also a noteworthy event.

As the result of the proceedings in a recent case in the law courts, it would appear that unused "Official" stamps of the United Kingdom belong to the Government, and cannot be lawfully offered for sale. It is consequently very difficult to form a complete collection of the numerous examples issued during the present reign, and it is, perhaps, a natural consequence that questions are now raised as to the status of this class of stamps and their right to be included in a representative collection. The use of these stamps has now been discontinued, and the stocks remaining in the various offices have been called in.

There is, as usual, an excellent budget of "Philatelic Notes" and several interesting items are dealt with under the heading of "Occasional Notes."

With the June number the *Monthly Journal* brings its fourteenth volume to a close. Under the punning heading of "Which has Scinde?" an editorial note treats of the omission of the three stamps of the Scinde District Dawke from the recently published *Catalogue Officiel* of the Société Française de Timbrologie. An interesting letter, taken from the *Stamp Collectors*

*Magazine* for October, 1867, regarding these stamps is quoted and, as probably but few of our readers have seen it, we reproduce it in full.

The stamp, of which your note of yesterday enclosed a facsimile, was the first postage stamp issued in India, and this is its history:—

The postal arrangements in Scinde were, as you may recollect, in 1850-51 very imperfect, the province was poor and did not pay its local expenses, and when we asked for more and better post offices, we were reminded of our poverty, and told that when the Government of India could afford money to spend in Scinde, there were many things to be provided before post offices could be thought of. So, as we believed that post offices were not mere luxuries, we considered how we could make the most of such means as we had, and our postmaster, Mr. Coffey, being a man of resources, hit upon this expedient. We got the stamps, of which you sent me a facsimile, manufactured, and they were issued to stamp vendors and Government officials, much as they are in England; and every police officer, and native district collector of land revenue, customs, &c., was ordered to receive and forward with his own official papers, to his immediate official superior, all letters bearing one of these mysterious stamps of the British Government, or rather of the great Company. The stamp, you will observe, is the old East India Company's modification of the broad arrow, which the East India Company used, I believe, from the time of Charles II. till the Company itself was abolished; only the copyist has omitted the E.I., which, perhaps, in the stamp he copied from had been obliterated.

Thus every Government office in Scinde became a district post office for stamped letters, and the first official who had a real post office at hand sent to it all the stamped letters which he and his subordinates had collected. The system worked very well, and, of course, very cheaply, for we got a complete network of post offices and postal lines all over the country without expense.

I believe the success of the plan was one inducement to the introduction, soon after, of the present system of postage stamps, as our Scinde experiment showed that the fancied objections of natives of India to postage stamps were quite baseless. You may recollect it used always to be said that "prepayment by stamps might do very well in Europe, but would never do in India," but this proved to be no more true than it has been of railways and other innovations.

The gentleman who contributed this letter was Sir Bartle Frere, who was administering the Government of the Province of Scinde, and judging from this evidence the *M.J.* opines that "these stamps occupy a similar position to that of the Postmaster's stamps of the United States, and that their proper place would be at the head of the Government issues of British India."

Messrs. F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon continue their admirable "Papers on Perforations." This time the somewhat difficult and complicated varieties caused by the employment of different comb-machines for New South Wales are dealt with in a lucid manner, and a careful perusal of the notes should make the correct classification of these a somewhat more simple task for the specialist, than a glance at the mere catalogue list would lead one to infer.

Under "Notes and News," Mr. C. J. Phillips gives some more details regarding his recent visit to the "States," and we learn that while in Washington he had the honour of meeting President Roosevelt at the White House.

"The Recent Surcharges of Guadeloupe" are described with much detail by Mr. Gordon Smith, and the article is liberally illustrated with repro-

ductions of whole sheets shewing the various settings of the type. We commend to our reader's attention the following excerpt from Mr. Smith's opening remarks:—

However much as philatelists we may deplore the recent outbreak of surcharging which has been made in this French colony, we cannot overlook the fact that these stamps were issued to supply a demand—actual or imagined [Generally imagined.—*Ed. P.J. of G.B.*—] and were available for ordinary postage purposes. It is greatly to be regretted that home Governments seem unable to exercise a sufficiently strict control over their officials in some of the remoter parts of the globe, who, armed with a little brief authority, occasionally run riot in the creation of provisional issues, aggravated, in the instance under consideration, by a number of varieties almost unequalled in previously recorded epidemics of this nature. We and our neighbours across the silver streak are, from the mere fact of having more numerous and widely dispersed colonies than any other nations, the two chief sinners in this respect, and whilst some philatelists pour out the vials of their wrath upon French transgressions, they shut their eyes to cases which have occurred in our own colonial possessions every whit as discreditable as any of those which have happened in outlying French colonies. That the home Governments are in either case at all responsible for these outbreaks any persons who have studied the question and noted the stringent regulations which have from time to time been made by the British and French Colonial Offices, will see is not the case; but no regulations seem capable of preventing occasional lapses from official integrity, and probably the cause is not far to seek. Provisional issues are most often really made by subordinate colonial officials, who, from a natural desire to make a good round sum by speculating in these ephemeral emissions, will risk the loss of their salaries (which are never very large) and dismissal from their country's service.

Under the title of the "Postal Issues of Finland" Mr. L. Hanciau continues his description of the stamped envelopes, and an excellent number is brought to a close by a further instalment of the Editor's ever readable notes on the "Stamps of some of the Native States of India." The stamps honoured with a description this time are those of Kishengarh—some of the most weird of any of these curious stamps produced by native talent.

In the *Philatelic Record* Editorial notes are devoted to a short homily regarding the withdrawal of British Official stamps from departmental use, and to some remarks about the new multiple Crown CA wmk. lately introduced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Mr. N. Yaar contributes some notes on the provisional 3d. and 4d. blue under the heading of "Orange Free State," describing the proportions and positions of the varieties in a block of 80 he has.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Rudolph Frentzel, famed the world over for his magnificent collection of Mexico. We cannot do better than quote Mr. Frentzel's own words regarding the stamps of this country:—

I consider the collecting of Mexican postage stamps one of the most fascinating pastimes in philately; not only do the issues from 1856 to 1883 offer plenty of varieties in dates, surcharges, and numbering, but there are to be found the most extraordinary shades in colours, and some of the issues are printed on a variety of papers, especially the "Guadalajaras" of 1867-68. According to instructions given by the Postmaster-General of Mexico, all principal post offices in each State had to surcharge the stamps sent to them with the name of the city or town, and as these

offices had to supply the minor offices in their districts, which in some cases also surcharged these stamps, it is obvious that omissions and errors would occur, and it is from this source that unpublished varieties are constantly turning up, which makes the pursuit of collecting the stamps of this country so fascinating and interesting.

Dr. Emilio Diena continues his article on "Modena," and there is the usual quota of "Notes and News," from which we cull the two following paragraphs:—

It is said that the German postal authorities intend to change the colours of the 5 mark stamp, black and red being too easily reproduced by photography. We wonder whether such imitations exist, and if any have passed through the post? One could almost believe so.

Kiautchau, the German station in China, is in trouble. The Government desire to introduce the German currency, but the traders want the dollar, and, as the dollar varies constantly, the postal authorities are going to issue stamps surcharged in dollars and cents. The proposed issue will comprise 1½, 2, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40, and 50 cents, 1, 1.50, and 2.50 dollars.

The cry for a philatelic index is no new one, though it has attained some prominence of late by the agitation of a contemporary. But we are afraid the one enquired for is an impossibility on the lines laid down by our contemporary—indeed an index on the proposed scheme might conceivably be worse than the present lack of one. Ordinary mortals, who do not expect too much, will find a very useful index commenced in the current number of Alfred Smith & Sons' *Monthly Circular*. This aims at listing all the principal articles that have appeared in the chief journals published in the English language from 1863 to 1904.

*The Philatelic Chronicle* for June is really quite a curiosity as stamp journals go. There are a number of would-be smart paragraphs under the title of the "Postman's Knock," a brief and most incomplete new-issue list, some notes about publications, and an article on "Picture Post-cards"—surely a most appetising banquet to spread before philatelists.

## Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of the Philately* opens with a continuation of Mr. C. A. Howes particularly interesting series entitled "Some Stamp Designs." The quaint designs of the stamps of China are fully explained, and we must congratulate the author for the very thorough and pains taking manner in which he has treated the subject. Around the central ornaments on the 1 and 9 candarin stamps of the third issue will be noticed what at first looks like arabesque work. This, we are told, will on close inspection prove to be the figures of five bats used to represent the *wu fu* or "five blessings."

"The English Letter," by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, is full of readable notes, and even those who disagree with many of the opinions expressed cannot fail to be amused by the lacy manner in which the writer expresses his views on Philatelic matters in general. The following is a characteristic paragraph.

The big drop in prices in Part II of Gibbons' catalogue must give the speculator food for reflection. It will probably clear out a few of them, but they will muster again, when prices improve, as all carrion do. They are also a few lessons for the glib-tongued who do their little best to discourage the collection of new issues. Let them com-

pare some of the prices in the latest Gibbons with the prices of 1896-7, and tell us what they think of their much vaunted old issues from the investment point of view. Europeans which have been set down by interested old issue prophets for a certain rise, are more on the down grade than ever. All the same I am not such a one-eyed and prejudiced collector that, because Europeans do not answer to the rise desired by the speculator, I should, therefore, abuse every collector as a fool who collects them or even speculates in them. On the contrary, from my point of view, now is the very time to collect these old favourites, and to stick to them.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his article on the postage and unpaid letter stamps of Holland and the Dutch Indies, and discourses learnedly on the paper and gum employed. There are many items we should like to reproduce but space forbids.

Some "Notes on the Two Shades of the Belgian Five Franc Postage Stamp" are contributed by Mr. Jules Bouvèz, and Mr. G. L. Toppan is again to the fore with his "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties."

We do not appear to have been favoured with the usual review copies of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for the last seven or eight weeks. We hope our contemporary is still making its weekly visits into the homes of numerous American Philatelists.

We have before us several numbers of *Mekeel's Stamp Collector*, each of which is brimful of interesting matter. We make the following extract regarding some of the Columbian stamps from which it would appear to the perforated stamps of Barranquilla can hardly be termed collectable varieties, even by those hardy collectors who attempt to keep pace with the new issue output from this part of the globe.

A valued correspondent of ours in Barranquilla writes that all and of stamps that have been obtainable at the Post Office there except the 20 c. violet, are unperforated and that the Hogota issue only comes unperforated from the Post Office, but that a great many people perforate them for their own convenience. Railroad offices, business houses and others have their stamps perforated, and most of their perforations, with the exception of the 20 c. mentioned above are *unofficial*. . . . Except for those who specialize in the country, and seek postally used copies the unperforated series will be quite sufficient.

We should have thought they would be more than sufficient!

## Philately in the Colonies.

We have received a reprint of the March number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* which, the publishers state, was necessary owing to an unfortunate confusion in the arrangement of Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson's article, entitled "Notes on the Stamps of Curacao."

The April number of the same journal begins with a note concerning the new Indian stamp booklets, from which we cull the following:—

The booklets of ½ anna stamps contain 24, and those of 1 anna 12 each, arranged in pages of six stamps each in 3 horizontal rows of 2 stamps. The little pages are bound in by a margin, and it seems as if special plates must have been prepared for the purpose as in the almost simultaneous issue of booklets in England. Each page of stamps is separated from the other by a sheet of the paper we knew so well when used by dealers for envelopes. The books cost 12½ annas each, and are sold either separately or in little packets of eight, each packet with a band around it. The cover of the booklet and of the ink used on the band of the packet is green or pink according to whether the contents are ½ or 1 anna stamps.

We observe with interest that the stamps in these booklets are printed on paper which is a good deal stouter than that used in the ordinary sheets.





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## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 56.—MR. G. B. T. NICHOLL.

Mr. G. B. T. Nicholl was born at The Ham, Glamorgan, on May 26th 1865, and at the ripe age of ten years he started collecting postage stamps. Naturally he had but little idea of the value of various specimens but was more attracted by prettiness than anything else. When abroad friends were persuaded to contribute any stamps they had, and by exchanging duplicates and spending what spare pocket-money he had on enticing sheets and packets he managed, in a few years, to amass what must have been a fair general collection. While still at school young Nicholl kept adding to his album and in time began to realise that philately was a particularly absorbing pursuit. After he left school his interest continued and he tells us that he found it a more fascinating and interesting hobby year by year. Mr. Nicholl is of the opinion that it is also an excellent investment for those who have had the knowledge, or luck,

to specialize in those countries that have since gone up in value, and, like many another collector, he has found that stamps, which even in those early days were known to be scarce (though not sought after), have since become almost unobtainable.

After he left school the subject of our sketch inclined more and more towards English and British Colonials. After amassing a medium collection of the latter he decided to drop them and throw himself heart and soul in the thorough exploitation of the postal issues of our own country. This he has done with such good effect that at the present time he possesses one of the most magnificent collections of English stamps in the world and one that is particularly strong in unused.

About 1888 Mr. Nicholl was elected a member of the London Philatelic Society of which body he is still

[an active member. He speaks in words of the highest praise of the many excellent publications of the Society especially its work on the stamps of the British Isles. Our friend never joined any other active society but regarding this and other matters we cannot do better than quote



his own words:—"I have never joined any other society of note but used to be a member of numerous stamp exchange clubs. These I found of great aid in getting new varieties and also an excellent means of getting rid of duplicates, at the commencement of my specializing in English, but as my collection increased there were but few stamps added to it from stamp clubs. It is now very many years since I was a member of any. Some were started for English specialists, but I fancy there were not enough going in for English only to make it a success.

I always kept those stamps I thought likely to increase in value used, or unused of which my collection consists. My preference is for unused, and when I could, I always got stamps in *mint condition*. My friends used to say why give so much more for a mint copy; the stamp is the same even if not in such fine condition, so why not be content with a good used copy. I used to get the good used copy but I was not content until I had that stamp in mint condition, and the more copies or blocks I could get of each the better. This of course made collecting in an ordinary album impossible so I soon discarded them for blank leaves. I stuck to Gibbons, and have since transferred my stamps to their later albums, size 11 in. x 8 in., sunk leaves, of which I have ten volumes. Though having collected so long I am like so many others—unable to find sufficient time to arrange all up-to-date. I suppose I should set to and not add any more until I have arranged all I already possess, but up to the present I have not done this. When each winter comes round I find plenty to do in arranging those collected the previous summer.

My early ideas on English, some 20 years ago, were I think correct—English stamps should, from a patriotic point appeal to philatelists. I found too in other countries that there were more forgeries and, also, several countries started making stamps to supply the philatelic market. Many of these are very beautiful in design and colours but of no value or interest to a genuine collector. If such stamps were consistently barred by collectors they would cease to make their appearance. I have often wondered why English stamps did not appeal to the sole interests of more collectors, but every one to his taste, there are of course plenty of countries as interesting, where one's fancy has led one to specialize.

How many must regret those chances, once within our grasp but thrown away, when stamps could be got at face value, which afterwards, in a short time, ran up in value beyond anything that could have been foreseen. One thing we can be certain of the science of collecting the stamps of the various nations by those collectors interested has come to stay. Collectors—genuine ones I mean—must be on the increase throughout the world each year, rather than otherwise. Postage stamps of,

say prior to 1880, to supply their wants cannot be on the increase but must rather diminish in quantity, while no collections would be thought much of that were not complete of the first issues of the chief countries. As each year goes by it becomes more difficult for beginners to acquire those earlier and scarcer stamps and it will be next to impossible before long (even if not now) to start and make a more or less complete general collection. This will I think make collectors specialize more in the future than they have in the past.

What I do regret is to continually see fine collections, well-known maybe throughout the world, broken up and sold by auction, generally owing to the death of the owner. These probably took years to put together and it seems a sad fate for them to be distributed here, there, and everywhere.

It is only those who have taken up the hobby earnestly who know what interest can be derived from gradually watching one's collection grow. Experience can but come with years, and there is always something 'to know' in philately—if from an investors point of view what to buy and what not to. Those with the right knowledge in this line have done, and can do, well. It is like the rush to the new gold fields: those there first come off the best. Opportunities have no doubt come to all, passed by some, overlooked and forgotten until too late by others, taken advantage of by few with results best known to themselves. But whatever happens in the future one thing is certain, philately will be always with us and its interest to all who take it up will never flag."

It will be seen that with regard to the future of philately we have in Mr. Nicholl a cheery optimist of the first rank.

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## Fiscalism.

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In the course of his excellent "Fiscal Notes and Chronicle" in a recent number of the *S.C.F.*, Mr. A. Preston Pearce says:—

"There are good reasons for supposing that once fairly started the science of fiscal philately will develop at an extremely rapid pace. We have the accumulated experience of workers for many years in a closely connected field to draw upon, and shall be able to lay out our work to great advantage. Some of the ways in which this is already being done are very interesting, and I would like to direct attention to a most workmanlike and painstaking essay, now appearing in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, entitled, 'Les Oblitérations des Timbres Fiscaux de France,' which breaks entirely new ground, and, aided by its numerous illustrations, makes a valuable contribution to our knowledge of our neighbour's fiscal methods."

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Australian Commonwealth.** The *M.J.* reprints the following from the *Melbourne Herald* regarding a proposed Commonwealth stamp. "The new Postmaster-General is considering the question of calling for competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth. It is not likely that action will be taken for a few weeks, as several more pressing matters require attention, but Mr. Mahon, when spoken to on the subject, said he was in favour of a uniform stamp being adopted in the near future. Whilst not particularly concerned about the purely artistic aspect, he remarked, 'where we can conjoin the picturesque with the utilitarian, I will do so. We don't want to be looking at a blank wall all through life.' One difficulty, it is said, in the way of a uniform design, is that during the bookkeeping period of the Federation, there would require to be some distinctive mark to distinguish the stamps used in each State. It is suggested that this might easily be overcome by the name of the State being worked in the design in a way that would not interfere with its general appearance." It is to be feared that if this suggestion is followed it will only mean another crop of new issues. At any rate we hope that the design adopted will be a little superior to the current 9d. type employed for New South Wales and Queensland.

**Bechuanaland.** The *M.J.* has been shown "a strip of the 4d., *black*, Cape of Good Hope, overprinted 'British Bechuanaland,' in *black*, one stamp of which shows an abnormal letter 'B' in the first word. It seems to be a double-bodied letter, the superfluous body partly over the other, and broken so that the upright stroke is detached from the loops, extending above the upper loop and not touching the bottom of the lower. If it were not thus broken, the appearance would be that of a second impression of the 'B,' partly over the first."

**Canada.** We make the following extract from the *M.J.* :—"The *L.P.* gives a description and illustration of a supposed stamped envelope used in Canada on the 7th April, 1851, about a fortnight before the first issue of adhesive stamps in that Colony. The envelope bears, in the right upper corner, an impression of a type-set device, consisting of the words 'Three Pence,' in upright script letters, in two lines, surrounded by a square frame of fancy ornaments. We gather that the whole im-

pression is in *black*, but from the illustration it would appear that the words are much more deeply printed than the frame, some parts of which are darker than others, which would be likely to be the case if it was impressed with a hand-stamp. This device is not obliterated in any way, but in the left upper corner of the envelope is the date stamp of the office of origin, 'New Carlisle, Gaspe—Ap. 7, 1851.' The envelope is addressed to Toronto, and the date stamp of that place is, we understand, upon the reverse side. Across the right-hand end of the envelope, at right angles to the address, is written, 'Letter—R. W. Kelly—Apl. 1851,' which is evidently an endorsement, by the receiver of the letter, of the name of the person from whom it came, and inquiry shows that Mr. R. W. Kelly was Postmaster of New Carlisle at that time.

It seems to us, however, very doubtful whether this curiosity has any claim to be considered a stamped envelope. The fact that an envelope bears an impression of a device denoting postage paid does not necessarily make it a stamped envelope. Such marks are constantly used at the present day to denote postage paid in cash, and they were still more commonly used in the days before stamps were issued, when all prepaid postage had to be thus indicated. An official letter, in reply to some inquiries about this envelope, says, speaking of the time before the issue of stamps, 'each Postmaster had a steel stamp which he used to mark the amount prepaid on the letter. These stamps were of different patterns, and it is probably the impression of one of them that appears on Mr. —'s envelope.' This is the most probable solution of the question. To prove it a *stamped* envelope, it must be shown that the device was impressed upon the envelope before it was used, and that envelopes so impressed were sold to the public. In this case there is no evidence of anything of the sort. We may add that the same is the case with the great majority of the so-called stamped envelopes of the Confederate States' postmasters."

**Ceylon.** When chronicling the two high values in the King's head type in our June number we omitted to state that they are in the same size as the ordinary low value stamps of the same set. The 75 cents has also been issued according to several contemporaries, and the 25c. requires adding to the official set with "On Service" overprint.

75c. dull blue and orange.  
Official 25c. light brown.

**Cyprus.** Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shewn us the 6 piastres value on the new paper with multiple watermark, and we also learn that the 30 paras and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pias. have been issued thus.

30 paras, purple and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green and carmine ..  
 6 piastres, black and green ..

We are informed by a correspondent that only small quantities of most of the values of the King's head type on the ordinary CA paper were received in the Island. The numbers of the 9, 18, and 45 pia. were, approximately:—

9 piastres 24,000  
 18 .. 36,000.  
 45 .. 24,000.

The 6 pia. with this watermark is also likely to be a scarce stamp, as most of these supplied were used on the way-bills of the Post Office and destroyed.

**East Africa and Uganda.** New issue speculators seem to have been lavish in sending for supplies from this protectorate, for the 5 annas value has been bought up and another printing made on the new paper. We do not think, though, that this will make the variety with ordinary single CA watermark "excessively rare," as a contemporary would have its readers believe.

**Falkland Islands.** Mr. D. Field has shown us copies of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3/- values in King's Head type mentioned in our April number. The colours are as follows:—

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. green.  
 1d. pale-red.  
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.  
 3/- dark green.

**India. Chamba.** The *P. J. I.* records another inverted surcharge.

3 annas brown-orange. Queen's head.

**Gwalior.** Owing to a printer's error the varieties in the type of surcharge used for this State were wrongly placed under the "Puttialla" heading last month.

**Jhind.** We now have to list the 3 pies Queen's head of the last issue with the ordinary overprint for this State.

3 pies, grey, Queen's Head.

**Puttialla.** Mr. Poole has shewn us the current 1 rupee stamp with the usual overprint for use here.

1r. carmine and green, King's Head.

**Indian Native States. Holkar.** The *M. J.* announces two more values of the new issue in the same design as the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp listed in April.

3 annas, violet; perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14.  
 4 .. bright blue .. ..

**Kishengarh.** A correspondent has pointed out to the *M. J.* that "we omitted to note that in the 8 annas stamp the 'v' in the word 'REVENUE' is an inverted 'A,' with a very distinct bar to it. This may compensate for some of the numerous inverted letters 'v' that are found in place of 'A' in so many quarters.

**Las Bela.** The *M. J.* says: "We have obtained the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp upon a new variety of paper, a light blue of quite different tint from that of No. 2 in the Catalogue, which might almost be called greyish-blue in comparison. The new stamp is also printed from a new stone, containing eighteen impressions, in six horizontal rows of three, and the stamps are further apart on the sheet than before, 8 to 9mm. instead of 4 to 5mm. Perforation as usual."

$\frac{1}{4}$ a. black on light blue.

**Mauritius.** A copy of the "16 cents" on 17c. rose, type 4, of the 1883 issue, has been found with double surcharge, according to the *M. J.* One impression, we are told, is rather faint and the other overlaps it to a considerable extent.

The *Philatelic Record* chronicles an error of the recently issued Foreign Express delivery stamp with note of exclamation instead of I in "FOREIGN."

**New South Wales.** Our publishers have pointed out to us that there have been several printings of the 9d. Commonwealth type and consequently there are many shades, especially in the blue. When first issued, this seems to have been a sort of ultramarine nearly approaching lilac-blue and later printings we have just seen have the value and name in deep blue and indigo respectively.

**Queensland.** The *Australian Philatelist* describes some defective impressions in three of the current stamps which may interest those collectors who are eager for minor varieties. The 1d., perf. 13, apparently has an earring in the Queen's ear; in the 2d. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 13, there is a zig-zag crack extending from below the hair at the left of the ear to the end of the neck; and the 2/-, perf. 13, shews the "L" in "QUEENSLAND" so broken as to closely resemble the letter "1." We learn that owing to the fact that the gum causes thick paper to crack in hot weather, thin paper is used during the warmer portion of the year.

**St. Lucia.** The first of the King's Head stamps of this Colony to appear with the new watermark is the 1d. which was issued recently.

1d. purple and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**South Australia.** The *Australian Philatelist* states that the current long stamps are causing some dissatisfaction owing to the extra cost of manufacture, the large area that requires licking, and the fact that the extra surface supplies a proportionally larger field for the merry microbe to sport upon. Referring to this latter objection the *M. J.* remarks:—"We have heard of this microbe theory before, and one of the reasons given by a poetical friend of ours for always buying his stamps at an office where there is a very nice-looking

young lady behind the counter, is that he is sure that no unfavourable microbes could flourish there!"

**Straits Settlements.** Mr. Poole has shewn us the 8 cents in the new design reported last month. It is very similar to the recently issued 4 cents, but has the face value in the upper corners, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration.

8c. purple on blue paper.



**Western Australia.** The 1d. value has been issued with the new perforation gauging 11.

1d. carmine-rose, wmk. V and Crown.

**Zanzibar.** According to several contemporaries, the new set referred to in our last issue has appeared. Instead of the familiar Sultan's head for the centre-piece, the new stamps have an oval on which is a device in Arabian characters, supported by two lions rampant, with flags and trees in the background. The value and name are stated in English at the bottom of the design and in native characters at the top. The rupee values are large stamps as in the previous set and all are water-marked with quatrefoils and perf. 14. The values and colours are said to be as follows:—

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| ½a. green.      | 5a. yellow-brown.        |
| 1a. rose-red.   | 7½a. purple.             |
| 2a. brown.      | 8a. olive-green.         |
| 2½a. blue.      | 1r. ultramarine and red. |
| 3a. grey.       | 2r. green "              |
| 4a. dark green. | 3r. violet "             |
| 4½a. black.     | 4r. purple-brown "       |
|                 | 5r. olive-brown and red. |

We append illustrations of the ½a. and 1 rupee stamps.



Just before the new set as listed above was issued some enterprising worthy persuaded the postal officials to surcharge some of the values of the Sultan's head set, and he obligingly purchased the greater portion of them. According to *Ewen's Weekly*, some of the 4½ annas (in both colours) were surcharged "One," some 4a. "Two" and a few 7½ and 8a. with "Two—&—Half" in three lines, all

in large lower-case type. Particulars are as follows:—

- "One" in black, on 4½a. orange.
- "One" in lake, on 4½a. blue-black.
- "Two" in lake, on 4a. dark green.
- "Two & Half" in black, on 7½a. lilac.
- "Two & Half" in black, on 8a. greenish-grey.

The whole affair seems to have been a put-up job, for a speculator, said to be a Frenchman, bought up practically the whole lot, and it is marvellous how he obtained inside information that enabled him to get there first!

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** A vertical pair of the current 5 centavos stamps is said to have been found imperforate between the two stamps.

**Chili.** The *M.F.* announces a batch of provisional stamps as follows:—"We have received a copy of a Decree under which certain obsolete Telegraph stamps are surcharged for postal use. The following is a free translation:—

REPUBLIC OF CHILI,  
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR,  
SANTIAGO, April 22, 1904.

The President has decreed as follows:—

No. 1008. In view of the attached note of the Ministry of the Treasury, in which it is pointed out that it would be convenient to surcharge the Telegraph stamps which were withdrawn from circulation by Decree No. 4243 of Oct. 10 last, with the object of using them as postage stamps;

Considering that the supply of some values is growing scarce, and that the General Post Office has asked that stamps of the value of 3 centavos may be created for the illustrated post cards that go abroad, and stamps of 12 centavos for registered matter in the towns,

I decree that:—

The Director of the Treasury is authorised to have surcharged with the word 'CORREOS,' by means of lithography, the following telegraph stamps:—

4,750,000 stamps of the value of 20 centavos, with portrait of Pedro Valdivia, for the value of 1 centavo.

3,250,000 of the value of 2 centavos, with Arms of Chili.

750,000 of the value of 1 peso, with Arms of Chili, for the value of 3 centavos.

5,000,000 of the value of 5 centavos, with Arms of Chili.

2,350,000 of the value of 10 centavos, with Arms of Chili.

1,150,000 of the value of 5 centavos, with portrait of Pedro Valdivia, for the value of 12 centavos.

The stamps of 1, 3 and 12 centavos will bear besides the word 'CORREOS' their corresponding value in figures and words. The stamps thus surcharged will be used provision-

ally in franking correspondence and will be regarded as being of the value that they indicate. The plate used in surcharging will remain in the possession of the Ministry of the Treasury and will be defaced."

The stamps alluded to above are surcharged in black as below:—

1 c. on 20 c., blue.
2 c., light brown.
3 c. on 1 peso, deep brown.
5 c., red.
10 c., olive green.
12 c. on 5 c., red.

Apparently, from the numbers given, there will be plenty to go round.

Since writing the above paragraph we have been shewn specimens of all these stamps by Mr. Calvert. We may add that in the word "CORREOS" the "C" and "S" are larger than the other letters, which grow smaller as the centre of the word is reached.

**Colombia.** The supply of novelties seems never ending, indeed it will be quite a novelty to us when we are able to leave the heading "Columbia" from our monthly chronicle. We now have to record the following:—

20c. mauve (Gibbons type 85) pin perf. vertically and imperf. horizontally.

**Bolivar.** The *Am. J. of P.* gives the following information, received from a correspondent, regarding the three monstrosities we chronicled in May:—"These stamps were made here (Bolivar) last year, but they had not been put in use because the Department Post Office of this city has not been completely installed until now. As you can see, the stamps have no artistic value, but the issue was very limited (50,000 of each value). The following varieties are known:—

5c. 1 sheet imperf., 1 sheet imperf. horizontally.
10c. 6 " " " 1 " " "
20c. 2 " " " 1 " " "
20c. 1 sheet printed on both sides.
20c. 30 sheets printed in dark red.
20c. 10 " " " red brown.

A German dealer has bought 40,000 of each value, which he is going to send to Bremen."

How unselfish of the German dealer to only buy four-fifths of the lot, when he might have cornered the whole.

**Rio Hachu.** We extract the annexed paragraph from the *M. J.*:—"We gather that the interesting second edition of the type-set labels, which we described at some length two years ago, are being again put upon the market. *Ewen's Weekly* gives a long list of varieties, which are stated (quite correctly) not to be given in Gibbons' Catalogue. We would refer our readers to some of our numbers for 1902 for the reasons for this omission."

**Santander.** The *M. J.* says:—"We are shown a specimen of the 50c. fiscal stamp, which was overprinted last year with Type 13, for postal use, divided in half diagonally and apparently postally used. It is *not* surcharged, but professes to be half of a fiscal stamp used

for postage; it is cancelled with an obliterating mark of wavy rays, and an oval stamp inscribed 'CORREOS—DEL DEPARTAMENTO—BUCARAMANGA.'"

**Costa Rica.** The following extract from the *M. J.* is of interest:—"We are shown an official announcement of what is stated to be a final selling-off of remainders of the stamps of 1892. The following were the numbers on hand:—

\$10.00 .. 7,705	\$0.20 .. 580,900
5.00 .. 8,150	0.10 .. 340,000
2.00 .. 8,000	0.05 .. 510,000
1.00 .. 12,450	0.02 .. 6,000
0.50 .. 8,000	0.01 .. 8,000

Sealed tenders were to be sent in before July 20th, and we gather that no reasonable offer was likely to be refused.

At the same time the Postmaster General of the Republic informed our publishers that a few sets (300) of *obliterated* copies of the only Unpaid Letter stamps ever issued in Costa Rica would also be put on sale, in lots of twenty-five sets and upwards, at 2 francs per set; these are described as being 'en état de neuf, et avec gomme naturelle'—as good as new and with the original gum!

Costa Rica has not been very troublesome to collectors hitherto, as far as its general issues are concerned. Let us hope that the trouble is not commencing."

**Denmark.** *Iceland.* We learn that two high values have been added to the current set bearing King Christian's portrait. The head is printed separately in the second colour named.

2 kron. brown and blue.
5 .. red-brown and slate.

**Dominican Republic.** A correspondent informs a contemporary that some good forgeries of the 2c., 10c. and 50c. of the 1900 issue are in existence. Their principal characteristics are that the paper is white instead of yellowish; the first letter of "DOMINICANA" slopes slightly instead of being upright; the appearance is rather coarse, and the copies are a little smaller than the originals.

**French Colonies.** *Dahomey.* Some of our contemporaries state that the whole of the values issued for use here up to the 5 francs are obtainable in Paris, but apparently they are unknown in the colony itself.

*Indo China.* *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles several values of the new set, viz.:—

1c. greyish olive-green.
2c. claret on pale yellow.
4c. purple.
5c. dark green.
1fr. pale olive green.

*Martinique.* From the same source we learn that a 2 franc stamp has been issued here.

2 franc violet on lilac, name in carmine.

**Holland.** *Curaçao.* The *M. J.*, copying from a foreign journal, says that several new stamps are to be issued here. The values up to 5c.

will be in the oblong design, and the others of the same pattern as the 12½c. issued last year. They are perf. 12½, and the values and colours are :—

1c. olive-green	10c. blue-grey
2c. red-brown	15c. dark brown
2½c. dark green	25c. violet
3c. orange	30c. red-brown
5c. carmine	50c. brown-carmine

**Honduras.** The *M. J.* says :—“The 5c. of 1898, printed in error in the colour of the 6c., appears to have been regularly issued and used. We are shown a pair which paid part of the postage upon a business letter from Tegucigalpa to New York at the end of October, 1902, and we are told of others similarly employed.”

**Mexico.** The *Am. J. of P.* lists the 1 peso brown of 1897 with Eagle and “R.M.” watermark with the “OFICIAL” overprint.

*Official.* 1 peso, brown, wmk. Eagle R.M.

**Nicaragua.** The *M. J.* has been shown a block of four of the 5 pesos on 10c. mauve, in which one stamp has a larger figure “5” with straight top instead of curved. The variety is said to occur four times on a sheet. The overprint consists of “5.00” in small figures in the two top corners and “5.00 Pesos” in heavy type across the bottom of the stamp in black.

*Ewen's Weekly*, copying from a German source, says that several stamps have been overprinted with a new value and the word “OFICIAL” for official use.

*Official.* 1c. on 10c. violet of 1902.  
2c. on 3c. green of 1900.  
4c. on 10c. violet of 1902.  
5c. on 3c. green of 1900.

**Paraguay.** Another new set has been or is about to be issued here, according to several of our contemporaries. They are all dated 1904, the centavos values being somewhat like the design issued last year, while the high values are of oblong shape with a view of a building in black in the centre.

5c. blue	60c. brown
10c. yellow-brown	1p. black and carmine
20c. violet	2p. „ blue
30c. pale blue	5p. „ „

**Portugal. Mozambique.** We illustrate the type of Unpaid Letter stamps chronicled some months ago.



**Salvador.** Two more varieties require adding to the already lengthy list of official stamps of 1900, according to the *Am. J. of P.* There

are the 2c., pale rose, and 50c., rose red, surcharged “FRANQUEO OFICIAL” in oval in black and with a narrow shield in violet.

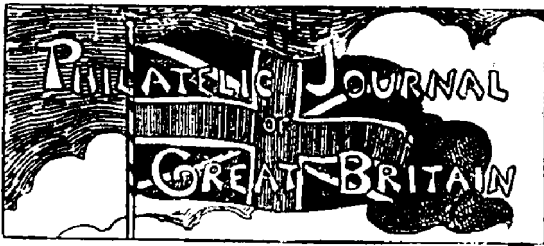
**Turkey.** We make the following excerpt from the *M. J.* :—“Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us an impression of the 20 paras of 1865 (Type 2 with overprint Type 3), printed in blue, and perf. 12½. Our correspondents ask us what the thing is, and as we cannot find these impressions mentioned in any of the catalogues (even Moens is silent on the subject), we think it well to state what we know about them, in the hope that others may be able to tell us more. Years ago sets of these stamps, with all the values in the same colour, were not very uncommon. We remember possessing them in carmine and in orange, and we believe they existed in the colours of each of the values of that issue; they were supposed to be either colour proofs or fancy impressions.”

**United States.** As the present St. Louis Exhibition set of stamps is not bi-coloured, there can at least be no inverted centres, but notwithstanding this an error of another kind has managed to escape from the printing bureau, according to some of our *confrères*. This is an entire sheet of the 2 cents value *imperforate horizontally*, which is said to have been sold at the Cleveland Post-office.

**Uruguay.** The paragraph relating to the new 5c. stamp in our last issue was written without our having seen a specimen or a proof of the illustration, consequently we appear to have got our “natural history” somewhat mixed. “Ben” passes the following observations :—“Good old bullock, *vide* illustration, ready for milking at the earliest opportunity. The chiaroscuro is wonderfully effective for so small a lithograph, and we *fancy* (but it may be due to the heat-wave) that in the background, which looks like a large pool may be traced the legend: ‘Where are you going to, my pretty maid?’ though the young lady is not visible, possibly more to the left.”

## Australian Cents.

Our cousins in the Antipodes are asking for decimal currency and there seems some probability that they will get it sooner or later. There is no doubt that the decimal system is far better from all points of view than the British four farthings one penny, twelve pence one shilling, &c., and we should not be surprised to find it adopted in Australia by the time the new Commonwealth stamps make their appearance.



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## EDITORIAL.

OUR old friend the "Collector's Catalogue" seems to have been quite forsaken lately, and the fierce wordy battles that used to take place between the doughty champions of used and unused stamps are apparently a thing of the past. But in place of these hoary argumentative questions we are now invited to discuss the merits of a general philatelic index. At any rate one of our contemporaries, *Erwen's Weekly*, would have us believe that a properly written and arranged philatelic index is an absolute necessity for all right-minded philatelists, and it appears that our *confrère*, like the little boy in the soap advertisements, "won't be happy till he

gets it." Unfortunately, though, before a collector could properly appreciate a philatelic index he would require a fairly extensive library—a luxury that few of us are the lucky owners of.

**A Philatelic Index.** In fact the ordinary collector's library of philatelic

works is generally so limited in extent that he has no need of an index—he probably knows their contents by heart. It seems to us that a really copious philatelic index would be chiefly of use to those who write articles on stamp matters, and we have no doubt that the gentlemen who make a regular practice of doing this, already have some system of their own for facilitating reference to the volumes they possess.

Our contemporary avers that before writing a philatelic article, the would-be author should first of all read all that has been previously written on the subject, and it is also suggested that every collector should do the same thing before commencing to specialise any particular country; hence the need of an index to make such references easy and complete. But if the writer or collector has not the necessary books to refer to, we do not see that the philatelic index is going to help him much. Apart from this, if the contents of every philatelic paper were indexed the really good articles would be hopelessly lost in a sea of rubbish to which it would be only waste of time to refer. The majority of the smaller magazines (and their name is legion by now) that have been issued only to attain to the stage of Vol. I. No. 1, or sometimes to the ripe old age of No. 6, are not worthy of serious attention in this connection, for the matter they contain is generally more or less incoherent and usually on subjects upon which the writers are profoundly ignorant. Again, even in the responsible magazines written and edited by philatelists of repute, much of the information in the older volumes has been proved incorrect in the light of modern research, and an unwary writer might be trapped into making enquiries into these and losing much valuable time before discovering that he was on the wrong track.

We are afraid a philatelic index on the lines suggested by our contemporary stands as little chance of being compiled as the catalogue for collectors, which was loudly agitated for not so very long ago.



## New Leaves to Cut.

### THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINES.\*

One of the most admirable of works on the stamps of any single country that has appeared of late years is that just published under the above title and written by three well-known American philatelists. The postal issues of this erstwhile Spanish Colony are full of interest and in the volume under notice the authors seem to have obtained all the available information regarding their history, and to this they have been able to add a mass of valuable material, the result of their own researches. In dealing with the early issues, many difficulties were encountered, as there seems to have been no available documentary evidence (official or otherwise) of any kind bearing on their preparation or issue to the public, but these and all other obstacles the writers have surmounted in a manner that should excite the admiration and gratitude of their fellow-collectors. It is certain that this work will rank as one of the "classics" of Philately, and for the present at any rate it represents the last word that can be said regarding Philippine stamps.

In the introduction, Capt. F. L. Palmer tells us that the work owes its inception to a desire on his part to possess a catalogue of the stamps of the Philippines. During his residence in Manila, on professional duty, he drew up a private list of all varieties he knew or had heard of. On his return to the United States, a praiseworthy desire to possess more information on the subject led him to submit his work to some of the leading specialists of the country, and owing to its flattering reception and the expressions of many opinions that a publication describing the issues of the Philippines would be appreciated by stamp collectors, he collaborated with Messrs. Bartels & Foster—two enthusiastic specialists—and the result is the present sumptuous work.

The first chapter opens with some geographical details and then follows a comprehensive postal history. To do full justice to it we should have to reproduce the whole chapter—a proceeding which would be manifestly unfair to the authors—so we must be content with heartily recommending our readers to procure a copy of the work and

read it carefully for themselves. One especially commendable feature of this portion of the volume is a full history of the stamps issued by the Revolutionary Government during the years 1898 and 1899.

Some valuable information is given regarding the currency employed. The unit of value was changed from time to time, as may be seen by the lists given in any catalogue, and to clearly express the relative values of the denominations at different periods their equivalents are expressed in United States currency.

Following this chapter is the list of postage stamps proper—a list that is so admirably tabulated that it is easy to see at a glance what stamps were issued, when they appeared and what errors or minor varieties are known. In each paragraph the date is first stated in bold type, followed by descriptions of the design, method of production, paper, size and perforation in turn. Below that, values with their colours and chief shades are denoted, errors, etc., being described in smaller type, and the whole is amplified by the addition of copious footnotes. Chronological order is observed as strictly as possible, first under the heading of stamps issued under Spanish rule and then those that have appeared under the dominion of the United States of America.

After this, there are a number of appendices lettered from "A" to "I," and to give some idea of the scope of the work we cannot do better than quote their various headings.

- A Stamps of the Revolutionary Government, 1898-99.
- B Plate Numbers.
- C Counterfeits.
- D Postage Stamps of doubtful status.
- E Envelopes and Wrappers.
- F Postal Cards.
- G Cancellations.
- H Telegraph Stamps.
- I Revenue Stamps.

With such a mass of matter all equally meritorious it is difficult to pick out any single item for special criticism, but, personally, we think the cleverly detailed description of the counterfeits and the list of stamps of more or less doubtful status are two of the finest features of the work. The fact that a complete list of the plate numbers of the values surcharged on the stamps of the United States is given, and that all Telegraph and Revenue stamps issued under Spanish Dominion are given, because so little data is available as to which of these have done actual postal duty, speaks volumes for the thoroughness with which the authors have attacked the subject. We must not forget to add that the work is *fully* illustrated, both as regards surcharges and stamps.

In conclusion we may say that the "get-up" of the book is all that can be desired, clear readable type being employed, and the whole well bound and printed on good paper.

\* The Stamps of the Philippines, by J. Murray Bartels, F. A. Thorp Foster and Captain F. L. Palmer, U.S.A. (Boston, U.S.A.: The J. M. Bartels Company). Price, 10/-; Edition de luxe, 18/-

## Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

### ITALY—continued.

#### STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR USE IN ITALIAN POST OFFICES ABROAD.

Following the example already set by Austria, the Italian Post Office issued a special set of stamps for use in their Offices in Turkey in 1874. They consisted of the current series surcharged "Estero" in a curve at the foot of the stamp. The ornaments in the corners were also altered in each value, and consequently new plates had to be prepared for printing the stamps. Though these were the work of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., there were several errors in which the alterations in the angles were not made, or were only partly made. They were printed on paper watermarked with a Crown and perforated 14, like the ordinary issue.

#### For use in Turkish Empire.

1874.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1c. olive-green .. .. .	0 2	1 6
a. var. with two square dots in right lower angle ..	—	—
b. var. with three square dots in right upper angle ..	—	—
c. without surcharge .. ..	—	—
2c. brown .. .. .	0 3	1 6
a. without surcharge .. ..	—	—
5c. greenish-grey .. .. .	2 0	1 6
a var. right lower corner not altered .. .. .	—	—
10c. orange-buff .. .. .	6 0	3 0
a. var., left top corner not altered .. .. .	—	—
b. both lower corners not altered .. .. .	—	—
c. all four corners unaltered .. .. .	—	—
20c. blue .. .. .	6 0	3 6
30c. brown .. .. .	0 10	0 9
40c. rose .. .. .	0 10	1 3
a. surcharge inverted. .. ..	—	—
60c. lilac .. .. .	1 6	2 9
2l. scarlet .. .. .	3 6	—

#### Types of 1877 with corners modified.

10c. blue .. .. .	2 6	2 0
20c. orange .. .. .	4 0	2 0

The 1879 issue of Italy with portrait of King Humbert almost full face was also treated in the same way, all the corners being modified—and without any errors this time.

1881.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5c. green .. .. .	0 5	0 4
10c. claret .. .. .	0 10	1 3
20c. orange .. .. .	0 10	0 4
25c. blue .. .. .	0 8	0 9
50c. purple .. .. .	0 10	1 9
2l. orange-red .. .. .	2 6	—

In 1900, the 25c. of 1893 was surcharged "LA CANEA"—I PIASTRA 1, in red, for use in Crete. In the following year, this surcharge was changed to black.

#### CRETE, 1900-01. <sup>51</sup>

	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1pi. on 25c. blue, surch. black ..	0 3	—
1pi. on 25c. " " red .. .. .	0 3	—

In 1902, the Italian Post Offices in Albania were supplied with stamps of the 1901 issue of Italy overprinted ALBANIA and a new value in *para* below, all in black. In December of the same year, stamps were issued at the town of Janiva without the name, but with the new values only.

ALBANIA, 1902.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
10 para on 5c. green .. .. .	0 1	—
35 " " 20c. orange .. .. .	0 3	—
40 " " 25c. blue .. .. .	0 4	—
<i>Surcharged with new value only.</i>		
10 para on 5c. green .. .. .	0 1	—
35 " " 20c. orange .. .. .	0 3	—
40 " " 25c. blue .. .. .	0 4	—

Special surcharged stamps have also been issued for the Italian Colony of Eritrea and for the Italian Post Office at Bengasi (Tripoli) but as these are not in Europe we do not include them in this work.

## LUBECK.

Stamps were first issued for the town of Lubeck on January 1st, 1859. There were five values, viz.:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 schilling. Their status was similar to that of the stamps of Hamburg which were issued on the same date, save that none of the values were available singly for franking a letter beyond the confines of Germany. Like Bremen and Hamburg, the town of Lubeck, which is the smallest of the three Hanseatic towns, had a post office of the Thurn and Taxis administration which forwarded foreign letters.



The stamps, which were designed and printed locally, were in a uniform design shewing the Arms of Lubeck in the centre on a dotted ground. The numerals of value appeared in white on a ground of solid colour in each corner. The stamps were lithographed, somewhat roughly, on paper watermarked with small florets (see illustration). These are not always easy to distinguish. Two errors occurred in each sheet of the 2 sch., in which the inscription on the left hand scroll reads ZWEI EIN HALB (two-and-a-half). It is evident that in making up the stone of the 2 sch. two transfers of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  sch. were accidentally inserted, and though the

mistake was noticed and the numerals in the corners corrected, it was not thought necessary to alter the inscription in the middle. The errors were in the bottom row of the sheet. It is stated that 1386 sheets of this value were issued, and that therefore there were 2772 stamps with the error.



In 1862 the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 sch. appeared on plain white wove paper without watermark, and so continued until the design was changed in the following year.

	1859-1862.		With Wmk.		No Wmk.	
	Imperf.		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ sch. purple ..	24	0	—	—	0	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ .. dull lilac ..	—	—	—	—	18	0
1 .. orange ..	16	0	—	—	1	6
1 .. orange-yellow ..	—	—	—	—	18	0
2 .. brown ..	0	5	6	6	—	—
<i>a. error 2</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
$2\frac{1}{2}$ .. rose ..	—	—	2	6	—	—
4 .. deep green ..	9	4	8	6	—	—
<i>a. yellow-green</i> ..	—	—	0	8	—	—

REPRINTS.—In 1872 the Senate of the City of Lubeck permitted 250 reprints of each value of this issue to be made for the benefit of a soldier who had been wounded in the Franco-German war, this, perhaps, being the only instance of stamps being reprinted for a charitable purpose. The re-impressions were on unwatermarked paper. The gum was thin and evenly applied instead of being thick, yellowish, and uneven, as in the originals. The colours are also quite different in shade. As the reprints are scarce they are not likely to cause the collector much trouble.

An issue in a new design was brought out on July 1st, 1863. This was very similar in appearance to the 1861 issue of Prussia, being the work of the same artist and engraver and the product of the same factory,—the State Printing Works at Berlin. The design is oval, the Arms of the City appearing in the centre within an oval band, which bears the name "LUEBECK" above and "SCHILLING" below. The numerals of value appear in the centre on each side of the oval. The whole design is embossed in colour on white, and the stamps were rouletted  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . In 1867 a new printing of the 1sch. was made which was rouletted 10.



1863-67		Unused.	Used.
No wmk.	Roul. $11\frac{1}{2}$ .		
$\frac{1}{2}$ sch., green ..	..	2	3
<i>a. yellow-green</i> ..	..	0	—
1sch., orange-vermilion ..	..	6	5
<i>a. orange (roul. 10)</i> ..	..	0	—
2sch., rose-red ..	..	1	2
<i>a. rose</i> ..	..	0	2
$2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., ultramarine ..	..	3	0
4sch., bistre ..	..	3	3

REPRINTS. The issue was also reprinted in 1872 for the same beneficiare as the last issue. There were also only 250 stamps of each value, and as they were neither embossed nor perforated and very different in the shades of colours, they should be easily recognised by the merest tyro.

Owing to an alteration in the rate of postage to Schleswig Holstein, a new value of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sch. was required in 1864. The resulting stamp was apparently prepared in a hurry, as it was lithographed and issued imperforate. The design resembles that of the other values of the 1863 issue, but differs in detail, the Arms of the City appearing on a dotted ground, as in the first issue.



1864.		Unused.		Used.	
No Wmk.	Imperf.	s.	d.	s.	d.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., brown ..	..	2	6	3	6
<i>a. dark brown</i> ..	..	5	0	2	6

Another alteration in the postal rates caused the issue of a new value,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., in the following year. Apparently the last local production did not give much satisfaction, as the new stamp was ordered from Berlin. The design was modelled upon that of the 1863 issue, but was octagonal instead of oval and the corners were extended with a fancy pattern to make the design into a rectangle.



1865.		Unused.		Used.	
No wmk.	Roul. $11\frac{1}{2}$ .	s.	d.	s.	d.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. red-lilac ..	..	0	10	2	6

REPRINT.—This stamp was reprinted with the stamps of the other issues at the same time and in the same way.

The stamps of Lubeck ceased to be issued on January 1st, 1868, when the Post Office was taken over by the North German Postal Confederation.

(To be continued.)



## August, 1904, Report.

—:0:—

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HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

### *Honorary Vice-Presidents—*

VERNON ROBERTS. S. C. SKIPTON.

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MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, 13, 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.)

### NEW MEMBERS.

MRS. H. B. YOUNG, London, S.W.  
MR. HILTON A. FULCHER, West Hampstead, N.W.

### NOTICES.

Monthly Meetings on the second Wednesday in each month will be resumed in October. Members willing to assist by giving displays or papers are invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec. as early as possible. Those members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are again requested to do so.

THOS. H. HINTON,

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

26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

August 15th, 1904.

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

The annual meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on May 4th at the Masonic Hotel. There were present:—Mr. M. Neuburger, in the chair; Messrs. S. Klagsbuin, C. E. Lawson, A. G. Cohen, F. H. Brennan, A. Law, H. H. Robinson, E. Harford, R. Syme, W. W. Green, W. R. Cohen, A. Sonn, F. H. Ansell, and W. G. Byron, acting secretary.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report and balance sheet were received. The former showed that although the Society had not been all that could be desired, their efforts had not been entirely fruitless. There were at present 42 members of the Society, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year. Several exhibitions of stamps of various countries have been held during the year. Amongst the donations to the Society are three volumes of Stanley Gibbons' album, the gift of Mr. E. O. Meyers, to whom the thanks of the Society are due, whilst Messrs. Sonn, Byron and Neuburger have contributed to the library.

The financial position of the Society can also be considered satisfactory, the credit balance to date standing at £33 4s. 8d. It was proposed to hold a banquet at the Masonic Hotel.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and on Mr. Klagsbuin seconding, it was carried unanimously.

The following Officials were then elected:—Mr. M. Neuburger, Chairman; Mr. S. A. Klagsbuin, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. E. Harford, C. R. Schuler, and Dr. L. F. H. Brennan, Committee. Mr. W. P. Cohen was appointed Superintendent of Exchange and Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. W. G. Byron as Hon. Secretary (Box 4,957).

It was intimated that visitors will always be cordially welcomed to the meetings of the Society.

The members then discussed the arrangements for the forthcoming banquet, after which the meeting terminated.



AUGUST 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

The *Monthly Journal* commences its fifteenth year with the July number—quite a ripe old age for a philatelic magazine. We offer our congratulations to both publishers and its able editor, and hope it will continue its regular monthly visits for many a long year.

One of the editorial paragraphs deals with the "Works of Richard Wolle," one of the cleverest forger and faker of stamps who has ever troubled philatelists. This worthy has just been sentenced to a long term of penal servitude in the United States for his frauds there, and as it is thought that some of his counterfeits are still about, collectors are warned to purchase stamps from only responsible parties. We extract the following:—

This is not the first time that Wolle has been imprisoned for similar offences. He was sentenced to five years in 1898 (having been, we think, previously convicted even then), and was released at the end of four years on account of his excellent conduct while in prison. A curious feature was that during the last part of his term he had carried on a fraudulent stamp business from the prison itself, and thus obtained the materials for the counterfeits in which he commenced dealing immediately after his release. Some of these were doubtless made while he was under the paternal care of the prison authorities, who will, we trust, not afford him similar facilities during his present visit.

Mr. L. Hanciau's excellent article on "The Postal Issues of Finland" is continued, the present portion dealing with the issue of stamped envelopes.

Following the usual budget of "Notes and News," is another short instalment of the admirable "Papers on Perforations," by Messrs. F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon. This time some additional information is given regarding the comb-perforations of New South Wales, from which we make the following excerpt:—

Since the publication of the second part of our paper on the perforations of New South Wales, we have received, through a correspondent of our publishers, some additional information as to the comb-machines at present in use, which information it may be as well to place before our readers.

We stated in our paper that there were evidently *two* machines of slightly different pattern that produced the perforation we call Comb No. 2, which is the perforation that has been exclusively used for all stamps printed on the chalk-surfaced paper since its introduction, and we illustrated the two patterns of this perforation, designating them by the numbers "2a" and "2b." It appears that there are at present *four* machines producing the perforation Comb No. 2, all differing very slightly in pattern from one another, the differences being entirely in the relative positions of the "teeth" of the comb with regard to the holes in the long line at the point of junction between the two lines. One of these machines produces the perforation we call "2a," but we cannot identify any of the other three as our "2b." Most probably the irregular spacing of the left-hand "tooth" (right side of our illustration) has disappeared, owing to new pins having been fitted to that particular "tooth." It seems to be almost a matter of certainty that three of these machines were originally Combs Nos. "1a," "1b," and "3," which have been fitted with new bed-plates and pins, and now all produce the comb-perforation No. 2. This accounts in a reasonable manner for the disappearance of the aforesaid perforations.

In addition, we are told, a fifth machine of similar character was brought into use, *viz.*: a *horizontal* comb machine.

Under the title of the "Stamps of some of the Native States of India," the Editor contributes the first portion of a scholarly paper on the issues of Sirmoor. It will be remembered that we made reference in these columns recently to an admirable article on these stamps that appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, from the pen of Sir D. P. Masson, who discovered the existence of numerous varieties of type. In the present article Major Evans has absorbed this information and added a mass of valuable matter as the result of his study of the subject.

We cull the following interesting account of the official imitations of the first issue which were made in 1892 or later:—

A dealer had asked for copies of the 2s. in *green* and in *blue*, and of the 3 pies of the 1885 issue in *brown*, which had also become obsolete, and he had been informed that if he ordered a sufficient quantity of each they would be printed for him. He accordingly, in September, 1891, is stated to have ordered fifty rupees' worth, and at the same time to have requested that the stamps might be supplied obliterated! In reply he was asked for a specimen of the first type, and, either not having a copy of the stamp at hand, or thinking that it was only required to show what the stamps were like, he cut an illustration out of a catalogue, and sent it as a sample. This was forwarded to the printers at Calcutta, where an accurate copy of it was made, including the outer line representing perforations, which naturally did not exist in the originals, and omitting the sprigs under the last line of the inscription which did not exist in the illustration. Thus the would-be *reprints* differ very distinctly from the originals, and can easily be recognised.

As the true nature of these things became generally known, the demand for them became very small, so the balance of them were turned over to the Post Office and issued for use!

The *London Philatelist* also refers to the number of clever forgeries at present floating about, in an editorial headed "A Recurrent Danger." Many of these are so dangerous that it is almost impossible to distinguish them from originals—indeed detection is only possible after a most rigid examination by the most competent judges. It therefore behoves the ordinary collector to be wary. Our contemporary concludes its remarks with the following words:—

This is not the first time that a prevalence of forgeries has led to vigorous combined crusades on the part of the trade and the amateur, and it seems to our mind that the time has again arrived when similar measures might be concerted. It is of the utmost concern to everyone connected with Philately that confidence should not be destroyed, nor collectors driven out of the hobby in disgust at having been swindled, and we should therefore gladly welcome any action that may attain this end.

As in the world at large, the criminal classes may occasionally apparently have the upper hand, but the preventive forces invariably manage in the long run to regain the ascendancy, so will it be in our little world of stamps. Collectors should therefore not be unduly alarmed, but rest assured that however clever may be *M. les faussaires*, the detective skill of the philatelist will ultimately ensure their entire discomfiture.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall, B.A., contributes some notes under the title of "The Status of British Stamps applied to Special Uses," in which he endeavours to prove that the fact of a stamp being specially overprinted for official use does not make it a different variety, as witness the following:—

It is absurd to argue that having "OFFICIAL" or some other initials dabbed on a stamp makes it a different variety; one might as well say that a Hassocks postmark made the stamp different from one used at Brighton. The overprint merely denotes that the stamp is for a particular use; in fact it is a *kind of postmark*.

We think this statement is one with which few philatelists will agree, even at the risk of being thought absurd by Mr. Marshall. We contend that an official overprint denoting the stamp is to be put to some particular use does constitute a distinct variety. In this case the overprint is part of the stamp, and the label would be incomplete without it. In fact it is just as distinct a variety as if a different design were employed, as in the U.S.A. for instance, and these the writer himself agrees are distinct from the ordinary. The three words italicised reduce Mr. Marshall's argument to an absurdity. A postmark is a mark used to cancel a postage stamp with, or to denote the time of posting or arrival of a letter during its sojourn in the post office. We have never heard that an official overprint acts as an

obliteration. Again, Mr. Marshall contends that these overprinted stamps are analogous to those surcharged privately, as the "OUS" stamps or those perforated with firms initials. We fail to see it. An "OUS" or other stamp of this sort could be used by any member of the general public for the purpose of franking a letter, whereas official stamps can only be used on the departmental correspondence for which they were surcharged.

The admirable paper on "The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal," by Mr. J. N. Marsden, is continued. We extract the following description of a new paper which was introduced in 1894 and gradually displaced the chalk-surfaced paper that had been used previously.

This paper lacks the brilliant whiteness of the chalk-surfaced, and presents a watery grey appearance, which becomes easily distinguishable to the trained eye. It presents, too, on being held up to the light, a diaper appearance, caused by minute watermarks of diamonds, very much. I may say *en passant*, like the paper on which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' present catalogues are printed, but with a more glossy surface. To a very slight extent, it responds to the silver test, but to make the mark, more pressure of the silver joint is required, and the result is a pale grey rather than a black mark.

*Apropos* of the recent official denial of any desire to pander to the tastes of the stamp collector on the part of New Zealand the following paragraph from "Occasional Notes" makes interesting reading.

We have received the following from a valued correspondent, one of the oldest collectors and keenest appreciators of Australian stamps, and we can but trust that some means may be found to avert such a (needless) "deluge" of varieties.

"I enclose you an extract from a letter which I have received from a very reliable correspondent under Government in New Zealand, as I think some protest should be made against this proposed deluge in the *London Philatelist*."

The following is the extract from my New Zealand correspondent's letter:—

"I think I told you that the New Zealand Government are contemplating the issue of stamps which will no doubt be surcharged with the Department, the same as South Australia used to do; my estimate for postage in my district was £400, so should this become the practice I shall be able to get you plenty of varieties."

Of course, after the recent disclaimer of the New Zealand Agent-General, it is impossible to doubt their good faith or to believe that they would issue stamps, except for distinct public requirements; but the offer of "plenty of varieties" leaves a curious smack on the palate of the philatelist!

The *Philatelic Record* opens with an editorial note entitled "A Philatelic Index" and sarcastically opines that "for the silly season this text looks as inviting as any other."

There is an interesting paragraph regarding the printing of firm's names on the backs of British stamps which we give in its entirety.

The system of certain firms printing their names on the back of the current stamps appears to be on the increase. The firm of Messrs. Watts is one adopting the practice, and in this case it was done, we understand, with the assent of the local Postmaster. Such assent appears, however, to be unnecessary, as we are informed by the Postmaster-General

that "names or initials may be printed on the backs of postage stamps provided no trace of the printing appears on the face of the stamps."

We cannot see any philatelic interest in such curiosities, and simply refer to the matter in consequence of our attention having been called to what was erroneously supposed to be a breach of the postal regulations.

Mr. R. R. Thiele contributes an article headed, "A Colombian Provisional," in which he deals comprehensively with the 2½ centavos value of the 1890 provisional issue.

We must congratulate our contemporary on obtaining Sir D. P. Masson as the subject of this month's "Notable Philatelist." This gentleman recently had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him—a fact that will be hailed with pleasure by all philatelists. Mr. Masson has done yeoman service to our hobby by his painstaking researches into the stamps of difficult countries and his work with regard to the issues of Kashmir alone entitle him to the respect of his collecting brethren. We extract the following note from the sketch:—

Sir D. P. Masson is a philatelist of only eight years standing, for, although he collected as a lad, he afterwards never thought of stamps for very many years. He was recovered to the fold through taking an interest in his daughter's collection, and he was soon heart and soul in the pursuit, for he does nothing "by halves." Spending every summer in the lovely "Vale of Kashmir," he naturally became specially interested in the stamps of that country, and we have the fruits of his study in the Kashmir Handbook, published by the Philatelic Society of India. This Handbook led to the entire re-arrangement of the Kashmir catalogued list, so far as the older issues are concerned, several "heavy headed impostors," which had sold in Europe for thirty years at very high prices, were removed, and the remainder were arranged systematically.

There is another instalment of Mr. Emilio Diena's admirable article on "Modena," a large number of official letters relating to the issue of the stamps being given.

In the *Stamp Collector*, the old, old question as to whether it is wise to describe the forgeries in philatelic journals or not is reviewed by Mr. N. Yaar. We do not intend to pass any criticisms on the views expressed, as we think it is by now well understood that the matter is one on which philatelists can well agree to differ. We, however, quote the concluding paragraph of the article as it appears to us somewhat abstruse.

It is in the power of the collectors themselves to minimise the danger of forgery, by carefully studying their cherished treasures, and by completely mastering the art of philately will know as much as any expert as to the difference between good and bad.

## Philately in the Colonies.

THE *Philatelic Journal of India* gives some interesting details regarding the work the Indian Philatelic Society has in hand this year. This includes a second edition of the excellent handbook on the stamps of Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, which will be entirely revised and brought up-to-date. We are also promised a preliminary work on the Fiscal Stamps of India—among the most interesting in this class of philately. Then a sumptuous work on the Postage Stamps of India is in preparation, and though a mass of matter has been accumulated it is not likely that the volume will be ready for the press just yet.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson continues his readable "Notes on the Postage Stamps of Surinam," from which we extract the following:—

For the sake of convenience I now propose to deal with the King's Head Provisionals, though, by doing so, strict chronological order is not adhered to. And it will be as well to warn our readers that some of these provisionals are the creatures of philatelic immorality. They are the only stamps of Holland and its Colonies of which this can be said, and all that can be urged in their defence is that they have never pretended to be other than they are, and that the postal authorities appear to have treated the public in respect of them with perfect fairness, if also with most annoying cynicism. We believe that not a single error was issued for sale at the Post Offices. In fact all the badly printed sheets were kept back and openly auctioned off as such.

It is, therefore, fairly obvious that these "errors" have no real philatelic value, and one would indeed have to be a very enthusiastic specialist to pay fancy prices for them.

Sir D. P. Masson contributes a few notes on "Sirmoor," throwing further light on one or two points mentioned in his recent article on the stamps of this State. A correspondent has shewn him three errors in the surcharge that preceded the Waterlow one, and further points out that there are two types of the 6 pies in the third printing, which occur in pairs throughout the sheet. This led Mr. Masson to examine his stamps afresh, with the result that he has discovered another printing in this value, making four in all.

The article on "Roumania," by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, is continued, the author dealing in his usual able manner with the stamps of the third period of 1872.

*Apropos* of the discussion that has taken place lately regarding the wholesale speculation in current issues, the following verses appear. They are so good that we cannot resist quoting the whole:—

## TOPICAL NOTES.

By E. W. W.

There is a considerable amount of bad feeling at present, between the new-issue man and the advocate of good old historical stamps.

It's amusing to hear how the dealer men go  
For each other respecting the use,  
Of stocking new issues in sheets and in blocks;  
And heap on each other abuse.  
When prices are fallin'  
Their noise is appalin'  
Like cats caterwaulin'  
A "cuss."  
When prices are risin'  
They're all advertisin'  
In manner surprisin'  
To us.

A dealer named "A" advertises a lot  
Of Nigers and Nieués in blocks,  
He can "do" 'em quite cheap to omnivorous sheep.  
Who follow a fashion in flocks.

"And cheaply they're goin'  
A fortune's agrowin'  
For anyone stowin'  
The lot.  
The prices are mountin'  
Bad times a'surmoutin',  
And no one's discountin'  
A jot."

Then the dealer man "B" says "My friend can't you see,  
That that villainous personage 'A',  
Will merely get rid for the loftiest bid,  
Of the stocks which so interest pay.

I've awful forebodin's  
Respecting 'unloadin's'  
As caused by the goadin's  
Of debt.  
I speak as one hatin'  
All manner of baitin'  
And confuscatin'  
You bet.

But I ask you to listen a moment to me,  
For I've got an unsevered Geneva,  
And a nice Sydney View which I'm giving to you,  
As a sort of pecuniary lever,  
My stamps are allurin'  
Uncertainly curin'  
My trade is a roarin'  
You see.

I stock Continentals  
And quaint Orientals,  
But no 'Ornamentals'  
For me."

Then our dealer friend "A" feels he *must* have his say,  
And writes to the journals all round,  
And swears black and blue that the other's a Jew,  
Who jolly well ought to be drowned.

For recent Colonials  
Beat ancient Cantonials  
(We har "ceremonials"  
To-day.)  
And stamps with a picture  
(A very nice mixture)  
Have come as a fixture  
To stay.

The *Australian Journal of Philately* discusses "Remainders" in its editorial and comes to the conclusion that "it would be much to the advantage of philately if it were the practice to have all stamps remaining over, after they had been withdrawn from issue, destroyed." And with this opinion we fancy all true philatelists are in hearty agreement.

Under "Federal Prospects" are many interesting items relating to Australian postal matters. We extract the following:

It may seem to many, incongruous that stamps with the late Queen's Head should be current so long after her death, but it is even more incongruous that the stamps which were issued to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of Australia should still be in use, 16 years later. The present 6d., 8d., and 1/- were issued in 1888, and they all bear the words "one hundred years," the same type of 6d. is also still in use, but it has undergone two changes in colour. No doubt many collectors are under the impression that these stamps have long since become obsolete.

The *New Zealand Philatelist* for May is a great improvement on previous numbers and if it keeps up to this standard it will prove a worthy competitor with the two older established Antipodean philatelic monthlies. An appreciation of the old red British penny stamp is contributed by "Maitai" who winds up with the words:—

Good old red penny! Life is short and the tale of your varieties very, very long. But sure, when every jest is jested you can afford as much genuine pleasure to any true lover of stamps as any other six of your brethren born into being since Roland (sic) Hill first taught the British people to lead the world, into ways of harmony and brotherhood by an adhesive label.

Mr. R. T. Scott contributes a miniature novel entitled "The Perforation Gauge" (*sic*) dealing with a philatelic incident and there is an excellent paper by the Rev. D. McKee Wright on "Papers and Watermarks" which has special reference to the issues of New Zealand.

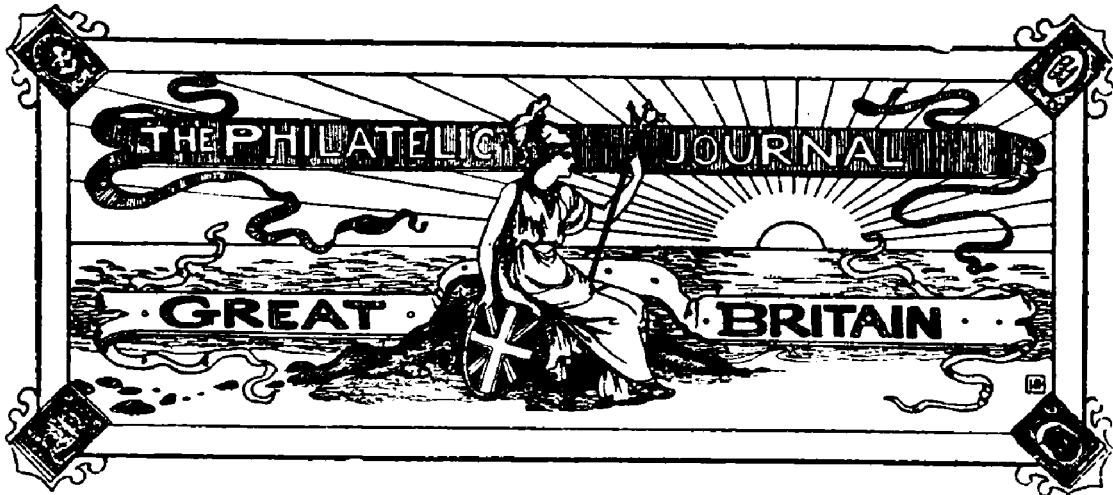
We note that Dickinson paper is referred to as "Dickson"—an error that has been repeated in all those of our contemporaries who have reprinted the article.

## Notes by the Way.

**WATERMARKS.**—The following extract from one of the minor American stamp journals, while naively humorous, is pointedly correct in places. We like the idea of a collector looking for a watermark and not having the remotest inkling of what it ought to be, and, we might add, it will prove somewhat useless applying the purest of benzine to an unwatermarked stamp!

"A correspondent asks for information how to discover watermarks, a subject which, we admit, is in many instances a difficult one to define. We are of the opinion that in detecting watermarks a good deal depends upon the knowledge of the collector. It is useless to commence endeavoring to discover an indistinct watermark without some idea of the likely watermark upon the specimen in point. Consult the catalogue as to this, and then after placing the specimen (if used, if unused should not be so treated) in water for a few seconds, lay it face downwards upon any black surface, and the watermark should appear. If this fails procure some pure benzine, and immerse the stamp therein, when any doubt as to the watermark will quickly be removed. The latter test, however, should only be necessary in extreme cases, and has one objection, although the benzine quickly dries out, an unpleasant odor remains to the stamp."





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

No. 165. VOL. XIV.

SEPT. 25, 1904.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 57.—MR. WILLIAM MARTELLO GRAY, F.C.A.

Mr. William Martello Gray was born and educated at Kingston-upon-Hull. He commenced his business career in the sixties with a manufacturing concern that had extensive commercial relations with various European countries, particularly with Germany, then issuing many interesting varieties of postage stamps. This led to his taking up stamp collecting as a hobby, and regarding this we cannot do better than quote Mr. Gray's own words:—"I soon acquired a love for collecting stamps, and my recollection is that this special hobby had made considerable progress amongst my young friends in 1866—the time to which I refer. I also remember that there was generally doubt amongst us as to the value of the various specimens, none of us possessing either catalogues or albums, and the assistance of the advanced collector of mature years was not to be had.

My juvenile collection existed only about

three years, and in an impecunious moment was sacrificed for a small sum, possibly some valuable Mauritius or Cape error being included therein.

I forgot all about the philatelic hobby till 1890 when I began to lay aside any stamps received in the course of business. This I continued to do until 1894 when an accidental conversation with some legal friends, one a serious collector of twenty-five years standing, again directed my attention to philately. I then began to collect generally, everything that came in my way, and very soon got together about 8000 varieties soon, however, I experienced a feeling of disappointment, the more stamps I obtained the further I seemed to be from having anything like a complete or satisfactory collection of any country. I thereupon determined to discontinue this collection, and turned my attention to Africans and West



Indians of which I soon obtained a fairly moderate number of good specimens. Still not being satisfied with my efforts, I seriously took up in 1900 the collection of Great Britain as I had come to the conclusion that the stamps of one's own country were particularly

interesting from a philatelic standpoint, and might also ultimately prove of commercial value.

After four years experience I still believe these views are sound. I have obtained both amusement and instruction in getting together this special collection which now numbers about four thousand unused stamps, nearly all in mint condition.

The collection contains blocks of penny black (18), 2d. blue without lines (14), penny and two pence L.C. p. 16 and p. 14, do. S.C., 4d. blue on safety paper, small and medium garters; 5s., 10s., £1 Maltese Cross, same values wmk. Anchor, &c., &c. I.R. officials, 5s. on blue paper, 10s. Cobalt, £1 brown, wmk. three Crowns, £1 three Orbs, &c., &c., and many other official stamps of great rarity.

The stamps in this collection are arranged upon sheets of thin plain card, which are placed loosely in volumes interleaved with best tissue and cartridge paper. This I find an excellent method of arrangement as the card sheets may be readily moved, and increased or decreased at will.

In the course of an extremely arduous professional career, I have collected many

artistic objects, but in none of these have I experienced the charm and fascination which I have derived from stamp collecting. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend others, however busy they may be in the affairs of life, to take up the hobby, as I am satisfied that they will find in it a pleasant and profitable occupation for moments of leisure.

As a resident in the North of England, I observe that the advanced collector has not the facility of philatelic intercourse possessed by his more fortunate friends residing in the Metropolis. Hereabouts the exhibition of a really good collection of stamps is of the rarest occurrence, and although philatelic societies exist in my neighbourhood (Leeds, Bradford, Hull, &c.), they do not appear to have the active support of the advanced philatelist."

As will be seen from the above notes Mr. Gray is a keen English specialist and at this moment he has one of the finest collections of British stamps in the country. We may add that he is an energetic member of the London, Birmingham, and Bradford Philatelic Societies—indeed he was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the latter.

## New Issues and Varieties.

*(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 229, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)*

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.** From several sources we learn that the current 1d. British stamp has been overprinted with the words "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" in small sans-serif capitals for use here. The first word reads upwards and the second one downwards.

1d. scarlet, black surcharge.

**Great Britain.** The *London Philatelist* has been informed that the current ½d. stamp will, in future, be printed in a pale yellow-green shade to be more in accordance with the colour adopted by the Berne Postal Union.

**Cyprus.** Owing to an unfortunate error our printers somewhat magnified the quantities of the 9, 18 and 45 piastres on ordinary Crown and CA paper, in our last month's number, by the addition of an "o" in each case. The approximate numbers issued were:

9 piastres,	2,400.
18 ..	3,600.
45 ..	2,400.

**East Africa and Uganda.** Another of the King's Head stamps has appeared with the new watermark.

½a. green, wmk multiple Cr. CA.

**Fiji.** The 1d. value has just been issued on the paper with multiple watermark. This is interesting as showing that the red paper with

the old single watermark has now all been used up.

1d. purple and black on red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Gambia.** As in many of the other Colonies the rd. value is the first of the stamps here to be printed on the new paper.

1d. carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Indian Native States.** *Alwur.* We extract the following from the *M. J.*—"Mr. Gordon Jones has kindly sent us again the block of four ½a. *emerald-green*, with the stamps wide apart, which we described in May. On comparing it with a sheet of the ½a. *slate-blue*, we find that they are not from the same stone, though similarly spaced. There is a cross in the lower margin of the *slate-blue* sheet below the central vertical space; in the block of *emerald-green* the cross is below one of the stamps, apparently the stamp to right of the central space. Probably there was a fresh stone made up for the first printing of the *green* stamps, with the wide spacing of the previous printing."

*Bussahir.* The *Ph. J. of I.* warns collectors against the so-called "new varieties" from this State, and we quote the following comments from the *M. J.* on the subject:—"The varieties are *new*, certainly, but they are hardly entitled to the appellation of *stamps*, being in most cases reprints of an entirely fancy nature. Mr. Stewart-Wilson has kindly sent us a set, among which are three which we believe to be originals—½a. No. 69a, 1a. of the same series, but with the monogram in *blue* or *greenish-blue*, and 12a. No. 25. The first and last of the three we feel sure are all right, and we think the 1a. is equally so, as it bears an early impression of the monogram. The others bear the 'P.S.' monogram, and include the reprint of the ½a. *blue* on *laid* paper; the 2a. *orange*, Type 15; 4a. *claret*, Type 16; and 1 rupee, Type 8, imperforate, remainders with new overprint; and an 8a., which is quite new, being printed in *lake-brown*, direct from the new die, with 'POSTAGE' in place of 'STAMP,' which never came into use while the stamps were in circulation.

The *Ph. J. of I.* quotes the statement, from an official source, that 'the stock does not represent every denomination. The dies are still on hand. If a large order is received for complete sets, the wanting denominations are printed off.'

Since writing the above we have received from Mr. Ewen a set of impressions in fancy colours, fully illustrating the statement just quoted. They are as follows:—½a., Type 11, in *red-brown* and in *orange-brown*; ½a., Type 12, in *dark green*; 1a., Type 13, in *light green*; 2a., Type 15, in *sage-green*; 4a., Type 16, in *brown*; 8a., in the design referred to above, but lithographed in sheets, in *grey* and in *blue-grey*; and a 12a., also in a design inscribed 'POSTAGE,' in *reddish-purple*. All are on *laid* paper, and have the 'P.S.' monogram in *mauve*. *Ewen's Weekly* reports, in addition, a 1 rupee *pink*, of new type, on *laid* paper, with monogram in *mauve*, and ½a. *violet* on *wove*, and ½a. *violet* and *lilac*, on *laid*, with monogram in *green*. There is no doubt that all these things are utter rubbish, and it is quite time that all dealers ceased to import them or do business in them."

*Holkur.* The new 3 and 4 annas stamps mentioned last month, bear the name of the State issuing them instead of that of the ruler's family as on previous emissions.

*Jaipur.* The *M. J.* has been shown a new set of stamps recently issued by this State which, we are told, has hitherto managed to get on without stamps. Our contemporary describes them as follows: "In the centre of the stamps is a device representing, we are told, the Chariot of the Sun, who is depicted sitting cross-legged on a cart, and furnished with four arms holding flags; this is enclosed in a plain rectangular frame with the name "JAIPUR STATE" at top, the same, we presume, in Devanagari at foot, and the value in words at sides, English at right, Devanagari at left. These stamps appear to be lithographed, and we gather that these are varieties of type, probably as many as there are stamps on the sheet, number at present unknown." The stamps are printed on greyish wove paper and perforated very badly, about 14. The colour and values are:—

½a. light blue.  
1a. dull red.  
2a. light green.

**New Zealand.** The 1/- value in the orange-brown shade has been overprinted in the usual manner for the benefit of the inhabitants of Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn and, as the *M. J.* slyly adds, for the benefit of stamp collectors in other regions.

The current 3d. and 8d. are now appearing in new shades.

3d. light brown.  
8d. greenish blue.

*Nine.* *Ewen's Weekly* has seen eight specimens of the first issue with the hand stamped surcharge in violet instead of greenish-blue.

**North Borneo.** A correspondent informs *Ewen's Weekly* that he has seen the current 6c. stamp overprinted with the words "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in carmine instead of in red, and the 8c. of the same set with the period omitted.

The *M. J.* chronicles the 18 cents value of the postage due set with the overprint inverted.

**Sierra Leone.** The *Philatelic Record* lists the 1d. stamp on the paper with new watermark.

1d. purple and rose, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**South Australia.** The *Philatelic Record* says the 5/- stamp of the current set has appeared with "POSTAGE" in larger type like the 6d. and 1/- values chronicled in our June number.

5/- rose, larger "POSTAGE."

A correspondent has shown the *M. J.* a copy of the 2d. dull orange, of the 1868-74 issue, perf. 13.

We also learn that a copy of the 3d. of the current set has been seen perforated 12½.

**Southern Nigeria.** Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us the ¼d. and 1d. values of the current set with the new watermark, and we hear that the 2d. and 1/- have also appeared.

¼d. green and black, multiple Cr. CA. wmk.  
1d. carmine " " "  
2d. brown " " "  
1/- black and green " " "

**Sudan.** The 1 millieme official stamp, surcharged "O.S.G.S." now appears on the new paper with multiple star and crescent watermark.

*Official.* 1m. brown and carmine, multiple wmk.

**Transvaal.** The 1d. is the first of the values from this colony to appear on the new paper. We shall doubtless have to add others to our list before long.

1d. carmine and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Victoria.** The *M. J.* has been shown a horizontal pair of the current ¼d., perf. 12½ at top and bottom, 12 at the outer sides and 11 between the two stamps!

A correspondent informs the *Philatelic Record* that he has the 2d. value of the 1887-97

issue imperforate. It is postmarked Mortlake, Victoria, and the postmistress of this place recollects having had a sheet in this condition some time about 1890.

**Zanzibar.** We make the following excerpt from the *M. J.*:—"A correspondent in India tells us that he has had the opportunity of examining a sheet of the 2a. of India overprinted 'Zanzibar' and also '2½'; and he found that the fifth and tenth stamps in the first row have the Arabic figure for '2' instead of the letter 'r' in the overprint. He also adds that he has seen single copies of other values with the same error."

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Austria.** A correspondent tells *Ewen's Weekly* that some changes are to be made in the current issue as far as the numerals are concerned. In the 1 to 6 heller stamps the figures in the corners are to be in the same colour as the stamp on a white ground; in the case of the 10 to 30 heller values the figures are to be in black on white; and in the 35 to 60 heller stamps they will be white on a coloured ground. It is also rumoured that the colour of the 40 heller is to be changed from green to violet.

**Bolivia.** The *M. J.* has been shown a block of six of the 20c. of 1897, imperforate.

**Chili.** A specimen of the 5c. on 30c. of 1900 has been found with double surcharge, both inverted. We extract the following interesting paragraph from the *M. J.*:—"A correspondent at Santiago tells us that the agent of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, has protested against the issue of the surcharged telegraph stamps described last month, on the grounds that his company holds a contract for the supply of Chilian postage stamps for the next five years, and that the Government is bound not to obtain such stamps from any other source. He added that these stamps were contrary to the laws of the country, according to which the stamps of Chili must bear the portrait of Columbus. It seems that this latter statement is correct, for our correspondent says that the Decree ordering the new stamps, with portraits of various celebrities, has already been withdrawn, and a new Decree published, under which the new stamps are

to be adorned with various representations of the discoverer of the New World."

**China.** Our publishers have now shown us the set of unpaid letter stamps mentioned in our June number. They are surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" in small Roman capitals, with two Chinese characters below, having, we presume, the same meaning. The values and colours are:—

½ cent	brown.
1 "	orange.
2 cents	scarlet.
4 "	yellow-brown.
5 "	salmon.
10 "	deep green.

**Colombia. Bolivar.** The *London Philatelist* says five stamps have just been issued here on the new gold basis. They bear the usual inscription "Correos de Bolivar, Republica de Colombia," are as ugly as their predecessors, and are badly printed. Indeed, they have no redeeming points whatever in extenuation of their appearance, and like most of the "philatelic" novelties that have come from Colombia during the last few years, they are worthless rubbish.

	¾ centavo, black, imperf.
	1 " " blue "
	2 centavos, purple "
Registration.	black "
Return Receipt.	2 centavos, red "

**Cundinamarca.** From the *Am. J. of P.* we learn that the following additions have been made to the set issued on the gold basis. The other values were chronicled in June.

	3c. rose,	perf. 12.
	5c. olive-green	" "
	10c. pale brown	" "
	15c. pink	" "
	20c. blue, imperf. and	" "
	40c. blue on green	" "
Registration.	10c. bistre	" "

**Medellin.** The *M. J.* says:—"A new set of local labels has been produced here. It has a view, presumably of the city of Medellin, in the centre, with the name "MEDELLIN" on the distant horizon; "CORREOS URBANOS" above, with the letters "SMP" between the two words; but whether this is a contraction for "Stamp" or "Slump" we do not know. The value is at foot, the word "centavos" or "peso" in the centre, with numerals at each side; the lower values show two varieties of type of this inscription—in one the value is all in one straight line and the word occupies the whole space between the numerals, in the other "centavos" is in smaller type and set crooked. Of the 1 peso only one variety has been seen,

with the word in small letters. Typographed on white wove paper; perf. 11½."

20c.	orange; 2 types.
20c.	red "
50c.	purple ( <i>shades</i> ); 2 types.
1p.	emerald-green

**Tolima.** We gather from the *M. J.* that "the stamp in the right lower corner of the sheet of the new 5 pesos is inverted, thus giving a *tête bêche* pair to purchasers of large quantities. It exists, of course, both imperf. and perf. and in the two varieties of colour."

**French Colonies. Indo-China.** In addition to the values of the new set chronicled last month, *Ewen's Weekly* now informs us of the following:—

10c.	carmine.
25c.	blue.
50c.	brown.
75c.	red on orange.
5fr.	violet.

**Ivory Coast.** A new set of Postal Packet stamps has lately been issued here according to the *Am. J. of P.* Of course this delightful novelty is brought about by means of the usual surcharge, and to induce flats to buy, only a very limited issue has been made, consisting of 3000 each of the two lower values and 1000 each of the others.

The surcharge on the 50c. and 1fr. stamps consists of the letters "C.P." (for *Colis Postaux*) at the top and "COTE D'IVOIRE" at the bottom with a thin line above it. On the two higher values the overprint is "COLIS POSTAUX" at the top and "COTE D'IVOIRE" at the bottom, with a thin line under the upper and another one above the lower inscription. The new value is printed diagonally across the centre between two lines.

50c.	lilac, imperf.
1fr.	rose on cream, imperf.
4frs.	on 5c. blue.
8frs.	on 15c. pale green.

**New Caledonia.** We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that current supplies of the 50c. stamp has the value in blue instead of in carmine as previously.

50c. brown on blue, value in blue.

**Holland. Surinam.** A new stamp of the same type as the high values in the new set for Curaçao listed last month, has appeared according to some of our contemporaries.

12½c. blue.

**Nicaragua.** In addition to the new Official stamps chronicled last month, we are now informed that the following has appeared:—

Official. 2c. on 1p. ultramarine.

Of course, the inevitable "errors" have cropped up, and we quote the following on the authority of the *Am. J. of P.* :—

- 1c. on 10c. purple, double surcharge.  
2c. on 1p. ultramarine ..  
2c. on 1p. .. surcharged on back as well.

**Paraguay.** The 1 peso sage-green, of the 1902 issue, has been seen with the "Oficial" overprint upside down.

**Persia.** Another provisional has lately appeared here with surcharge in black.

9 shahi on 1kr. violet.

**Portuguese Colonies.** *Lourenzo Marques.* The *M.J.* has been shewn a copy of the provisional 50r. on half of the 30r. fiscal, of 1899, with the overprint inverted on the upper half of the stamp, and without overprint on the lower portion.

**Mozambique Company.** A used vertical pair of the 5 reis of the first issue, perf. 12½, has been found, the lower stamp of which has no surcharge.

**Portuguese India.** A specimen of the 1 tanga on the 10 reis green, of the 1881-82 provisional set, has been found perf. 13½, instead of 12½.

**Timor.** The *M.J.* has seen two copies of the 1895 provisional 5 avos on 30 on 300 reis perf. 13½.

**Salvador.** The supply of novelties from this Republic seems never ending. We now have to chronicle two more on the authority of a German journal.

26c. rose, with black "wheel" and "1900—1 centavo" surcharges further overprinted with a "5" in black over the "1."

*Official.* 3c. orange, 1893 issue, surcharged "De Oficio—Correos—De el Salvador" in a circle in black.

**Servia.** The 5 para value of both the ordinary and postage due series now current has appeared in a new perforation—11½ instead of 13½.

5p. black and pale green, blue surcharge, perf. 11½.  
*Unpaid Letter.* 5p. magenta on white, ..

**United States.** *Panama Canal Zone.* As our readers are probably aware, the strip of land immediately contiguous to the line of the proposed Canal in the new Republic of Panama, is under the jurisdiction of the United States. Of course, stamps were suddenly found to be such an urgent necessity, that it was impossible to wait for the arrival of the regular U.S.A. stamps suitably overprinted, so Uncle Sam purchased about \$1000

worth of the 2, 5, and 10c. Panama stamps and had them surcharged "CANAL ZONE" for use in the territory. The exact numbers said to have been issued are 2,500 2c., 8,000 5c. and 4,000 10c. The surcharge was made by means of a hand stamp in bluish-black.

*Provisionals.* 2 centavos carmine.  
5 .. blue.  
10 .. orange.

The above stamps were in use only a very short time before a supply of the current United Stamps arrived with the overprint "CANAL ZONE" reading upwards on the left side and "PANAMA" on the right. The surcharge is in Roman capitals and the stamps have been supplied to the eight post offices that have been established in the zone, viz. :—Ancon, Bohio, Cristobal, Empire, Galim, Gorgona, Labora, and Tavermill. Five values have been issued up to the present as follows :—

1 cent green on USA stamps.  
2 cents carmine .. ..  
5 .. blue .. ..  
8 .. violet .. ..  
10 .. brown .. ..

**Uruguay.** The *M.J.* has been shown a horizontal pair of the 5c. blue, current issue, imperforate between the two stamps.

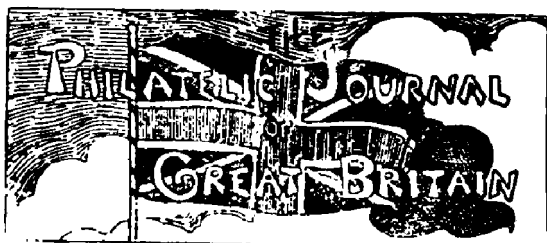
**Venezuela.** According to *Mekeel's Weekly* a new series has just been issued for this country with one design for all the values. This consists of an ornamental pillar at each side with "CORREOS DE" in a straight line at the top, and "VENEZUELA" between the two pillars above the central oval in which a portrait of Bolivar, the national hero appears. The value is shewn in words at the base and in the lower corners the figures denoting the denominations are given.

5 centimos yellow-green.  
10 .. carmine.  
25 .. blue.  
50 .. red-violet.  
1 bolivar ..

We also hear that in addition to the above a new official set has been issued. The design consists of the Arms of the Republic with "OFFICIAL" above in a circle in the centre, at the top of which is "VENEZUELA" and at the bottom "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL," the value is denoted at the sides and base. The centre portion is in black on each value.

*Official.* 5c. green.  
10c. carmine.  
25c. blue.  
50c. red-violet.  
1b. ..

It will be noted that the colours are the same as in the similar values in the ordinary set.



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**EDITORIAL.**

LATELY one of our contemporaries—or perhaps we should say some of its contributors—have waxed eloquent on the subject of catalogue values, in reply to a question put by a reader as to the best way of valuing a stamp collection. Really we are almost inclined to be so uncharitable as to infer that most of these gentlemen were fired by no more laudable desire than the pleasure of seeing their names in print, and the reader who sent the query is probably more puzzled than ever now, so ridiculous is the "information" imparted

for his benefit. Estimates of a collection's selling value varied from one-sixth of, to nearly full catalogue, but the general conclusion that seems to have been reached is "that a stamp collection is worth what it will fetch," a true enough observation certainly, but somewhat evasive and hardly calculated to help the seller.

Surely our contemporary cannot imagine that all this sort of twaddle can do any good to philately. It is more likely to do harm by frightening timid collectors or discouraging beginners. There is no method that can be cited for general use in valuing stamp collections—so much depends on the stamps it contains and the condition they are in. Collectors we are afraid rely a little too much on catalogue prices and too little on their own judgment. Some make quite a fetish of "half catalogue" and never under any circumstances pay more for a stamp, whereas many varieties are worth much more than catalogue in fine condition and others are very dear at half-catalogue. It must be remembered that a catalogue is primarily a price list of the goods its publisher has for sale, and though on the whole the prices give one a very fair idea of the value of different stamps they should not be too implicitly followed.

Instead of worrying about catalogue prices and the per centage of them he is likely to get when selling his collection, the philatelist should pay attention to condition, for it is practically certain that if he chooses only really fine copies he will always be able to obtain again at least as much as he paid for them. Until he has gained some idea of the relative scarcity of different stamps the beginner should be careful to expend only such money in his collection as he can afford, and look upon philately as a hobby pure and simple. Then later, as he gains experience, he will doubtless be able to make stamps a pretty good investment should he desire, and combine the pleasures of collecting with the thought that his treasures are yearly increasing in value. But in this, as in every other collecting hobby—as old china, furniture, books, coins, &c.—the man who hopes ultimately to make a good investment, must not be afraid at first of buying his experience, and then he will not need to trouble about the vagaries of catalogue prices when estimating the selling value of his collection.

# Philatelic Exhibition at Berlin.

LIST OF AWARDS AND NOTES ON MOST OF THE EXHIBITS.  
By F. E. WILSON.

The German Metropolis has at last come into line in the matter of a really first-class Philatelic Exhibition, and now that it is over congratulations are due to the organisers on the great success which has undoubtedly attended their efforts. Encouraged by the gratifying results which were obtained at the smaller Exhibition held at Mülhauseu (Alsace) in April of last year, an organizing committee, consisting of well known Berlin collectors and dealers, was formed in September, 1903, with Dr. H. Lux as Secretary, and it was on this gentleman's shoulders that the bulk of the really very heavy preliminary preparations fell,—work which is necessary in order to make any exhibition a success. The committee consisted in all of sixteen collectors and eight dealers, with an honorary committee of thirty-nine of the best known philatelists from many parts of Europe. It is much to be regretted that a certain section of Berlin collectors should have opposed the Exhibition in the way they did, without, however, in the least affecting its success. The necessary guarantee fund was provided almost entirely by German philatelists, and that important feature, the Jury, consisted of no less than fifteen gentlemen, among whom were two Englishmen, viz.: Messrs. Robert Ehrenbach and C. J. Phillips. Mr. M. P. Castle, who was also elected, was, unfortunately, prevented from acting. I believe the general opinion of the Jury themselves was that about half their number would have been ample for the purpose.

An adequate supply of "special gold," gold, silver and bronze medals, as well as diplomas, were placed at the disposal of the jury, in addition to a good many special medals offered by various philatelists and societies. The preliminary publicity was obtained through the hearty co-operation of the German and foreign philatelic press, and the Exhibition duly opened its doors at the building of the Architects Union in the Wilhelm Strasse, on Thursday, August 25th, at 11 a.m., when Dr. Lux made a speech and declared the Exhibition open. The hours of

admission on the subsequent days were from 11 a.m. (rather late according to German ideas, as most people get about earlier than in England!) to 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Saturdays, Sunday September the 5th being the closing day. Admission was at the rate of 3/- on the opening day and 6d. afterwards. The attendance was good during the latter portion of the time when I was there, notably on the last Saturday and Sunday, when the rooms were very crowded. Unfortunately very few English collectors were present, and I only heard of Messrs. Ehrenbach & Hausburg. This was rather surprising, as we were so well represented by exhibitors. The locale was a good one, being within a few minutes walk of the two most important thoroughfares of the city. Five rooms were devoted to the exhibits, four smaller ones, of which one was exclusively given over to Herr Elster's fine exhibit, and the large hall which is adorned with handsome frescoes, representing the history of architecture. The lighting of several of the rooms left much to be desired from the point of view of anyone who wished to carefully examine any of the exhibits, but on the other hand it undoubtedly saved some delicate stamps from damage by exposure to the light and sun. Rather rough wooden frames were used for the exhibits, the sheets of glass being fixed in by little sprigs of wire. The 199 exhibits were numbered consecutively and were ticketed with the names of the respective exhibitors, the awards being also plainly indicated on each exhibit. Perhaps the weakest feature of the Exhibition was the arrangement of the stamps which were dotted about in the different rooms without the slightest attempt at grouping the various exhibits in each class together, and in the case of large specialised collections occupying say from 10 to 20 cases, the leaves were not even put in the cases in consecutive order, making it a most difficult matter to go properly through a collection. This latter remark applies only to the Continental exhibits, as the English ones had been put into the frames



by the English members of the Committee, who had done their work in a proper manner.

A good little Exhibition catalogue was issued and sold at the popular price of 3d.

Only a small programme of official festivities was arranged, including an excursion to Treptow on Saturday, August 27th, and a banquet at the Zoological Gardens, on Wednesday, the 31st, when the List of Awards was announced by Herr Elster, President of the Jury. The greatest treat, however, was on the afternoon of the same day when a visit was paid to the German Government's Postal Museum which for this day was only open to visitors to the International Philatelic Exhibition (by ticket) and for whose benefit some of the special collections of proofs, essays and other interesting objects, not usually shown, were on exhibition. The museum itself is a most interesting and extensive one of all kinds of objects connected with the many branches of the modern postal system. Only a small portion of the Government stamp collection is on show, but it contains such great rarities as the 1d. and 2d. Post Office Mauritius, and a set of 4 Hawaii, first issue, including the 2c. which was one of the few stamps not represented at the exhibition. I may say that the Government acquired a specimen of the round 2c. rose British Guiana for their collection during the exhibition, this being the last of the popular great rarities they were short of.

To sum up the Exhibition generally, I think it was probably the finest which has up to now been held on the Continent, and, thanks to the indefatigable Mr. C. J. Phillips, some of the very finest specialized collections in England were shown. We certainly exhibited far more extensively than has ever been the case before at a Continental Exhibition, and easily took first place among the foreign exhibitors, who included also Americans, Austrians, Belgians, Dutchmen, &c., forming on the whole perhaps the nearest approach as yet to a truly International Exhibition; the only important nation, from a philatelic point of view, not represented, except by the collective exhibit of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, being France; this was surprising as the Germans were well to the fore at Paris in 1900. German collectors certainly owe it to us to show some of their stamps at our next Exhibition, and I have no doubt what-

ever success would crown their efforts in their own specialities of old German States, &c.

Many specialized collections of the first rank were shown, among them being Baron de Worms' well known Ceylons, the celebrated Hawaiians of Mr. Crocker, and Mr. Duveen's British Guiana and Mauritius. Perhaps the greatest surprises of the Exhibition were furnished by the magnificent collection of Hamburg shown by Herr Vicenz, Baron Lehmann's Holland and Colonies, Mr. Horak's Austria and Lombardy, and last but not least Mr. Hausburg's India and Western Australia. So far as I know these last five items were quite new, even to the most experienced exhibition visitor. Among the exhibits "not for competition" mention must be made of Herr Elster's fine specialised collections of Denmark, Iceland, and Germany, and the selections from his very extensive and valuable general collection which formed quite a little Exhibition in themselves, also of Mr. Mosers' classical Buenos Ayres and United States of America Locals.

What I believe to be a unique and most commendable feature was the inclusion in the Exhibition of a large number of newspaper cuttings from the Berlin and Provincial press relative to the Exhibition, many of which were most interesting reading, being written in a really intelligent manner and couched in language eminently favourable to the cult of Philately, in fact, quite different treatment to what we have often received in the past at the hands of the general press.

*Class 1. General Collections. Unused.  
Mrs. Herzheimer. Gold Medal.*

A very fine general collection of new issues from 1890 onwards, including nearly all the rarest things and many errors and varieties, such as Newfoundland, 2c. vermilion, 1897-1901, in an imperforate pair; vertical pair 1c. green, same issue, imperf. between; Iceland 5 aur green and 6 aur grey, I. Gildi joined to stamps without surcharge; Tasmania, £1 green and yellow, etc., etc. Only a few sheets were shown in the frames.

*Class 2. General Collections. Used or Mixed.  
Martin Schröder. Special Gold Medal.*

One of the most extensive general collections in Germany, of which selections of the rarer pages were shown in the frames. Each stamp, neatly hinged, on a gilt framed mount. Saxony, 3 unused and 12 used; 3pf. (several on entires);

½n. g., error, unused. Finland, 1856, *tête-bêche* pairs, 5 and 10 kop., unused. Naples, blue Arms, used; and 3 blue Cross, used, one on entire newspaper. Austria, yellow and rose, Mercury, used; vermilion, unused. Great Britain, 10/- and £1 Anchor and Cross, unused; £5 on blue, unused; 9d. with hair-lines, superb, used; 1/- with K in circle, used; 5/-, 10/- and 20/-, I.R. Official, unused. British Guiana, 1st issue, 4c. on pelure, cut square, on entire; 4c. orange, cut round; 8c. green, square; 12c. pale blue, square. Canada, 12d. black, superb. Tuscany, 3 lire, used. Natal, 1857, 6d., 9d. and 1/-, superb, used. Hawaii, 1st issue, 5c. and both 13c.; Reunion, 1852, 15c.; 30c., on entire, superb. New Brunswick, 3d., 6d. and 1/-, unused. Cape, Woodblock, errors, used. Wurtemberg, 6kr., with thread, unused. In all, a superb old-fashioned general collection, wanting only the great rarities.

*H. Frick. Gold Medal.*

General collection of 11,000 specimens in two albums with special reference to European stamps.

*Mrs. H. L. Hayman. Silver Medal.*

General collection of upwards of 15,000 stamps in two imperial albums.

*E. Paulus. Silver Medal.*

Extensive general collection without varieties of wmk. and perforation shown in full, and containing many good stamps and some doubtful ones; well arranged lot.

*L. Fröhlich. Bronze Medal.*

General collection with some entires and stamps on originals. A few old-fashioned forgeries were to be found in this exhibit. I noticed the following nice things on originals—3 pairs of India 4a. first issue with the blue wavy lines; Ionians, pair ½d. orange; strip of 3 Oldenburg, one-third sgr., 1855.

*C. W. Palmié. Bronze Medal.*

Used, general collection in two albums.

*G. Richter. Bronze Medal.*

Mostly unused, general collection in albums, including a nice page of triangular Capes in pairs and blocks.

*L. F. T. de Mattos. Bronze Medal.*

Used and unused, general collection.

*Diplomas* were awarded to *H. Davies* and *C. Jetschin*.

*Herr J. Elster* showed selections from his general collection in this class (not for competition). The French Colonials were very

fine, including first issue Reunion 15 and 30c., used, on pieces; British East Africa, complete in single specimens without errors or the M.S.S. provisionals; New South African Republic, Shanghai, Cashmere, Afghanistan, very fine single specimen collection, mostly unused, including 1289 6 shahi and 1 rupee purple; 1293, value in tablets, 4 black and 5 purple ditto; Holland, small lot of unused; France, fine lot of unused; Corrientes, nice lot; one page of interesting proofs and essays of Prince Edward Island; New Caledonia, two sheets of 50 each, first issue 10c. black, and one ditto of the forgery. The following countries were shown specialised:—

*Iceland.* A very strong lot of unused with the early issues very complete in singles, pairs and blocks of 4 with many shades and the skilling issues imperforate; 1898 provisionals in blocks of 4, and the prior over 3 on 5 aur with inverted surcharge in this condition, also two uncut sheets of 100 each of these two provisionals (normal). The I. Gildi provisionals were the strongest lot I have so far seen and the normal stamps were arranged in the following manner: First with small o in '02-'03, then with large O, then with small and large O, thus '02-'03, and lastly with large and small o, thus '02-'03. I noted the following errors:—*I. With apostrophe after, instead of before* 02-'03, 5, 6, 16, 40, 50, 100 aur, Official 5, 10 and 20 aur all p. 14×13½, and the following values large perf. 12½: 3 aur, types I and II, 4, 5, 5 inverted, 16, 25, 50 aur, Official 4 and 5 aur; *II.* '03-'03 instead of '02-'03, 3 type I, 20, 40, 40 inverted, 50 and 100 aur, Official 10 and 20 aur, all perf. 14×13½, and the following values, perf. 12½, 3 aur type II, 4, 5, black surcharge inverted, 6, 6 black surcharge, 10, 10 inverted surcharge, 20 black surcharge, 25, 25 black surcharge, 50 aur, Official 3, 4 and 10 aur; *III.* Surcharged in black instead of red, 5, 6, 20 and 25 aur, normal and with inverted surcharges; *IV.* Gildi instead of I. Gildi, 4, 5, 16 aur, Official 3, 3 inverted surcharge, 4, 4 inverted, all perf. 12½, and the 50 aur both ordinary and Official, perf. 14×13½.

*Denmark.*

Very fine lot of unused, including seven 2 R.B.S. blue, 1853-57 issue, block of 24 8sk. green, four singles, two pairs and two blocks of four 16sk., 1870-71, two blocks of four 2sk., perf. 12½, two blocks of four 16sk., three single

specimens only of the 48sk. The 1875-99 issues were not properly arranged according to perfs. and papers. A magnificent lot of proofs, essays and reprints were also shown.

#### *Danish West Indies*

was shown arranged on the same lines as Denmark.

#### *German Empire and Colonies*

were also specialised and very strong in singles and blocks, with many shades.

A special feature of Herr Elster's exhibit was a large number of entire sheets, particularly of Germany, Denmark, Danish West Indies and Iceland. This last country was particularly strong thus, the 1882-1902 issues being practically complete with shades, as also the I. Gildi provisionals, which included a number of sheets in the small perforation and showing the positions of the various errors on the sheets (apostrophe after instead of before oz', etc.).

(To be continued.)

## New Leaves to Cut.

### SENF'S 1905 CATALOGUE.

From Leipzig we have received a copy of Messrs. Senf Bros.' 1905 Catalogue of Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery. Like its predecessors it is a bulky tome, consisting this time of some 1400 pages, 950 of which are devoted to the adhesives. In this section the lists seem to have been carefully compiled and the style of arrangement—errors and varieties being denoted in smaller type—is one that should meet with general commendation and one that might be followed with advantage in our own Gibbons. Taking prices all round we do not think they should be too implicitly relied on. As far as the Colonials are concerned they seem higher than Gibbons, and some big jumps have been made in the prices of British especially in those of officials. Most of these departmentals are quoted unused—in some instances at what appear to be very tall figures. For instance the 2½d. I.R. Official, King, mint, is put at £15.

In the prices of some of the recently obsolete Queen's Head Colonials surprising advances have been made, but we do not think that these reflect anything like the true state of the market, and they are not likely to be permanent. We quote one or two cases—2/6

N. Nigeria, 25/-; 2/6 S. Nigeria, 7/6; 1/- S. Nigeria, 4/-; Seychelles, 75c., 4/6; Seychelles, 30c. on tr., 3/6; &c.

The prices for Continentals Messrs. Senf are of course in a better position to be able to estimate, and collectors of these should obtain a copy of the catalogue if they want a fairly accurate guide of values as they rule at present in Germany.

Our knowledge of postal stationery is strictly limited, so we cannot profess to criticise that portion of the catalogue devoted to envelope, wrapper and postcard stamps, but readers who collect these, will, no doubt, be glad to have an up-to-date list of varieties such as this volume presents.

Taking it as a whole the catalogue is a most praiseworthy production, and reflects great credit on the Leipzig firm who have undertaken the Herculean task of bringing it out. It is marvellous that such a comprehensive work can be sold at so low a price as 4/-.

### \* A GLANCE AT THE WORLD'S FISCALS.

Thanks to the Titanic labours of M. Forbin-L'Hoste, assisted by many prominent collectors of revenue stamps, and to the enterprise of M.M. Yvert & Tellier, the publishers, it is now possible, for the first time, to procure in the modern popular pocket form a complete fiscal catalogue, fully illustrated and priced.

Coming at the psychological moment when revenue stamp collecting has begun to emerge from the deep shadow thrown over it by the more popular branch of the hobby, it may be taken for granted that this opportune publication will accelerate the movement in the most effectual way, and it must be fairly conceded that those responsible for its production deserve the commendation and gratitude of all philatelists, for it is quite a moot point as to whether collectors or non-collectors are likely to benefit most by such a work.

One gets quite a novel experience in turning over these pages as the eye falls now upon familiar designs, and again on very strange ones; the number of varieties resembling postage stamps in size and general appearance is, perhaps, greater than one would suppose; but the generally larger size of the revenue stamp allows much greater opportu-

\* Catalogue de Timbres Fiscaux par Forbin L'Hoste, Yvert et Tellier, Amiens. Prix: 7fr. 50.

nity for effective display, and the results in many cases are very striking.

The arrangement of countries is alphabetical throughout, save that, with the exception of the British Possessions, the Colonies and Dependencies of the various World Powers are grouped after their mother countries—evidently the British Empire is responsible for a larger proportion of the fiscals than of the postage stamps of the world, a fact that may be due to an especial leaning on our part in the direction of raising revenue by means of Stamp Duties, or to the non-existence of Seebecks, Commemoratives, and other made for collectors' varieties, perhaps to both. Only one column of prices is given, so, presumably,

there is no question of used versus unused for the fiscalist, though in the earliest days of stamp collecting postage and revenue stamps were impartially imported, and we have lately seen several indications of a revival of the practice. It may be of interest to note that the 600 pages of text list over 35,000 varieties, and are brightened by the inclusion of some 2,500 excellent illustrations. Great care seems to have been taken in the important matter of pricing, though it will naturally be long before the valuations of the bulk of the stamps attain the reliable standard reached by the issues of the United States. Decidedly the work must come to be considered a necessary part of a philatelists' equipment. A.P.P.

## Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

### LUXEMBURG.

When the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg joined the German-Austrian Postal Union on Jan. 1st, 1852, the necessity for issuing postage stamps at once became apparent, and before the end of the year stamps of the values 10c. and 1 sgr. made their appearance. The former was for inland postage and the latter was the rate for the other States of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

The dies were engraved on steel in *taille douce* by a local engraver, M. Barth, and the plates were constructed of copper. The stamps resemble those of the first issue of



Denmark, not only in design and in method of manufacture, but also in the paper, which was hand-made and watermarked with the initial of the King—William III. This paper varies very much in thickness, some being almost like cardboard. As with the Belgian stamps some specimens appear to be ribbed. The 1 sgr. varies very considerably in shade.

1852. Imperf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
10c. black .. .. .	—	—	0	7
a. grey-black .. .. .	—	—	0	7
1sgr. brick-red .. .. .	32	0	—	—
a. deep red .. .. .	—	—	—	—
b. dull red .. .. .	—	—	2	0
c. rose .. .. .	27	6	2	0

Other values being required as the use of the stamps became more general, tenders were invited for their production by a different process from that used for the first issue, and the work was finally entrusted to a Frankfort firm. The design shewed the Arms of the Duchy in an oval in the centre instead of the head of the King. The value appeared in a label below with the numerals repeated on each side. The matrix die was engraved in relief on copper by Kurz. All the values were manufactured from this die, which had the circles for the reception of the numerals left blank. The different values were inserted in type and the casts from which the electrotypes were made were taken from these. The values in this type were six in number, viz.:—10c., 12½, 25c., 30c., 37½c. and 40c., which all made their appearance before the end of 1859. They were issued imperforate and printed on paper without wmk. and much smoother and more uniform in thickness than that of the last issue. In December of the following year three low values, 1c., 2c. and 3c., were issued for the prepayment of

postage on printed matter and newspapers. These were in a different design, having the Arms in a small circle in the centre and the numerals of value in small subsidiary circles



on either side. Above appeared the name, "G. D. de Luxembourg," on a scroll, and below, on another scroll, the value thus "1 (2 or 3) centimes." They were issued imperf. on similar paper to that of the other values.

1859-60. Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1c. red-brown	..	1	0	—	—
2c. black	..	2	0	3	6
4c. orange-yellow	..	8	0	8	0
<i>a. yellow</i>	..	10	0	9	0
10c. blue	..	7	6	1	9
<i>a. pale blue</i>	..	2	0	0	3
12½c. rose	..	4	3	2	6
25c. brown	..	5	0	6	6
30c. mauve	..	5	0	3	6
37½c. green	..	3	9	3	6
40c. orange	..	16	0	6	0

Before any further alterations or additions were made to the series, some of the stamps began to appear perforated. As they emanated from the factory of Naumann, of Frankfurt, it is not surprising that the appearance of the perforations should resemble that of the Thurn and Taxis stamps which were being turned out by the same firm at the same date. First of all the low values 1c., 2c. and 4c. were rouletted in the ordinary way, and afterwards the 1c. and all the values from 10c. to 40c. were rouletted in colour like the 1867 issues of Thurn and Taxis.

As regards the 10c., 25c. and 37½c., the rouletting was only introduced when the colours were changed to lilac, blue and bistre respectively. These changes were made necessary by the regulations of the German-Austrian Postal Union. In 1867, a new value of



20 centimes was issued, and in the following year the 37½c. was withdrawn from use. The remainders of this value were surcharged

"UN FRANC" in 1872, to meet a demand for a higher value than had hitherto been used.

1865-72.	Rouletted.		Rouletted in Colour.		
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1c. red-brown	..	3 6	4 6	—	0 3
<i>a. orange</i>	..	—	—	—	1 9
<i>b. brown-orange</i>	..	—	—	—	2 0
2c. black	..	0 5	0 7	—	—
4c. yellow	..	11 6	8 0	—	—
<i>a. orange-yellow</i>	..	12 6	10 6	—	—
4c. green	..	1 3	1 6	—	—
10c. red-lilac	..	—	—	3 0	0 2
<i>a. dull-lilac</i>	..	—	—	—	0 3
<i>b. bright-lilac</i>	..	—	—	2 0	0 2
12½c. rose	..	—	—	1 3	0 5
<i>a. carmine</i>	..	—	—	1 3	0 5
20c. grey-brown	..	—	—	1 9	0 2
<i>a. yellow-brown</i>	..	—	—	—	0 9
<i>b. chestnut</i>	..	—	—	—	—
25c. dull blue	..	—	—	3 6	0 5
<i>a. ultramarine</i>	..	—	—	2 9	0 6
30c. mauve	..	—	—	5 0	1 3
37½c. bistre	..	—	—	22 6	12 6
40c. orange	..	—	—	8 6	3 3
1fr. on 37½c. bistre	..	—	—	8 6	3 6

In 1874, the work of printing the stamps of Luxembourg was transferred from Naumann, of Frankfurt, to a local printer at Luxembourg, of the name of Bruck. The first productions were not very successful and were issued imperf. They consisted of the values 4c. and 10c. The perforating machine which he afterwards employed gauged 13. All the values of the issue except the 20c. were perforated, and also a new value of 5c. which was introduced in 1876.

1874.	Local Printing.	Perf. 13.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1c. brown	..	0 3	0 3
2c. black	..	1 6	0 3
4c. green	..	0 6	0 3
5c. yellow	..	0 10	—
<i>a. imperf.</i>	..	0 6	0 4
<i>a. orange-yellow</i>	..	—	—
10c. blue-grey	..	1 3	0 2
<i>a. grey</i>	..	1 6	0 4
<i>b. lilac</i>	..	1 3	0 3
<i>c. lilac, imperf.</i>	..	10 0	—
12½c. lilac-rose	..	5 0	0 7
<i>a. rose-carmine</i>	..	8 0	0 10
<i>b. pale rose</i>	..	—	0 10
25c. blue	..	6 6	0 3
<i>a. pale blue</i>	..	—	0 3
30c. red-lilac	..	5 0	5 0
40c. orange	..	1 3	2 9
1fr. on 37½c. bistre	..	4 0	4 6
<i>a. variety "FRANC"</i>	..	—	—

The printer was again changed in 1880 and the authorities again placed the work outside the boundaries of the Grand Duchy. The new printers were the same that produced the stamps of Holland and had their works at Haarlem. The perforations were the same as those used on the Dutch stamps. The first lot were perf. 13½, and later the well-known 12½ × 12 machine (in which the variety 11½ × 12 occurs) was used. The values 4c., 40c. and 1fr. on 37½c. were not printed in Holland and so are not found with these perforations. In the Dutch printings the electro-

types were arranged on the printing form wider apart than in locals and consequently the impressions are much wider apart. Therefore besides the difference in the gauge of the perforation the two printings can be distinguished by the margins between the impressions and the perforations.

1880. Printed in Holland.		Perf. 13½.	
		Unused.	Used.
1c. brown ..	..	0 5	0 3
2c. black ..	..	0 4	0 3
5c. yellow ..	..	—	—
10c. lilac ..	..	—	2 0
12½c. rose ..	..	—	5 0
20c. grey-brown ..	..	—	1 0
25c. blue ..	..	3 6	3 0

		Perf. 12½ x 12.		Perf. 11½ x 12.	
		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1c. brown ..	..	0 3	0 2	—	—
2c. black ..	..	0 3	0 3	—	—
5c. yellow ..	..	—	—	—	—
10c. lilac ..	..	3 6	0 10	—	—
12½c. rose ..	..	—	5 0	—	—
20c. grey-brown ..	..	—	1 9	—	—
25c. blue ..	..	2 6	0 3	—	—
30c. lilac-rose ..	..	1 9	2 0	—	—

This completes the history of the stamps of the 1859-60 types. A new design was introduced in 1882. This was obviously inspired by the 1876 issue of France, and, in fact, the die was engraved by the same artist, M. Mouchon; though the design was the work of M. A. Marc. The figures were emblematical of Trade and Agriculture. The stamps were manufactured at Haarlem, and the perforations continued to be the same as those used for the Dutch stamps. The values were from 1c. to 5fr.



1882.		Perf. 13½.		Perf. 12½.	
		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1c. pearl-grey ..	..	1 6	0 3	0 1	0 1
2c. grey-brown ..	..	0 9	0 3	0 1	0 1
4c. olive-bistre ..	..	0 3	0 3	—	—
5c. pale green ..	..	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1
10c. carmine ..	..	—	0 4	0 3	0 1
12½c. grey-blue ..	..	—	0 10	0 10	—
20c. orange ..	..	0 8	0 5	3 6	0 9
25c. ultramarine ..	..	0 10	0 4	1 9	0 2
30c. olive-green ..	..	0 10	0 8	—	—
50c. pale brown ..	..	1 9	0 6	2 3	—
1fr. lilac ..	..	—	3 0	—	—
5fr. brown-orange ..	..	—	4 3	—	—

		Perf. 12½ x 12.		Perf. 11½ x 12.	
		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1c. pearl-grey ..	..	0 1	0 1	—	—
2c. grey-brown ..	..	0 1	0 1	—	—
4c. olive-bistre ..	..	0 2	0 1	—	—
5c. pale green ..	..	0 3	0 2	—	—
10c. carmine ..	..	0 8	0 1	—	—
12½c. grey-blue ..	..	0 10	0 8	—	—
20c. orange ..	..	3 6	0 8	—	—
25c. ultramarine ..	..	0 8	0 2	—	—
30c. olive-green ..	..	0 10	0 10	—	—
50c. pale brown ..	..	1 3	1 3	—	—
1fr. lilac ..	..	—	0 10	—	—
5fr. brown-orange ..	..	—	4 3	—	—

The issue last described remained in use for nine years and in July, 1891, a new series, having the head of the Grand Duke Adolphus, full-face, for the design, began to appear.



These stamps were very well engraved and printed and present a handsome appearance. They were printed, like the previous two issues, at Haarlem in Holland, but for this set the perforating machines employed were evidently quite distinct from those used for the issues of Holland. The 1c., 2c., 4c. and 5c. values were not issued in this type.

1891-96		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 12½.	
		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10c. carmine ..	..	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 1
12½c. grey-green ..	..	—	—	0 3	0 3
20c. orange ..	..	—	—	0 8	0 3
25c. blue ..	..	0 7	0 5	0 10	0 1½
30c. sage-green ..	..	—	—	1 9	0 3
37½c. bright green ..	..	—	—	1 3	0 3
50c. brown ..	..	—	—	1 3	0 2
1fr. purple ..	..	—	—	1 9	0 4
2½fr. black ..	..	—	—	3 3	—
5fr. lake ..	..	—	—	6 3	—

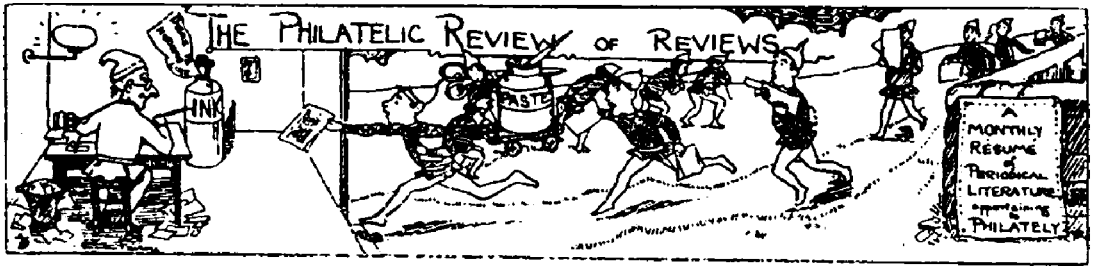
		Perf. 11.		Perf. 11½ x 11.	
		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10c. carmine ..	..	—	0 4	1 0	0 2
12½c. grey-green ..	..	—	0 4	0 3	0 2
20c. orange ..	..	—	0 5	0 4	0 1
25c. blue ..	..	—	0 3	0 4	0 1
30c. sage-green ..	..	—	0 9	—	—
37½c. bright green ..	..	—	0 3	—	0 3
50c. brown ..	..	—	0 3	0 10	0 6
1fr. purple ..	..	—	—	1 3	0 5

A new design for the low values from 1c. to 5c. of the 1882 issues which had not yet been changed, and also for the 10c. of 1891, was



brought out in 1895. This showed a profile of the Grand Duke looking to the right. These were surface-printed and produced at Haarlem, and the perforation has been uniformly 12½.

1895.		Perf. 12½.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1c. pearl-grey ..	..	0 1	0 0½
2c. grey-brown ..	..	0 1	0 0½
4c. olive-bistre ..	..	0 1	0 0½
5c. green ..	..	0 1	0 0½
10c. carmine ..	..	0 2	0 0½



SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

## Philately at home.

The Editorial in the *London Philatelist* deals with "Catalogue Value" in which the collector, and especially the beginner, is warned against placing too much reliance on catalogue prices. We extract the concluding paragraph :—

It is better for the beginner to expend as little money as possible until he has felt his feet, and assuredly until that period has arrived he should regard his expenditure as having been made solely for his enjoyment, absolutely distinct from any realisable value, and as *money spent*. When he has mastered his subject he may perhaps make *investments*, with varying success, as in other financial walks of life. In collecting, whether it be stamps, pictures, china, furniture, engravings, or aught else, it seems to us that there is only one golden road to success—a thorough and complete acquaintance with the object collected. With this knowledge, and a modicum of common sense, we fail to see that any collector need be in fear of making a serious loss on his collection. In any case he should credit his expenditure with the pleasure and occupation derived from collecting, and we doubt not that the margin on his final philatelic balance sheet will show that the advantage he has obtained from philately have been far greater than its drawbacks.

Mr. C. A. Elliott replies to Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall's paper on the "Status of British stamps applied to special Uses" which we criticised in our last number. Mr. Elliott enquires if Mr. Marshall was poking fun at his brother philatelists in placing the first issues of Cyprus, Zululand, &c., on the same footing with British Officials and aptly observes that if this were the case, then the Zanzibar or Indian stamps must belong to India, and the first issue of Gibraltar to Bermuda. He concludes "I dissent from his idea that the overprint is a sort of postmark, since that which obliterates a stamp and destroys its postal value is of a totally different nature from one which, at most, limits its use, or alters its value." Mr. Marshall's remark in likening an overprint to a postmark seems a particularly unfortunate one, and he must not be

surprised to find his fellow philatelists at complete variance from him on this point.

This is another excellent instalment of Mr. J. N. Marsden's article on "The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal," from which we make the following excerpt regarding the special set issued in honour of Don Henrique.

Portugal has just reason to be proud of her navigators, but of none more than Don Henrique, surnamed the Navigator, who was one of the initiators of the grand Portuguese discoveries which commenced in the fifteenth century. His mother was an English woman, being sister to John o' Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

The first idea of issuing a series of stamps commemorative of his birth emanated from the Town Council of Oporto, in which city he was born.

Parliament was asked on the 3rd of July, 1893, to grant permission for the special issue of stamps, the receipts, after deducting a certain sum for the Post Office and the cost of manufacture, &c., to go to the erection of a monument in Oporto to the Navigator's memory. Permission having been granted on the 27th July, 1893, a contract was entered into with the firm of Giesecke & Devrient, of Leipzig, for the engraving, printing, gumming and perforating of 500,000 stamps of each value up to 100 reis inclusive, and 30,000 stamps of each of the higher values. The Town Council of Oporto was allowed to choose the designs, and they accepted three of the Portuguese artist, Senhor Salgado. It was originally intended that all values should be engraved, but as there was not time for this the values up to 100 reis inclusive were lithographed.

The first design, applied to the 5, 10, 15 and 20 reis, represents Don Henrique seated on the prow of one of the old ships called a "caravella." The second design, affixed to the stamps of 25, 50, 75, 80 and 100 reis, represents the Navigator standing on the promontory of Sagres watching the departure of the first expedition. The third, comprising the stamps of 150, 300, 500 and 1000 reis, shows him seated between two terrestrial globes.

The stamps from the 5 reis to 100 reis were printed in sheets of one hundred stamps—ten horizontal rows of ten; and those of 150 reis upwards in sheets of twenty-five—five horizontal rows of five.

The net amount handed over to Oporto amounted to 28,500,000 reis—equal to, at the time, between £4000 and £5000—a disappointing amount when the expenses of the festivities in Oporto had to be deducted.

The remainders of the stamps have all been destroyed.

There is an interesting batch of "Occasional Notes" and several other readable items.

The *Monthly Journal* commences with a very broad-minded Editorial on the subject of "A Philatelic Index," in which we are reminded that an index of this sort can be regarded from two entirely different points of view—one, the "Complete," which must of necessity contain innumerable items that have no value from a philatelic or any other point of view; and the other, the "Practical," which would only classify those items that are of interest and value to stamp collectors. Regarding the latter the following extract is worthy of consideration.

We cannot lay claim to any special knowledge of the very difficult science of Indexing; we strive year after year to improve the index of our own annual volume, but we are fully aware that it is far from perfect. In the using of the Index of other philatelic journals and books of reference, we have had a good deal of experience, and we are led thereby to believe that for all practical purposes something very much less elaborate and cumbersome than a *complete* index would be amply sufficient. What the student wants to find are, first, the principal (and especially the most recent) articles and handbooks dealing with the subjects that he is studying, and, secondly, contemporary chronicles showing the dates at which new issues and varieties were first noted. For the first, and we may almost say for the first alone, he wants a general index, showing him where the articles he requires are to be found and what special works on the subject have been published; for the second, he must in any case hunt through the magazines, and a search through a couple of volumes of one of the leading magazines of the period will probably be sufficient. A general Index to the "New Issues" columns of the various magazines may be of some service if separated from the index to Articles, but it would be necessary to show the date, as well as the number, of the volume referred to; and the rest of the complete Index, relating to little scraps of information, such as we give in our "Answers to Correspondents," or to descriptions of the rarities contained in certain collections or exhibited at certain exhibitions, or to the thousand and one little personal and other items that help to fill the columns of periodical literature, will for the most part be quite useless.

We have no desire whatever to damp the enthusiasm of those who are engaged upon what we acknowledge to be a most laborious and difficult task, but we would venture to remind them that the years are rolling by, and that a work planned upon the most perfect and elaborate scale, but which never sees daylight, is of no use to us.

In another "editorial effort," as some of our trans-atlantic contemporaries flip-pantly term the contributions that often require much consideration and perturbation of soul before they leave the editorial sanctum, Major Evans has a quiet dig at those journals who fill many of their columns by means of "questions invited from constant and other readers" and the replies contributed by yet other of the readers—a labour-saving device that often produces information that is decidedly more curious than correct.

The major portion of the number under

notice is devoted to a very full and excellently written report of the Berlin Exhibition, by Mr. Charles J. Phillips, but as we have an article fully descriptive of this interesting event in our own columns we refrain from making any extracts.

The *Philatelic Record* in one of its Editorial Notes touches on the hobby of collecting picture postcards and says "There are some who thought at one time—and perhaps a few may still hold the opinion—that the class generally would gradually see the folly of picture postcards and aim at something higher and take to stamps. We have never held this opinion, feeling that the born philatelist would never descend so low as picture postcards, and the picture postcard collector would not thereby have a fair opportunity of acquiring the necessary aptitude essential to a philatelist." All of which is very scathing and will, we have no doubt, be deemed highly disrespectful by those enthusiastic collectors of the ubiquitous picture postcard who like to speak of their hobby as "Philocarty."

Mr. R. F. Chance describes a minor variety of the 1 cent stamp of the United States, 1861 issue, while Dr. Emilio Diena contributes another instalment of his excellent article on "Modena."

This month's "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke, whose superb collections of Ceylon and New South Wales are very well known. We are not given much biographical information regarding the gentleman himself, most of the sketch being devoted to a list of the gems in his collection. We extract the following:—

To enumerate a few of the plums we may mention the following in New South Wales:—unused Sydney Views 1d., plate I., eight; plate II., two on laid paper, two singles and a pair on wove, four on bluish, and the variety "no clouds" on laid; 2d., plate I., four shewing stages of wear of the plate; plate II., six, including variety "crevit" omitted; plate III., three, including variety fan with six segments; first retouch, six including a vertical pair; second retouch, three; 3d., six. The used specimens of all the Sydney Views include many in brilliant condition and shewing early stages of the plates. Among the unwatermarked laureated are fourteen copies of the 1d., and three on laid paper; fifteen of the 2d.; three of the 2d. with stars in corners; nine of the 3d., including error WACES; four of the 6d., plate I.; three of plate II.; and six of the 8d., all unused; while used all the varieties are present. The unused watermarked laureated series contains, among others, the 3d. WACES. The 1885 issue, imperf., 8d., four; 1/-, two; and a block of four of the 5/- shewing bottom of margin. The 1860, perf. 12, two specimens at least of each value unused. The registered includes four imperf., and numerous of the perforated stamps are unused.



An interesting paper on the "Stamps of Livonia," translated from a foreign journal, gives an amount of valuable information regarding these curious stamps.

From "Notes and News" we take the following paragraph regarding the issue of stamp booklets in Switzerland.

The Swiss Post Office intends to issue small books, containing twenty-four stamps each, of the 5 and 10 centimes values. They will have a stiff back, measure 75x5 centimetres, and contains four sheets of six stamps with thin parchment paper between. Their cost will be fr. 1.20 and 2.40. 750,000 booklets have been ordered at a cost of fr. 4000, which is defrayed by the Post Office and not got out of the public, with a handsome profit thereon, as in this country.

The *Stamp Collector* seems to be resuscitating all the hoary questions that caused terrible wordy warfares some years ago, and which we thought philatelic editors only brought up when "copy" was extremely scarce. Last month we mentioned that our contemporary had unearthed the longly interred question as to the advisability of minutely describing forgeries in the philatelic press, and now we find the even more ancient question of "Used versus Unused" is discussed.

Mr. N. Yaar descants on "A suggestion wanted how to ear-mark forgeries," in which he is rather rough on stamp collectors as witness the following:—"When these subjects are taken in hand they are mainly done to confound the schemes of the forgers in ousting money out of the pockets of the gullible public, *i.e.*, philatelists." Poor philatelists! Because we delight in stamps, are we all to consider ourselves particularly gullible individuals. Surely Mr. Yaar does not think we are all "dotty," even though some of us confess to a delight in, what unfeeling critics have christened, "dotty philately." Mr. Yaar's insinuations and assertions are so extremely vague that we do not think they call for any special remark.

Some interesting extracts are made from an old book issued in 1837 dealing with the "Ninth report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Post Office Department." The excerpt dealing with Dickinson paper is especially readable.

The *West-End Philatelist* opens with an editorial on the all-important subject of "Condition," in which, while the collector is advised to be particular in the choice of specimens for inclusion in his album, he is

at the same time warned against growing too faddy, and thus degenerating into a condition crank.

The introduction to what promises to be an admirable article on the postage stamps of "China" appears, and we cull the following from it:—

There is no Government post in the interior for the benefit of the populace, the only one existing being wholly occupied in carrying official correspondence, and in conveying Chinese officials about the Empire. A corpulent Chinese mandarin would doubtless make a highly interesting postal packet! We believe this postal service costs the Government an immense amount of money every year, and it is curiously characteristic of the Chinese that the department should be managed by the Ministry for War!

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole contributes the concluding portion of an excellent paper on "The First Postage Stamp" which, as its title suggests, deals with the 1d. black of Great Britain.

A dissertation entitled "Concerning Gum" shows the importance of paying attention to minor matters when they happen to have any connection with a postage stamp and the usual budget of notes in the "Publisher's Corner" completes a first-rate number.

*Morley's Philatelic Journal* contains the first portion of an article on the "Revenue Stamps of Dominican Republic" which, we have no doubt, will prove of the greatest interest to those philatelists who are also collectors of fiscal stamps. There are some admirable editorial notes and a whole quantity of items that must appeal to every member of the growing band of "fiscalists."

## Philately in the Colonies.

The July number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* opens with the continuation of Mr. C. Stewart Wilson's paper on "The Postage Stamps of Surinam," in which some readable notes are given regarding the Newspaper and Postage Due stamps, while proofs and "specimens," also come under consideration.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton contributes "British Indian Fiscal Stamps surcharged for Native States," in which he deals with the fiscal stamps specially overprinted for use in the somewhat unimportant State of Peint. The reason why a surcharge is necessary is clearly explained in the following paragraph:—

What the Government of India has to take over the administration of a Native State, short of annexation, one of the first things that is done is the introduction of Anglo-Indian law, and British Indian Stamps surcharged with the name of the State are issued for the purposes of those acts which require them. The surcharge is required because the state revenue is kept separate, pending a decision as to the ultimate disposal of the State.

The Paper on "Roumania" is continued by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, who deals this month with the 1876 and 1877 issues. We are told that the stamps of the former issue are known as the "local prints," owing to the fact that they were printed from the same plates as the 1872 issue. We extract the following:—

This is the issue in which one *clight* of the 5 bani value was inserted by error on the plate of the 10 bani value—hence one stamp on the sheet is a 5 bani blue instead of 10 bani blue. This error may be described as an error of the 5 bani printed in blue instead of bistre, but it should more correctly be described as an error of the 10 bani with wrong figure of value—being on the 10 bani sheet and not being from a sheet of 5 bani value printed in the wrong colour.

Some interesting extracts from other journals conclude what is in every way an excellent number.

The *Australian Journal of Philately* finds "The Speculative Element" a suitable theme on which to discourse for its July editorial article. The opinion is expressed "that the speculative element has an important bearing on present-day philately, and that many collectors are induced to purchase stamps in the full anticipation that they will realise a profit at a later date." Then follow some hints as to the best stamps in which to speculate, but as the writer evades the very points he raises with the vaguest of generalities, the reader will doubtless be no wiser when he has read the article than he was before. We cull the following "helpful" paragraph:—

An important item for consideration is the *design* of the stamp. Some stamps have a peculiarity which makes them attractive. The Lyre-bird, Emu and Kangaroo stamps being thoroughly Australian, have been more eagerly sought after than many others issued in this part of the world. The stamps known as "Sydney Views" (which are not anything of the kind), are much more saleable than the first issues of the other Australian Colonies, not so much perhaps on account of their rarity but owing to the design.

Under "Federal Prospects" there are a number of interesting items relating to Australian postal matters. Referring to the "Eight" error on the 8d. South Australian stamp our contemporary opines that the postal emissions of this colony will soon rival V.R.I.'s in the number of

their varieties, and, we are told, "it seems very easy for a little collusion to bring about such a state of affairs, and we shall be pleased to learn that a strict inquiry has been held regarding the surrounding circumstances. Philatelists are getting sick of the carelessness of some stamp printers, and it is high time that the stamps of Australia were issued with the same freedom from blunders as those of other important countries throughout the world."

The *New Zealand Philatelist* commences its second volume with the July number, and has been again altered, though its publishers now believe that it has reached its permanent form. There are a number of readable items in the number under notice, but none of these are of such importance as to require special comment.



## September 1904, Report.

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NOTICES.

The opening meeting of the Season will take place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday Evening, Oct. 12th, at 8 p.m. when a general display of new issues, curiosities or forgeries will be given by members present. New members are specially invited to attend. The Committee will meet on the same evening at 7.30 p.m. There are still a few open dates to fill, to complete the programme for the season, and the Hon. Sec. would be glad to hear from anyone willing to assist with displays or papers. Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions are requested to do so to

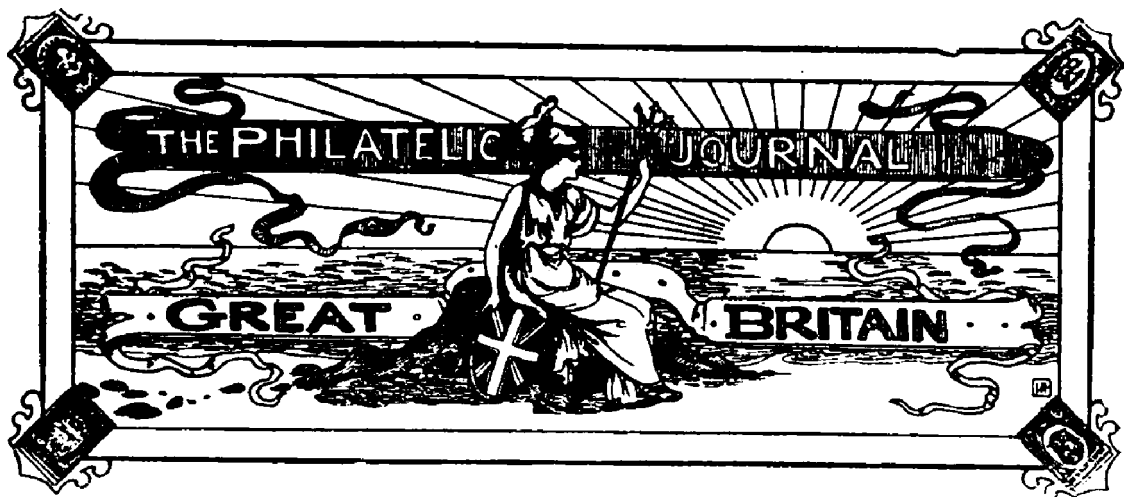
THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

September 19th, 1904.

NOTE.—Owing to extreme pressure on our space, "Philately in the States," an article on Grenada, and a number of other items, are crowded out.



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

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[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 58.—MR. C. F. DENDY MARSHALL.

The subject of this month's sketch—Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall—is another well-known specialist in the stamps of our own country. Unlike many other specialists though he does not devote his energies solely to the accumulation of unused specimens, but goes in for the collection and thorough study of all matters appertaining to the postal history of the British Isles.

He is a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a barrister. Though he does not practice in the latter capacity, he finds no lack of occupation, his energies extending into various fields, including engineering, musical composition, philately, and automobilism. He also collects old prints, and medals connected with railway history, but he says stamps are, and will ever remain, his first love.



Mr. Marshall began in 1883 with a general collection, which was afterwards narrowed down to British Colonials, and finally to the stamps of our own country alone. While the collection was contracted in one direction, however, it was extended in others, and now includes almost everything connected with the Post Office.

Covering, as it does, such an extensive field, it takes some time to look through, and its wide scope may be imagined from the following synopsis:—

1.—Postage Stamps Unused. Among these are nearly three hundred pairs, some of which are corners with margin of sheet attached, this being Mr. Marshall's ideal of a specimen for a collection, but of course these are "difficult." Officials he does not think are required in an unused collection. He considers the surcharge as

a kind of postmark, as it only has reference to the conditions under which the stamp is used; he maintains that a complete unmarked collection fully represents both the stamps used by private persons and by the Govern-

ment offices, and is of opinion that the fact of their being overprinted or perforated with a name does not constitute them distinct varieties. As may be expected, many philatelists are at total disagreement from Mr. Marshall on this point, as will have been noticed from various references in our "Review of Reviews" columns.

2.—Railway Letter Stamps. This is the second finest collection in existence, which took the medal at the Manchester Exhibition of 1899. They are practically all unused, over 250 being pairs.

3.—Postage Stamps, Used. This bids fair to be of great interest, though completeness seems rather remote, under the strict conditions he has laid down, which are that each stamp must be on a piece of "original" paper, cut out so as to show the whole post-mark, soaked stamps not being admitted. The idea is to illustrate the complete history of every value.

At present only one large volume is arranged, containing the Victorian pennies, with all their variations placed in order of date.

Stamps are included for nearly every month down to 1864, and the most interesting period being that from 1855 to 1858. The collection shows when each change came in and went out of use. One sees, for example, that at different times during the year 1855 no less than six varieties of penny stamps were current. In 1857, it shows that a gradual change came over the shade before the stamps settled down to carmine, and each plate-number appears in various states of wear, showing the period of use.

4.—A collection of over twenty reconstructed sheets, which won a medal at the London Exhibition of 1897.

5.—Entires of all kinds; the postcards and wrappers being practically complete, unused. There is also a large number of registered envelopes, most of which were collected on cycling expeditions some years ago, taken in company with his father, in the course of which they visited between four and five hundred post offices in search of old types.

6.—Postmarks. In this section Mr. Marshall has a marvellous display. The specimens—mounted on cards contained in some two dozen large invitation books—consist of

the marks of about a third of the post offices in the United Kingdom in bewildering variety, the earliest dating from 1867.

Some portions of this gigantic collection are, of course, more advanced than other, but taken on the whole it is a magnificent one and should rank high among the specialized collections of the world. It certainly reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Marshall's patience and energy, and throughout shows remarkable philatelic acumen.

He is an active member of the London Philatelic Society, and has occasionally read papers before that critical assembly.

As we stated above, Mr. Marshall is an enthusiastic motorist, and as our interviewer was leaving he was favoured with a view of the 20 horse-power Clément-Talbot car in which Mr. Marshall drives. Naturally in fine weather this takes him right away from his stamps, but it is occasionally utilised in the pursuit of something tempting in the philatelic line.

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## Notes by the Way.

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A CATALOGUE ERROR.—A correspondent writing to the *Ph. J. of I.* points out a curious error in the current edition of Gibbons' "red" catalogue, caused by some of the illustrations getting mixed. The block that is stated to represent Die II. of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna of 1879, is in reality the illustration of Die I. of the 4 anna stamp of 1866-7, and *vice versa*. The two cuts should, of course, be transposed, and as they are at present they no doubt cause a great deal of trouble to many collectors and especially to beginners.

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KOREA.—In an interesting article regarding these quaint stamps, appearing in the *Am. J. of P.* the four sets of lines placed diagonally in the centre of the uncoloured square in the values of the 1895 issue are explained. It will be noticed that these all differ from one another, one being composed of three long lines; another, one long and four short; another, two long and two short; and the remaining one, of six short lines. These four characters have widely different meanings, viz:—the one in the top left corner means fire; the one in the right corner, heaven; the one in the lower left corner, the earth; and the one in the bottom right corner, water.

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Cyprus.** Mr. B. W. H. Poole tells us that the 45 piastres stamp of the current set has now appeared on the new paper.

45 piastres, purple and ultra. wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**East Africa & Uganda.** We have three more values to chronicle on the new paper, viz:—

1a. carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.  
3a. grey green and brown do.  
8a. pale blue and black do.

**Fiji.** In addition to the 1d. value chronicled last week we have now the ½d. with the new watermark.

½d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies.** We have received the 20 centimes in the new type on the old Cr. CA. paper. The varieties with long serif to "M" and hyphen between "n" and "c" occur on the same stamps as in the last issue, so there has evidently been no re-setting of the type.

20c. dull green and carmine.

**India.** A correspondent has shown the *M. J.* two distinct shades of the current 3 pies stamp. One, stated to be the earliest printing, is almost bluish slate, and the other, the shade now in use, is a dull grey.

**Jhind.** Mr. Poole has shown us copies of the ¼a. and 1a. in the last colours of the Queen's Head issue, overprinted in the usual manner for use in this State.

¾a. pea green, Queen's Head.  
1a. carmine " "

**Indian Native States. Bamra.** We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—"A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 2a., No. 33 in the Catalogue, with ornament Variety A of our paper on the stamps of this State, lettered 'Postag,' without the final 'e.' With a magnifying glass and a little goodwill, he sometimes thinks he can see traces of the 'e' having pressed the paper, but he

does not feel certain of this. On examining our own collection we find a 2a. of our '3rd Setting,' but upon bright rose paper, and therefore No. 32 in the Catalogue, which otherwise corresponds with the description sent us; there is no doubt, however, about the 'e' having been present, almost the whole outline of it can be seen with a glass, and the lower part of it was inked. Probably the letter was a little too low when this value was printed, as it prints quite clearly in the other values of the same setting; the stamp is No. 16 on the sheet."

**Bussahir.** In continuation of our paragraph, in last month's issue regarding the 12 annas label, we now cull the following from the *M. J.*:—"Mr. Ewen shows us some further varieties of the 12a. label, inscribed 'POSTAGE' to which we referred last month. They are printed in violet, and on wove as well as on laid paper, and are surcharged in green with what seems to be a fancy letter 'R.' Presumably the authorities understood that there were objections to the 'P.S.' monogram, but the new device is equally distinctive, and most appropriately is the initial of the word 'Rubbish.'"

**Jaipur.** In our last number we referred to some stamps that had just been issued for this State, and we now give the following information extracted from the *M. J.*:—"We fear that this State is likely to give some little trouble to collectors of varieties of type and shade. Too late for notice last month, we received from Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co., two sheets of the ¼a., in light blue and in ultramarine, and showing twelve varieties of type, in three horizontal rows of four. We have since received from Mr. Stewart-Wilson a sheet of each value, the 1a. and 2a. in twelve varieties (like the first ¼a.), and the ¼a., light blue, in twenty-four varieties, six rows of four. We

have, therefore, already thirty-six types of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and twelve of each of the other values. The block of stamps in all is surrounded by a frame of single lines, crossing at the corners, and in the centre of the margin at top are figures '12' or '24' denoting the number of stamps on the sheet. The perforation is peculiar; it does not cross the margins in any direction, and we are inclined to think that it is done with bits of dotted rule, of suitable length, set up in a form to perforate a whole sheet at once.

We find no prominent varieties or errors in the English inscriptions, except a few letters 'A' without cross bars, but the majority of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps in the sheet of twelve show 'HALFANNA' as one word, without any space in the centre; all the stamps in the sheet of twenty-four have a space between the words."

*Lus Bela.* The *M.J.* has been shown a copy of the error "BFLA" instead of "BELA" in a hitherto unknown shade, *i.e.*, greenish grey instead of pale-grey.

*Nepal.* The *M.J.* says: "Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., have shown us some sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., and 2a. stamps that they have recently received. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1a. are in sheets of sixty-four (8x8) as before, but there is one inverted stamp in the former. No. 7 in the top-row; all of this value are pin-perf. The plate of the 1a. seems to have been remade; there is no marginal inscription at the top. We can see at least two inverted stamps, and we believe there are more, but the plate is so bad that in many places it is impossible to see whether the stamps are inverted or not. We find this both imperf. and pin-perf. The 2a. are also from a remade plate, with no inscription at top. The sheets contain fifty-six stamps (8x7), and there are four inverted, Nos. 8, 9, 19, and 49; these also are found both imperf. and pin-perf."

*Sirmoor.* A correspondent has shown the *M.J.* a copy of the 1a. stamp with double "On SSS" surcharge (first type) in red and in commenting on the variety our contemporary opines that, as the second impression is not very distinct, "it may be a set off from the back of a sheet which has been previously laid upon one that had not sufficiently dried."

*Mauritius.* The latest supply of 6 cents stamps sent to this colony were printed on the paper with the new multiple watermark.

8c. lilac and carmine on red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

*Sarawak.* The *M.J.* is informed by correspondent that he has a vertical pair of the 4c. red-brown on yellow, of the 1875 issue, imperforate between the two stamps.

*Somaliland Protectorate.* We have been shown a copy of the new King's Head 1 anna stamp as listed in January and we hear that the other values of the same design have also been issued.

*South Australia.* Two more values—the 9d. and 2/6—have appeared in the new type with "POSTAGE" in large letters, and we learn from several sources that the 4d. value may be found with the perforation gauging 12.

4d. vermilion, perf. 12.  
6d. brown-lake, perf. 12, "POSTAGE" in larger type.  
2/6 violet " " " "

*St. Lucia.* Another value has appeared with the multiple watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

*Straits Settlements.* The 3 cents is the first value to appear here with the new multiple watermark.

3c. lilac, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

*Sudan.* We make the following interesting excerpt from the *M.J.*:—"We are shown a block of thirty (five horizontal rows of six) of the 1 millième, watermark Type 3, with what we believe to be the locally printed surcharge "O.S.G.S." The first four rows have square stops after the letters and the bottom row round stops; the left hand stamp of the fourth row has a smaller letter "O" than on any of the others, it is oval instead of being round. The total width of the overprints with the square stops is slightly less than that of those with the round; we might call them 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 19 mm. respectively, as described in February last. The variety with smaller "O" measures just 18 mm. The letters "G" are comparatively open, and the upper end of the letter is cut off diagonally.

We do not know whether this is a complete block or not. We were told in May that this overprint was set up to cover a sheet of sixty.

We have also before us a block of sixty, five rows of twelve (we believe a half-sheet), of the same value, watermarked multiple star and crescent, and with the overprint, which we suppose was added in London. The stops are rectangular, the letters "G" almost closed and with the upper end cut off horizontally; the total width is about 18 mm.

The earlier of the two blocks has the frame of the stamps in pink; the later has the frame in carmine."

*Trinidad.* The current  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps have lately been issued in the new paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.  
1d. black on red " " " "

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** A French contemporary reports that the newly issued 4c. stamp has already received a surcharge, owing to a sudden shortage of 5c. stamps. The overprint consists of a large "5" in the left bottom corner and a large "C" in the opposite one.

5c. on 4c. yellow, surcharged in black.

**Austria-Hungary.** A correspondent informs the *M. J.* that he has a specimen of the 3 kr. of the 1881 issue, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Bulgaria.** The *Am. J. of P.* has seen a specimen of the 10 stot. on 15 stot. of 1903 with the surcharge inverted.

**Chili.** The *M. J.* is responsible for the statement that there are two distinct varieties of the animal that appears on the left of the Arms of Chili upon the recently surcharged Telegraph stamps. One of these has no mane or tail and the other has the mane of a horse and the tail of a cow. Our contemporary adds, "whether both exist in nature, or only in art, we do not know, but the tailless one is the more common upon the stamps we believe."

The *Am. J. of P.* reports the 10 centavos stamp of the recently issued provisionals with the word "CORREOS" inverted.

**Colombia. Santander.** We cull the following, respecting a new printing of the provisional 50c. of 1903, from the *M. J.*:—"We have received copies of a fresh printing of the provisional 50c. (on a fiscal stamp) which we chronicled twelve months ago. The stamps are lithographed in blocks of ten, two vertical rows of five; and we are shown a sheet of twenty in which the two blocks are printed *tête-bêche*, side by side, thus giving five horizontal *tête-bêche* pairs. The overprint is the right way up on all, but there is a new error, the name being spelt "Santender" on the second stamp in the left-hand vertical row of each block of ten. Our publishers tell us that they also received a strip of five stamps, all with "Corrcos," for "Correos," in the surcharge; the copy shown us is in rose.

*Fiscal Postal.* 50c. red, error "Santender."  
50c. rose .. "Corrcos."

**Dominican Republic.** We learn from several sources that a batch of provisional 2c., 5c. and 10c. stamps have just been issued here.

They are formed by surcharging the 50c. and 1 peso of the 1901 issue with the new denominations in black as follows:—

2c. on 50c.	lilac and black.	
10c. on 50c.	"	
2c. on 1p.	"	brown.
5c. on 1p.	"	"
10c. on 1p.	"	"

It is stated that the surcharges consist of the new values in large figures with words expressing the same thing below, and according to one contemporary 5,000 of each value have been issued with the exception of the 5c. on 1p. of which the number is 30,000.

**Ecuador.** Of the commemorative set we listed in June, the following quantities are reported to have been issued:—

1c.	300,000.	10c.	60,000.
2c.	150,000.	20c.	30,000.
5c.	160,000.	50c.	8,000.

**France.** It is rumoured that no more of the current 2 francs stamps will be issued, though existing supplies will be used up before they are officially withdrawn from circulation.

*Offices in China.* Two more of the stamps of Indo-China have been over-printed with the word "CHINE" with two native characters below for use here.

15c. brown on azure, new type.  
50c. .. .. 1899-1901 issue.

**French Colonies. Indo-China.** We have several additions to make to the new set, viz:—

30c.	brown on cream.
40c.	black on azure.
2fr.	brown on orange.
10fr.	red on green.

The *M. J.* quoting from a French source chronicles a provisional unpaid letter stamp.

"5" in black on 60c. brown on buff, imperf.

**French Somali Coast.** Inverted centres seem to be getting quite common here for the *Am. J. of P.* reports no less than eight values in this condition, viz:—

5c.	blue-green and yellow-green.
5c.	blue-green and black.
20c.	brown-violet and black.
25c.	indigo and light blue.
25c.	ultramarine and black.
50c.	green and black.
75c.	brown-orange and black.
1fr.	orange and black.

**Guadeloupe.** An imperforate strip of the 10c. of 1900 has been found according to the *Am. J. of P.*

**Germany. Wurttemberg.** The following paragraph is taken from the *M. J.*:—"Mr. Giwelb has shown our publishers a copy of the 1kr. green, Type 2, with a clear impression on the back, reading the right way. Probably a sheet that was defective in some part of the

impression was passed through the press again, for the sake of economy, but it is not the silk thread paper. The specimen is postmarked "STUTT GART 1 JUN 1867."

**Holland.** *Dutch Indies.* The 25c. of the 1902 issue, though prepared for use some time ago and already catalogued, has only just been issued.

**Honduras.** A copy of the 50c. yellow "Official" stamp of 1891 has been seen with double overprint.

**Luxemburg.** It is reported that some of the values of the 1882 issues have been found on laid paper, viz:—The 1c. and 2c. of the ordinary set and the 1, 2 and 5c. of the official stamps.

**Nicaragua.** We have to add three new values to the current set.

20c. black and violet.  
50c. " " olive.  
1p. " " red-brown.

The *M. J.* publishes the following letter from a well known American dealer regarding the recently issued surcharged stamps, and adds a few comments which we also print:—

"Replying to your inquiry in regard to the Nicaragua surcharges, which I recently sent you, I can only report to you what has been told to me in regard to them. They came directly from the Post Office in Nicaragua, and were sent by the Postmaster in response to a requisition. The fact that the surcharges are all low values surcharged on higher values makes it highly improbable that they can be anything but regular official issues.

We confess that the argument does not seem to us to be conclusive; a high-value stamp costs no more to the Government than a low-value one. Nicaragua has issued a good many surcharged stamps during the last few years, some with dates and some without, and it is highly improbable that one entire supply of stamps overprinted in 1901 has been left unissued till now. On the other hand, it is not altogether improbable that 'in response to a requisition' for a sufficiently large quantity of the varieties of 1901, the authorities might have a fresh supply specially printed, and that that supply might differ somewhat from the originals."

Another error requires to be added to the list of the varieties of the recently issued official stamps, i.e. the 2c. on 3c. green with the word spelt "OFICILA" instead of "OFICIAL."

**Panama.** At last there seems some prospect

of the permanent issue for this new Republic making its appearance, and at the same time, we hope, putting an end to all the recently surcharged rubbish. *La Cote Réelle* says that the 1c. and 2c. of the permanent series have been issued and the design is stated to be similar to that of 1892, but inscribed 'REPUBLIC DE PANAMA' instead of 'COLUMBIA.' The *Am. J. of P.* adds four other values. The *M. J.* chronicles new Too Late and Returned Acknowledgment Stamps which are described as follows:—"These labels are finely engraved in *taille-douce*, the designs consisting for the most part of engine-turning and scroll work; they are inscribed "CORRES—REPUBLICA DE PANAMA—3 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1903," and bear their values both in figures and in words; one has "RETARDO" across the centre, and the other large letters "A.R." Both are perf. 12.

A Registration stamp has also been issued according to *Mekel's Weekly*. This is oblong in shape, has a large "R" at the left, and bears the same inscriptions as the two mentioned above.

1c. green.  
2c. carmine.  
5c. blue.  
10c. yellow.  
50c. ?  
1p. ?

*Too Late.* 2½c. carmine.  
*Returned acknowledgment.* 5c. blue.  
*Registration.* 10c. bright green.

**Persia.** The *M. J.* chronicles a new variety of the 2 tomans on 50 krans of the 1903, in which the word "TOMANS" is in sans-serif type and in which the new value is also stated in Persian characters.

It is also said that two new values have been added to the current set.

2 tomans in blue on 50kr. green, new type.  
20 krans orange.  
30 " green.

**Portuguese Colonies.** *Madeira.* The following interesting paragraph is from the *M. J.*: "According to a note in the *L.P.*, Mr. Yardley has found a specimen of the 15 reis of Portugal, type 15, variety (2), perf. 134, surcharged with type 5 of Madeira, and he is satisfied that this stamp, which is not included in our publishers' Catalogue, is perfectly genuine and original. The date at which this variety of the 15 reis stamp first made its appearance seems to be unknown. Mr. Marsden, in his papers on the Adhesive Stamps of Portugal (in the *L.P.*), says nothing upon this point; but it is evident that our second variety (Marsden's No. 3) came out after variety (1), and if we knew



when this took place it would be possible to say with certainty whether it should or should not exist with the Madeira overprint. At any rate, we have the opinion of a very good judge in favour of the copy found."

*Mozambique Company.* Four high values are stated to have been added to the current set:—

- 115 reis rose on rose.
- 130 .. green on rose.
- 400 .. black on blue.
- 700 .. violet on buff.

**Russia.** *Finland.* The *Philatelic Record* says that the 2, 10 and 20 penni stamps are now appearing on thicker paper and in lighter colours than formerly.

**Samoa.** The *M. J.* publishes a copy of the document, appointing Mr. Davis to be Postmaster of Samoa, which should settle once for all the exact position that gentleman held with regard to the postal arrangements:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, APIA, SAMOA,  
"December 20th, 1886.

"Malietoa, King of Samoa, do hereby appoint Mr. John Davis, of Apia, to be Post-

master for the Kingdom of Samoa, and give him full power to enter into any arrangements with other countries he may consider necessary for the forwarding and delivery of letters and other mail matter to and from this country.

"Also hereby acknowledge the Postage Stamps hereto affixed as the Samoan Postage Stamps.

"(Signed) MALIETOA,  
"King of Samoa."

**Spain.** Ten sheets (2000 stamps), of the current 5c. stamps quite imperforate, were recently sent to the post office at Cadiz, and sold to the public in the usual way. A Spanish contemporary states that imperforate sheets of the 15c. blue-black and 15c. lilac were issued at the offices at Talavera de la Reina and Madrid respectively, but the number that exist in this unfinished condition is not known.

*The Am. J. of P.* also has some imperforates to add to the above—the 10c. red and 25c. blue.

## Grenada.

### NOTES ON THE "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" TYPES.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

WHEN, in 1895, the postal authorities of this colony decided to have a new issue of postage stamps the supply ordered was printed from Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s stock type for Colonial "postage and revenue" stamps. This consisted of a design having a small profile portrait of Queen Victoria in the centre, with the words "POSTAGE" at the left and "& REVENUE" at the right, in oblong frames. At the base a hexagonal space was left for the value, and on each side of this were ornamental scrolls, while at the top of the design a rectangular blank was left for the name of the colony. In this type the name and value were inserted in a second printing, generally in a colour quite distinct from the body of the stamp. In fact the usual practice in all the Colonies using this type was for the main portion of the design to be printed in lilac for the pence values and in green for those of the face value of 1/- or over.

#### THE 1895-99 ISSUE.

Up to the year 1902 a 1/- represented the highest face value of any of the postage stamps requisitioned for Grenada, and we thus find this issue comprising values of from ¼d.

to 1/- only—eight in all—which are catalogued as follows:—

- ¼d. lilac and green.
- 1d. .. .. carmine.
- 2d. .. .. brown.
- 2½d. .. .. ultramarine.
- 3d. .. .. chrome-yellow.
- 6d. .. .. green.
- 8d. .. .. black.
- 1/- green .. chrome-yellow.

All are perforated 14 and watermarked Crown and C.A. in the conventional De la Rue manner. In the case of the 3d., 8d. and 1/- stamps, the denominations are denoted on a plain tablet, while in the other values these details are on a lined tablet.

There were evidently a good many printings altogether, as may be evidenced (1) by signs of wear on the plate and (2) by different shades.

When the first supply was printed, plate 1 of this type had not been long in use, but since then plates 2 and 3 have been used for various values sent to this Colony. In each of these it is possible to get specimens shewing various states of the plates, ranging from fine impressions, while they were new or comparatively new, to blurred imprints as they became gradually worn. How to differentiate between specimens from different plates,

where one has not copies with the marginal plate-number attached, is a task I must leave to some keen-eyed and enthusiastic specialist. It would be a difficult but by no means impossible matter, and a careful study of shades would probably help one in this direction.

In early printings from all the plates it will be found that the lines of shading in the background and across the portrait are clear and quite distinct from one another. As the plates become worn these lines do not shew so clearly, and those across the neck have a tendency to run into one another at the ends on the right hand sides. Later printings still, from very worn plates, shew a deep blur about one millimetre wide from under the hair to the bottom of the neck, and the shaded lines in the background are spotted.

I have found these varied grades of wear on the plates in all values, but, as my collection is unfortunately somewhat incomplete in plate numbers, I cannot say with certainty from what particular plate the different specimens were printed.

And now a few words as to shades. In each of the values from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 8d. a fine range can be made of the lilacs, varying from a dull pale lilac to a bright deep tint, with as many intermediaries as the eye of the collector can detect or his patience will admit him to discover. Then in the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. pale and dull green may be met with; in the 1d., pale to deep carmine; in the 2d., pale and dark brown; in the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., bright pale, and deep ultramarine; in the 3d. a fine lot of tints, including pale yellow, chrome yellow, and orange yellow; in the 6d. several nice shades, from pale to dark green; and in the 8d. black and greyish-black. In the 1/- stamp an equally fine display can be made, both in shades of the green and in those of the colour in which the name and value appear.

On July 24th, 1902, this Queen's Head issue was withdrawn from sale and a short time afterwards the whole of the remainders were burnt.

#### THE 1902 ISSUE.

On June 25th, 1902, a new set was put on sale, comprising values from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10/-—the high value stamps being quite a novelty for Grenada. These were all in the general De la Rue "Postage and Revenue" type, with a portrait of King Edward VII. as a centre-piece instead of the Queen's Head as in the last issue. The values and colours are:—

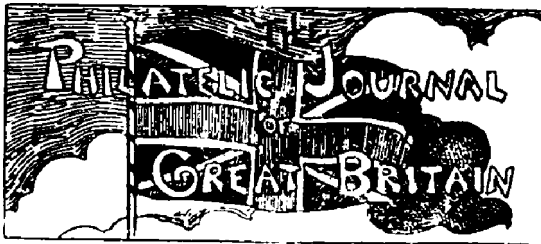
$\frac{1}{4}$ d.	purple and green.
1d.	" " carmine.
2d.	" " brown.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" " ultramarine.
3d.	" " orange.
6d.	" " green.
1/-	green " orange.
2/-	" " ultramarine.
5/-	" " carmine.
10/-	" " magenta.

In the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 3d., 1/-, 2/- and 10/- stamps the value is shown in a plain tablet and in the other denominations on a lined one.

Two plates of this type have been brought into use, but so far the supplies for this colony have only been printed from plate 1. So far, this plate does not appear to be showing any signs of wear, so there are no worn plate varieties to be obtained yet. The purple colouring used in the pence values is a very much deeper tint than the lilac used in the last issue. I have noticed no striking variations in this or in the green of the higher values. Likewise, there do not seem to be any striking variations in the shades of the colours, in which the name and values are printed. This is doubtless due to the fact that so far only one or two supplies have been required. By the way, up to the present all the King's Head stamps for Grenada have been printed on the paper watermarked with Crown and C.A., but there is every probability that future supplies will be on the new paper watermarked multiple Crown C.A., lately brought into use by Messrs. De la Rue & Co.

### Commemoratives.

The commemorative issues of the United States have been growing smaller and beautifully less as far as their numbers and denominations are concerned, since the first set issued in 1893, but we fear their end is not yet. We are just beginning to get used to the present St. Louis Exposition quintet and we are already threatened with another lot next year in connection with the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held at Portland, Oregon. At least, while we have no official intimation of the fact, the "Optimist" (writing in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*), who is usually well informed, states positively that a set will be issued and stakes his reputation as a good and true prophet, on the assertion. That all may read and act accordingly, we quote the prophecy in full:—"I predicted three years ago that the Pan-American series would be printed in two colours; I predicted that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition people would win out and that a series of distinctive stamps would be issued, and I will now make the flat prediction that a special series of stamps for the Lewis and Clark Exposition will be brought out." We are told they want the stamps and as they have the necessary influence, precedent, and sentiment in their favour, they will probably get them. Of course, as Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo and St. Louis have all had their special sets, it was only to be expected that Portland would want one, too. But we hope that something will happen to prevent it, for it is most undignified on the part of a Power of the standing of the United States to adopt the same catch-penny tactics as some out-of-the-way islet or miniature Republic. And the absurdity of it all is that stamp collectors, for whose benefit the sets are primarily issued, are the class that have the strongest objection to their appearance.



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**EDITORIAL.**

IT has become the fashion in some quarters of late to croak over the so-called decadence of modern philately, due in large extent to the multiplication of varieties of paper, watermark, perforation and surcharge. The gentlemen of the pessimistic persuasion seem **Croaking.** untiring in their efforts to impress on our minds the harmfulness of paying too much attention to these details, and the bad effect it is bound to have on the future of Philately. An especially strong point is made of the fact that all this close attention to details is likely to have a most discouraging effect upon beginners. These remarks are

meant to apply more particularly to the articles that appear in the philatelic press and we are told that it would be an advantage if the papers contributed dealt less with specialism and more with the general and anecdotal sides of our hobby.

To this we are inclined to ejaculate, "Rubbish!" so far as the beginner is concerned, for it may, we think, be stated without fear of contradiction, that not one new collector in a hundred ever sees a stamp paper or even knows that such a thing exists. Until a collector is fairly past the "beginner" stage, he rarely has much to do with stamp literature and the number of absolute novices among the subscribers to any philatelic periodical must be very small. Therefore the contention that too many specialist articles frighten the beginner, is absurd, and there is no solid foundation for the statement. We believe that any collector who has gained a little experience—and this may generally be taken for granted if he subscribes to a stamp magazine—likes to read an interesting specialist article, even about stamps that he does not collect, or even has no intention of collecting. We grant that good articles dealing with the historical, geographical, and anecdotal sides of stamp collecting are a very necessary feature of an up-to-date journal, and this sort of information is most useful when it is worked in with a specialist article. After all, the only information that is likely to have lasting value is that imparted in the course of a well-written and carefully thought-out paper on some particular stamp or stamps. There is no doubt that the best magazines are those containing the most specialist articles, from the view point of the comparative novice as well as that of the more advanced philatelist.

Another point raised by the croakers is that modern catalogues are all built the wrong way—especially our own Gibbons'—and that by giving as much prominence to minor as "standard" varieties they appal the beginner by their very completeness. We do not agree, for to start with, the beginner is very often as ignorant of catalogues as he is of other stamp literature, and in most cases even when he has one it does not in any way discourage him. In fact at this early stage the collector is so full of enthusiasm that every new stamp obtained gives him the greatest pleasure, and he probably never gives a thought as

to the possibility or not of attaining completeness. All he knows or cares is that his collection is growing, and he takes pride in the fact that he has so many hundreds, or thousands, as the case may be, of specimens. He would continue a general collector all the time probably, and not worry about the nightmare of completeness, if only his persistent friends, the croakers, would cease from continually dinning into his ears the desirability and yet impossibility of attaining completeness. But even supposing that the number of varieties as given in Gibbons' is appalling; is there not a very commendable catalogue which professes to list only "standard" varieties and do not others print the main varieties in bolder type? Can it be honestly said that these do anything to mitigate the terrors of completeness? The number even of the so-called standard varieties is appalling if one sets out to

obtain the lot. Are these catalogues not just as likely to discourage the beginner as any other?

No dear croaking friends, philately is not going to the dogs as you would have us believe, and as some of you must fondly hope judging by your remarks. We think all these lugubrious whinings do far more harm in the way of discouraging collectors than anything else, and we should be glad to see some of our contemporaries make a clean sweep of all such pessimistic contributions from their columns. All that is wanted to make stamp collecting an enjoyable pastime is a modicum of common-sense mixed with a small proportion of originality. The collector blessed with these attributes will collect to please himself and after his own fashion, without letting the bogey of completeness disturb him or by being haunted with vain longings for stamps he cannot afford.

## Philatelic Exhibition at Berlin.

LIST OF AWARDS AND NOTES ON MOST OF THE EXHIBITS.  
BY F. E. WILSON.

(Continued from Page 147).

*Class 3. Unused Entires.*  
*E. Bing. Bronze Medal.*

An immense general collection of the cheaper kinds of "Entires" of all countries with a few stamps used on the original covers.

*B. Doering. Diploma.*

*Class 4. Entires, used or mixed.*

There were two exhibits in this class, one, shown anonymously by a well known Berlin collector, included many rarities, but the jury did not make an award.

*Class 5. Special Collections of German Empire and Colonies.*

*Dr. Demcker. Silver Medal.*

For the collection of Germany and Colonies, Eagle issue, which the exhibitor used to illustrate his paper at the Pforzheim Philatelic Congress in 1903.

*M. Prostler. Silver Medal.*

German Empire and Colonies, many kinds of the latter being in two rows of ten, each showing side and top margins. Bavaria was also shown on the same lines.

*Lieutenant A. Koch. Diploma.*

German Colonials of the Eagle issue shown arranged in a patent manner under glass.

*Class 6. German Colonies.*

*Freiherr S. von Scherr-Thoss. Gold Medal.*

Singles, blocks of four and entire sheets, unused, used singles and blocks arranged according to the postmarks. This award was also for the exhibitor's collection of Sea Post Office and Marine obliterations and China Field Post cancellations.

*M. Willisch. Bronze Medal.*

German Colonials, 1889 issue, unused and used, the latter arranged according to the postmarks; also the 1880 issue of Germany with Colonial obliterations.

*Class 7. General Collections of the old German States.*

*Georg Koch. Special Gold Medal*

Herr Koch's collection was one of the finest exhibits, both unused and used specimens are taken, the latter predominating and including a splendid lot of the interesting and varied old German postmarks. Certain of the

States are specialised in an elaborate manner, notably Bavaria, Alsace Lorraine, and Thurn and Taxis. The former country included the following kinds, unused:—Block of 12, 1kr. black with a *tête bêche*; block of four, 1kr., doubly struck, pair of 6kr. with broken circle, 9kr. true blue-green, 1850-58; block of 15, 1mk., 1874, imperf., pair of current issue 5pf. green wmkd. *vertical wavy lines*. The used Bavarian were very complete in all known minor varieties.

Baden, 1851, 9kr. green, error, used on piece,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  of the 12kr., 1862, Rural Post stamps used on entire with two at 1kr., and three at 3kr. ditto.

Wurtemberg, two sheets of six each, 70kr.

Thurn and Taxis included the superb lot of die proofs and essays from the Hupfeld collection.

Saxony,  $\frac{1}{2}$ n.g. blue, error, represented by a pair and single.

German Empire, 1889 issue, sheets of 50 each, 3, 25 and 50pf. *imperforate*, also unused and used forgeries to defraud the Post Office of the 10pf. of this and 1889 issue.

Hamburg, used block of four 9sch. yellow, *imperforate*.

Herr Koch's collection has been much improved and extended since portions of it were shown at Mülhausen last year, and it is now beautifully mounted and arranged.

This exhibitor showed also a large number of entire sheets of Germany, States and Colonies.

*Dr. R. Laublin. Gold Medal.*

For special collection of Wurtemberg unused, used, used on originals and also the varied entires of this country. The collection was not shown in detail.

*Alfred Manheimer. Silver Medal.*

For unused Heligoland, German States and Colonies.

*Dr. Demcker. Silver Medal.*

For Prussia and North German Confederation, also for collections of Holland and Colonies and Iceland (shown in another class).

*A. E. Glasewald. Silver Medal.*

For his well known and very extensive used collection of Thurn and Taxis stamps collected with special reference to the postmarks. Only a small portion could be shown in the frames, as the complete collection is arranged on no less than 3,000 leaves. An interesting number of forgeries were included, also a quantity of

genuine stamps (notably the kinds which are quite common unused, Northern District, 1867, but rare used) with forged cancellations, some on entires, many of which are dangerous except to an expert.

*K. Günther. Silver Medal.*

A specialised collection of unused Saxony including the error and used stamps arranged according to postmarks.

*Dr. E. Pfeiffer. Silver Medal.*

An advanced collection of unused and used Prussian stamps.

*Class 8. Specialised collections of single German States.*

*E. Vicenz. Special Gold Medal.*

For a superb collection of Hamburg which was one of the treats of the Exhibition, showing as it did what can be done with a country which at first sight does not appear to give much scope to the scientific specialist Unused singles and pairs, then used ditto ditto, form an introduction. 1864-65, partly reconstructed plates of 96 each,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., imperf. and perf. Stamps showing flaws, double perfs., imperf. between, errors of wmk. consisting of blocks of the perforated issue, showing stamps with and without watermark (caused by displacement of the sheets). The first issue was represented by the following unused blocks:—16  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., six each 2 and 7 sch., and four 9sch.; the blocks of the second issue were numerous, including the largest known of the 3sch. Prussian blue (15 stamps). The entire sheets included the 4sch. imperf. (short of three stamps);  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., 1864, wmkd. (probably reprints, as the types do not correspond with the original stamps nor yet the marginal numbers); and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 4, 7 and 9sch. of 1864-65. The most interesting feature of this exhibit were the postmarks which are treated in a masterly manner. First we see the oldest Hamburg city obliteration consisting of four thin bars, then suburban postmarks such as Ulenhorst and Barmbeck, these names being applied by the local postmen *on to the letters only*, the stamps themselves receiving the bar obliteration at the Hamburg G.P.O. A fine lot of the interesting wavy "Ritzebüttel" postmarks, also Hamburg stamps with Bergedorf and Heligoland postmarks, and finally the foreign Post Offices maintained in Hamburg by the seven following States, viz., Prussia, Thurn and Taxis,

Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Denmark, Sweden and Schleswig Holstein, all being well illustrated by specimens of the stamps in question both loose and on letters with Hamburg postmarks. Herr Vicenz showed also the entires of Hamburg and many reprints and forgeries, as well as the so-called "*Verschlusssetiquetten*" or specimen stamps in black on yellow, printed on the packages of stamps when distributed to the postmasters.

*O. Pollak. Silver Medal.*

A very fine unused highly specialised collection of Bavaria in two albums, including an entire sheet of the 1kr. black, also a block of 15 ditto with the *tête bêche*, and a fine lot of proofs, essays, shades and minor varieties.

*Martin Schröder. (Award under class 2).*

Beautiful lot of Bergedorf, including the original proofs of 1859, impressions from the original stones made in 1868 by Moens, also the following used on entire letters:—five ½sch.; two pairs and single 1sch.; two 1½sch. and pair ditto; three 3sch. and two 4sch. This choice exhibit gained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

*Class 10. Entires of the German States.*

*Dr. Pfeiffer. Silver Medal.*

Very fine collection of unused and used entires of Prussia. I noticed a 6 sgr. green octagonal envelope on which were used (as adhesives) 4 more of 6sgr. green envelopes with 6pf. and 1s.g. stamps of the first issue. The Jury detected one or two of the *Fouré* fakes in this collection.

*Class 11. General Collections of Great Britain and Colonies.*

*D. M. de Heer. Bronze Medal.*

General collection in 2 albums containing many rare Colonials and also a number of forgeries, but for which the exhibit would probably have obtained a higher award.

*Class 12. Specialised Collections of Great Britain and Colonies.*

*H. J. Duveen. Special Gold Medal.*

For British Guiana, Mauritius and Queensland.

These collections were 3 of the great gems of the Exhibition, and must have been in the nature of "Eye openers" to some of the Continental Collectors present.

*British Guiana.*

1850, pair 2c. rose on original, 4c. on pelure (square), 2 shades of 8c. (one round and one octagonal), 12c. pale and deep blue (square),

12c. indigo on sugar paper (square) and the following on entire originals:—4c. on pelure cut octagonally superb, 4c.+8c. square and 12c. pale blue (round).

1852, 1c. and 4c. unused, strip of four 1c. used on piece, 3 used 4c. and 2 ditto on originals.

1856, two 4c. majenta superb used, two 4c. claret used, two 4c. blue used and 1 ditto on paper coloured through, also a superb specimen on original.

1853, two 1c. vermilion and two pairs of 4c. blue (shades) unused.

1860, 1c. rose unused (two) and 24c. green ditto (thick paper).

1862, reconstructed plates of the 2c. and 4c. complete and also of the 1c. (short 3 stamps) all in superb condition with roulettes intact and some unused.

1875, perf. 15, two singles and block of six 4c.; 12c. lilac (two), 6c. ultramarine (pair and 2 singles), 24c. green (two) all unused.

1888-89, two in red on 2c. with double surcharge, used.

*Mauritius.*

Post Office, 1d. used on original, 2d. unused.

1848, Post Paid in the first state of the plate, single and *block of four* 1d. on white, two singles on blue, 2d. deep blue superb, 2d. blue (two) and 2d. PENOË, all unused; also the 12 types each of 1d. and 2d. used; 1859, 12 types of the 2d. fillet.

1859, five singles and two pairs 1d., two singles and pair 2d.; 1854, 4d. black and green, all unused.

*Queensland* (all unused except where stated).

1860, imperf. 1d. (three), 2d. (strip of three), 6d. (two) and the following used, pair 1d. on entire, 2d. and 6d.

1860-61, Large Star, p. 14-16, 1d. (three), 2d. (four in shades), 6d. (seven fine shades).

1860-61, Small Star, p. 14-16, pair and single 2d., two each 3d. and 6d. 1/- (three).

1862-67, 1d. Indian red (three).

1874, perf. 12, a full set of five and the 2d. compound.

1868-79, Q. and Crown, perf. 12, 4d. (nine shades); also 2d. and 4d., compound perf.

1881, 2/- (six shades), four each 2/6 and 5/-, three each 10/- and 20/-.

*L. L. R. Hausburg. Special Gold Medal.*

For specialised collections of India and Western Australia.

Two superb exhibits, the former probably showing more original research than anything in the Exhibition.

*India.*

Three pages of essays form an introduction. 1854-55 Issue.

Unused pair of  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. red and two pages of proofs of  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Three pages of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue, unused, showing the three transfers; also an entire double pane of the 1st transfer and a pane of the 3rd transfer. In transfer I. the marginal ornaments touch the corner stamps, in transfer II. they are 1mm., and in transfer III. 4mm. removed from the corner stamps. Among the used  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. are a pair doubly printed.

Three pages of unused 1a. showing two transfers (I. has the stamps  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4mm. apart and II. 3mm. apart); also an entire pane of transfer II. and three singles, and strip of three unused 1a. with pointed bust (transfer III). One fine page of unused shades of 2a. green.

4 annas, 1st setting (blue wavy lines and rosettes). The only known sheet of 12, two used singles and 2 pairs, also a cut to shape specimen with inverted head; 2nd setting, vertical unused pair, strip of four and four pairs, used; the 3rd setting includes a used block of 12. The sheets of official imitations of setting I. were shown in profusion.

The following are all unused unless otherwise stated:—

1855-60, no wmk., on blued paper.

Two singles and two blocks of four 8 pies, pair each 4 and 8a.

1856-64, no wmk., block of four  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with Plate No. 1, pair 2a. green, block of 12 2a. buff, six singles of 4a. green. One page of bi-sected 4 and 8 annas, used, on pieces of original envelopes.

The 1865-76 issues were very strong in beautiful shades and blocks of four, including four singles of the 8a., Die I.

June 1866, 6a with tall POSTAGE, the 12 types reconstructed and a used specimen with inverted surcharge, 6a. with short POSTAGE showing Plate No. 1.

1883, block of 4, 2a., doubly printed and the forgery to defraud Government of 1 rupee grey, imperf. and perf.

Service, 1866, block of 4, 8 pies, no wmk.; used and unused sets of the long 2, 4 and 8a. of 1866, vertical pair of  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. '67 trebly surcharged; 1867-73, blocks of four each  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Die

II and 6a. 8p. slate, the latter having corner margins and Plate No. 7.

1874-82,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue, block of four and 1a. surcharged in blue; 1883-99, 1a. with inverted surcharge.

*Western Australia.*

The gem was that great rarity the 4d. with inverted centre, in fine used condition. The 1854-57 issue were very strong, including two pages of 4d., unused block of four 4d. with the thick brown gum and the commencement of a reconstructed sheet of 4d. (four panes of 60 each). One page of shades of the 1/- value, among them two unused singles in chocolate and a pair of red-browns, used. Strip of five 1d. black, rouletted, on entire original; five 2d. and three 6d., unused. One fine page of used 2d., including a strip of three. Three superb used 6d. golden bronze and five fine shades of the black bronze, used.

1860, 4d. blue, used, two 6d., unused.

1861, block of six 4d. vermilion, and two each 6d. purple on bleuté and 1/- dark green, all unused.

*Baron A. de Worms. Special Gold Medal. Ceylon.*

This is one of the great classic collections of the world and as it is well known to many English collectors I will only mention a very few of the remarkable things with which the collection abounds.

1857-58, imperf., wmkd. star; two each 4d., 8d. and 9d., mint, unused; nine singles and pair 10d., nine singles and two pairs 1/9, and four 2/-, all unused, the following used:—pair 4d. on piece with 1d., seven 8d., 1d.+8d.+1/- on piece, eight 9d., 9d.+1/- on piece, 13 singles and pair 1/9, seven singles (one with red postmark) and pair 2/-. The remaining issues down to the "King's Heads" are shown on similar exhaustive lines, the 1861 issue being now divided into rough, clean cut and intermediate perfs.

(To be continued.)

## Notes by the Way.

A PHILATELIC SUIT.—Among the many extraordinary costumes in the Marquis of Anglesey's extensive wardrobe was a postage stamp suit which, at the recent auction of this nobleman's effects, was knocked down for the sum of five guineas.

## Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

### LUXEMBURG—continued.

#### OFFICIAL STAMPS. 316

Prior to the year 1874 all official correspondence had been transmitted both in the interior and to the neighbouring states free of charge, but in that year the Grand Duchy joined the Universal Postal Union, one of the articles of which stipulated that every postal packet or communication should be franked by stamps. Consequently on 1st July, 1875, the set of the then current stamps was overprinted with the word "OFFICIEL" in black,



diagonally, reading upwards from the left lower to the right upper corner. This word is in thick capital letters 2mm high and the length of the surcharge is from 25-25½mm. No very great care was exercised in printing these surcharges as nearly all varieties are known with the word "OFFICIEL" upside down. There is also a curious variety of the 1fr. on 37½c. bistre, in which the surcharge reads *downwards* from left to right. It has been noticed that in the normal "OFFICIEL" surcharge of this type all the surcharges in a horizontal row are exactly alike, but that, in a vertical row, there are differences consisting of broken type and differently shaped letters. Three different settings are known, in which there are ten, five or four varieties in the vertical rows respectively, but in all there are no differences in the horizontal rows.

1875-77.	Rouletted in colour except the 2c. which is rouletted plain.		Surcharge inverted.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1c. red-brown	0	6	—	—
2c. black	—	2 0	—	—
10c. deep lilac	—	9 0	—	—
12½c. rose	—	8 6	—	—
20c. grey	—	2 3	—	—
25c. blue	—	3 6	—	—
a. ultramarine	—	—	—	—
30c. mauve	3	9	—	—
40c. orange	—	21 0	—	—
1fr. on 37½c. bistre	—	8 6	—	—
a. var. sur. reading downwards	—	—	—	—

#### Local Printing. Perf. 13.

1c. brown	0	3	1	0	—	—
2c. black	0	4	0	9	—	—
a. double surcharge	15	0	—	—	—	—
4c. green	2	6	2	6	—	—
5c. yellow	2	6	—	—	—	—
a. orange-yellow	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. treble surcharge	—	—	—	—	—	—
10c. lilac	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. grey-lilac	—	—	2	6	—	—
b. blue-grey	—	—	2	0	—	15 0
12½c. lilac-rose	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. rose-carmine	—	—	10	6	—	—
25c. blue	3	3	1	6	—	—
1fr. on 37½c. bistre	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### Printed in Holland.

25c. blue, Perf. 12½	2	0	—	—
a. Perf. 12½ × 12	—	—	—	—
b. " 11½ × 12	—	—	—	—

#### Printed in Frankfort.

40c. orange	—	—	—	—
a. pale orange	5	0	—	—

A new type of surcharge was introduced in 1878 in which the letters were different in shape and the length of the word only 24mm.



The most noticeable difference is in the letter "O" which in the new type leaves a rectangular space in the centre, whereas in the old type the centre is a transverse oval. As before many sheets were printed with the surcharge inverted, some varieties being even scarcer in the normal condition.

1878.	"OFFICIEL" in second type. Rouletted in colour.		Inverted Surcharge.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1c. red-brown	1	3	2	6
20c. grey-brown	—	—	—	—
30c. mauve	—	—	—	—
40c. orange (Frankfort)	6	0	—	—
1fr. on 37½c. bistre	—	—	10	0

#### Local Printing. Perf. 13.

1c. brown	—	—	2	0	—	—
2c. black	—	—	—	—	—	—
4c. green	2	0	—	—	—	—
5c. yellow	—	—	—	—	—	—
10c. lilac	—	—	—	—	—	—
12½c. rose	—	—	—	—	—	—
25c. blue	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### Printed in Holland.

5c. yellow, Perf. 13½	—	—	—	—
25c. blue " 12½ × 12.	—	—	—	—
a. Perf. 11½ × 12.	—	—	—	—

The overprint "OFFICIEL" was abolished in 1881, and the letters "S.P." (denoting "Service Publique") were adopted in its place. The letters were in thin sans serif capitals



measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in height. These letters varied somewhat in shape and in the spacing between them, while they are also found without one or both stops after the letters. More care was evidently taken in printing these as only one variety is known with the surcharge inverted.

1881. Local Print. Perf. 13.

	Unused.	Used.
1c. brown .. .. .	0 10	1 6
4c. green .. .. .	—	0 9
5c. yellow .. .. .	—	—
1fr. on 37½c. bistre .. .. .	3 6	—

Printed in Holland, Perf. 13½.

1c. brown .. .. .	—	—
2c. black .. .. .	—	—
5c. yellow .. .. .	—	—
10c. grey-lilac .. .. .	4 6	—
12½c. rose .. .. .	—	—
20c. grey-brown .. .. .	6 6	—
25c. blue .. .. .	2 9	—

Printed in Holland.

	Perf. 12½ x 12.		Perf. 11½ x 12.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1c. brown .. .. .	0 2	0 4	—	—
2c. black .. .. .	0 3	0 6	—	—
10c. grey-lilac .. .. .	—	—	—	—
20c. grey-brown .. .. .	—	—	—	—
25c. blue .. .. .	—	—	—	—
30c. lilac-rose .. .. .	2 6	—	—	—

Printed in Frankfurt. Roul. in colour.

40c. orange .. .. .	2 9	—
a. inverted surcharge .. .. .	—	—

At the end of the year 1882, on the introduction of the new issue, the type of the "S P" surcharge was changed to Roman capitals, 2 mm. in height and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. apart. All the values of the 1882 issue in all the varieties of perforation, are found with this surcharge, except the 10c. perf. 13½, and the 12½c. perf. 12½.

1882. Surch. S.P. in Roman Capitals.

Perf. 13½, 12½ x 12, 11½ x 12, 12½.

1c. pearl-grey	20c. orange
2c. grey-brown	25c. ultramarine
4c. olive-bistre	30c. olive-green
5c. green	50c. brown
10c. carmine	1fr. lilac
12½c. blue	5fr. brown-orange

In the following year the 5fr. appeared with the surcharge "S.P." in thick italic capitals.

1883. 5fr. brown-orange, perf. 13½.

a. perf. 12½ x 12.  
b. perf. 11½ x 12.

REPRINTS. In 1884, some old issues of stamps, of which there were stocks remaining at the Post Office, were surcharged "S.P." in Roman type for the benefit of collectors, and it is stated that none of these were ever used for postage. The original stamps were surcharged "S.P." in sans serif capitals so the reprints have no chance of deceiving. The following stamps were operated upon:—1874, Local prints, perf. 13, 4c. green; 1fr. brown; 1880, Dutch prints, perf. 13½, 12½ x 12 or 11½ x 12—1c. brown, 2c. black, 5c. yellow, 10c.

lilac, 12½c. rose, 20c. grey-brown, 25c. blue, 30c. lilac-rose. The 5c. yellow with inverted surcharge, and the Frankfurt printing 40c. roulette in colour.

When the new issue of 1891 appeared, the "S.P." surcharge was again altered in type. This time they were sans serif capitals, about double the size of those of the 1881 issue, and placed so far apart that one of the letters appeared in each of the upper spandrels. All the varieties of perforation noted in the ordinary stamps of this issue (see page 150) are also found with this overprint except the following:—

Perf. 12½	-	10c. and 25c.
" 11	-	10c. and 25c.
" 11½ x 11	-	10c. and 12½c.

The lower values of 1895 were also over-printed in the same way on their appearance.

The use of this surcharge was discontinued in June, 1899, when all the stamps of the series were issued with the word "OFFICIEL" perforated across them, diagonally upwards, in capitals.

(To be continued.)

## Concerning Entires.

A "specialist," writing on "Postal Cards and Covers" in the S.C.F., makes the following remarks regarding rare cards:—

"Some commonplace remarks I made recently about rare cards, have, I notice, met with some little criticism. Of course the greatest rarity could hardly be actually named, as it is much a matter of opinion, since there are several cards which are quite unobtainable in an ordinary way, and of which only one or two copies are known. At the time of writing, however, I was thinking more of cards properly engraved as such for a regular issue, hence my reference to the New South Wales card with script 'To' (not italic 'To,' as printed). It is, of course, patent that provisional cards, surcharges, etc., such as the Barbados and Ceylon early issues are always liable to be found with odd varieties, an occasional one of which, being unique, is in a sense of unassailable rarity. Some of these varieties are undoubtedly the intentional errors of printers, and in such a case their rarity is only a proof of their comparative worthlessness. There are varieties of the type-set Barbados, found without stamps, which certainly come under this category, as only stamped cards were sold to the public. I have one before me as I write. In Ceylon there are flagrant instances of this intentional misprinting, which it is well-known were utterly unnecessary, and have never, under any circumstances, been seen actually used. One by one these things work their way into catalogues eventually, unless someone is bold enough, and cruel enough to expose them."

## Messrs. PEMBERTON & CO.'s NEW PREMISES.

Our Publishers wish us to announce that they have removed to new premises on the opposite side of the road from their old address and about a hundred yards nearer the city. The address for postal correspondents only involves an alteration in the number from 229 to **84**, and for callers a walk of barely two minutes further east.

The new premises are very much more convenient, both for Messrs. Pemberton & Co. and for their clients. The shop is beautifully fitted, and being on the sunny side of the road is light, in fact we should think is the lightest stamp shop in London—a very important consideration for buyers. They are thus able to show their large stock of stamps, albums and philatelic accessories to the best advantage.

For their large postal connection they have three good offices, with a splendid light at the back. As they have secured a long lease of the building the whole premises have been altered to suit the business, and decorated in the most modern style.

We have no doubt that our Publishers' enterprise will bring a very large increase of business, and they are to be congratulated upon securing, on advantageous terms, such a fine position in one of London's most important thoroughfares.

## New Leaves to Cut.

### \* THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The postage stamps of our own country have formed the subject of several admirable specialist books and innumerable articles of varying degrees of merit, and in the little brochure under review Mr. Fred. J. Melville has attempted to describe the most important varieties in as simple a manner as possible for the benefit of the young collector and beginners generally. As may be imagined in dealing with a subject of such infinite scope it

\* The Postage Stamps of Great Britain. By Fred. J. Melville. (London: H. F. Johnson, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, S.W.) Price 1/-

has been a difficult task to condense even the most salient matter, regarding the most important adhesives only within the narrow space of 35 small pages, and we are afraid the result will prove hardly satisfactory to the ordinary collector. We must confess to a feeling of disappointment after reading Mr. Melville's previous excellent contributions to philatelic literature for, even taking it, as is intended, as a work for young collectors only, we cannot think it goes far enough.

Still we appreciate the difficulties the author has had to contend with, for the subject is one that can hardly be met half-way, and if, as we hope, it induces the growing ranks of the juniors to take a greater interest in British Stamps, it will not have been written in vain. As a plucky attempt to deal with a vast subject in a small space it is worthy of a place in every philatelist's library, and as the price is only 1/-, it is a very cheap little volume. The seven admirable plates of illustrations are alone worth more than this. An interesting appendix of 15 pages is "Notes on the Postal Adhesive issues of the United Kingdom during the present reign," by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—a paper His Royal Highness read before the Philatelic Society last season and which was afterwards printed in the pages of the *London Philatelist*. The work is published under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, London, of which "live" society Mr. Melville has been the active President since its formation.

### \* WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.

The fifth edition of the "Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World," like its predecessors, is a catalogue for beginners, and those collectors who assert that they care nothing for minor varieties of paper, perforation, watermark, &c. Naturally, as in all other catalogues, the collector who hopes to find consistency in its pages will be grievously disappointed. It is, of course, a most debatable point as to what constitutes a "standard" variety, but we should have thought, as is shown under "Queensland," if stamps watermarked "Crown & Q" and "Star" constitute distinct standard varieties, large and small stars have an equal right to be

\* The Universal Standard Catalogue. (Ipswich: Whitfield King & Co.) Price 1/6.

differentiated. Then again we should hardly have thought that the patriotic labels issued in the same colony and the "Charity" and "War Fund" stamps issued in Victoria are the sort of "stamps" that should be included in a catalogue that avowedly eschews minor varieties as wholly unnecessary. However, collectors, who are not inclined to be too critical will doubtless find this simplified list helpful in the arrangement of their collections. There are a goodly number of inaccuracies of which the following is a particularly glaring one. The stamps of the first issue of Siam are listed as being in the currency of "atts" the large orange stamps being described as "16 atts." As a matter of fact the word atts was not used in connection with postage stamps until 1885 and then the large stamp (referred to above) did duty as a 12atts stamp. In this commercial age the matter of prices is one that always appeals to the collector, but on this point perhaps the less said the better, for taking it on the whole, the volume is a most unreliable guide to values, and in this connection we fancy there is room for great improvement.

**A DUTCH VARIETY.**—In his usual "letter" to the *Am. J. of P.*, Mr. Nankivell describes an interesting error that is worth looking for amongst one's stamps of the Dutch Indies. We quote the paragraph in full:—"Among those interesting little varieties that have not yet crept into a catalogue is the roc. on roc. grey-lilac of the Dutch Indies without the diæresis. The diæresis, as everyone knows, is a couple of dots placed over a vowel to show that it is to be pronounced apart from the adjoining vowel. This diæresis is conspicuous in the overprint "NED-INDIE" on the issue of 1899, surcharged on the then current stamps of Holland. But an error crept into the setting of the roc., one stamp on each sheet being set up with the ordinary type of the letter "E" instead of an "E" with a diæresis, that is, minus the two dots over the final "E." It is not a case of a broken letter. It is undoubtedly an error of setting, for it is always clear however strong the imprint may be. It is well known to specialists, but it is scarce. An unused copy was sent me by a collector in Java, but I have seen very few other copies. It was spotted at the time of issue in Java, and local collectors nailed all they could get hold of. Another variety of the same stamp is the final "E" with one dot instead of two. This, of course, is a case of a broken letter, for the letter "E" with one dot is not a printers' type.



#### MEMBERSHIP.

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

#### NEW MEMBERS.

MR. WM. BROWN, of Salisbury, having applied to rejoin the Union, is unanimously reinstated by the Committee, on the motion of the Hon. Sec., seconded by Dr. Marx, M.A.

#### NOTICES.

The first meeting of the Season was held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, when there were present, W. Schwabacher (in the chair), J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwarte, A. B. Kay, L. W. Fulcher, The Hon. Sec. and one visitor, M. Raffalovich. Arrangements were discussed for the forthcoming Lantern Display. The Hon. Sec. exhibited a few novelties and some oddities of Gt. Britain. Mr. A. B. Kay gave a display of his very fine collection of forgeries, etc. M. Raffalovich gave some interesting points concerning the line engraved issues of Great Britain, and the meeting concluded.

#### LANTERN DISPLAY.

A Lantern Display, embracing some novel and interesting features, will be given at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday Evening, November 9th, at 7.30 p.m. Items will be contributed by W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton and the Hon. Sec. All members and any visitors are cordially invited, and ladies will be welcome.

#### EXCHANGE PACKET SECTION.

The Exchange Packet Section is now in full swing for the Season, and members are urged to support Dr. Marx in his efforts to make it a success.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

October 15th, 1904.



OCTOBER 25, 1904.

## Philately at Home.

In place of the usual editorial article the *London Philatelist* opens with a notification of the change of address of the London Philatelic Society, which has given up the expensive rooms at Effingham House, owing to the fact that they were so little used by the members.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall again returns to the discussion on "The status of British stamps applied to special uses," which he commenced and which was somewhat severely criticised by Mr. Elliot in the August number. Mr. Marshall in this rejoinder reiterates his reasons for thinking that British stamps overprinted for official use are not varieties that need be included in a complete collection of our countries' stamps, but as he brings forth no new arguments the remarks we made in referring to this matter in our August number do not seem to us to require amendment.

A very brief instalment of Mr. J. N. Marsden's admirable article on "The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal" appears, and following this is an account of the Berlin Exhibition composed largely of extracts from the excellent report given in last month's number of the *M.J.*

A few "Notes," a new issue chronicle, and various society reports complete a number that is somewhat uninteresting and decidedly behind the high standard attained by previous issues of the *L.P.*

The first of the Editorials in the *Monthly Journal* refers to the recent exhibition at Berlin, from which we extract the following:—

One thing that strikes us is the great number of Classes into which it is necessary to divide an Exhibition of this nature, and, consequently, the small amount of competition that there is in too many of these Classes. We quite believe that it is necessary in arranging such an exhibition to draw up a long list

of Divisions for the programme, but when the list of exhibits is completed and the time comes for allotting prizes to the various classes, we think some provision might be made for amalgamating those in which there is little or no competition. In the present instance, we find rather more than two hundred exhibits, shown by one hundred and thirty exhibitors, divided into sixty-two classes—an average of rather more than three exhibits and two exhibitors to each class; in six of these classes there were no entries at all, and fourteen others contained only one entry each. Again (we think this has occurred on previous occasions of a similar kind) there seems to have been and almost superabundant supply of Medals. There were one hundred and six, in all; eleven Grand Gold Medals, twelve ordinary Gold, forty-three Silver, and forty Bronze. Medals form a great attraction to intending exhibitors, no doubt, but we should suppose that they would afford more gratification to their recipients if they were of a little greater rarity and the objects of more competition: we acknowledge that it is perfectly just to award a prize to a really fine exhibit, even though it may be the only one in its class, but now and then it may happen that an equally fine exhibit goes unrewarded, because it has the luck to belong to a more popular class. The arrangement of a programme, and the allotting of the prizes to the different sections, must always, however, be a very difficult task, and we have no reason to doubt that it was as satisfactorily performed upon this occasion as upon any of the previous ones.

Our contemporary has on many occasions referred to the objectionableness of Commemorative Issues and has been uniformly consistent in its condemnation of them. This month an excellent editorial note again deals with the subject and we cannot but think that all real philatelists are heartily in agreement with the opinions expressed. The following is especially worthy of note:—

It matters nothing to the collector whether the object is the raising of revenue or the advertising of an exhibition, the result is an issue of stamps absolutely unnecessary for postal purposes, which he is expected to buy. Indeed, if he has any feelings of philanthropy, he may think it better to contribute towards the support of the poor than to add his unappreciated mite to the revenues of the rich. Our contention is that it is most unjust to levy a tax in this way upon a certain class of the community, for that is what it comes to; stamps are a good form of advertisement, solely because there are people who collect them; they are an inexpensive form also, to the advertisers, because collectors will generally absorb a sufficient number of unused copies to cover the cost of production. Why should stamp collectors be taxed in this unjust manner?

And echo answers "Why?" It seems

to us that collectors do not jump quite so eagerly at commemorative issues as they did a few years ago, and if only more would absolutely taboo all these unnecessary sets we should soon cease to be troubled with them.

Another editorial touches on the recent discussion as to the best way of valuing a stamp collection and an admirably argued dissertation concludes as follows:—

The fact that, although no stamp is priced in most catalogues at less than a penny, a packet of a hundred varieties can be purchased for sixpence, or less, proves that those who tell us that stamps of very small catalogue price should be ignored altogether in our calculations are quite right. On the other hand, when we note that current, unused stamps of the face value of a shilling and upwards are catalogued at 25 per cent. over that value, or even less, it becomes evident that the rule which tells us to reckon all our stamps, the catalogue price of which is more than sixpence, at one fourth of that catalogue price is not of universal application.

In his article on "The Postal Issues of Finland," Mr. L. Hanciau continues his comprehensive history of the envelope stamps; and Mr. C. J. Phillips contributes a readable paper on "The Imperial Postal Museum, Berlin," which he was fortunate enough to visit on several occasions during his recent stay in the German capital.

Major Evans inserts another scholarly instalment of "The Stamps of some of the Native States of India," and continues his observations on the emissions of Sirmoor. We should like to make extracts but to do full justice to the subject it would be necessary to cull the whole article—a proceeding that lack of space and consideration for our contemporaries' feelings prevents us following.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell is responsible for a short note proving that there is yet another die of the 1d. Inland Revenue Stamp of 1871 issue of Great Britain. We learn from this that the type catalogued as die "A" should really be divided into two types as it exists in two such distinct varieties that it is evident two dies must have been used.

Under the heading of "China," Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole imparts some interesting information regarding the first issue and shews that instead of one die being used for all three values, as is generally supposed, a separate die was engraved for each. We are told that a careful examination will shew that the central design in each differs in several particulars from the other two, one very striking point of difference being the following:—

In the 1c. there are five small circles in the lower part of the picture; in the 3c. there are also five of these little rings, but instead of there being two under the left hind claw, there is only one, the other being placed near the back claw of the right foot; and in the 5c. there are only four small circles.

The September number of the *Philatelic Record* might well be called the "Special Berlin Exhibition Edition" for the major portion of the space is devoted to a carefully written account of this event by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. Editorial notes are also devoted to the same subject, the two larger ones dealing with the "System of Mounting" and "The Awards." From the former we extract the following:—

It is in no carping spirit that we emphasize what must, before the close of the exhibition, have been apparent to the committee themselves with the object of material improvements being effected in the future.

The matter to which we must allude was the entire absence of frames . . . . There were no frames or show cases, the pages on which the stamps were mounted being simply covered with loose sheets of glass, which, by reason of not fitting exactly, allowed the dust to accumulate between the joints and mark the pages. This rough and ready method may be all well and good for a society display amongst members occupying an evening, but it is open to altogether too many objections to be thought of for a big exhibition.

In "Notes and News" there are many readable items, and the following headed "Dutch Indies" is worthy of attention.

Whether remainders "or a find" we are unable to say, but a considerable quantity of the 1870-4 issue of Dutch Indies are on the market. We judge they are remainders but have no information yet as to quantities. The 12c., 30c., 50c. and 2g. 50c. were offered in Berlin in blocks, in mint condition, at a tenth of catalogue price, and we see from the last auction sale catalogue to hand that they have found their way into that channel. They are offered in the auctions in single blocks of four, and not in any large quantity, although we suspect that the number to be placed is considerable.

We have received a curious little pamphlet—we should hesitate to call it a magazine—named the *Stamp Mount* and in size it is not so very many times larger than that useful little article from which it takes its name. In a note headed "Editorial" we find the following printed in all seriousness in denial of a report that the publication had ceased to exist in this troublesome world.

The only excuse we have to offer for the tardiness of No. 4 is that the support received did not merit the publication of this number any earlier. In the *Philatelic Chronicle* a short time ago we were told that there never was a philatelic paper yet that paid its way. Whether this be true or not, the *Stamp Mount* is determined to pay its way, and to be candid, the next issue will not appear until sufficient cash has been received in subscriptions and advertisements to pay for printing and postages. This paper will appear as often as stamp collectors demand it.

This is a decidedly novel idea of only issuing numbers whenever there are

enough pence in the till to pay Mr. Printer! Think what an exciting time subscribers must have in eagerly waiting for the next number to appear on the scene! If all the other leaflets of a similar nature to this were issued only when they pay their way we fancy they would soon cease from troubling.

### Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of Philately* opens with an editorial condemning, and we must confess, not without reason, the threatened flood of new issues owing to the fact that the printers of most of the British Colonial stamps have decided to use a new paper in which the Crown C.A. watermark appears in multiple. We are told that these are likely to be "the last straw for the back of the philatelic camel," and our contemporary not unjustly implies that at present some British Colonies-bid fair to out-Seebeck some of the smaller American Republics whose tactics British and Colonial papers have denounced over and over again. The following excerpt is worthy of consideration:—

But, be the excuse good or bad, why need we burden ourselves with collecting the stamps? Most of the King's Head stamps are woefully common place. As for the pictorial issues of various countries, it is palpable that they are designed for advertising and sale to collectors more than for postal purposes. In the majority of recent issues there is precious little philately and less history, but there is a superabundance of finance. For blantant commercialism they outrank the much decried Seebeck issues. Running a bankrupt government on nothing a year and postage stamps is, no doubt, clever, but these department store issues drag philately down to the level of green trading stamps. And how the manipulators of these projects must laugh at us gulls of collectors who make their schemes succeed!

"Our English Letter" by our very own Mr. Edward J. Nankivell is as usual interesting and in contrast to the paragraph quoted above we cannot refrain from extracting E.J.N.'s amusing opinion on the same matter.

But what a groan this change will give the anti-new issueites. From their point of view it will be another step towards out-doing the Central American Republics in roguery. It cannot fail to yield the sorrowing Jeremiahs some cold comfort in their philatelic troubles. They are in a very sad way, for they realize in the growing favour of new issues, a possible neglect of the old to such an extent as to seriously affect their possessions.

Mr. Jules Bouvèz commences an article on "Corea: its postal organisation and its postage stamps" and deals in an interest-

ing manner with the first two issues. Corea seems to be coming in for some attention just now as the result of the war in the Far East. Quite recently there have been admirable articles on the subject in one of our English contemporaries and also in a German journal. It is an interesting small country, philatelically, and one well worthy of the attention of specialists.

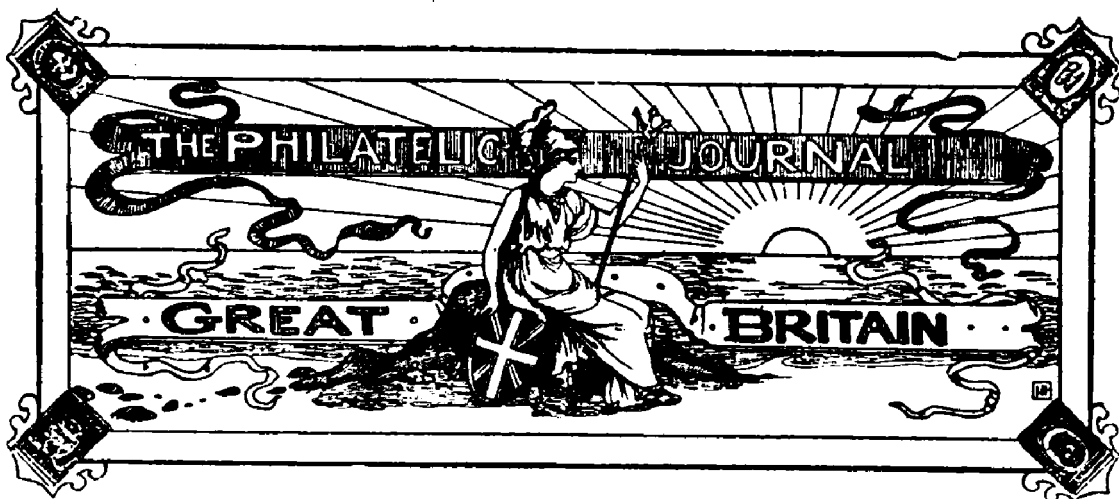
Mr. C. A. Howes continues his admirable paper on "Some Stamp Designs," and describes the quaint labels of Shanghai. We should like to make a copious extract, but space forbids.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell's "Indian Letter" is written in a chatty style that makes it eminently readable, while Mr. Geo. L. Toppan continues his splendid "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties." This time, our readers will be interested to learn, the issues of Great Britain are dealt with among other items.

*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* has once more paid us a visit, and the three numbers before us contain a mass of good things, including articles on "Fiscal Philately: its progress and prospects"; and "The Stamps of Jamaica." A new series of the humorous "Philatales," from the pen of Mr. W. H. Adams, is commenced, and we cull the following for the amusement of our readers:—

Once there was a Collector who had a Pessimistic Streak in his system about a Yard wide. He got a Gloomy satisfaction out of his collection, but was always sure that something was going to Happen to it or that the Stamps he bought at Full catalogue would be among the Has-Beens in a few months. He joined the local Society under Protest, as he had a Hunch that it would be Injurious. After being a member for Three years he was still waiting for Something to Explode. Every year the Booster Committee called on him and tried to induce him to Risk a trip to the Annual Convention. Every time this Happened he said "O Horrors" and handed the Committee a bunch of Imaginary Grief that might Come to any Reckless Collector who went that far away from Home to look for trouble. At last it was decided to hold a Convention in the Town where he lived and he Couldn't get away from it. He therefore took out an Extra life insurance Policy and when the Convention came off he started to Mix In with the Bunch. In Fifty-eight minutes he was Singing "Hiawatha" with a man from the Pacific Coast and an hour Later he was trying to force his Diamond Shirt Stud on a new Acquaintance from Maine. After a Short Nap in a summer garden, he Took part in a good Feed and Went searching for new enjoyment, which he Found without trouble. He showed up at his Home two days after the Convention was over and Spent a month telling about the Good time he had. Ever after he was a Changed man and never missed the annual Camp-meeting.

MORAL:—The swimming may be fine even if the water looks green.



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

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[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

### No. 59.—MR. W. GRUNEWALD

Mr. W. Grunewald was born in Paris on March 11th, 1868, but has lived in England nearly all his life. He started collecting about 1880 and for over 15 years continued as a general collector.

If not a member of The Manchester Philatelic Society from its inception in 1890, he was certainly one of the earliest members of that very energetic body of Philatelists, as he joined in March of that year, when the meetings were held in a small shop in Peter Street. Since then he has been one of the most constant attendants at the weekly meetings at the successive places of assembly, first at the Mitre, then at Blackfriars, and finally at the Grand Hotel, where the Society is now accommodated.

In 1896, inspired by the example of the many fine philatelists in the Society, he decided to

abandon general collecting and take up some country to specialize. It is not unnatural that he should have decided upon the country of his nativity—France. The result of his efforts in this direction were first shown to the world at the International Philatelic Exhibition, held at Manchester in 1899. He there obtained the

Gold Medal in his class, also a special gold medal given by Mr. Jules Bernichon for the best collection of *tête-bêches*, and a special silver medal, given by the Société Française de Timbrologie, for the best collection of the stamps of France. Considering the calibre of the collections competed with at this Exhibition, it is wonderful that Mr. Grunewald should have got such a fine lot together in such a comparatively short time.

After this, he continued to add largely to the collection, and in 1900 took it right into the camp of the enemy

and entered it for competition at the Philatelic Exhibition held at Paris. Here he also came off very well, gaining a silver medal for the second best collection of unused French; a



gold medal for the best collection of used and unused French mixed; and a special gold medal, given by Mr. Bernichon, for the best collection of France shown by a foreigner.

Since then Mr. Grunewald has not exhibited, and he moderately says that he considers himself very lucky in getting so many medals, as there are several collections abroad which, had they been shown, would have beaten his. Be this as it may, our readers may judge for themselves the strength of the collection by the following short list of some of the best

things. Of nearly all the stamps, the collection contains unused blocks of four. Amongst these are two blocks of the 15c., and two blocks of the 1fr. carmine; first issue. Of the Empire issue he has a block of four of the 20c. blue on blue paper, and in the Allegorical issues perhaps his best piece is a block of seven 1c. black on Prussian blue, unused.

Strange to say, Mr. Grunewald has never joined the Philatelic Society of London, but is a corresponding member of the Société Française de Timbrologie.

## New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Barbados.** The *Am. J. of P.* has been shewn an imperforate pair of the 5/- stamp of the 1873 issue.

**Canada.** The 20c. value has appeared in the current type shewing a portrait of King Edward.

20c. olive green.

**Cape Colony.** The remaining value completing the set in the King's Head type has now been issued. Mr. G. Killick has sent us a specimen.

2d. brown.

**Ceylon.** The multiple watermark has made its appearance here, two values of the current set having been printed on the new paper.

4c. yellow and blue, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.  
6c. rose " " "

We hear that the stamps surcharged "On Service" for official use are to be withdrawn and that in future departmental correspondence will merely be marked "On H.M.S." and franked with the signatures of the heads of the departments.

**East Africa and Uganda.** We have been shown another value on the paper with multiple watermark.

4a. black and grey green; wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Gibraltar.** Latest supplies of the 1d. stamps of the current issue are on the new paper.

1d. lilac on red; wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Gold Coast.** The first value to appear here on the multiple Crown CA. paper, as in many of the other Colonies, is the 1d.

1d. lilac and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Indian Native States.** *Bhopal.* We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent has shown us another variety of an obsolete type with the new embossing, but it is also an impression that we have not met with before. It is the ¼a. of the type of 1894, which we know in green as Nos. 142-145 in the Catalogue, printed in black upon white laid paper. Either this stone is still in existence, which is not very likely, as a fresh one was used in 1896 for Nos. 146, 147, or a stock was printed in black from the stone of 1895, copies of which have not hitherto reached collectors. We are also shown the ¼a., red, of Type 13, redrawn, on wove paper; we noted this in May on laid."

*Dhar.* The *M.J.* describes several minor varieties as follows:—"A correspondent tells us that he possesses a pair of the ¼a., No. 11 in the Catalogue, the left hand stamp of which has no line above the upper inscription, and the right hand stamp no line below the lower inscription. On examining our own collection, we find we have a sheet containing these varieties, which are the second and third stamps in the upper row, and we have a



number of similar varieties of other values, which we believe (with very few exceptions) to be due merely to the lines failing to print:—

- $\frac{1}{4}$  pice.  $\frac{1}{4}$ a.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ a.; no line at top.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  ..  $\frac{3}{4}$ a.; no line above lower inscription.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  ..  $\frac{1}{4}$ a.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ a.; no line at bottom.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  .. 1a.; no line at left.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  .. no line at top or bottom.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  ..  $\frac{3}{4}$ a.; line below upper inscription, instead of above.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; no line above lower inscription or at left

Of these, the two with the upper line in the wrong place are of course worthy of note. We also believe our copies of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 1a. showing no line at left to be genuine varieties; they are the left hand stamps of the top row on each sheet, the row of ornaments at that side is crooked, and there appears to be no room for the line between the ornaments and the end of the lower inscription. The fact that one of these shows the line above the lower inscription while the other does not, leads us to suppose that this line simply fails to print sometimes.

Mr. Marsh shows us a block of the 1a., Type 2, imperforate; it is also ungummed, and appears to have been crumpled, as if it was a portion of a waste sheet that had been rescued from its proper fate."

*Holkar.* We have already referred to the new  $\frac{1}{4}$ a., 3a. and 4a. stamps, and we now give the following interesting details on the authority of the *M.J.*:—"All three values are printed in sheets of eighty, consisting of ten horizontal rows of eight, whereas those of the previous issue were in eight horizontal rows of ten. We have a sheet of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. which is watermarked, 'JAS WRIGHT & SON, L<sup>D</sup>—219,' and no doubt the higher values are on the same paper. This sheet is perforated with a comb machine, which is arranged to perforate a vertical row of ten stamps at a time; the long line contains 193 holes, including one hole outside the end teeth; the spaces between the teeth measure  $27\frac{1}{4}$ mm. and contain nineteen holes, and the distance between the outside teeth at each end is 277mm., giving a perforation gauging nearly fourteen. There are fifteen holes in each tooth, besides the one in the long line, and the teeth measure 22mm., giving a gauge of about  $13\frac{3}{4}$ . It is therefore not quite correct to say that the perforation is  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ , as it is really  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ , but it is well perhaps to note that the horizontal and vertical gauges are not quite identical.

In the machine we have described the holes

forming each tooth are in line (or very nearly so) with one of the holes in the long line; in the machine used upon the 3a. and 4a. stamps that we possess the teeth are opposite spaces between the holes in the long line, and there are two holes outside the end teeth; the gauge appears to be the same as that of the first machine, but the holes are not so cleanly cut in the specimens before us."

**Lagos.** Two values of the current issue have arrived from this Colony on the new paper.

- 6d. lilac and mauve, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
- 1/- green and black. " "

**Malta.** The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of the King's Head set has appeared with the multiple watermark.

- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. marone and ultra; wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Mauritius.** "Specimen" copies of a new 15 cents stamp have been seen in the same design as the other low values of the current set.

- 15c. black and ultramarine, on blue paper.

**Montserrat.** Five of the low values have been issued on the paper showing the new watermark.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ d. grey green and green wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
- 1d. grey black and scarlet do. do.
- 2d. grey and brown " "
- 3d. dull orange and purple " "
- 6d. lilac and olive-brown " "

**Natal.** The current 1d. stamp now appears on the paper shewing the multiple Cr. CA. watermark.

- 1d. carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**New Zealand.** The *M.J.* chronicles several novelties, as follows:—

- 2d. lilac (Type 15), perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ .
- Railway Newspaper Stamp.*
- $\frac{3}{4}$ d. black, laid horizontally, perf. 11
- Life Insurance Department.*
- $\frac{3}{4}$ d. violet, no wmk., perf. 11.
- 1d. blue " "

"We should suppose that these two stamps may be from the edges of sheets watermarked with Type 41.

We are shown the 1d., Type 40, watermark Type 41, perf. 14, printed from a new plate which may be said to possess a "secret mark," consisting of a minute dot almost in the centre of the spaces between the stamps in the horizontal rows. The dots were probably inserted in the plate as a guide for the impressions of the die, and they are frequently cut out by the perforations. The colour of the impression is rose-carmine. We find that the stamps issued in booklets also show this dot, which, on the little booklets of six, occurs in the right hand

margin and in the space between the two vertical rows, but not in the left hand margin."

**North Borneo.** A correspondent tells the *M.J.* that he has a copy of the 3c. on 4c. of 1886—the variety with large 3—with distinct double surcharge. The specimen in question was used fiscally in March, 1887.

**Queensland.** The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the discovery of a block of fifteen rd. pale red stamps of the 1895-6 issue, in which the watermark appears to be entirely absent. We are told that this is not the thin paper with an impressed Crown and Q, which was used about that time, but is fairly thick like that used about 1878. From the same source we learn that a variety of the rd. stamp of 1899 has been found with double zigzag roulette in black.

**Sarawak.** Mr. B. W. H. Poole tells us that he has been shewn the 6c. and 8c. stamps of the 1875 issue distinctly perforated with large holes gauging 7. This is doubtless unofficial, but of course of interest to specialists of this country.

**Seychelles.** Current supplies of the 2c. value are printed in quite a different shade from that at first employed. It is a decided orange-brown, and is on the old paper with single Crown CA. watermark.

**Somalland Protectorate.** Mr. O. Marsh informs the *M.J.* that he has all the values of the Queen's Head set, except the 2r., 3r. and 5r., and also those of the King's issue surcharged "BRITISH SOMALILAND" with a figure "1" instead of the first "I" in "BRITISH." In commenting on the variety our contemporary observe it looks more like a lower case "l" than a "1." It is distinctly shorter than the other letters, and has serifs on both sides at the foot, and one at the left side at the top.

**Straits Settlements.** The 1c. of the same type as the 3c. chronicled last month has also appeared on the new paper.

1c. green, watermark, multiple Cr. CA.

**Johore.** Another provisional "10 CENTS" stamp has just been issued. This is the 4c. green and carmine surcharged in the same sans-serif type as that previously used in overprinting the yellow and red stamp.

The *M.J.* lists a set of seven values in the same design as before but bearing the portrait of the present Sultan.

10c. on 4c. green and carmine.  
1c. lilac and green.  
2c. .. orange.  
3c. .. black.  
4c. .. carmine.  
5c. .. sage green.  
8c. .. blue.  
10c. .. black.

**Sudan.** The 1 piastre blue and brown stamp has lately been issued on the paper watermarked multiple Star and Crescent. It was issued some time ago on this paper bearing the "O.S.G.S." overprint, but is quite a novelty in the unsurcharged condition.

1 piastre blue and brown, multiple wmk.

**Tasmania.** The *M.J.* chronicles the current rd. stamp watermarked V. and Crown upright and perf. 11.

1d. rose-red, perf. 11.

**Transvaal.** Another value has arrived with the new watermark.

6d. black and orange. wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Western Australia.** The current supply of the 9d. stamp is said to be in a lighter and brighter shade than formerly.

**Zanzibar.** A German contemporary states that the following are the quantities issued of the provisionals mentioned in our August number.

1a. on 4½.	13,000.
1a. on 4a.	8,000.
2a. on 4a.	4,000.
2½a. on 7½a.	4,600.
2½a. on 8a.	3,300.

It would therefore appear that these novelties are not quite so rare as some interested parties would have us believe.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Austria.** In August we referred to some (then) forthcoming changes in the current stamps as far as the denotation of the values was concerned and as the new issues have now appeared we chronicle them as follows:—

(a). Coloured figures on white ground.  
5h. deep green.  
6h. orange.

(b). Black figures on white ground.  
10h. rose.  
20h. brown.  
25h. ultramarine.  
30h. reddish mauve.

(c). Figures in white on solid colour.  
35h. green.  
40h. mauve.  
50h. pale blue.  
60h. pale brown.

All the above are on granite paper, perf. 12½, 13, and have the shiny bars across the face.

The 6 heller, orange, of the 1900 issue of Newspaper stamps is also reported with the shiny bars.

*Austrian Levant.*—Two high values have been added to the current set.

2fr. on 24 kron. lavender.  
4fr. on 4 kron. pale green.

*Chili.* With regard to the two varieties of the animal in the Arms of Chili described last month we extract the following information from the *M. J.*:—"With reference to the two varieties in the Arms of Chili, which we described last month, we find we omitted to state that the 2c., 5c. and 10c. stamps exist with both varieties of the Arms, but the two are not found on the same sheets; the 1 peso we have only seen with the tailed species of the animal.

A correspondent very kindly informs us that this animal is the Huemul (*Cervus Chiliensis*), and that it is still found in Chili; but he does not tell us whether it is to be found both with and without the hirsute and caudal appendages, as depicted upon the stamps.

According to *The A. J. of Ph.*, however, the animal is extinct, and possibly legendary, which would account for the authorities differing as to its personal appearance. A correspondent of that journal states that one die was engraved by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and the other by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London; but which was the firm which dealt most liberally with the poor creature we are not told. The same authority adds that there are two varieties of the head type, differing in minor details, also, presumably, of London and New York origin; and that two errors of surcharge have been found—3c. instead of 12c., on 5c. (head), and 10c. with overprint *inverted* (tail or no tail?).

There are two minor varieties also in the overprint of the 12c. on 5c.: the third stamp in the fourth row has a broken figure '1' in '12,' and the sixth in the sixth row has no star at the left of 'CENTAVOS.'

We illustrate two of the recent surcharged stamps.



*China.* Latest printings of the 5c. and 10c. values are stated to be in new shades.

5c. dull red.  
10c. deep yellow-green.

*Colombia.* We have several novelties to report on the authority of the *M. J.*, *i.e.*, six values in a new design, consisting of figures of value in the centre on an engine-turned background. Curved around these are the words "CORREOS NACIONALES." At the top is "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" and at the base the value is denoted in words. A new Returned Acknowledgment stamp has also been issued bearing the letters "AR" in a sort of monogram, and a Registration label of improved appearance with a large letter "R" in the centre over the tablet for the number. The 20c. Registration Stamp of the same design as the 1902 issue now appears in brown instead of red.

3c. yellow perf. 12.  
1c. green ..  
2c. rose ..  
5c. blue ..  
10c. purple ..  
20c. black ..

*Returned Acknowledgment Stamp.*  
50c. blue, perf. 12.

*Registration Stamps.*  
20c. brown on blue, imperf. (1902 type).  
20c. .. .. perf. ( .. )  
10c. purple, perf. 12 (new type).

*Antioquia.* A curious variety of the 10c. stamp of the 1902 issue has been discovered in which the head in the centre is much smaller than in the ordinary stamps.

This is supposed to be the result of a faulty transfer which necessitated the head being drawn direct on the stone itself.

10c. rose-lilac, small head.

*Boyaca.*—The *M. J.* chronicles the 5 and 10 pesos stamps of last year's issue on the wrong papers.

5p. black on buff paper.  
10p. .. .. rose ..

*Denmark.* We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—"We have received two surcharged stamps from this kingdom, which has hitherto been guiltless of overprinting so far as home issues are concerned. We have the 8 öre disfigured by a large colourless '4' on a solid black oval ground in the centre, with 'ORE' in large capitals below, and the 24 öre with figures '15' over the figures '24' and 'ORE' in smaller capitals below, also in black. Both stamps are perf. about 13."

4 öre on 8 öre, carmine and slate.  
15 .. 24 .. brown.

**Dominican Republic.** Last month we chronicled several provisionals which we now learn were intended for foreign postage only and we now have to list a set for internal use. This consists of various values of the 1902 "official" set overprinted with the date "16 DE AGOSTO" at the top and 1904 at the base. A further surcharge of a large numeral "1" on the 20c. in each of the bottom corners somewhat lowers the face value of this stamp.

2c. black and scarlet, surcharged in black.  
 5c. .. and blue .. .. red.  
 10c. .. and green .. .. black.  
 1c. on 20c. blk. and yel. .. .. "

**France. Offices in China.** The following paragraph is from the *M. J.*:—"We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that there has been a fresh printing of the whole series of Indo-China, Type 4, overprinted 'CHINE' (and with value in Chinese?), for use in the offices in Canton, Hoi-Hao, Mongtzé, Packhoi, Tchungking and Yunansen, which are no longer to be furnished with separate sets. Our contemporary says that the only novelty is the 50c., brown on azure, which we chronicled last month, but that possibly the 25c., blue, may be included. We regret to hear, however, that there is a slight difference in the type of the overprint, especially in the letter 'c,' which is said to be thinner, so that it is possible we may have to add a complete list."

**Zanzibar.** According to a French contemporary quite a large batch of provisionals have made their appearance, presumably having been issued with the laudable object of clearing out old stock. Need we add "at the expense of the stamp collector?" The following is a list of the varieties:—

- (a). *Stamps of 1897—1892, surcharged in black.*  
 " 25c. 2½ " on 4a. on 40c.  
 " 50 5 " on 3a. on 30c.  
 " 50 5 " on 4a. on 40c.  
 " 1fr. 10 " on 3a. on 30c.  
 " 1fr. 10 " on 4a. on 40c.
- (b). *Type 5 of Zanzibar, surcharged in red.*  
 " 2 " and " 25 " on ½a. on 5c.
- (c). *Type 6 of Zanzibar, surcharged in black.*  
 " 25c. " and " 2½ " on 1a. on 10c.  
 " 25c. " and " 2½ " on 3a. on 30c.  
 " 50c. " and " cinq " on 3a. on 30c.  
 " 1fr. " and " dix " on 3a. on 30c.
- (d). *The Unpaid Letter Stamps.*  
 ½a. on 5c. surcharged " Timbre," vertically, at upper right, in red.  
 1a. on 10c., surcharged " Affranchi," across the word " TAXE " in black.  
 1½c. on 15c. surcharged with a bar across the top and bottom labels in red.

Only some 3,200 were issued altogether and the gentleman responsible for the above job lot is to be congratulated on his ingenuity in producing so marvellous a variety from so little

material. This post-office is now said to be closed and it has certainly ended its career in a remarkable display of what a contemporary describes as "Philatelic Fireworks." A regular Brock's Benefit on a small scale!

**French Colonies. Cochin China.** The 5c. on 2c. of the 1886 issue has been found with distinct double surcharge.

**Gaboon.** In 1889 this Colony ceased to issue stamps and the territory was merged into that of the French Congo. There has now been another division and French Congo has been split into two portions which will in future be known as Gaboon and Lower Congo. Of course the inevitable sets of postage stamps will be necessary. In fact a set for the former colony has already been issued and consists of the ordinary colonial type with the name printed on the tablet at the foot. Mme. Veuve Marmin has shewn us specimens. The following is a list of values:—

1c. black on azure.  
 2c. brown on buff.  
 4c. purple brown on grey.  
 5c. yellow-green.  
 10c. rose-red.  
 15c. grey.  
 20c. red on green.  
 25c. blue.  
 30c. cinnamon on drab.  
 40c. red on yellow.  
 50c. brown on azure (name in blue).  
 75c. brown on orange.  
 1f. olive green on toned.  
 2f. brown on yellow.  
 5f. lilac on pale lilac.

**Indian Settlements.** There is a variety of the "0.10" surcharge on the 25c. stamp in which the second "0" is distinctly narrower than in the normal type.

**Indo China.** We append an illustration of the new 15c. stamp.



**Martinique.** We make the following excerpt from the *M. J.*:—"We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that two issues of provisional 10c. stamps were produced in this colony in August last. Our contemporary reproduces the official notifications, from which we copy the numbers overprinted on each occasion.

The first lot, which was authorised on August 5th consisted of stocks of two values, surcharged "10c." we suppose in black:—

10c. on 30c. brown 20,000  
 10c. on 5fr. lilac 13,000

This supply was soon exhausted, whether by postal or philatelic demands is not stated, and on August 18th a second lot was ordered, in greater variety, and with a more elaborate overprint, consisting of the date '1904' and value, expressed as 'of 10,' below, again we suppose in black :—

o f 10 on 30c., brown	10,000
o f 10 on 40c., red on yellow	10,000
o f 10 on 50c., carmine	10,000
o f 10 on 75c., brown on orange	12,000
o f 10 on 1fr., olive-green	10,000
o f 10 on 5fr., lilac	2,000

There seems to be some use for the 5 francs stamps after all.

**Senegal.** This Colony is doing its level best to keep up with some of its sisters in the matter of surcharging. We now have three provisional 10c. Unpaid Letter stamps to chronicle:—

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

"10" on 50c. lilac.
"10" on 60c. brown.
"10" on 1fr. rose.

**Greece.** A specimen of the 80 lepta Unpaid Letter stamp of the 1878 issue has been found perf. 9.

**Guatemala.** The *M.J.* describes several novelties as follows:—"Our publishers have found among their stock copies of the 50c. and 150c. of the provisional issue of 1886, Nos. 41 and 44 in the Catalogue, with the overprints inverted. As these things were made for the express purpose of being handed over (after a sufficient number had been put in circulation) to an enterprising speculator who supplied the stamps of Type 15, the wonder is that the overprints are not found in all possible positions, but these are the first inversions we have heard of, and we can only say that the impressions look all right.

Mr. F. C. Henderson sends us some complicated varieties of later provisionals, which seem fitting companions for the above:—

6c. on 20c. green (No. 110); surcharge inverted.
2c. on 1c. magenta (No. 123); double surcharge, one inverted.
2c. in red on 1c. magenta.
2c. .. 1c. .. surcharge inverted.
2c. in red and in black on 1c. magenta; as No. 132a, but red surcharge inverted.
2c. in black on 5c. purple (No. 123a); surcharge inverted.
2c. in red on 5c. .. ( .. 129) ..
2c. in black on 10c. blue-green.

**Nicaragua.** We have another provisional to record, viz.:—the 10c. of the 1902 issue, overprinted "15 Centavos" in bronze blue with three wavy lines below.

15c. on 10c. mauve.

*Mckee's Weekly* tells us that the stamps apportioned to the offices in the Bluefields

district are surcharged with a "B," and sometimes also with "Dpto. Zelaya." The object of this is to compel residents to purchase their stamps from the local offices for coin instead of procuring them from other offices where depreciated paper currency is accepted. Naturally the measure is an unpopular one, for the residents are wiser than many stamp collectors, and object to paying good cash for such worthless rubbish.

The *M.J.* mentions several curiosities as follows:—

10c. of 1890, 1p. of 1891; imperf.
5c. of 1890, 2c. of 1893, 1p. of 1897; imperf. vertically.
5p. of 1891, 50c. of 1895, 10p. (Official) of 1890; vertical pairs, imperf. between.
10c. of 1892, 10p. (Official) of 1890; horizontal pairs, imperf. between.

**Paraguay.** A horizontal pair of the 5c. purple-brown of the 1901-2 issue has been found imperforate between the two stamps.

**Russia.** Another value requires adding to the list of stamps on vertically laid paper.

50k. mauve and green.

**Salvador.** The *M.J.* mentions the following incompletely perforated stamps:—

2c. of 1893, 30c. (Type 67) of 1896, and 10c. and 15c. (Unpaid Letter stamps) of 1900; vertical pairs, imperf. between.
2c. (Type 57) of 1896, 1c. (Type 58), 15c. (Type 64), 100c. (Type 69) of 1896, 10c. (Type 74) of 1899; horizontal pairs, imperf. between.

**Servia.** A set of eight stamps of abnormal size has been issued to commemorate the Coronation of King Peter and the hundredth anniversary of the revolt against Turkey. The stamps are large and oblong in shape, printed on poor semi-transparent paper and perf. 11½. The central design of the values up to 50 paras consists of a medallion containing profile portraits of Kara George and Peter, while on the high values the centre is occupied with a scene which may refer to the outbreak of the revolt referred to above, the murder of the last king, or any other "domestic affair" in the history of this country. The dates, 1804 and 1904, appear on the left and right of the centre-piece respectively, and various inscriptions, foliage, and fancy ornamentation completes the designs. We illustrate the two designs herewith:—





The values and colours are:—

5	para	green.
10	"	rose.
15	"	purple.
25	"	blue.
50	"	brown.
1	dinar	buff.
3	"	emerald.
5	"	mauve.

**Switzerland.** A new type of the 40c. stamp is said to have been issued in which the whole design is redrawn and modified, and in which the figure "4" is closed at the top instead of being open as was previously the case.

40c. pearl-grey, perf. 11½. New type.

**Uruguay.** A new 2c. stamp has appeared in the same design as the one recently current but produced by a lithographic process.

2c. dull orange, perf. 11½.

**Venezuela.** Three high values require adding to the set, bearing Bolivar's portrait, which we mentioned in September.

3	bolivars	blue.
10	"	violet.
20	"	rose.



We illustrate the design of the low values chronicled in September.

## Whitfield King's Catalogue.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write to point out that in our criticism of their new catalogue for 1905, which we published last month, we were wrong in saying that the stamps of the first issue were not issued in the "atts" currency. As a matter of fact they were invoiced to their firm, when first imported, in *atts*; these invoices they still have as proof of

their contention. We are very pleased to make this correction, but at the same time we think the usual system of cataloguing these stamps as "lottes," "atts," "pynungs," "songpys," "salungs" and "ticals," not only more correct, but far more picturesque! For instance, we do not speak of a twelve pence stamp. Very likely the stamps were invoiced to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. in "atts" in order to save confusion, as it was hardly to be expected that people in England would be acquainted with the intricacies of the Siamese money-table which was as follows:—

2	lottes	= 1 att.
2	atts	= 1 pynung.
2	pynungs	= 1 songpy.
4	songpys	= 1 salung.
4	salungs	= 1 tical.

The "tical" is the same value as the Mexican dollar, or 2/- in English currency.

## Sheffield Philatelic Society.

The opening meeting of the 10th session of this Society was held on the 19th October at the King's Head Hotel, the president, Mr. J. S. Nowill, being in the chair.

The report and balance sheet showing the financial position of the society to have improved were read and adopted. An interesting programme was drawn up for the coming session, including a number of exhibits, papers, and discussions on matters pertaining to philately. The following officers were elected: president: Mr. J. S. Bartlett; vice-president: Mr. E. D. Drury; secretary: Mr. W. G. Laycock; treasurer: Mr. G. H. Hunt; librarian: Mr. J. F. Pearce; exchange secretary: Mr. R. Sneath; committee: Messrs. J. H. Chapman, A. T. Nixon, and J. S. Nowill.

The Exchange Secretary reported that packets of stamps to the gross value of £760, had circulated through the society during the past session.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was unanimously passed.

We have received a copy of the report mentioned above which shows that the Society had a very successful season for the winter of 1903-4. Altogether 15 meetings were held at which the average attendance was nine. The membership now numbers 44.



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## EDITORIAL.

**DISCONTENT**, like the poor, is always with us, and in Philately, as in everything else, there are always grumblers who never find anything to satisfy them. This coterie of malcontents are continually "having a go" at something or other.

First of all it is a tirade **Surcharges.** against the collection of minor varieties, then we are treated to lugubrious wailings on the decadence of Philately, and now some of these gentlemen are pouring out the vials of their wrath on what they stigmatise as the "baneful surcharge."

Indeed, surcharged stamps seem to have

come in for a good deal of criticism lately, and some writers have gone so far as to state that it would be a good thing for Philately if collectors would taboo all overprinted stamps. Some time ago a well-known dealer compiled a simplified list of British Colonial stamps, in which surcharged ones were treated as though they were without overprint and did not constitute different varieties, and quite recently a well-known philatelist, who ought to know better, tells us that the surcharge on British Official stamps is merely a kind of postmark, and does not alter their nature in any way. Certainly, when one notes the appalling list of totally unnecessary surcharged varieties that have recently appeared from Panama and Nicaragua (to quote two instances), one is inclined to seriously consider whether it were not wise to omit all surcharged stamps from a general collection. But on the other hand, "surcharge" is nearly always synonymous with "provisional," and provisional stamps have ever been popular with philatelists. Those surcharged stamps that are palpably issued with the sole object of squeezing money from stamp collectors may safely be ignored altogether and a little judicious pruning of minor from major varieties of the others should greatly diminish the numbers of those which may fairly be considered as coming within the scope of a general collection.

It is, however, manifestly absurd to argue that a surcharge, applied under proper authority, does not alter the nature of a stamp, and that a 1/- stamp overprinted, say, "One Penny," is still to all intents and purposes a 1/- stamp. A surcharge must of necessity alter the stamp so treated and make it a totally distinct variety. It is obvious, as in the case supposed above, that an overprinted stamp can only frank correspondence to the extent of its new face value and it therefore must be quite different from that same stamp in an unsurcharged condition. And it is the same with stamps surcharged for official use. True, in most cases, the overprint does not effect any change in their face value, but it restricts their franking power to a certain class of correspondence, and this fact constitutes them quite distinct varieties.

We are continually advocating collectors to act a little more on their own initiative,

instead of slavishly following the dictates of any particular catalogue or catalogues. And in the matter of collecting surcharged stamps, the application of a little common sense will do much in the way of making

their accumulation come comfortably within the range of a general collection. After all, they are an interesting class and we fancy few collectors would care to leave them out altogether.

## Philatelic Exhibition at Berlin.

LIST OF AWARDS AND NOTES ON MOST OF THE EXHIBITS.  
By F. E. WILSON.

(Continued from Page 167).

*Alberto Philipp. Gold Medal.*  
*Transvaal.*

An exceedingly choice specialised collection, nearly all unused with a few blocks of four.

July, 1870, block of four, 6d., containing a *tête bêche*. 1877, with red surcharge, 3d., used; 6d., unused and used; 3d. and 1/-, wide roulette, used; 3d., fine roulette, used; 3d., pelure, unused, and ditto with surcharge on back, used. 1877, with black surcharge, block of four, 1/- green with inverted surcharge, imperf. (used); used single specimen ditto with wide roulette. 1877, August, 6d. blue on rose with inverted surcharge, unused, wide and fine roulettes. 1877, October, 1d. "Transvaal," imperf., used; 6d. on green, imperf., with inverted surcharge, used; 6d. on blue without surcharge, imperf., and fine roulette, used; 1d. red on orange, upright V.R. *se tenant* with 1d. ditto sloping V.R., imperf., unused; 1d. red on orange, 3d. mauve on buff, 3d. lilac on green, 6d. blue on blue with sloping V.R., used, with wide roulettes. The later issues were equally fine and also the Pietersburg provisionals.

*M. Z. Boolemann. Silver Medal.*

For unused and used collections of Transvaal and Pietersburg stamps.

*E. Heginbottom. Bronze Medal.*

For used Ceylon and Victoria in two albums.

*W. H. Terry. Bronze Medal.*

Victoria, early issues mostly used and later ones mixed. A nice lot with a good number of pairs and blocks.

*Class 13. Special Collections of one British Colony.*

*J. L. van Dieten. Bronze Medal.*

For a small lot of Tasmania.

*E. Heginbottom. Bronze Medal.*

For South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania in an album, and St. Vincent, all used.

*Class 14. Special Collections of two British Colonies.*

*M. Z. Boolemann, Mrs. Siebert, and E. Heginbottom* obtained Diplomas for Orange River Colony, British East Africa, etc., and West Indies, etc., respectively.

*Class 15. Special Collections of two British Colonies.*

*J. L. van Dieten. Bronze Medal.*

For Gambia, Tonga, Sierra Leone, Seychelles and Gibraltar.

*Class 16. Special Collections of three British Colonies.*

*W. Dorning Beckton. Silver Medal.*

For fine collections of St. Helena and British Bechuanaland. The former country included two pairs and block of six 6d. blue, 1856 imperf.; block of six 4d., 1863; 3d. purple with short bar, *imperforate*, all unused; 1864-74, 3d. with double surcharge, used; unused vertical pair 1/- (short bar), lower stamp is doubly surcharged; pair and block of four 1/-, p. 14 x 12½, unused.

British Bechuanaland, 1886, single and pair 1/- green, unused; 1887, 2/- and 2/6, varieties, with small P in POSTAGE; pane of 60 stamps, ½d., 1889 issue, half the stamps having double surcharges, the second ones applied vertically.

*E. Heginbottom. Silver Medal.*

For used West Indian and African Colonials, etc., shown in two albums.

*J. C. North. Silver Medal.*

For Cyprus and Morocco Agencies.

*Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.*

(Not for Competition).

A strong collection of Seychelles, including partly reconstructed sheets of the different settings of the 1893 provisionals, all values up to the 90 ou 96c.

*Class 17. Entireties of Great Britain and Colonies.*

*C. Gräfe. Special Gold Medal.*

For very complete unused collections of



the entires of Ceylon, and of the registered envelopes of Great Britain and Colonies.

*Class 18. Special Collections of France.*

*F. Reichenheim. Gold Medal.*

France. A very fine lot, strong in *têtes bèches*, shades and minor varieties, but wanting some of the rarer unused blocks of four.

(Unused unless otherwise stated).

1849-50.

Two used *têtes bèches* 20c. black; 1fr. orange-red, used (two); 1fr. in the "Vervelle" shade; superb strip of four 1fr. carmine, containing a *tête bêche* on entire cover. The official circular, dated Paris, Dec. 1st, 1849, re returning to the Treasury the 1fr. stamps in the orange-red shade, which might be confounded with the 40c. orange, with diagonal halves of the two colours of the 1fr. stamps attached as specimens. Two blocks of four 40c. in fine shades, and the variety with wide 4 contained in a used strip of four; *tête bêche* pair 25c. on entire; pair and two singles of 15c. green; used 10c. *tête bêche* contained in a strip of 3.

1852. Republic.

Two singles and pair, 10c. showing the marginal frame line and a remarkable used shade.

1853-60. Empire.

Two blocks of four, 1fr. carmine, one showing marginal frame line (only found on the first sheets). Vertical pair 40c. one stamp is variety with open 4. Block of four 25c. blue, 80c. in rose and in vermilion in *tête bêche* strips of three (used), 20c. on greenish (two). 1862, strip of three 80c. with a *tête bêche* used on original from Shanghai.

1862-70. Laureated.

4c. *tête bêche* used, bisected 10c. used on pieces as 5c., quarter of 80c. stamped 75c. used on entire.

Fine unused shades of Bordeaux issue 1c., 2c., 4c. and 5c. in blocks of 4. and a specimen of the latter value inscribed *Pustes*, 20c. Type I., the rarest shades of the 40c. were missing.

1870-73.

The following *tête bèches*;—Three shades of 10c. bistre, two of 20c. blue, 15c. bistre (used also), 25c. (used also), 10c. bistre on rose (two used also).

18, 2-5, 10c. + 15c. error "*se te sant*."

1876, used strip of four 25c. containing three Type II. and one Type I.

1877-97, 5fr. with Plate No. 9, 15c. Chalons forgery to defraud Post Office.

The issues from 1900 onwards were very strong in shades and many oddities of perforation with which the recent French Stamps seem to abound.

1900, pair, each 3c. orange-red, and 10c., Type II., imperf. Blocks of four, each 10c., Type I., 20c. and 30c. with figures of value much misplaced; 30c. with doubly printed numerals.

1903, pair, each 15 and 30c. Sower, imperforate.

Unpaid, 1859. 10c., litho, unused.

1870-71. 15c., litho, altered in M.S.S. to 25c., used on entire original (these were only used on official correspondence at Lyons).

*Classes 20 and 21. Holland and Colonies.*

*Baron R. Lehmann. Special Gold Medal.*

*Holland and Colonies, Luxemburg and Greece.*

The Holland and Colonies formed quite one of the most remarkable collections in the Exhibition and gave evidence of a great amount of research; used stamps predominated.

*Holland.*

Specimens of inland letters with Franks used before the introduction of stamps. 1852 a reconstructed plate of 100 used 5c. blue (four panes of 25 each). 1867, 10, 15 and 20c. Type I., 10 and 15c. Type II., all perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  used. 25c. perf. 13-14 used (one of the rarest Dutch stamps). 1877-95 1c. perf.  $14 \times 14$  used. Unpaid 1881-87  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. Type IV.,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  unused and used, and this stamp with variety of perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  unused. The unused of 1867-68 issue included 15 and 20c. Type I., 5, 10 and 20c. Type II., all perf.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ .

The Baron has made an interesting attempt at determining the exact dates of issue of the different perforations of 1867-68 issue by means of used dated copies arranged according to month.

Sets of "specimen" stamps from the 1st issue onwards.

Dutch Indies, Curaçoa and Surinam were shown on the same thorough lines as well as a very extensive set of proofs of Holland.

The Greek and Luxemburg contained unused and used specimens, the former country including some of the rare errors of figures at back.

*C. George. Bronze Medal.*

Holland, the older issues are mostly used, including 1867 15c. Types I. and II. p.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ .

*P. J. van Harderwijk. Bronze Medal.*

For Holland and Colonies.

*Class 22. Entires of Holland and Colonies.*

*A. C. Voss. Silver Medal.*

For the entires of Holland and Colonies unused and used.

*Classes 23-36. Special Collections of Europeans (different to the above).*

*E. Horak. Special Gold Medal.*

For Austria, Hungary, Lombardy and Bosnia.

A superb and most interesting exhibit, the quality of the stamps being very choice and the arrangement excellent.

*Austria, 1850 issue (unused).*

A complete set of picked single specimens 1-9kr. on black mounts with narrow gilt frames, and this arrangement is carried out through all the subsequent issues. Then come sets on the various papers, three 1kr. yellow doubly printed, and one ditto ditto showing St. Andrew's Cross, blocks of 16 2kr.; 15 3kr. and strip of 4 9kr. The used first issue include sets on the various papers, 9kr. blue on laid; 3, 6 and 9kr. rouletted on entires with Tokay postmark; bisected 6kr. on entire, strips showing the two settings of the plates (on the first the stamps are 2.5mm. apart, and on the second 3.4mm.), also the 3kr. joined to two St. Andrew's Crosses, and the 6kr. with one Cross.

The unused Mercuries were represented by a yellow, a rose and two vermilion. The postmarks, a separate portion of the collection, are the most complete lot in existence which the Exhibitor has been 25 years getting together; they formed the basis of the well-known work on the cancellations of Austria Hungary and Lombardo-Venetia, published in 1899, by H. Kropf, of Prague.

Hungary, Lombardy and Bosnia were on the same lines, but unfortunately only a very small portion could be shown in the frames.

*E. H. Mertzanoff. Special Gold Medal.*

For his celebrated collection of Greece, which is one of the largest and finest in existence and which gained a Gold Medal at Mülhausen in 1903. Of the 400 large leaves on which the stamps are mounted, only some 48 could be shown in the frames, one or two being given over to used Ionian Islands stamps on entire letters.

*R. Friedl. Gold Medal.*

For a fine specialised collection of Austria

Hungary with entires, which has been seen at most of the large Exhibitions of recent years. Only small portions were shown in detail, among which I noticed the following Austrian Mercuries:—3 yellows, unused; 7 ditto used on entires; 2 vermilion, unused; and 4 rose on entires.

*A. Passer. Gold Medal.*

Also for his fine collection of Austria Hungary, Lombardy and Bosnia, making the third award to go to this interesting group. Mr. Passer's stamps were in three albums and contain many fine things, the majority of the stamps being unused.

*R. Mertens. Gold Medal "with the congratulations of the Jury."*

For his special study of the stamps of the Russian Levant, 1865 issue, 2 and 20 kopecs, consisting of the 28 types of the 2 kopecs, also an unused pair ditto and the following used on entires:—two pairs and a strip of four. Of the 20 kopecs blue and red, the exhibitor had 24 of the types, three being unused, 19 used, and two used on original covers.

*H. Griebert. Gold Medal.*

For a very fine collection of Turkey, containing 3,306 stamps collected according to shades, perforations, errors, types, etc., the majority of the stamps were unused and they included some hitherto unknown varieties.

*E. R. Ackermann. Silver Medal.*

For Norway and Sweden (all unused, unless the contrary is stated). The Norway were a very strong lot and included the following:—

1855, three 4sk. and one with double foot (cut close).

1856-57, blocks of nine each 2 and 3sk. and six 4sk., three imperforate 4sk., used.

1863-66, the four types of each value, and a block of ten 8sk.

1867-68, blocks of 15 each, 3 and 8sk.

1872-75, sheet of 100 1sk. deep green, first printing, the variety E. EN is No. 43; sheet of 100 1sk. yellow-green on which No. 18 is the error (second setting). Some of the earliest very dark shades of the 4sk. were missing. Block of 12 and four 6sk. brown.

1877-78 (shaded posthorn), block of 15 25 aur mauve, a used 10 aur in the claret shade of the 50 aur (? error of colour), and a full set 1-50 aur, overprinted "Specimen" in blue.

1883-84, block of four 5 aur emerald green, blocks of nine 12 aur green, and ten 20 aur

blue, the latter, *imperforate*. The entire sheets in the collection included 100 of 20 aur brown, 1883/84, and 100 of the Return Letter Stamp "*uindlost*" of which the five last stamps are the error "*übesörget*."

Mr. Ackermann's Sweden are by no means so strong, and the collection is evidently only "in the making." The 1855 issue were shown in sets of originals, including a block of nine 4sk. bco. blue, reprints, and some good used forgeries.

1872, "Tretio" error, unused.

*W. Dorning Beekton. Silver Medal.*

For Denmark, Iceland and Norway shown in two albums which, unfortunately, I had no opportunity of examining.

*F. Krause. Silver Medal.*

Luxemburg.

Good single specimen collection of unused including Officials with a few shades but no varieties of perforation, some pairs of the early issues and a good many blocks of four of the later ones, the used included a nice lot of shades and a few pairs and blocks.

*I. Blanco. Silver Medal.*

For Spain and Porto Rico.

Spain, 1851 pair 2r., 1852 pair 2r., 1853 pair and three singles 2r., 1854 four pairs of 2c. green, single 2c. green on blue, pair 1r. light blue, 1865 12c. with inverted frame, imperforate only, all the foregoing are used, the 4 and 10 p. of 1872-3 were unused (very few collections have them used), 1874 pair and single 10 pesetas black used.

*Dr. H. Lux. Silver Medal.*

For his most interesting special collection of Spain 1868-69 issues overprinted *Habilitado* which is practically complete in the genuine varieties as also in the private and provincial surcharges and forgeries. This collection formed the basis of the Doctor's article on these stamps in the current volume of the *Deutsche Briefmarzenzeitung*.

*Dr. E. von Horrak. Silver Medal.*

Specialised collection of Roumania without 1st issue Moldavia.

*F. T. Günther. Silver Medal.*

For his extensive collection of Greece in six albums, only one page of each being visible.

*J. M. Bartels Co. Bronze Medal.*

For a good little lot of Danish West Indies unused, mostly single specimens of the various printings with a set of 8 proofs (*imperforate*).

*F. Kleberg. Bronze Medal.*

For Luxemburg.

*Mrs. F. M. Bridson. Bronze Medal.*

For a nice collection of Portugal unused and used. Special attention has been paid to the types and varieties of perforation and paper, with which this interesting country abounds. Nearly all Mrs. Bridson's stamps are picked specimens.

*C. George. Bronze Medal.*

Portugal and Colonies.

A number of nice things were included as well as sets of the reprints. Angola, some envelopes and newspapers with franks used without stamps during a shortage.

*R. Brümmer. Bronze Medal.*

For Spain unused in one album, the open page shows full sets of the first four issues, including the three 2 reales.

*D. M. de Heer. Bronze Medal.*

For collection of Spain, which included the 2r. of 1851, used, and the 1852 2 reales, unused and used; also a used block of sixty 6c. black, 1850.

*Dr. Lux. Bronze Medal.*

For an interesting and well arranged little collection of used Switzerland. Zurich, two 4r. and the ten types of the 6r.; also an essay of the 4r. and a reprint of the 6r. Reconstructed plates of the 2½r. of 1850, both Orts-Post and Poste Locale.

*Martin Schröder. (Award under Class 2).*

A very strong specialised collection of Roumania.

Moldavia, 1856, a magnificent specimen of the 27p. with huge margins used on entire original; 54p., used on original; 81p., unused; and 108p., used.

1858, on blue, 5p., unused; and two used ditto.

1871, 10b. yellow on laid unused (two).

1872, 50b., four used and one on entire.

1876-78, 5b. blue, error of colour, two singles and a strip of three containing one error, all used.

THE END.

## New Leaves to Cut.

### BRIGHT'S "A.B.C." CATALOGUE.\*

We have received a copy of the sixth edition of Messrs. Bright and Son's "A.B.C." descriptive priced catalogue of the world's postage stamps and postal stationery. This edition, which appears just two years after the previous one, is bound in red and excellently got up in every respect. As the usual way with catalogues it has grown somewhat, the thickness having increased by 35 pages. Of these the portion devoted to adhesives is responsible for 34 pages. It would thus appear that collectors of postal stationery are not greatly troubled with new issues. We quote the following from the preface regarding this increase in size:—

Part of the increase is due to the elaboration of some countries by further dividing the existing lists of perforations and watermarks. This will no doubt entail some amount of grumbling on the part of those philatelists who already complain that the lists are too complicated by such varieties.

May we point out to these collectors that because certain lists of perforations, watermarks, etc., are given in the catalogue, it is not necessary that they should feel bound to collect them. The catalogue is for all classes of collectors. The specialist should take all the varieties listed and as many more as he can find. The "Limitist" should collect only what he considers distinct stamps, *within his limits*. The latter will vary according to the collector. For instance "A" collects varieties of watermark but not perforation. "B" does not take either, confining himself to distinct types of stamps but includes prominent shades. "C" abhors surcharges and does not include them; and so *ad infinitum*.

Many of the lists have been re-written and re-arranged and the blocks with which the volume is illustrated are vastly superior to those in the last edition. There are however, still many that might be replaced with advantage and doubtless these will be seen to when the next volume appears. Great care seems to have been taken in the compilation of the lists of varieties, and on the whole they are very complete and should satisfy the majority of collectors. There are of course several inconsistencies—if there were not it would assuredly be the "ideal" catalogue so eagerly looked for by some philatelists—and several *very* minor varieties are included as "thick D" in the British Somaliland surcharge, "short T" in the 1896 issue of Seychelles, &c. The former is merely due to uneven pressure of the printing press, and the latter is a broken letter. However, none of these are of sufficient importance to materially detract from the value and excellence of the volume.

Prices seem to have been carefully con-

sidered and from our hasty perusal we should say that they very fairly represent present values. The notes on forgeries and reprints form an admirable feature and one that should be of the greatest use to the less advanced collector.

The work is unique among English catalogues as being the only one to price and classify post cards, and stamped envelopes and wrappers, though in this edition the postal adhesives may be had in a separate volume if desired. The prices are 2/6 for the complete work, and 1/6 for the adhesives portion only—prices that should come within the reach of every pocket. With this edition, too, Messrs. Bright & Son inaugurate a new departure regarding the disposal of collectors' duplicates under the title of "Bright's Stamp Market."

The volume is one that reflects the greatest credit on its publishers.

### STAMPS WORTH FINDING.\*

Under this title we have received a little volume of 67 pages, by Miss B. C. Hardy, which is stated to be "a guide to the medium collector." We are afraid, however, it does not in any way come up to this ambitious subtitle, and is anything but a reliable "guide." We do not want to appear unduly critical but after a careful perusal of the book we fail to find any redeeming points that make it in the slightest degree worthy of the serious attention of philatelists. It is full of inaccuracies and mis-statements, while the few general explanations are hardly what one can call lucid as witness the following:—"The roulette is a long straight cut instead of a mere pinhole like the ordinary perforation."

Then in the alphabetical list of countries to which the enquirer after knowledge naturally turns for information regarding "stamps worth finding" only a few of the chief errors, &c., (much more accurately listed in any catalogue) are noted, while interesting minor varieties, which are not known to the majority of collectors are ignored. We give a specimen paragraph:—

#### COREA.

Stamps were prepared for use in Corea in 1885, and every arrangement was made for joining the Postal Union. Riots arose, however, during the rejoicings given in honour of this event, many people were killed, and the embryo Post Office never came into being. The stamps were never issued, but they are extant, and may sometimes be met with in an unused state.

Could anything be more absurd!

\* The "A.B.C." Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps, &c. (London: Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.) Price 2/6; adhesives only, 1/6

\* Stamps worth Finding: By B. C. Hardy. (London: Sidney Appleton.) Price 1/.

## The College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge.

BY THE REV. HAYMAN CUMMINGS.

The stamps issued by the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges between the years 1870-1885 have been somewhat neglected by collectors during the last few years. This has probably been the result of the scarcity of many of the issues and also of the want of information on the subject. Very little has been written about them in the past, the most notable account being that given by Professor A. S. Napier, at the meeting of the Oxford Philatelic Society in 1893, published in the "Monthly Journal" in December of that year.

One of the difficulties in the way of a collector of these stamps has now been removed by the publication of the excellent work with the above title by the Rev. Hayman Cummings who has for many years made special study of the subject. The book is beautifully printed and all the types of the stamps are re-produced by the mezzotype process and printed on art paper. Many of these are the most excellent results we have ever seen from this process and are all the more wonderful when we consider the indistinct appearance of the embossed issues in the original. The illustrations of the Keble and also of the Mertons are a triumph of the photographic art.

Mr. Cummings begins with an account of the privileges enjoyed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in the matter of letters and correspondence, which were conferred upon them by an Act of the Long Parliament in 1656. In this it was enacted that the two Universities "may use their former liberties, rights and privileges of having all special carriers to carry and re-carry letters as they formerly did, and as if this Act had not been made." This Act was repealed in 1710, but the ancient right which the Universities and their Colleges possessed was reserved, but the author goes on to say:—

"It would be quite undesirable to revive the controversy which was rife 10 years ago among philatelists as to the status of these college issues.

"It is only in the nature of things that on the question as to whether the colleges were infringing the privileges of the Post

Office, opinion should be divided, and appear as determined on the one side as on the other.

"It may well be said that if 'Postage' be in dictionary language 'the price paid for the conveyance of a letter,' then a postage 'stamp' affixed to a letter franks it for such conveyance.

"In this sense, the college 'messenger,' or 'post,' stamps, envelopes and cards, were used from 1870 to 1886, a period of fifteen years.

"For those who would deny that they represent a curious anomaly and phase in the working of our postal system, and consequently a place in every specialist's collection which professes to exhibit this country's stamps in anything like completion, the difficulty is this. If it be said, 'the stamps were not the infringement, it was the principle which was deemed illegal,' the answer at once forces itself upon us—'that cannot be so, the principle still exists, is still acted upon in the system in use to-day, even if the Act of Parliament of 1710 were not in evidence against such contention.' On the other hand, if the suppression of the 'stamps' was the aim of the postal authorities, and they were satisfied with their withdrawal from use, as would appear from the semi-official notice quoted, the system represented by the stamps still continuing, so one can justly say they are not 'postage' stamps.

"It cannot even be alleged that the success of the Postmaster General in his proceedings 1885, in any way *proves* that the use of these stamps was illegal. The utmost that can be urged is, that the colleges severally and separately did not consider the point worth contesting, and with the courtesy one might well expect, quietly acquiesced, under such pressure as was brought to bear, with the wishes of the authorities."

It will therefore be seen that Mr. Cummings regards these stamps as legitimate postage stamps, and certainly he makes out a very good case in their favour; it appears to us that specialists in stamps of Great Britain can hardly ignore them.

Coming to the stamps themselves a very full and careful description of all the varieties with particulars where possible of the numbers printed and name of the printers is given, and in the case of rare stamps names of the owners of the few copies that are known are given. From

this it appears that the finest collection of these stamps is in the possession of the Earl of Crawford, while Mr. Erskine Beveridge and Mr. Alder-Ridley appear to also possess most of the rarest varieties. The work is wound up with a short account of the stamps surcharged O.U.S. for the Oxford Union Society, a synopsis of issues with prices by Morley & Nissen and bibliography.

The book is one that no philatelist possessing anything of a philatelic library can afford to be without, whether he is interested in the stamps or not, and we consider the author is deserving of the warmest praise for publishing a work, which, under the most favourable circumstances must involve him in some pecuniary loss.



## November, 1904, Report.

### NOTICES.

The second meeting of the Season was held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, Nov. 9th, when the Society gave their sixth lantern display, and an enjoyable evening was spent by members and friends. Amongst those present were Mr. W. Schwabacher, who occupied the chair in the absence of the President through indisposition, Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, P. L. Pemberton, W. Schwarte, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, H. Atharley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reichenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Wescott, Messrs. F. Empson, F. J. Melville, Harris, B. W. H. Poole, H. Carr, R. Hewitson, G. A. Smart, H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. D. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Giwelb, The Hon. Sec. and Mrs. Hinton, and many other visitors. An interesting programme was gone through comprising Municipal Stamps exhibited and described by Mr. Schwabacher, including London, Ely, Gloucester, Guernsey, Jersey, Northampton, Sheffield, Southampton, and Winchester. Japan, the postal adhesives exhibited by the Hon. Sec., and an able and interesting description was given by Mr. L. W. Fulcher. After an interval Mr. P. L. Pemberton gave an interesting display of some recently issued stamps including many novelties and also the new CA. multiple

watermark. The next item was an interesting selection of Essays and unissued stamps exhibited by Mr. Kay and described by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and the display was concluded by some Royal Postal Portraits exhibited and described by the Hon. Sec. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, to the Members who exhibited and described the stamps, and to the Hon. Sec. who carried out the arrangements, terminated a successful evening.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 14th, when the President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield) will give a display and paper on Picture Stamps. All Members and any visitors are cordially invited and a good attendance will be appreciated by the Committee, and help to further the success of these monthly meetings.

THOS. H. HINTON,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.  
November 14th, 1904.

## Scottish Philatelic Society.

The November Meeting of the above was held at the residence of the Hon. President, Mr. John Walker, with an excellent attendance of members. Messrs. F. C. Henderson, James Pursell and A. G. Spence were unanimously elected members. The Secretary's report of the Exchange Branch showed that the September, October and November packets were in circulation. Their value and the sales to date were considerably more than in any previous year.

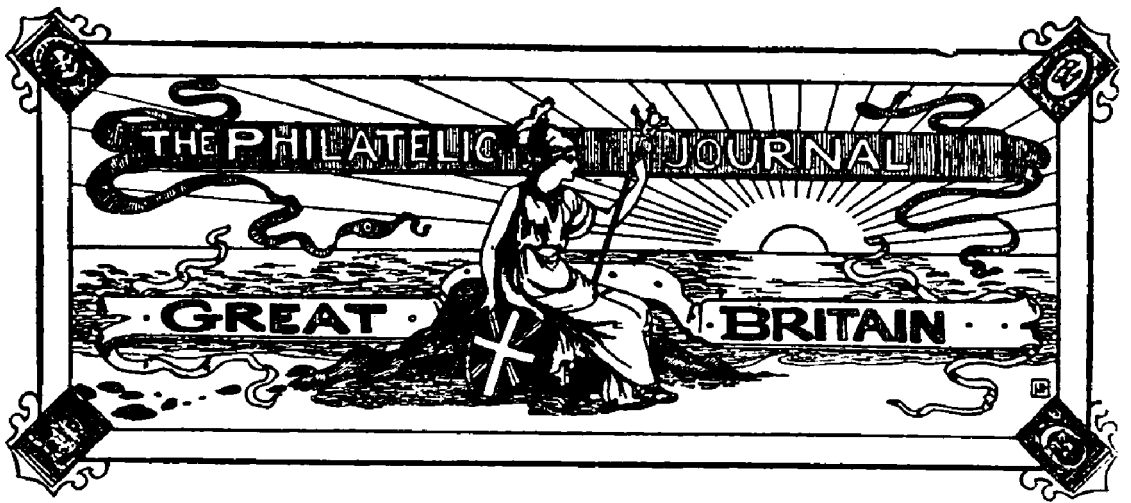
The display of Great Britain, by Mr. John Walker, engrossed the members for over two hours. The collection is probably the finest in Scotland, strong in unused, with completed plates of 1d. black, 2d. blue, etc. Mr. W. B. Walker displayed his collection with interesting King's Head Officials on pieces of originals and Mr. McIntyre showed the error watermark of the 1854 1d. red perf. 14 large crown, with some supposed provisional "Army Official."

The December Meeting will be at the residence of Mr. James Baxter, the subject and display "Turkey and Egypt."

Prospectuses will be sent to intending members on application.

T. A. MCINTYRE,  
Hon. Sec.  
43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

*Note.—Again extreme pressure on our space compels us to hold over many items, including the "Review of Reviews," "Descriptive Catalogue of European Stamps," &c., &c.*



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

No. 168. VOL. XIV.

DECEMBER 25, 1904.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 60.—MRS. HETLEY.

We have pleasure, this month, in introducing to our readers one of the foremost—if not *the* foremost—of lady collectors. A lady who collects seriously is such a *rara avis* that we are particularly glad to be able to publish these notes regarding Mrs. Hetley and her collection.

Mrs. Hetley first began collecting in 1885. She had been in the habit of mounting her younger schoolboy brothers' stamps for them in their albums and one day, on purchasing a packet of stamps through the *Exchange and Mart* with the laudable object of increasing their collections, she was so greatly attracted by the design of some Gambian stamps that she decided to collect on her own account. At first the collection was mounted in an "Imperial" album, but, as Mrs. Hetley took to the pastime very earnestly and was keenly interested in varieties of shade, watermark, &c., for which no spaces were provided, this album was soon discarded. The stamps were remounted in small strongly bound manuscript



books and these in their turn, though many years later, gave way to the "Victoria" blank albums, with detachable leaves. The bulk of the collection still remains in these albums—21 large quarto volumes—and eight or ten other albums of various makes are also in use.

Mrs. Hetley had no special facilities for obtaining stamps that are not open to the average collector. About 1886 she joined two Exchange Clubs and also started one and acted as its secretary for 11 years. In order

to manage this Club successfully, Mrs. Hetley found it necessary to acquire a good working knowledge of stamps, and kept this up-to-date by a careful perusal of the current literature of Philately.

For many years she purchased stamps principally from abroad. From 1888 until he retired she had most of Monsieur Moen's stock of unused stamps sent

her on approval. Mrs. Hetley found, that until recently, foreign dealers took but little notice of perforations and watermarks and thus she was able to obtain many scarce varieties quite cheaply from the Continent that stood at high prices in England. Nearly all her early unused Colonial stamps came from either Brussels or Paris.

The collection is a general one and embraces all countries which issued stamps up to 1890. More attention has perhaps been paid to British Colonials than to foreign and of those countries that are favourites all issues have been included to the end of the late Queen's reign. In all other cases the collection stops at 1890. Mrs. Hetley's practice has been to take up one country at a time and work at it thoroughly, so that several have been favourites in turn and many are very complete. Indeed, so thorough has the subject of this interview been that a friend after seeing her collection humourously suggested that she should be called a "general specialist."

None of the great rarities are included, but the collection is very strong in minor rarities catalogued at from £8 to £20, and good medium stamps. There is a fine copy of the Barbados provisional 1d. on 5/- showing both types (illustration No. 39 in the Barbados Handbook), the St. Vincent 4d. on 1/- provisional, and all the 4d. blues of the same colony, unused, including the rare dull blue shade CA, perf. 12. Among other items of interest, we note a complete sheet of Japan 500 sen., green, perforated, on laid paper; Western Australia, first type, 2d. and 6d., rouletted; and New Zealand 1d. red and 1/- green, wmk. NZ, rouletted.

Regarding the arrangement of the specimens, Mrs. Hetley says:—"I usually arrange my stamps seven in a row; three unused and four used are what I aim at, but this is naturally a very elastic arrangement and in some cases the whole page consists of varieties of the same stamp, but as far as possible I mount the unused stamps on the first half of the page and the used in a line with them."

Parts of the collection have on two occasions been exhibited. The first time was the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897. The whole collection then occupied about 15 large volumes, but owing to the charge for space only four of these were sent. These were successful in obtaining the Duke of York's gold medal for the best lady's collection, and the London Society's silver medal for the second best general collection sent in. This latter Mrs. Hetley justly prizes very highly. In 1899 the Roumanian, Grecian and Japanese portions were exhibited and gained a silver medal and since then the collection has not been shown.

Mrs. Hetley is rather dubious regarding the investment side of Philately, and observes that, with the publication of so much good philatelic literature, any one can acquire a fair knowledge of stamps with a small amount of time and trouble, and consequently only those who study their stamps very deeply and possess accommodating purses, can hope to find the hobby a profitable one. She remembers spending a morning among the smaller London dealers in the early "nineties" and picking up a 6d. lithographed and 1/- yellow-green, engraved, Nevis, *mint*, for 8/- the two! The 6d. grey, engraved, of the 1861 issue of the same colony are represented used and unused, and these cost only 1/6, while the 6d. green of 1883 was obtained at face value. Such bargains as these take a lot of hunting for now-a-days.

The collection is a particularly fine one and comprises nearly 40,000 specimens. That its owner has well earned the title of "philatelist" is apparent to any one privileged to view her albums. Her knowledge of stamps in general is evidenced from the fact that she has long acted as honorary forgery detector to the Blackheath Stamp Exchange Society.

Mrs. Hetley only recollects making one contribution to philatelic literature, and that was an article on the perforations of the 1872-1891 issues of Roumania, which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* in 1895.

Although Philately is her favourite hobby, Mrs. Hetley has many others, is a keen photographer, and joins with great interest in many out-door sports and pastimes.

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**Poor Philatelists!**—The *Philatelic Chronicle* has always posed as a sort of fairy god-mother to philatelists in general owing to its assertion that it fearlessly exposes all philatelic swindlers and humbugs, and yet in its advertisement columns for October we notice the announcement of one of the most notorious and unscrupulous vendors of forgeries and fakes! We would suggest that a journal that exists avowedly for the purpose of safeguarding collectors should exercise a *little* discretion in the matter of the advertisements it accepts for publication.



# New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

## BRITISH EMPIRE.

**Great Britain.** New supplies of the current ½d. stamp are printed in pale yellow-green as announced in our September issue. The colour is very distinct from the old shade and in the copies we have seen the paper (or gum?) appears to be a little thicker.

½d. pale yellow-green.

Our publishers have shown us one of the official envelopes that are evidently intended to take the place of the recently withdrawn departmental stamps. Across the top "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" is printed in bold capitals; in the top right-hand corner is a circle containing "OFFICIAL" at the top and "PAID" below with a large Imperial Crown between; and in the lower left-hand corner is "If undelivered return to the Collector of Taxes at . . . ." The whole is printed in vermilion.

**Ceylon.** We learn that another value has appeared with the new watermark.

12c. sage-green and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr CA.

**Cyprus.** Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us the 2 piastres on the new paper and the 1 piastre is also reported.

1 piast, carmine and ultra, wmk. multiple Cr CA.  
2 piast, deep ultra and purple .. ..

**East Africa and Uganda.** Again we have to chronicle another value of the current set on the new paper.

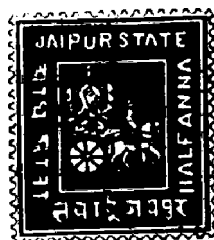
2a. purple and magenta, wmk. multiple Cr CA.

**Hong Kong.** According to the *M. J.* several values of the King's Head issue have appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

2c. grey green	wmk. multiple Cr CA.
4c. lilac on red	.. ..
5c. gray-green and orange	.. ..
20c. grey black and chestnut	.. ..
30c. grey-green and black	.. ..
50c. .. and magenta	.. ..
\$1 lilac and sage green	.. ..
\$2 grey black and scarlet	.. ..

**Indian Native States. Hyderabad.** We extract the following paragraph from the *M. J.*— "Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that the use of stamps perforated with the word *Sirkari* was to be introduced, in October, in the Government Offices of this State. The authorities, he says, could not decide whether to surcharge the stamps in black or red, so adopted the perforating system, which saves us the trouble of cataloguing them."

*Jaipur.* We now append an illustration of the ½ anna stamp mentioned in our October issue.



*Nowanuggur.* The following is also from the *M. J.* :—"The same correspondent gives us positive information as to the meaning of a surcharge impressed upon stamps of Type 4 of Nowanuggur. The surcharge consists of two characters, the first of which resembles a figure "2," and the second is like a Greek "e." When stamps thus overprinted were first met with, at the end of 1895, they were supposed to be for official use, and we chronicled them under that head in January, 1896; Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that he has been offered these stamps at long prices, as provisional 2 docra stamps, but that the surcharge is really the word *rud*, and means "cancelled by the post office." It was applied to the remainders when the State Post Office was closed at the end of 1895. We have it also upon Type 1, and upon all three values of the type-set stamps; it appears to be always struck in magenta."

**Lagos.** According to *Ewen's Weekly* another value has appeared on the new paper.

1d. lilac on red paper, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Malta.** The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value has appeared with the new watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, wmk., multiple Cr CA.

**Mauritius.** This little Island Colony has been most unnecessarily active in the matter of colour changes of late. Either the officials responsible cannot decide which colours are most suitable or, and this seems more probable, they find catering for stamp collectors a very good paying game. The *M. J.* says the 4c. has now appeared in another combination of colours and we expect we shall soon have to chronicle this new variety on paper with multiple watermark. At present it shows the ordinary Crown and CA.

4c. black and carmine on blue paper.

**Natal.** We have been shewn a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the current type with the multiple watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**New Zealand.** The current 2d. stamp has been found with the mixed perforation—11 and 14—similar to the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values.

2d. purple, mixed perfs.

According to the *Australian Philatelist* a copy of the 5d. of the 1882-97 issue has been found perforated 10 all round in the usual way, and with an additional vertical perforation gauging 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**North Borneo.** An addition has been made to the set of unpaid letter stamps by overprinting the current 1c. stamp with the words "POSTAGE DUE" horizontally in black.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.*—1 cent ochre and black with "British Protectorate" surcharged in red.

The *M. J.* has been shewn a vertical pair of the 8c. stamp of the 1894 issue imperforate between the two stamps.

**St. Vincent.** A correspondent has shewn the *M. J.* an unsevered pair of the " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on half of 6d. of the 1881 issue in which the figure "2" in the surcharge on the right-hand portion of the stamp is distinctly wider than that on the left-hand half.

**South Australia.** Mr. Geo. Blockey informs us that the current 2d. stamp now appears perforated 12.

2d. deep violet, perf. 12.

**Straits Settlements.** *Johore.* Seven higher values have been issued to complete the set showing portrait of the new Sultan we mentioned last month. According to the *M. J.* the colours and values are:—

25c.	lilac and green.
50c.	" " red.
\$1	dull green and mauve.
\$2	" " carmine.
\$3	" " blue.
\$4	" " deep brown.
\$5	" " yellow.

**Zanzibar.** A correspondent has shown the *M. J.* a specimen of the 1 rupee surcharged on the carmine and green Indian stamp with first "a" of "Zanzibar" distinctly taller than the other lower-case letters. The 1 anna 6 pies and 2a. of the same issue have also been discovered with this variety.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** A Buenos Ayres philatelic journal states that no provisional 5c. on 4c. stamp such as are listed in October has been issued.

**Austria.** Two more values have been added to the current set, they are on granite paper and perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13.

1 heller, purple (Figures in colour on white).

72 " lilac-rose (Figures white on coloured ground)

We now illustrate the new 10 heller stamp mentioned last month.



**Hungary.** The *M. J.* announces that the current 2 filler newspaper stamp is now printed on paper shewing a new watermark. We cull the description from our contemporary as follows;—"We have received the Newspaper stamp of 1900 with what we believe to be a new watermark, consisting of the Crown shown in Type 6, but without the interlaced circles forming a frame to it. The Crown also has three feet, instead of two, and looks more like a gas stove than ever. There appears to be a Crown for each stamp on the sheet, but in a block of twelve before us they are greatly out of centre."

**Colombia.** Another value in the same design as those listed last month has been issued, and there is every probability of others to come.

50c. chestnut, perf. 12.

**Antioquia.** Some new official stamps are announced in the *M. J.* These consist of

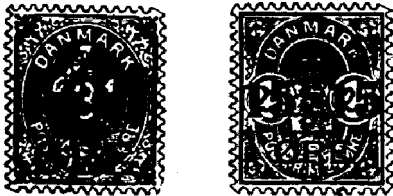
various values of the 1903-4 issue, bearing the overprint "OFICIAL" in deep violet, and apparently struck with a hand-stamp. This being so we presume there will soon be a fine crop of "errors" in the way of inverted, double, and misplaced surcharges. At present normal specimens of the 1c. have the surcharge impressed diagonally, while on the other values it is vertical.

- Official.—1c. green.
- 1p. sepia.
- 2p. violet.
- 3p. dark blue.
- 4p. red.
- 5p. red-brown.

**Denmark.** A new 10 öre stamp has just been issued showing a portrait of the King, with head to right, in a circle. In a straight label at the top is the word "DANMARK," and "ÖRE—ÖRE" is shown on a similar tablet at the foot. The numerals of value appear in the lower spandrels. The design is engraved in *taille douce* in rather poor style and the stamps are printed on the paper with the usual Crown watermark and are perforated 13.

10 öre scarlet.

The annexed illustrations show the two provisionals chronicled in our last number.



**Dominican Republic.** We take the following from the *M. J.*:—"According to *Santo Domingo Postal* there are various additions to be made to the recent lists of surcharged stamps. The 5c. exists upon the 50c. of Type 32, as well as on the 1 peso; there were also a few of that series with the overprints inverted (as was only to be expected), but the values are not stated. The 5c. of the official set was surcharged in black (one sheet of 100?), as well as in red; and five sheets of the 1c. on 20c. had the surcharge inverted. Finally, we have the 2c. of the Unpaid Letter series (Type 71) overprinted 'REPUBLICA—DOMINICANA—1—CENTAVOS—CORREOS,' in carmine."

- 5c. on 50c., lilac and black (Type 32).
- 5c. black on blue (Type 81); black surcharge.
- 1c. on 20c. black and yellow; surcharge inverted.
- 1c. on 2c. sepia (Type 71); carmine surcharge.

**France.** *Offices in China.* Regarding the new setting of the overprint "CHINE" mentioned last month the *M. J.* informs us that with the exception of the letter "c" there is

practically no difference in the type used. On most of the stamps the "c" is distinctly narrower than before. On some varieties though the "c" is wider and this makes the overprint almost impossible to distinguish from the previous one.

**French Colonies.** *French Guiana.* We are indebted to Mme. Veuve Marmin for specimens of a new set just issued for this colony, ranging in value from 1c. to 5 francs. The design is the same in each case, and consists of a dusky native gentleman in Arabian costume, seated apparently on nothingness with one leg negligently resting on the knee of the other. In one hand he holds a spear, while with the other he is holding his elevated leg in position. Judging by his somewhat truculent demeanour the gentleman finds the attitude the reverse of comfortable. He certainly looks uneasy. On the left and right are palm leaves and other local vegetation. At the base is "GUINEE FRANCAISE," while at the top is the word "POSTES." In the upper corners are shields of rather fantastic shape shewing the figure of value at the left, and the letters "R.F." in a monogram on the right. The latter may mean "Reclining Fathead"—possibly the name of the gentleman whose portrait is shewn. Our correspondent points out that the colours of the 5c. and 5 frs. are very similar, and as the letter "F" in the higher values is particularly small they might easily be mistaken for one another. The colours and values are;—

- 1c. black on paper tinted green.
- 2c. cinnamon .. buff.
- 4c. carmine .. grey.
- 5c. green .. pale green,
- 10c. carmine.
- 15c. lilac on paper tinted mauve.
- 20c. rose .. green.
- 25c. blue.
- 30c. brown on paper, tinted buff.
- 40c. scarlet .. "
- 50c. brown .. pale blue.
- 75c. green .. brown.
- 1fr. olive .. pale buff.
- 2fr. scarlet .. yellow.
- 5fr. deep green .. pale green.

**German Empire.** *Offices in Turkey.* The *M. J.* has seen the 10 and 20 para stamps surcharged with new type in which the letters "a" have horizontal serifs at the top.

- 10 para on 5pf. green.
- 20 .. on 10pf. carmine.

**Hayti.** Quoting from a French contemporary the *M. J.* says that a variety occurs on the 2c and 5c. stamps of the 1904 Commemorative issue showing Toussaint-Louverture

with a moustache. The variety is said to occur on the last stamp in the top row of the sheet. At present enthusiastic specialists of Hayti are not certain whether this hirsute adornment is a "secret mark" or quite accidental, unauthorised and, we may say, undignified addition to the portrait.

**Honduras.** The 6c. of the 1898 issue is chronicled by *Mekeel's Weekly* as having appeared in the colour of the 50c. of the same set.

6c. orange red.

**Mexico.** One or two contemporaries state that the current 2c. stamp is now appearing in bright blue.

2c. bright blue.

**Nicaragua.** The *M. J.* announces several novelties in the following words:—"We have received another variety of "1901" surcharge, which, like those described in August, we suspect to be of more recent origin. It consists of the 1 peso of Type 15, overprinted "1901—2 Cent.," as in Type 16, but without the stars in the corners. We have a sheet of twenty-five, showing no varieties except broken or badly printed letters "t" on Nos. 10 and 11.

We have also received sheets of twenty-five of the 1c. and 18c. on 1p. Official stamps chronicled in August and further described last month. The upper numeral is sometimes over the letters "OF" and sometimes directly over the "O"; there are four stamps with ornaments under the word "OFICIAL," but only three varieties of ornament (Types *b*, *c*, *f*, of the Catalogue); looking at the block of stamps sideways, with the surcharge the right way up, No. 1 has Type *c*, No. 5 has Type *b*, and Nos. 11 and 15 have Type *f*, No. 18 has the error "OFICILA," and "Centavos" with italic "s."

**Persia.** The 5 chahis of the type set issue of 1902 (Gibbons' type 34) with the tall figure of value in the left upper corner has been found *with* the rose overprint. The *M. J.* also reports a variety of the 10 chahis of the same set in which the letter "i" is absent.

**Servia.** Three new varieties of Gibbons' type 7 are reported on the ordinary wove paper, in the *M. J.*

15p. lilac, perf. 13 × 18½.

25p. blue

25p. ,, perf. 13 at top, 13½ at sides and 11½ at bottom.

**Uruguay.** In keeping with the 2c. chronicled last month, a 1 cent stamp also produced by lithography has appeared. We learn from Mr. L. von Tischbrock that these two stamps of the 5c. chronicled in July have appeared overprinted diagonally "PAZ 1904," with a star above and below. These were only to have been in use for two days—the 15th and 16th of October—and were issued in celebration of peace after the war in that territory.

1c. green, perf. 11½.

1c. ,, ,, carmine surcharge.

2c. dull orange ,, black ,,

5c. blue ,, carmine ,,

The *M. J.* has been shewn a used copy of the 20c. official stamp of 1890 with the surcharge upside down.

**Venezuela.** The 5c. orange stamp of the 1900 set is appearing without the "1900" overprint according to the *Am. J. of P.*

5c. orange (Gibbons' type 32).

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## Remainders.

Writing in the *West-End Philatelist* on the subject of "Remainders," Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole makes the following observations:—"The great objection most philatelists have to remainders is their tendency to unsettle values, chiefly in the direction of lowering them. Unless the lot is a very large one, this is only temporary, and after the stamps have been absorbed prices soon settle again. Many remainders have been marked in so distinctive a manner that they stand quite apart from the used or unused stamps of the same issues. As instances we may mention those of Mauritius, over-printed with the word 'CANCELLED,' or those of Spain, over-printed with three or four thick bars. The remainders of the 1896 issue of Zanzibar, which came on the market a short while ago, are all lightly post-marked, and this has had the effect of depreciating the value of used copies.

Remainders often make a stamp more common unused than used, but, owing to the much greater demand for the former nowadays, there are very few collectors who care to pay a higher price for a copy that shows a postmark, and may or may not have gone through the post."

## New Leaves to Cut.

### BRITISH INDIAN ADHESIVE STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR NATIVE STATES.\*

It is now nearly seven years since the first part of the original edition of this excellent work made its appearance, and in the present volume the whole matter has been entirely rewritten, revised and brought up to date. As originally issued the treatise was the sole work of Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, but in the present edition he has collaborated with Mr. Gordon-Jones, and these two gentlemen have turned out a volume which is of the greatest credit to themselves and to the Philatelic Society of India, which is responsible for its publication. The authors have confined themselves to the surcharges on the Queen's Head stamps only, and, as it may now reasonably be inferred that no more of these will be issued, the volume may be regarded as *the* standard work on this subject.

Those who are acquainted with the authors' contributions to the *Philatelic Journal of India* will know that it goes without saying that from a literary standpoint the text is all that can be desired, and as these gentlemen are the foremost specialists in the stamps described, it follows that philatelically also it is in every respect scholarly.

An alteration has been made in the arrangement of the lists of varieties, and errors that should be represented in all collections of these stamps are tabulated by themselves, quite distinct from those which may be considered of minor or secondary importance. Several stamps that were listed as "errors" in the first edition have now been omitted altogether, as being unworthy even of the notice of specialists. Among these are the so-called "8TATE" errors as the authors are convinced that the "8" is only a too heavily inked "s." Neither are "lead" errors—*i.e.*, those in which the type used for spacing has got raised and so prints "■"—included.

In the first chapter, headed "General Remarks," a quantity of valuable and interesting information is given from which we make the following extract:—

\* British Indian Stamps (Queen's Head) surcharged for Native States. By C. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones (Calcutta: The Indian Philatelic Society). Price 10/-.

These stamps, though they are more than "local" stamps, have not quite the character of "general issues." For while they are available over an area vastly exceeding that of the State issuing them, yet their use is restricted by the fact that they are not available for prepayment of postage on postal articles which are not intended for delivery at a Post Office of the State itself, or one of the other "Convention" States, or at a British Indian Post Office.

It has long been recognised that the stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged for the Native Protected States of Johor, Negri Sembilan, Perak and Selangor, are of the greatest interest. Yet those stamps had a far more limited circulation. Their chief interest lies in their fascinating variety of surcharges and the multitudes of *bona-fide* errors. Amongst these are the very qualities which used to be seized upon to blacken the character of the stamps we are now discussing: One of the leading London philatelic journals has actually spoken of varieties of surcharge in these stamps as "accidentally made on purpose," while there were once not wanting hints on all sides that errors are wilfully manufactured, for the double purpose of pleasing collectors and adding to revenue. Why these things should be said of the Indian Native States stamps and not even whispered in connection with those of the Straits Settlements Native States is one of the "mysteries of creation," especially as, both in variety of surcharges and multiplicity of errors, the Indian stamps are very much less wayward than the others.

An excellent description is given of the manner in which the stamps are surcharged, and all reprints are mentioned and information given as to how they may be detected.

The stamps are dealt with in alphabetical order, and in each chapter interesting items regarding the geographical position, population, &c., of the State whose stamps are dealt with are given.

One of the most valuable features of the work is the list of the total numbers of each variety issued, so that it is a fairly easy matter to arrive at the relative rarity of each. There are twelve admirable plates illustrating all the main varieties and errors.

In fact the book is one no specialist *can* do without and no philatelist *should* be without. We have great pleasure in warmly commending it to our readers and in congratulating all concerned in its production.

### \* THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SIAM.

Up to the present the postal issues of Siam have been sadly neglected so far as philatelic literature is concerned, and thus this little monograph, from the pen of Mr. Alex. Holland, is especially welcome. These stamps are vastly interesting and well worthy the attention of those collectors to whom a "surcharge" is not necessarily everything that is

\* The Postage Stamps of Siam. By Alex. Holland (Boston, Mass.: The Boston Philatelic Society). Price. 2/1. Edition de luxe, 6/3.

bad. Their history is remarkably clean for no one can, we fancy, reasonably state that any of them were issued for the exploitation of philatelists. Catalogue lists of the varieties have long been altogether inadequate, so that this small brochure will prove of the greatest value to collectors of Siamese stamps.

The lists of varieties given are admirable and very fairly complete, but the value of the work would have been greatly improved had it been divided into chapters instead of being one continuous essay.

As this is the first special volume dealing with Siamese stamps having any pretensions to completeness and reliability we must not review it too critically though, knowing the magnificent collection the author has amassed, we must confess to a slight disappointment that he has been unable to give us more information on many points.

We are not told, for instance, which of the 1 and 2 atts surcharges of 1889 were stamped one at a time by hand and which were overprinted by an ordinary press, or how the "1 tical" surcharges were produced.

Regarding the "4 atts." on 24 atts. surcharges of 1893, Mr. Holland states that many differences may be found in the spacing between the two lines of the overprint, but as these were impressed quite independently of one another they are hardly worthy of note. Quite so. The English portion of the surcharge was applied to a whole sheet of 120 stamps at a time while the Siamese inscription was applied to each stamp separately by hand. Hence varieties with double, inverted and omitted native overprint occur.

The author states that from the time of the appearance of the "4 atts" on 12 atts of 1896 the whole surcharge (English and Siamese) was applied at one operation. From our own observations we should say that this dates from the earlier surcharges of 1 and 2 atts of 1894. Also the measurements between the two lines of the surcharge are not the same in every stamp on the sheet as stated. They are the same in each line, and in most cases the two top rows are alike and then every alternate one.

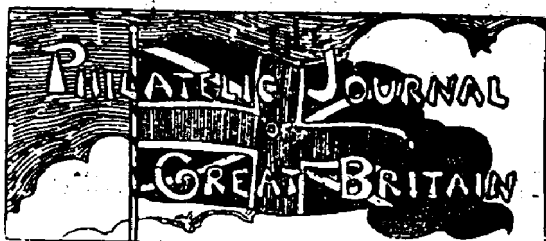
We hope this volume will have the effect of leading others to study these stamps more closely, and then, perhaps, many points which are at present somewhat doubtful will be satisfactorily settled.

There is an excellent plate of a full sheet of the "2 atts" on 64 atts surcharges shewing the various types.

## The Stamp Collectors' Annual.\*

We have received a copy of the second edition (for 1905) of the "Stamp Collectors' Annual and Year-book of Philately," edited by Mr. P. C. Bishop, and find it is a great improvement on the original volume which appeared last year. It is full of excellent items but with the exception of one or two, and the fact that it comes out once a year we fail to see what special claim it has to the title of "Annual." The matter it contains would be just as suitable for a quarterly, monthly, or weekly. One of the most noteworthy items, and one we hope will be a permanent feature of the "Annual," is an admirably compiled index of the contents of the Philatelic Press for 1903-04 by the Editor. Mr. R. R. Shiele reviews the "German Official Stamp Case," and Mr. I. J. Bernstein discusses "British Stamps Used Abroad"; Mr. H. W. Plumridge writes most entertainingly on "Auction Room Divertissements"; while a gentleman who signs himself "A Recruit" waxes enthusiastic on the "Joys of Revenue Stamp Collecting." Specialists will find something to interest them in Mr. W. H. Terry's "Notes on the Stamps of Victoria," while those collectors who are keen on British stamps—and who isn't now-a-days?—will be delighted with Mr. C. Nissen's two commendable articles dealing with the Telegraph Stamps and Postal Fiscals of the United Kingdom respectively. To our mind one of the most noteworthy and useful of the contributions is the "Short Dictionary of Philately" compiled by Mr. Bishop. This alone is worth more than the price charged for the whole volume. Amongst other contents is a useful directory and guide to the leading philatelic societies and exchange clubs. The volume is well illustrated and carefully printed and both editor and publishers have every reason to be proud of it.

\* The Stamp Collectors' Annual (1905); and Year-book of Philately, Edited by Percy C. Bishop (London, C. Nissen and Co., 77 & 78, High Holborn). Price, 1/-.



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**EDITORIAL.**

ONE hears a good deal now-a-days about the general collector, and the trend of events seems to be in the direction of a wide-spread revival in general collecting. The impossibility of collecting every variety mentioned in the catalogues has long been recognised, and

**General Collecting.** also, what is more important, collectors are beginning to understand that it is

not necessary for the full enjoyment of the hobby that absolute completeness should be aimed at. We are pleased to note, too, that there is a growing tendency among philatelists to act more "on their own" instead of following the prevailing fashion with a sheep-like fidelity. Thus instead of filling up their albums with a mass of

uninteresting stamps just for the sake of completeness collectors are finding that their hobby loses none of its attractiveness by the omission of such specimens. Again having recognised that completeness is not the be-all and end-all of philately the collector is not prevented from taking up the issues of some interesting country or other just because one or two of the stamps have to be reckoned among the unobtainables. All of which makes collecting on common sense general lines possible and comparatively simple.

Personally we are glad to see this revival in general collecting and, at the risk of wearying our readers, we again repeat what we have already many times stated, that in our opinion the general-collector gets most pleasure out of philately.

In their enthusiasm for general collecting as opposed to what they term the "slavery of modern catalogues" some writers are rushing to the other extreme regarding the way existing lists should be cut down to meet the needs of the "generalists." Some recommend the elimination of postage due, official and surcharged stamps and all varieties of shade, paper, watermark and perforation. This will probably be too ruthless a cutting down to suit everyone. There is no doubt, however, that in a collection formed on general lines what we may term "type" varieties should be considered as of first importance. By these we mean distinct values, distinct designs, and distinct colours. Next, probably, come surcharged stamps, that is stamps overprinted with new values thus making them fresh varieties. Indeed we are almost inclined to class them with the types. Then if the collector is interested in watermarks or appreciates the difference between imperforate and perforated stamps he will probably allow room for these. It would be as well, perhaps, not to attempt to get too many of the latter varieties until one has a fairly representative collection of the type or "standard" stamps. Errors are luxuries and thus outside the ground covered by the ordinary general collector.

The great thing for the individual to remember is that he is collecting to please himself and therefore can exercise his ingenuity as to the manner in which he maps out and arranges his collection. Above all we would counsel him not to be discouraged when some "kind friend" tells him that his collection is not complete.

# The Red Penny of Great Britain.

BY M. RAFFALOVICH.

In January, 1841, all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and letter receivers of Great Britain were informed of the issue of 1d. stamps in "red"; which issue really took place on February 10th, 1841.

These stamps were on small crown water-marked, hand-made paper, imperforate, with letters at the lower angles and only showed a plate number on the sheet margins, but not on the stamps themselves.

The earliest known date of a used copy is February 24th, 1841.

On the 28th of January, 1854, official perforation was introduced. This is the so-called small perf. 16, and was issued on January 31st, 1854.

The earliest date known is Feb. 20th, 1854.

In January, 1855, the larger 14 perf. was introduced. Earliest known date is January 16th, 1855. In February, 1855, the die was retouched and the so-called Humphrey's Die II. came into use. Earliest known date of Die II. is March 16th, 1855. Perforations 16 and 14 were concurrently used up to 1858, since then the 14 perforating machine was alone at work.

In July, 1855, the small crown watermark, of which I shall speak later, was changed into large crown (1).

Earliest known date postmark is 16th of July, 1855.

In January, 1862, the large Crown watermark (1) was altered, the two fleurs de lis being omitted (2).



(1) 1855.



(2) 1862.

On the 1st of April, 1864, letters were introduced in the four corners and the plate-number in white, on each side of every stamp of the sheet.

Earliest known used copy is 30th of April,

1864. The issue of these stamps stopped in 1880 and they are now demonetised.

Thus we see from the above that the 1d. red had a long period of existence; from February 10th, 1841, until 1880; although of daily use for nearly forty years it has, I think, rather been neglected, unlike its mates of other countries.

Their having been neglected is due to many reasons:—

*Firstly*—The absence of any knowledge of the existence of the varieties I am going to speak of.

*Secondly*—The immense number of stamps to be worked before finding the varieties.

*Thirdly*—The difficulty of procuring that immense quantity of "unlooked through" stamps.

*Fourthly*—The unused copies are not to be had in sufficient number to enable the collectors of such to find a complete collection. (The presence of the gum also renders the classification of the papers very difficult).

The appearance of this stamp, so different to the great majority of postage stamps, is very fascinating; its velvety pleasant look, its lively colour in any of its numerous shades, and last but not least the finely engraved, beautiful head of the Queen, are so many points in favour of its closer study and more numerous display in our collections.

But above all this I shall prove to my fellow collectors that sound philatelic reasons exist for doing so, and for that purpose I intend communicating to them the result of my researches, studies and discoveries. I shall begin from the end, that is, with the 1864 issue, and subsequently proceed to the precedent ones.

In 1878, having resolved to reduce my collection of postage stamps to nothing but the adhesives of Great Britain, I set out to hunt for plate-numbers. I bought up large quantities of 1d. reds at from 1½d. to 4d. the thousand, "unlooked through."

(Those happy times are no more; they disappeared as soon as the first priced list of the plates of the 1d. red appeared).

NOTE.—The date of 1858 given in the book of Messrs. Creeke & Wright is incorrect.



After having given them several baths and having dried them, I classed them by their respective plate-numbers.

In handling them I observed distinct and striking thicknesses of paper, and further investigations proved that the plated penny stamps could all be found printed on three papers of absolutely different thickness. I set to work and succeeded in finding copies of every one of the known plates on thick, medium and very thin paper. In putting these in order, my eye was struck by the difference in the shape and appearance of the alphabets, on copies bearing the same letters in the four corners.

This discovery, in presence of its importance, induced me to undertake the great task of reconstructing sheets of every plate-number. This was a very arduous work and gave me a great deal of trouble, but the result was so conclusive, that I was rewarded for my pains.

I found two distinct alphabets, each of which belongs to a distinct colour of the stamps, which again are found in two absolutely distinct colours (I only speak of the 1864 issue), the carmine and the pink. All the others are shades of the one or of the other of these two, or discolourations.

The next thing to do was to separate those two colours, and the result was that I found that the alphabet on the carmine was never to be found on the pink, and the one on the pink never on the carmine. I had thus found:—

(i) Three papers—(a) very thick; (b) medium; and (c) very thin—once the stamps have been well soaked, and thus freed from all useless paper and of the gum, they are very easily divided into the three thicknesses. Putting them before you, on the table or desk, and looking at them from the side where they had been gummed you will find:—

- (a) The very thin paper with a pronounced carmine-lilac coloured transparent appearance and its watermark very clearly seen.
- (b) The medium paper, greyish white, without coloured transparency; the watermark still visible.
- (c) The very thick paper, pasty yellowish-white, and the watermark almost invisible, unless the stamp is held up towards the light.

Thus the papers are distinguishable from

each other by their looks, and saving the trouble of having to feel the thickness of each stamp.

(ii) Two distinct alphabets—(a) on the carmine; (b) on the pink. The accompanying enlarged illustrations of the letters will give my readers an idea of the difference of type of the alphabets.

Slight differences, minor varieties, due to the use of more or less ink, to the wear of the plates, etc., will be sometimes found in each of the alphabets. I have now before me a stamp lettered  $\frac{R}{B}$  of the pink type, both R's being slightly different, but not sufficiently so to form a new type.

I rearranged the whole work and succeeded in finding the six varieties in all of the 151 plates; (71 to 225, except 75, 77, 126 and 128).

In 1894 I exhibited at Paris, at the Philatelic Exhibition, seven large frames containing nothing but my collection of penny reds of 1864, showing all the above varieties, also a great number of "imperfected" used, and almost all plates with "inverted watermarks."

Having been named president of the jury at that exhibition I was "hors-concours" highest reward obtainable. A great many philatelic papers of that period spoke of my exhibited work.

In one of the leading French papers, "le Questionneur," I inserted a number of queries, but to my astonishment and regret I received no replies. My queries were such as to give me, through the answers, the possibility of explaining the discoveries I had made. I then wrote to my old friends and colleagues of the London Philatelic Society, Judge Philbrick and Mr. Westoby; they both answered lengthily to my letters, but I did not find in their replies the information I desired.

In the "History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles" I found an explanation as to thicknesses of the paper.

It says: (page 12, "paper.")

"It varied very much in substance, like all hand-made papers, ranging from thick to very thin."

And: (page 39, "paper.")

"Owing to the difficulty then experienced in making large quantities of an absolutely uniform substance, it was necessary to insert with each ream, a certain number of thick or thin sheets,

"in order that it should be of the weight specified in the contract."

I presume that we have to accept that explanation, as the only one in our possession, but I think that another one must have existed. What makes my belief still stronger is the fact that the first Belgian postage stamps, King Leopold I., without or with epaulettes, issues of 1849 to 1871, were made in England and are all to be found on the identical papers (except watermark) as the English stamps I am speaking of. Be this as it may, the fact is that I have found the three papers in all the plates and with two distinct alphabets. With regard to these latter I never could get an explanation as to their existence, and yet they exist, there they are in my collection.

Before closing this, my first chapter, I am going to talk over another interesting, but also greatly neglected, philatelic question, that of inverted watermarks.

I read some time ago that their existence was due to carelessness. I do not think that this is so. The reason why we find inverted watermarks is due to the fact that the paper on which these stamps were to be printed was not furnished, as now-a-days, by the printers. It was ordered by and delivered to the Government, which provided the printers. Thus all the paper had to be counted over several times. Firstly, when delivered from the makers; secondly, when handed over to the printers, and then again when distributed to the presses.

For facilitating the counting of the sheets, their control and their supply to the machines, each 1001st sheet was turned round upside down. Each of such sheets, of course, furnished inverted watermarks, which were not produced through carelessness, but through the requirements of counting and control. I therefore think that we must consider them as a philatelic variety worth putting in our collections.

*(Unfortunately the block illustrating the two alphabets has not turned out at all satisfactorily, and as there is not time to have another one prepared for this number of the Journal, we are reluctantly compelled to leave it over till next month).*

## A Forthcoming Exhibition.

The Junior Philatelic Society, of London, have with commendable enterprise arranged to hold an Exhibition of the stamps of Great

Britain, in Exeter Hall, Strand, on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th of February, 1905. A very successful Exhibition, in a smaller way, was held by this Society in 1901 and it is hoped that this one, appealing as it does to a larger body of philatelists, will be in every way one of the noteworthy events of the philatelic season of 1904-5.

The Exhibition will be formally opened about 3.30 p.m. on Friday and 11 a.m. on Saturday and remain open both days till 9.30, so that everyone will have ample opportunity to attend.

The display of the stamps of Great Britain and other exhibits associated with the work and history of the British Post Office will occupy the centre of the hall and in the promenade around members of the trade will have stalls. A series of entertainments, lantern lectures, &c., will be given on the large platform at the top of the hall and seats for this will be provided in the balcony which can accommodate more than 600.

Admission to the Exhibition and all the ordinary entertainments will be quite free by ticket, which may be obtained from members of the Society, or the Hon. Secretaries—Messrs. H. F. Johnson and P. Clare, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, S.W.,—will gladly forward tickets to any of our readers mentioning the *P.J.G.B.*

The Exhibition, while mainly planned with the idea of stimulating the interest of young collectors and beginners, will have a very real interest for all philatelists, old and young, experienced and inexperienced. It is, therefore, hoped that philatelists in general will show their appreciation by attending in large numbers and persuading all their friends to visit it.

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**A Swedish Auction.**—The Royal Postal Department of Sweden announces, according to *Mekeel's Weekly*, that it will hold an auction sale shortly at which over five million Swedish postage stamps will be offered for sale. These have all been taken from old money orders and the lot includes about twenty of the well-known error "Tretio ore" instead of "Tjugo ore."

## Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

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 no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

### MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Stamps were first issued in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on July 1st, 1856. As one of the States of the German-Austrian Postal-Union it was necessary that the rates of postage, and colours, should be similar to those in the other States, but the local monetary system was found so unmanageable that it was only with difficulty that approximate equivalents were agreed upon. The currency was in schillings and thalers, one of the latter being made up of forty-eight of the former, and 1 thaler being equal to 3/- in English money. The unit of the Postal Union was the North German silber-groschen, 30 of which were equal to 1 thaler (3/-). It was arranged that 1½sch. should equal 1sbgr; 3¼sch. equal 2sbgr. and 5sch. equal 3sbgr.

The rates of postage were fixed at, 1sch. for distances up to three miles, 1½sch. up to six miles, and 3sch. above that distance and within the borders of the Grand Duchy.

Three stamps were issued, of the values 1, 3 and 5sch. The first of these was a very original contrivance as it was composed of four quarters identical in design and each of the value of ¼sch. This arrangement enabled



the stamp to be cut to make up the fractions in the postage rates. There was a margin of 1¼mm. between the four quarters which, together made a square.



The other two values were uniform in design and showed in the centre, the Arms of Mecklenburg—a buffalo's head—on a dotted ground within a shield surmounted by a crown.

The four quarters of the 1sch. each showed the buffalo's head, but without the shield, etc., on a dotted ground. The stamps were made at the Prussian Government printing works at Berlin, and were issued, at first, imperforate.

No alteration was made in any of these stamps for eight years, when, in 1864, it was decided to adopt a system of perforation. In order to allow of this it was necessary to make a printing with a larger space between the stamps. This was done and a very small quantity of the ¼sch. with dotted background were issued rouletted 11¼.

	1856-64.	Imperf.	Roul. 11¼.
¼sch. red	..	..	5 0
3sch. yellow	..	..	6 6 1 9
<i>a. orange-yellow</i>	..	..	1 9
5sch. blue	..	..	12 0 8 0

Later on in the year 1864, the 5sch. appeared rouletted but changed in colour to bistre-brown, so this value in blue was never issued otherwise than imperf. At the same time the ¼ was issued with the Arms on a plain white, instead of a dotted, ground, and rouletted 11¼. In the following year, the 3sch. value appeared rouletted, and a new value—2sch.—was issued in mauve. This last was changed in colour to bluish-grey, September 1867, just three months before the stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin became obsolete, and it is consequently very rare used. The remaining stock of unused stamps of this and other values was sold in the following year to a dealer for the ridiculous sum of £15. This stock was said to consist of 84,000 stamps and 86,000 envelopes, but judging from the fact that none of the values are very plentiful now, it would seem that these figures were rather wide of the mark.

The 3sch. as first issued were printed in sheets of 120 with a space of 1¼mm. between the impressions. As there was a large stock of these on hand when the perforating was introduced it was decided, in 1865 to have them perforated as they were, and not to delay the

reform until a printing was made with a greater space between the stamps. It was not until 1867 therefore that this value was printed in sheets of 100 with a space of nearly 3mm. between the stamps. There are therefore two varieties of this stamp one being perforated close to the stamp all round and measuring about 23mm. square, and the second with a bigger margin between the stamp and the perforation, and measuring nearly 24mm. in all.

1864-67. Rouletted 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
½sch. red	2 0	2 0
½sch. mauve	16 0	12 0
2sch. grey-lilac	8 0	—
<i>a. bluish-lilac</i>	—	—
3sch. orange-yellow	25 0	5 0
<i>a. ditto, wider margins</i>	2 9	5 0
5sch. bistre	10 0	10 0

The post-office of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was taken over by the North German Confederation on Jan. 1st, 1868.

## Notes by the Way.

As most of our readers are doubtless aware, the date is printed on the marginal paper of all the sheets of French stamps, thus affording scope for specialists of the recent issues of France to accumulate endless varieties. The *millésime*, or date, is represented by a single figure only, that for the present year being simply "4." A curious fact has come to light with regard to the 15 centimes of the Sower type. This stamp with the *millésime* 3 (1903) is larger than that with the *millésime* 4, and is also larger than any of the other values of the series with other *millésime*. The difference is small, but perceptible. It is difficult to call to mind any other stamp which can be found in two different sizes, and it is to be hoped that this peculiarity will never become general.

\* \* \*

The article which we publish in this number of the *Journal* on "The Red Penny Stamps of Great Britain" should prove of interest to every reader. It is written by M. Raffalovich, of Paris, who has long been known as a most painstaking student of the stamps of Great Britain. In the sixties M. Raffalovich lived in London and was a member of the Committee of the Philatelic Society in its earliest days, at the time when Dr. Viner, Sir Daniel Cooper, Judge (then Mr.) Philbrick, Mr. Yassi, E. L. Pemberton, and others of the earliest exponents

of Philately were the most active members of the Society. We have had the pleasure of looking through Mr. Raffalovich's wonderful collection of 1d. red with letters in all corners, and noting the sub-division of the two alphabets, which in many cases are very distinct; but we are not quite at one with Mr. Raffalovich in all his deductions, which those of our readers who are so inclined can now test for themselves.

\* \* \*

One of the most extraordinary price lists it has ever been our lot to behold is that published by F. Fournier, of Geneva, a copy of which has very kindly been forwarded to us by a correspondent. For bare-faced effrontery it is quite unique. It is in fact a catalogue of forgeries, or, as the publishers prefer to call them—facsimilies. It includes 432 sets of forgeries from Afghanistan to Zululand, which are divided into ordinary forgeries, superior forgeries, and surcharged sets. It is satisfactory to note that hardly any British Colonials are included among the superior forgeries, and this can no doubt be accounted for by the watermark difficulty. Even among the ordinary forgeries, comparatively few British Colonials have been attempted. The prices are tempting, for instance—United States, 90c., 1857, for 2½d.; Nova Scotia, 1851, 3d. for 1 franc; the set of Ionian Islands for 1/3, and so on. The superior forgeries are more expensive, for 20fr. is charged for the set of Spain, 1850, and 10fr. for the 20 öre Sweden (tretio) error. After this the 3 lire Tuscany on "genuine watermarked paper" is absurdly cheap at 1fr. The surcharged sets include all the British Officials, most of the Native States of India surcharged on India, etc. Fortunately, we are informed, only a small percentage of these forgeries are at all dangerous, and collectors need not be alarmed.

\* \* \*

M. Fournier's notices are printed in French, German and alleged English, the last being some of the most humorous reading we have met with. In offering to take genuine stamps for forgeries, he says:—"I needing always stamps Great Britain, Brit. India, french Colonies 1881, Germania 1889, etc., etc., for my surcharged. I am always taker of those on prices, matching in exchange of my facsimilies." There is a subtle humour here

which is but thinly veiled by the language employed. In praising his wares the worthy Frenchman says:—"The execution of the figurines, the inscriptions and the surcharges, the colours, the paper, the indentings and obliterations are mathematically exact and faithful. Their perfect likeness with the authentic stamps class them quite 'out of peer' and let wide behind them, the facsimiles more or less coarse and fanciful edicted till now." This paragraph is so delightful that were it not for the exceedingly mischievous nature of his business we might forgive the writer.

\* \* \*

Fortunately, as we have said, M. Fournier's facsimilies are not so literal as his translations, but in the hands of unscrupulous or ignorant dealers they are a source of great danger for young collectors. It is a strange thing that the laws of civilized countries are not strong enough to stop this sort of business, for as long as the facsimilies are sold as such, the vendor pleads that there is no intent to deceive. This is quite true, and he can sell his goods to people who *do* intend to deceive without let or hindrance. Even in the event of one of his customers being convicted, it is not at all likely that the manufacturer would be regarded by the law as an accomplice. What is wanted is some strong legislation to make the manufacture of such facsimilies illegal, for it is obvious that such things are only made for one purpose—that of ultimate fraud.

\* \* \*

We have received another Price List of quite another nature, one for which we can afford nothing but praise. This is the "Priced Catalogue of the Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom, 1891-1904," by H. L'Estrange Ewen, second edition. This is a remarkable compilation, containing valuations for all known Railway Letter Fee Stamps, both unused and used. It is beautifully printed and illustrated and there is apparently no charge made, or, if there is, there is no indication of it either inside or out. The collector of these stamps will derive much comfort from the comparative values which Mr. Ewen affixes to the different varieties, these ranging from 6d. to £75 each, but for the lay reader the Preface will be, perhaps, the most interesting part of the book. In this the author gives

some general information, and tables of statistics, of much interest. The rarest known Railway stamp is the Barry Dock and Railways of Feb. 1891, of which presumably only one or two copies are known, and which is priced at £75, unused, and the Finn Valley Railway Company, issued in 1891, which is computed to be worth £50, unused! We are told that, in all, 637 varieties of Railway Letter Fee stamps have existed. Of these 21 are not known, reducing the number to 616. The most complete collection ever formed contains only 550 of these in unused condition, but Mr. Ewen says that if used specimens are accepted any diligent collector might get together a collection of over 500 varieties and the cost will probably not exceed £100, if favourable opportunity of buying are taken.

\* \* \*

In case we should be thought frivolous we had better now turn to the subject of Stamp Markets (written with capitals). These are quite fashionable now and our publishers are determined not to be left out in the cold. Be it known therefore that our publishers are willing to pay munificent sums for all kinds of stamps, and are now engaged in drawing up a buying list. This is not yet ready, but we publish the following extract, taken quite at random:—

*Mauritius.*

1847, inscribed "Post Office" on left side, imperf.			
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
(1) 1d. red ...	... 10 0	3 4	
(2) 2d. blue ...	... 10 0	3 6	
1848, inscribed "Post Paid" on left side, imperf.			
(3) 1d. red ...	... 0 8	0 4½	
(4) 2d. blue ...	... 0 8½	0 4½	

"The prices quoted are those which we will pay, but we cannot undertake to buy more than twenty of any one sort. Customers sending large quantities of any one kind will defeat their own object. For instance, if anyone should send, say 150 of No. 1 and 100 of No. 2, we should reduce the prices immediately to 3s. and 3s. 4½d. respectively. Our selling prices are 5% higher than our buying prices and collectors may order from the list on this basis. Deposit accounts for the convenience of our customers will be arranged for, if not encouraged. In sending stamps, do not trouble about perforations and watermarks. We don't and why should you?" The foregoing are only extracts, but the complete list will be ready shortly. Watch this space.



## December, 1904, Report.

—:—:—

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## MEMBERSHIP.

This is the most favourable time for applications for Membership, as new Members nominated in Dec. commence their Membership in Jan., 1905.

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—Jacob Duiven, Utrecht, Holland. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton; H. Ross Shiells, Copthall Avenue, London E.C. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by W. Schwabacher.

## NOTICES.

The third meeting of the Season was held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14th, when there were present W. Schwabacher, (in

the chair), Major John C. Laffan, P. L. Pemberton, J. C. Sidebotham, A. B. Kay, W. Schwarte, H. Atiarley, Mrs. H. B. Young and lady friend, J. B. Neyroud, J. Herbert and the Hon. Sec. Mr. J. B. Neyroud gave a display of his fine specialised collection of the postal adhesives of Great Britain, mostly fine used copies, and including a large number of rarities, completed plates, blocks, etc. The display was much appreciated by all present, and on the motion of Major Laffan, seconded by the Hon. Sec. a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Neyroud.

The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1905, when members and visitors will be welcome. Mr. F. Reichenheim will read a paper on "The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France," with display.

The Committee count upon the support of all members in their efforts to extend the scope and usefulness of the Union during the coming year. Members who have received notices of unpaid subscriptions are requested to reply as early as possible to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.  
December 15th, 1904.

## Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE December Meeting suffered in attendance owing to a severe snow storm prevailing, but several enthusiasts assembled at the residence of Mr. Jas. Baxter. Mr. C. W. G. Cook, of Berwick-on-Tweed, Mrs. F. Wachter, Herne Bay, and Mr. T. N. Wallace, Glasgow, were unanimously elected Corresponding Members. The Secretary reported that the September Exchange Packet returned from circulation on 21st November, and that most of the sheets with remittances were returned to owners on 22nd, the remainder (to Members abroad) 30th, November. October and November packets were in circulation, and the December packet was despatched with 28 sheets value £162 16s. 1d. net. The Exchange Branch shows a remarkable improvement, both in value of sheets and sales, upon previous Sessions. Dr. D. MacDonald shewed the Indian Postal Guide issued for the Coronation Durbar with the complete set of Indian stamps then current. The remainder of the evening was spent in examining Mr. Jas. Baxter's collection mounted in many separate volumes especial attention being paid to the stamps of Turkey and Egypt.

T. A. McINTYRE,

Hon. Sec.

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.



DECEMBER 25, 1904.

## Philately at home.

The *Monthly Journal* for October commences with an Editorial, entitled "Surcharged Stamps" in which the opinion we express in another column that a surcharge *does* alter the nature of a stamp is fully endorsed as witness the following:—

There is no getting over the fact that a surcharge, of whatever nature, applied under proper authority and not by some private individual in order to identify stamps purchased for his own use, does not alter the nature of the stamp; whether it changes its value or limits its use, the result is the same, the stamp is no longer the same as it was before. We cannot say this of a postmark, which merely changes an unused specimen into a used one, of the *same stamp*. If the "kind of postmark" theory is to be adopted, surely it will apply far more fully to the case of such a stamp as the Ten-pence Mauritius, surcharged "HALF PENNY," where the overprint cancelled nineteen-twentieths of the original franking power of the stamp!

The study of Essays and Proofs has of late shown signs of reverting to the popularity it enjoyed in the early days of stamp collecting. No one can deny that these are things of the greatest interest to earnest philatelists who endeavour to follow the complete history of a stamp from the time of its proposal to that of its actual issue to the public. Proofs, by which we generally mean impressions of the designs actually adopted for stamps, are particularly worthy of inclusion in any collection formed on specialist lines and the following extract from an editorial on this subject in our contemporary will be read with interest:—

Proofs—in this country we generally confine the term to impressions of adopted designs, and we divide them into "die proofs," which may be from the original die either in its finished condition or in its various stages of completion, and "plate proofs," which are impressions from the plate used for printing the stamps, taken either in abnormal colours or upon different paper from that used for the stamps as issued. The interest of the former class is obvious; that of the latter depends rather upon their being early impressions, printed with exceptional care, and showing all the beauties or peculiarities of the design, or upon their being really trial impressions, for colour, paper, etc., in which case they should perhaps be classed as Essays. Ordinary impressions in abnormal colours, such as are sometimes offered to the unwary as *Errors*, are of very little interest.

Under the heading of "United States Local Stamps," Mr. Charles J. Phillips describes several hitherto unknown varieties in the issues of Messrs. D. O. Blood and Co. Any discoveries in these interesting Local Stamps of the United States have generally been first chronicled in one or other of our American contemporaries, so that in this instance Mr. Phillips undoubtedly scores by being the first to introduce to philatelists no less than four varieties unknown to the most famous specialists in this branch of collecting. The paper is accompanied by an excellent plate illustrating the four entires on which the varieties appear.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his history of the "Postal Issues of Finland," dealing with the envelope stamps that appeared between 1871 and 1901, and also with the only issue of stamped wrappers.

Major Evans contributes a further instalment of his admirable article on "The stamps of some of the Native States of India." The stamps of Sirmoor are again under treatment, the various printings being fully described. We make the following except regarding the third and fourth printings of 1891:—

According to information kindly given me by one of the Messrs. Waterlow, two supplies were sent out in this year, in October and November respectively. What the values were is apparently not recorded in the books of the firm, but I have evidence of two distinct printings of about that period, each consisting of 3 pies, 6 pies, and 1 anna stamps, and both printed from stones made up in the same manner. The latter circumstance would indicate that there was no great interval between the two printings, and I can only suppose that a second supply was ordered whilst the first was on its way out, and that the stones had been cleaned off before the second order arrived. The curious point is that, so far as my experience goes, the only stamps of these printings that are at all common are the 3 pies in *brown*, the first reprint (or reissue) of the stamp of 1885, and the 6 pies of one of the two printings; all the others, the 3 pies, *orange*, of both printings, the other 6 pies, and the 1 anna of both printings, are decidedly scarce, though not all equally so. The supplies (except of the two items referred to) must have been small on both these occasions, and therefore we need not be surprised at learning that a further supply was sent out in December, 1892.

The Editorial in the *London Philatelist* is devoted to a dissertation on the opening proceedings of the London Society for the present season—an opening which may deservedly be termed auspicious. The first meeting was held at the Earl of Crawford's private residence, where his lordship—the Vice-President of the Society—showed his fellow members his magnificent collection of the stamps of Great Britain.

The most noteworthy contribution in the present number is an excellent paper from the pen of Mr. R. B. Yardley, entitled, "Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal." This was originally read before the Philatelic Society at a meeting in February last. We make the following extract:—

I have affixed to the sheet which I now send round for your inspection a few stamps having marked characteristics, which are either not provided for in the existing lists, or, in my opinion, not placed in their proper positions. Now it is surely unsatisfactory that there should be so many of these stamps either unrecorded or improperly classed, and I think you will agree with me that if we adopt the principle of the existing lists we ought to be consistent and describe each well-marked variety known to us, and place it so far as possible in its proper place. The only logical alternative is to cut down our description and return to the vague and indefinite classification of the pre-Tamsen days, or the catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in 1897. To be scientific you must do one or the other, and the question is—which principle is your Society to adopt? I cannot think that you will ignore the research, investigation, and study of my predecessors in this subject and return to the old list of Messrs. Pemberton & Wilson's catalogue of 1882, merely for the sake of shortening this reference list. This research is true Philately; it is analogous to what you find in the stamps of other countries, e.g., New Zealand, Greece, &c., and I have therefore come to the conclusion that the only course before me was to endeavour to prepare a reference list on the lines laid down by Mr. Nankivell and Mr. Pearce, with additions and amendments, so as to bring it up-to-date in accordance with the present knowledge and my own investigations. I have for some time taken a great interest in these stamps, and have felt that there were many points which required clearing up, and that there was room for separating the printings of Borrius and the Stamp Commissioners. As no further important official information is likely to be forthcoming, the only way open to me was to acquire or inspect as many dated specimens as possible, or to consult all the available contemporary evidence of magazines; and when you did me the honour of asking me to prepare the reference list for your Society, I naturally had to concentrate my energy on these and other points.

Mr. A. T. Bate contributes an interesting letter in reply to the article "The Disgrace of New Zealand," which appeared in our *confrere's* columns a year ago, in which he makes it clear that the writer of the aforesaid article was over-hasty in jumping at conclusions and hardly fair on the gentlemen responsible for the postal

arrangements of New Zealand. He proves in a convincing manner that:—

(1) The varieties of paper sent to the Colony arose from an honest attempt to secure a permanent supply of paper of a satisfactory quality.

(2) That the varieties of perforation were forced on the Government printer through the inadequacy of his rotary machines to cope with the work they had to do.

(3) That there is absolutely no ground whatever for accusing the Postal Administration of creating these varieties for revenue purposes, inasmuch as the Post Office had no control over the paper ordered, the printing or the perforating of the stamps.

(4) That the Postal Administration of New Zealand derives no pecuniary benefit from the sale of the Island stamps, and can hardly in fairness be held responsible for them.

(5) And lastly, that these much maligned issues of New Zealand stamps were prompted by speculators, either outside or inside the Post Office, is a statement that never should have been made unless supported by absolute proof. Without this proof—and he claims there is not a shadow of it—it becomes a gratuitous insult.

But for all this most collectors will think it is rather a pity that the authorities did not arrange for the whole supplies of stamps to be printed in London until such time as the local printers were in a position to produce the stamps in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, without the necessity of making so many experiments.

The October number of the *Philatelic Record* contains no items of striking importance though most of the contents are very readable.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. H. E. Deats—one of America's prominent collectors. We make the following extract:—

At present he devotes himself only to the stamps of the Confederate States, Postmasters' and Carriers' Stamps of New York City and United States Telegraph Stamps. Some years ago he purchased the office records of Butler and Carpenter, who had the contract for printing the United States Revenue stamps under the Acts of 1862 of subsequent years. In company with Messrs. Geo. L. Toppan & Alexander Holland he wrote "An Historical Reference List of the Revenue Stamps of the United States," published by the Boston Philatelic Society in 1899, this work being based on their collections and the printers' records above mentioned. Soon after becoming interested in stamps he began paying attention to the literature of the subject and now has the finest philatelic library in the United



States. He is also engaged on the compilation of a card index to his library, the basis of which is a copy of the card index prepared by the late John K. Tiffany, whose library was purchased by the Earl of Crawford. While Mr. Deats has done a great deal of original work, he has published very little of it under his own name. The frequent mention of his name, however, in Mr. Luff's History of the United States Postage Stamps, especially that portion relating to Postmaster's Provisionals, will show how much work he has accomplished in this line. His collection of Confederate States of America, is said, by those who have seen it, to be one of the finest ever gathered. In collaboration with Mr. Luff he expects to prepare and publish a history of these issues.

Mr. R. R. Thiele continues his interesting article entitled "A Columbian Provisional," and "Modena," by Dr. Diena, like "Charley's Aunt," is still running.

## Philately in the Colonies.

The first article of note in the August number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* is entitled the "Evolution of the Post Office in India," the scope of which can be judged by the opening paragraph:—

A good deal has been written from time to time of the growth of the Post Office in many European countries, and all sorts of historical documents have been published which bear on the subject. Here in India we are in the unique position of seeing the post in almost all stages of evolution round about us in the various Native States, and it may be of interest to philatelists to record something on this subject before the ever-spreading Imperial Post swallows up its minor competitors and stops their further evolution for ever by the simple process of plunging them into limbo.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton continues his article—"British Indian Fiscal Stamps surcharged for Native States"—and deals with the issues of Vinchur.

A gentleman, who hides his identity under the pen-name of "Luath," contributes some interesting and amusing reminiscences under the title of "Fickle Fortune in Philately." The following "episode" during the South African war illustrates rather a pleasant way of adding stamps to one's collection!

I duly reached Bloemfontein and as soon as possible got to the post office. Unfortunately 6d. carmines were all gone, and I had to content myself with the other values. After getting a fair stock of them I strolled round the town to see if I could pick up some 6d. carmines. I found them being sold in a chemist's shop at 2/6 each, so after some bargaining I secured 20 or so. This chemist also produced some fine copies of what he called a "Commando Stamp" but fortunately the colour put me off buying them. I also found a bookseller's shop which had a double attraction, 5d. carmines and the prettiest Dutch girl I had seen in South Africa! The 6d. carmines were selling at 5/- each, but with such a pretty girl my bargaining powers failed me. However, a tall gentleman appeared on the scene whose accent at once informed me he was a "brither Scot." Being both Scotch and blessed with

the knowledge of what a "bawbee" is, we failed to hit a bargain. However, before leaving the shop I had become such good friends with the pretty Dutch girl, that when the canny Scot had retired to the back room, she made me a present of a block of four with a request that I should send her a sprig of white heather when I returned home. She said she *did* like the kilted soldier so much and *longed* to be Scotch.

A short note describes "The Stamps of Jaipur"—the latest of the Native States to require postage stamps of its own—and Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his article on "Roumania."

There are several other interesting items of which the most notable is a short paper on "Ceylon Telegraphs," by Mr. C. S. F. Crofton in which some readable information is imparted.

The *New Zealand Philatelist* opens with an editorial on the "Foes of Philately," in which we are told that the deadly enemies of philately are "the speculators who collect or hoard stamps because they hope to make large profits by them," and again:

The stamp speculator is the enemy of the philatelist and the sooner the collector comes to recognize it the better for our hobby. It is the speculator who is in the last resort responsible for multitudes of new issues, freaks of surcharging, commemorative stamps and the like. The collector does not want them, but the speculator does, and so they come pouring out.

Miss Amy Louise Swift contributes a breezy American letter and there are several interesting "Notes."

The *Australian Journal of Philately* makes some eminently sensible remarks in an editorial of "Philatelic Societies and their Work," in which the wicked speculator is attacked as witness the following flowery metaphor:—

So far as the "cultivation" of philately goes, the acreage that is available for putting in order and judiciously planting is neither very large nor is the soil very fertile. As a rule it is somewhat strong ground or already choked with the thistles of speculative commercialism. It does not want intense philatelic culture: it only lends itself readily for sowing with the seed that yields the quickest and most financially profitable crop. Here and there, perhaps, one may find little patches of a deeper and more receptive soil, where one can plant the more lasting roots of philately's flowering growths, but how few they are only the hard working cultivator knows.

As usual, "Federal Prospects" makes interesting reading and the budget of "Notes" contains a good deal of information worth having. In one of these it is reported that copies of the 1d. red British stamp, plate 126, has been found, but like the historic Scotchman we "hae our doots."

By the way our old friend the *Australian Philatelist* seems to have deserted us entirely. We have not seen a copy for some months now.

## Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of Philately* opens with an article entitled, "A Provisional Issue for Ponce, Porto Rico?" This consists of the translation of certain documents relating to what appears to have been a proposed provisional stamp for the town of Ponce, in Porto Rico, in August, 1898. Unfortunately the information does not go quite far enough and the reader is left to wonder whether or not the proposed issue was actually made, and if made whether it was a special adhesive stamp or merely consisted of a hand-stamp, denoting the pre-payment of postage.

The usual "English Letter" is contributed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell from which we make the following extract regarding what we may term common-sense collecting:—

Once more let me protest against this attempt to create division in the philatelic ranks. We are all devotees of the same hobby. Some prefer one country, some another. Some one period, some another. There is abundant scope for all, and no need whatever for one section to abuse the other, or to assert the right to dominate or dictate to the other. There is quite enough for all to do to stem the tendency to make stamps for sale to collectors, without inanely cursing everything issued since 1890. There were bogies before 1890, as well as since, and there always will be bogies, and it will take all our forces to keep the bogies within manageable bounds.

This is such a change from Mr. Nankivell's usual style that one is hardly surprised to find the following editorial comment appended to the above paragraph:—"We welcome this line of thought on the part of our correspondent. Hitherto he has often devoted much of his letters to such earnest advocacy of the collecting of new issues and such fervid abuse of those who preferred to collect the old, that he apparently had lost sight of the possibility of merit in both branches."

The valuable article, "Notes on Stamps and their Varieties," by Mr. G. L. Toppan, is continued, and deals with Hawaii, Hayti, Heligoland, Honduras, Hong Kong, and Iceland.

Under the heading of "Commemorative Postage Stamps," is an interesting extract from the general press, which seems to prove that the United States will not in future be guilty of issuing commemoratives, as they don't pay, and the Post-office Department regard the special accounts as an unmitigated nuisance. We are sure

that all stamp collectors will sincerely hope that this view is correct.

We have before us three numbers of *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* which contain a number of excellent articles and a large quantity of those newsy and interesting paragraphs which are always such an admirable feature in our contemporary. We should like to make copious extracts but space forbids, and we must content ourselves with the following paragraph:—

One of the surest ways of sowing seed is by the philatelist having within easy access, a box of his commonest duplicates or the cheapest stamps, whose contents are for gratuitous distribution. Whenever reference is made to stamp collecting by the outsider, let the owner of the stamps illustrate any remarks that may be called forth and which otherwise might be considered prosy, by presenting a handful of stamps to the listener with the injunction that he give them away if he does not care for them, after looking them over, to his boy or to someone who might become interested in collecting stamps. It is not enough to tell of the interesting features of collecting; the stamps themselves will prove the truth of the claims.

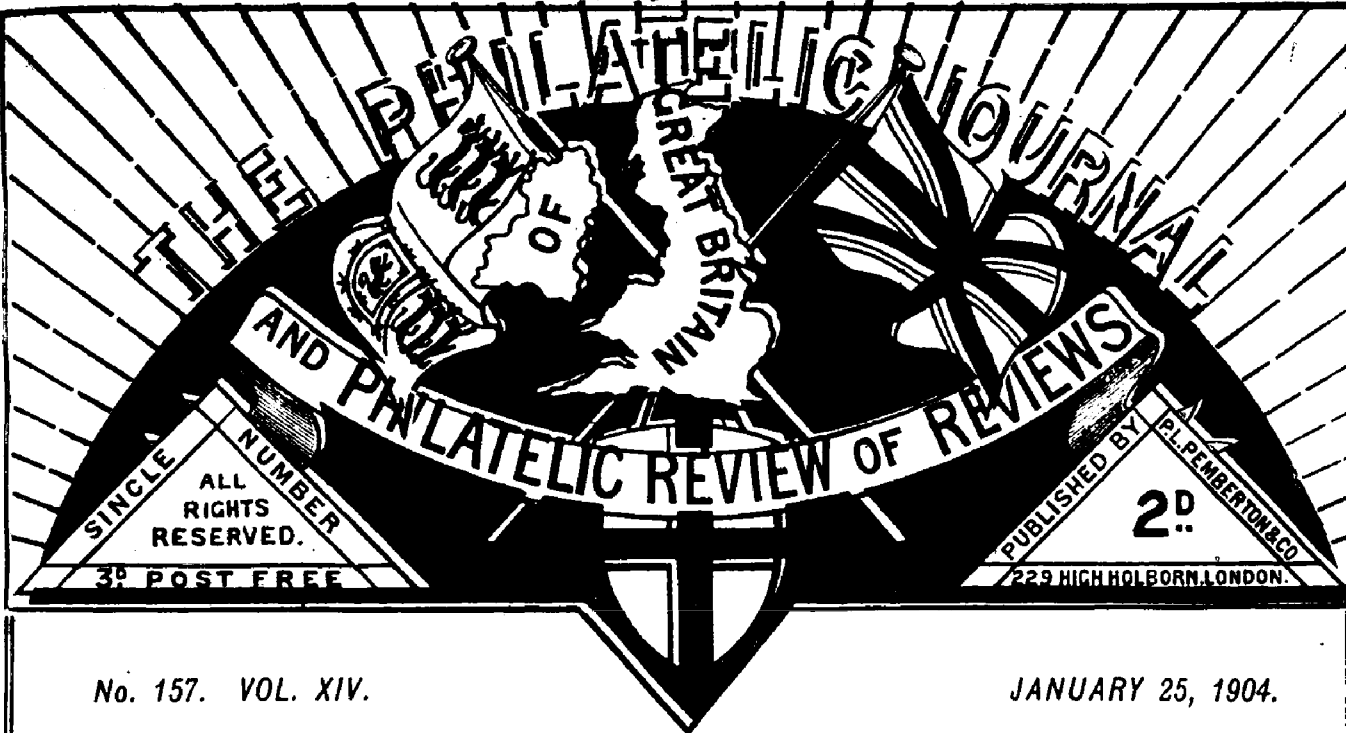
We have also received several numbers of that enterprising weekly — *Meekel's Stamp Collector*—containing much valuable information for the beginner and advanced collector, and three numbers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* to which our old friend "The Optimist" still contributes his weekly budget of excellent notes on stamp matters in general.

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## Notes by the Way.

The fascinations of philately were never more fittingly acknowledged than in the following cutting from a daily paper which has been shewn to us:—"General Nogi, commanding the besiegers of Port Arthur, who is a keen philatelist, has written, says the *Petit Journal*, to the French Philatelic Federation inquiring about the prices of the rarest French stamps."

That a Commander of a large army engaged in active warfare should find time for Filatelia's gentle charms, would, if true, be a fine advertisement for stamp collecting. To our prosaic mind it seems to point to the possibility of General Nogi's finding an old collection among some loot, and his anxiety to find out the market value. Or (base thought) he might be seeking designs for a series of stamps for the besieging army. Philatelists will think more of him if he will confine his attention to stamping out Russians instead of rushing out stamps.



No. 157. VOL. XIV.

JANUARY 25, 1904.

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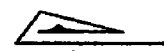
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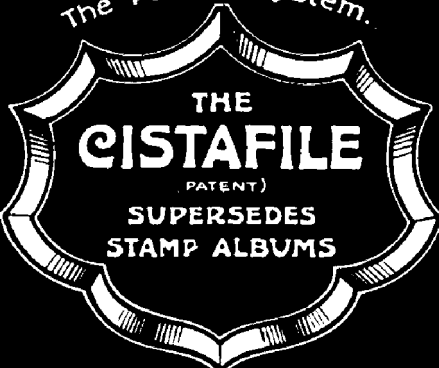
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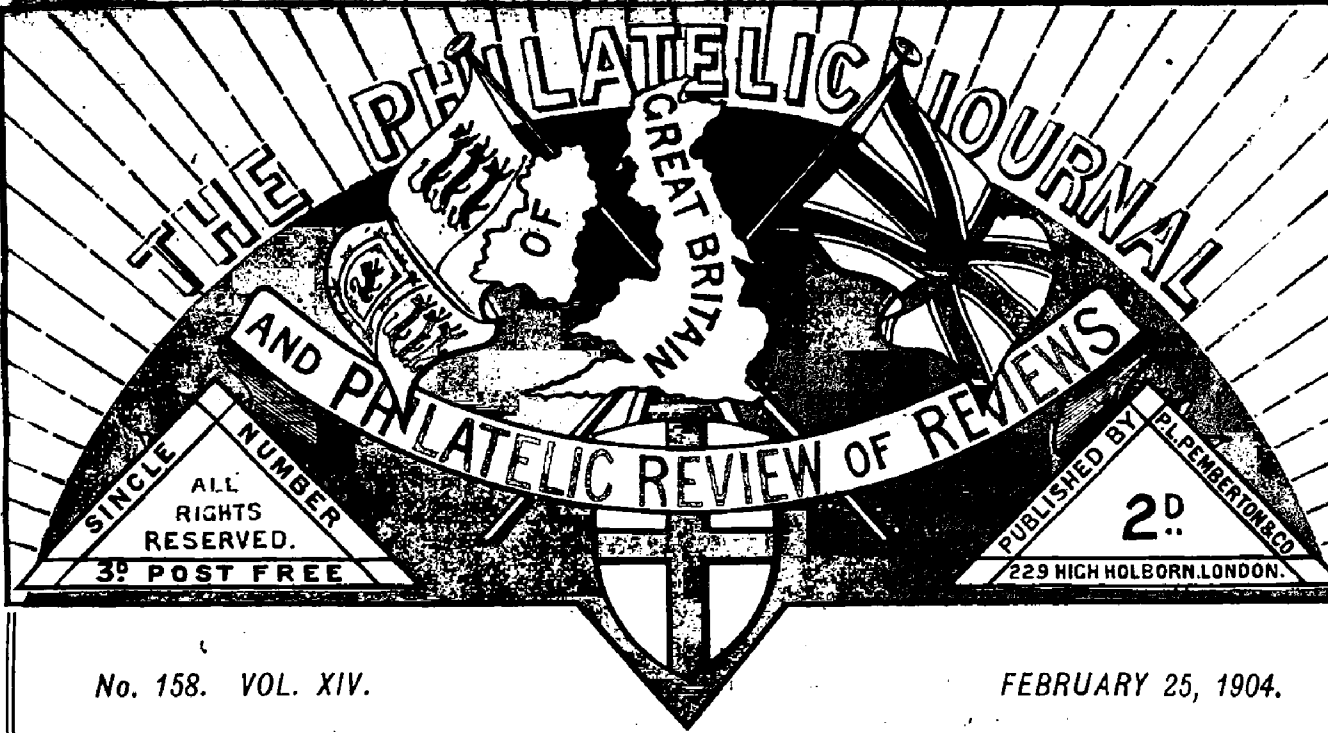
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No. 158. VOL. XIV.

FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

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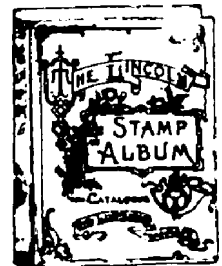
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	s.	d.
2d. blue, no lines, black postmark	2	6
2d. " " red " "	3	6
1d. red plates 71-224 (150)	5	0
1 1/2d. rose " 1 and 3	0	6
2d. blue 7-15	1	4
1d. violet, 14 dots penmarked	0	3
<b>COMPLETE PLATES:</b>		
1d. red, imperf.	5	0
1d. " large C, pf. 14, on white	5	0

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(Specimen Page.)

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OF

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P. L. PEMBERTON & CO., 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

We only price Used Stamps of Great Britain, the two prices being for very fine copies and for ordinary used ones, Fine copies are perfect stamps with light cancellations, ordinary copies are also perfect but with the usual obliterations. The prices of other countries in this List are for used and unused.

			Fine Used. s. d.	Ordinary Used. s. d.
	<i>Surcharge in red.</i>			
102	3d. lilac	.. ..	1 0	0 9
103	6d. "	.. ..	1 0	0 9

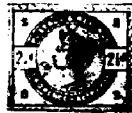


			Fine Used. s. d.	Ordinary Used. s. d.
<i>1880. Wmk. Crown.</i>				
104	½d. pale green	.. ..	0 1	0 ½
105	½d. deep green	.. ..	0 2	0 1
106	1d. venetian red	.. ..	0 1	0 0
107	1½d. "	.. ..	0 2	0 1
108	2d. carmine	.. ..	0 5	0 3
109	5d. indigo	.. ..	0 5	0 3



			Fine Used. s. d.	Ordinary Used. s. d.
<i>1881. Wmk. Crown.</i>				
110	1d. lilac, 14 dots	.. ..	0 3	0 2
111	1d. " 16 "	.. ..	0 ½	

Great Britain—continued,		Fine Used. s. d.	Ordinary Used. s. d.
<i>1883. Blued Paper.</i>			
112	2/6 lilac	.. ..	17 6 10 6
113	5/- carmine	.. ..	17 6 12 6
<i>White paper.</i>			
114	2/6 lilac	.. ..	0 4 0 3
115	2/6 deep lilac	.. ..	0 4 0 3
116	5/- carmine	.. ..	0 6 0 4
117	10/- blue	.. ..	3 0 2 0
118	£1 brn.-p'ple, 3 Crowns	.. ..	15 0 12 0
119	£1 " 3 Orbs..	.. ..	21 0 16 0



			Fine Used. s. d.	Ordinary Used. s. d.
<i>1883.</i>				
120	¼d. deep slate	.. ..	0 1	0 ½
121	1½d. lilac	.. ..	0 3	0 2
122	2d. "	.. ..	0 6	0 4
123	2½d. "	.. ..	0 2	0 1
124	3d. "	.. ..	0 5	0 3
125	4d. dull green	.. ..	0 9	0 6
126	5d. "	.. ..	0 8	0 6
127	6d. "	.. ..	0 4	0 3
128	9d. "	.. ..	7 0	4 6
129	1/-	.. ..	1 3	0 10



			Fine Used. s. d.	Ordinary Used. s. d.
<i>1887. Wmk. Crown.</i>				
130	½d. vermilion	.. ..	0 ½	0
131	1½d. purple and green	.. ..	0 1	0
132	2d. green and carmine	.. ..	0 1	0
133	2½d. purple on blue	.. ..	0 1	0
134	3d. brown on yellow	.. ..	0 1	0
135	3d. " on orange	.. ..	10 0	
136	4d. green and brown	.. ..	0 1	0 ½
137	4½d. " and scarlet	.. ..	0 2	0 1
138	5d. lilac and blue	.. ..	0 1	0
139	6d. purple on red	.. ..	0 1	0 ½
140	9d. " and blue	.. ..	0 2	0 1

# SPECIMEN PAGE.

22

P. L. Pemberton & Co., 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Brit. S. Africa—continued.

Unused. Used.  
s. d. s. d.



1898.

54	½d. green	.. ..	0 1	0 1
55	1d. carmine	.. ..	0 2	0 1
56	2d. brown	.. ..	0 3	0 2
57	4d. sage-green	.. ..	0 6	.. ..
58	6d. lilac	.. ..	0 8	0 5
59	1/- ochre	.. ..	1 3	0 8
60	5/- orange	.. ..	6 0	.. ..
61	7/6 black	.. ..	8 9	.. ..
62	£1 dull lilac	.. ..	24 0	.. ..

1902.

63	2½d. pale blue	.. ..	0 4	0 3
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## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



1853. *Blued paper.*

1	1d. red	.. ..	.. ..	6 0
2	4d. blue	.. ..	60 0	3 0

1855. *White paper.*

3	1d. rose-red	.. ..	12 0	3 9
4	4d. blue	.. ..	12 6	1 6
5	6d. lilac	.. ..	.. ..	8 0
6	6d. grey-lilac	.. ..	.. ..	17 0
7	1/- yellow-green	.. ..	.. ..	12 6
8	1/- deep green	.. ..	.. ..	15 0

*Blued paper.*

9	6d. slate lilac	.. ..	55 0	20 0
1863. <i>De la Rue printing.</i>				
10	1d. brown-red	.. ..	15 0	8 0
11	4d. deep blue	.. ..	.. ..	4 0
12	4d. slate-blue	.. ..	.. ..	4 0
13	6d. bright mauve	.. ..	30 0	20 0
14	1/- emerald-green	.. ..	.. ..	21 0



1864.

15	1d. rose-red, CC, perf. 14	.. ..	5 6	1 6
16	4d. light blue	.. ..	15 0	1 3
17	4d. blue	.. ..	13 6	0 5
18	6d. violet	.. ..	13 6	2 6
19	6d. mauve	.. ..	7 0	0 5

Cape of Good Hope—continued.

Unused. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

20	1/- light green, CC., pf. 14	.. ..	12 6	1 6
21	1/- dark green	.. ..	30 0	3 0
22	4d. on 6d. violet	.. ..	25 0	3 6

1871-80. *Without outer line.*

23	½d. black, CC, perf. 14	.. ..	1 6	1 6
24	1d. red	.. ..	1 6	0 1½
25	4d. blue	.. ..	16 6	0 3
26	4d. ultramarine	.. ..	22 6	0 4
27	5/- orange	.. ..	.. ..	6 0

1874-82. *Surcharges.*

28	1d. in red on 6d. violet	.. ..	45 0	20 0
29	1d. in black on 1/- green	.. ..	5 6	6 0
30	3d. in red on 4d. blue	.. ..	7 6	1 3
31	3d. in black on 4d. lilac-rose	.. ..	5 6	1 0
32	3d. on 3d. lilac-rose, thin figure	.. ..	21 0	3 6
33	3d. on 3d. " thick fig.	.. ..	3 0	0 6
33a	" inverted surch.	.. ..	.. ..	12 0

1880-81. *Type of 1871, wmk. C. & CC.*

34	3d. lilac-rose	.. ..	40 0	3 6
35	3d. claret (81)	.. ..	7 6	0 8

1882.

36	½d. on 3d. claret, CA, pf. 14	.. ..	5 6	3 6
37	½d. black	.. ..	2 0	0 2
38	1d. red	.. ..	5 0	0 1½
39	2d. ochre	.. ..	7 6	0 1½
40	3d. claret	.. ..	1 0	0 2
41	6d. mauve	.. ..	.. ..	1 6
42	5/- orange-yellow	.. ..	.. ..	32 6

1868-90.

43	½d. black, Anchor wmk.	.. ..	0 3	0 0½
44	1d. red	.. ..	0 3	0 0½
45	2d. ochre	.. ..	0 4	0 1
46	4d. blue	.. ..	2 0	0 1
47	6d. violet	.. ..	0 9	0 1
48	1/- green	.. ..	22 6	0 4
49	5/- orange-yellow	.. ..	16 0	0 10
50	2½d. on 3d. magenta	.. ..	0 5	0 2

1893.

51	1/- green, without outer line	.. ..	5 6	0 6
52	2½d. sage-green	.. ..	3 0	0 2
53	2½d. blue	.. ..	0 4	0 1
54	1d. on 2d. ochre	.. ..	0 9	0 1½
54a	" " no stop	.. ..	30 0	7 6



1893.

55	1d. carmine	.. ..	0 2	0 0½
----	-------------	-------	-----	------

1896-98. *Re-issue in new colours.*

56	½d. green	.. ..	0 1½	0 1
57	2d. red-brown	.. ..	0 7	0 2
58	3d. magenta	.. ..	0 5	0 2
59	4d. pale green	.. ..	0 7	0 2
60	1/- pale yellow	.. ..	1 6	0 2
61	5/- brown-orange	.. ..	10 6	0 9

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CAPE, 5/- orange, King, used ...	1/6
CEYLON, King, 2c. orange-brown, used	1d.
" " 3c. green	1d.
" " 4c. yellow and blue	2d.
" " 30c. violet and green	5d.
" Service, King's head—	
3c. green	5d.
15c. blue	3d.
30c. violet and green	5d.
" Service, Queen—	
2c., 3c., 5c., 15c., 15c., 25c.,	
and 30c., set of seven	1/3
Service, 75c. black and red...	1/9
STRAITS, King, 1, 3, 4, 8, and 10 cents,	
some obsolete, five	6d.
CANADA, Queen, 7c. yellow	4d.
" King, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 cents,	
set of five	6d.
NEW ZEALAND, 1902, wmkd., perf. 11—	
2d. blue	4d.
ditto, used	3d.
3d. yellow-brown	5d.
ditto, used	3d.
4d. brown and blue	1/9
6d. rose	8d.
ditto, used	3d.
2/- green, used	1/6
*CHILE, 1904, 10c. on 30c. orange	5d.
*CAPE, King's Head, 3d. magenta	4d.
MALTA, 1899, 5d. vermilion	5d.
" 1903, 1/- grey and violet	9d.
" 2 1/2d. blue	2d.
NATAL, King 2 1/2d. ultramarine	2d.
*NEW SOUTH WALES, 2/6 emerald	3/-
9d., Com. type	11d.
*QUEENSLAND, 9d.	11d.
*TASMANIA, 9d. blue, wmk. V & Cr.	1/-
*SEYCHELLES, 2c. (King)	1d.
" 3c. "	1d.
" 6c. "	2d.
" 12c. "	3d.
" 15c. "	4d.
" 18c. "	4d.
" 3c. on 45c. "	6d.
DOMINICA. View of town from the sea.	
1/2d. green and black	1d.
1d. red and black	2d.
2d. brown and green	3d.
2 1/2d. blue and black	4d.
3d. black and mauve	4d.
6d. orange-brown and black	8d.
1/- green and purple	1/4
2/- purple and black...	2/8
2/6 brown-yellow and green	3/2
5/- brn. & blk. (King's head)	6/-
PACKET of 25 var. King's head Colonials	1/-
*BERMUDA 3d. Dockyard type, sage-	
green and magenta...	4d.
* TRINIDAD, 1896, 1d. lilac and rose,	
ordinary type	1d.
scarce type (Cat. 4/-)	6d.

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No. 159. VOL. XIV.

MARCH 25, 1904.

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		Cat. price.			Cat. price.
Five cents on four cents, rose	...	0 8	Five cents on thirty-six cents, blue	...	1 0
" " eight " orange-yellow	...	1 6	" " sixty-four " red-brown	...	2 0
" " sixteen " lilac	...	3 0	" " eight " lilac	...	0 2
" " thirty-two " slate	...	1 6			9 10

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Stamp.	Con.	Perf.	Imperf.	Stamp.	Con.	Perf.	Imperf.	Stamp.	Con.	Perf.	Imperf.
1d. green, 1882	...	0 5		1d. lilac	...	0 3		½d. vermilion	...	0 2	
1d. lilac, 1882	...	0 1		1½d. purple and green	0 3			1d. lilac	...	0 1	
1d. slate, 1885	...	0 4		2d. green and red	...	0 3		6d. purple on red	...	2 0	
½d. vermilion, 1888	...	0 1		6d. purple on red	...	0 3		1d. scarlet, King...	...	0 1	
½d. blue-green, 1901	...	0 6						6d. purple, King...	...	0 8	
1d. scarlet, King, 1902	...	0 1									

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Mulready 1d. letter sheets, black	...	6 0	S. Kensington Jubilee Envelope and Card enclosed unused	...	0 10
Guildhall Jubilee Cards	...	3 6	3d. Obsolete post cards, unused	...	0 4
S. Kensington Jubilee Envelope and Card enclosed with S. Kensington postmark	1 6		4½d. Adhesive, unused	...	0 7

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Stamp.	Con.	Perf.	Imperf.	Stamp.	Con.	Perf.	Imperf.	Stamp.	Con.	Perf.	Imperf.
½d. vermilion H.	1s.	2s.		½d. vermilion P.	1s.			1d. lilac	R.	2s.	
" I.	4d.	3d.		½d. green	R.	6d.	9d.	"	S.	4d.	4d.
" K.	2s. 6d.			1d. lilac	N.	6d.		"	T.	1s. 4d.	2s.
" L.	2s.	3s. 6d.		"	O.	4d.		"	U.	6d.	1s. 4d.
" M.	3d.	4d.		"	P.	2s.		"	V.	1s.	8d.
" N.	9d.	2s.		"	Q.	1s. 6d.		"	X.		6d.
" O.	2s.	1s.									

2½d. purple on blue, Queen, no marginal outer line...	...	2 6	6d. purple on rose-red, do. do.	...	2 6
3d. pale brown on yellow, do. do.	...	2 6	1d. lilac, Inland Revenue, large	...	0 6
(Used.) ½d. red, plate 9	...	3s. 6d.	1d. do., payable on demand or receipt	...	0 6

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No. 160. VOL. XIV.

APRIL 25, 1904.

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MAY 25, 1904.

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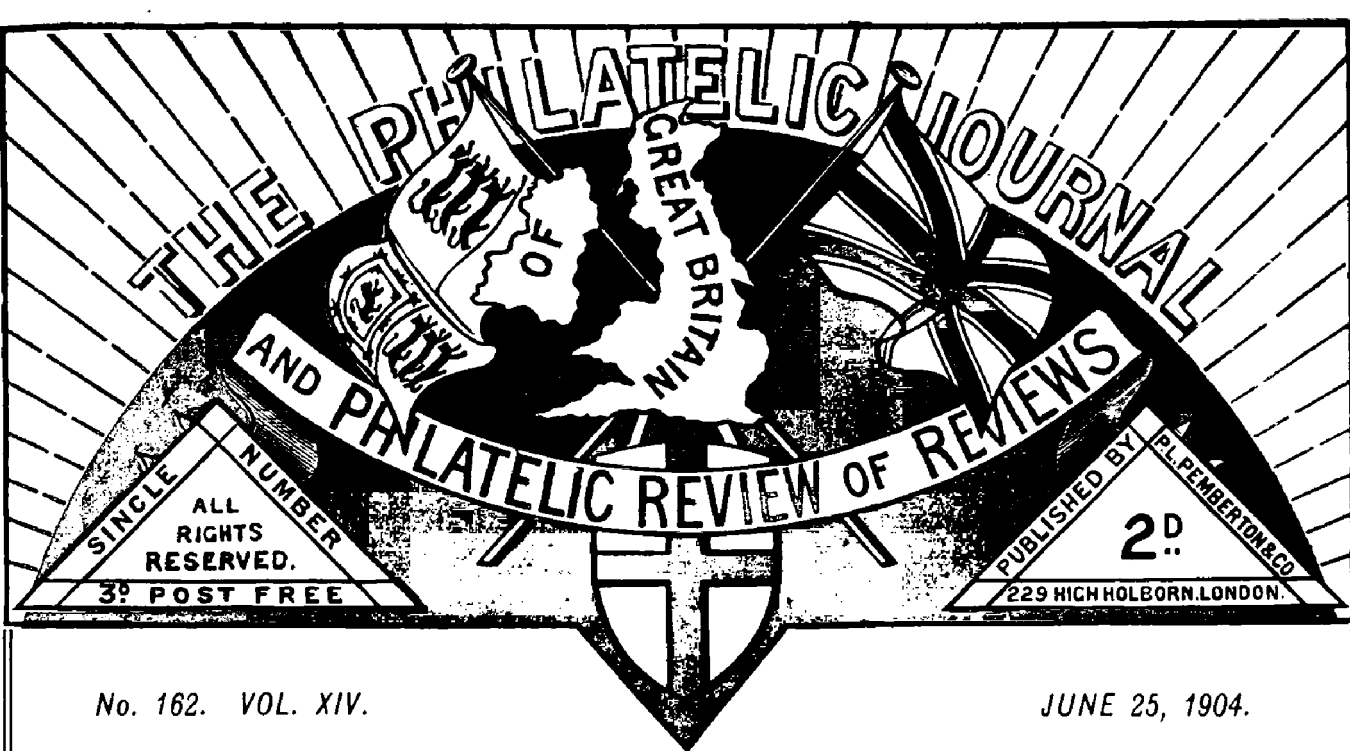
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No. 162. VOL. XIV.

JUNE 25, 1904.

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11 " 1901, 2c. to 1p. ... ..			6
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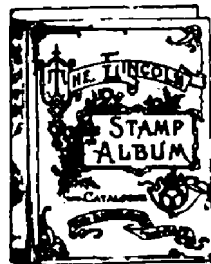
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No. 165, Vol. XIV.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

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No. 166, Vol. XIV.

OCTOBER 28, 1904.

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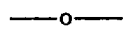
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  - 3.—All stamps must be in good condition, if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Current or lately current unused stamps are accepted at face value.
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No. 167, Vol. XIV.

NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

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"   large carmine, perf. 11 x imperf., superb ..	60/0

Keble, blue, perf. 12 ..	4/0
"   Card ..	30/0
Lincoln, rd. blue, perf. ..	6/0
"   do., entire sheet of 30 ..	27
Merton, dark blue ..	30/0
"   mauve ..	7/6
"   Post Card ..	20/0
St. John's, slate blue ..	2/0

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"	1d. lilac	..	..	0	1	"	" 1d. scarlet	..	..	0	9
"	2½d. purple and blue	..	..	0	5	<b>R.H. OFFICIAL.</b>					
1900.—	½d. blue-green	..	..	0	1	1902.—	Edw. VII.—½d. green	..	..	—	—
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" 12d. on thin wove paper	£50	Queensland, 1881, 2/- blue, unused	10/6
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Heligoland, 1 and 5 marks, unused pair	20/0		
India, 1895, 2, 3, 5 rupees, set of 3, used	5/0		
" 1866, Service Two Annas, used	50/0		
" " Service Postage 2a. used	50/0		
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"   *1874, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dark green ..	6	0
"   1873, 3d. lilac-brown ..	10	0
"   5/- dull rose ..	20	0
Cyprus, *4d. green .. ..	2	0
Fiji, *5/- Queen .. ..	7	6
Hong Kong, *\$1 on \$2 sage-green ..	7	0
"   \$5 on \$10 .. ..	6	6
Gwalior, Official, *1r. .. ..	2	0
Malta, *5/- Queen .. ..	6	6
"   5/-, used .. ..	7	0
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"   1875 CC. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4d. deep red	3	9
"   "   CC. .. 6d. yellow ..	6	3
"   "   CC. .. 1/- purple ..	3	9
Bangkok, CC., 6c. lilac, mint .. ..	3	9
"   CC., 8c. orange .. ..	10	0
"   CA., 6d. lilac .. ..	7	6
Gold Coast, 1875, CC. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1d. blue ..	15	0
"   "   "   4d. purple ..	17	6
"   "   "   6d. orange ..	10	0
"   1883, CA., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. olive-yellow ..	8	9
"   "   "   1d. blue .. ..	10	0
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"   "   "   2c. .. .. U ..	3	0

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" " 1d. error, R.I.V. ..	0	2	6
*B.C.A., 10/- green ..	0	10	6
*Seychelles, 15c. on 16c. inverted ..	1	10	0
*S. Nigeria, Queen ..	0	10	0
*British Guiana, 4c. blue, 1853, cat. £6 ..	1	15	0
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† " " £5 " " " 90/- ..	1	10	0
† " " £10 " " " 120/- ..	1	18	0
Hong Kong, 10 dollars, cat. 60/- ..	1	0	0
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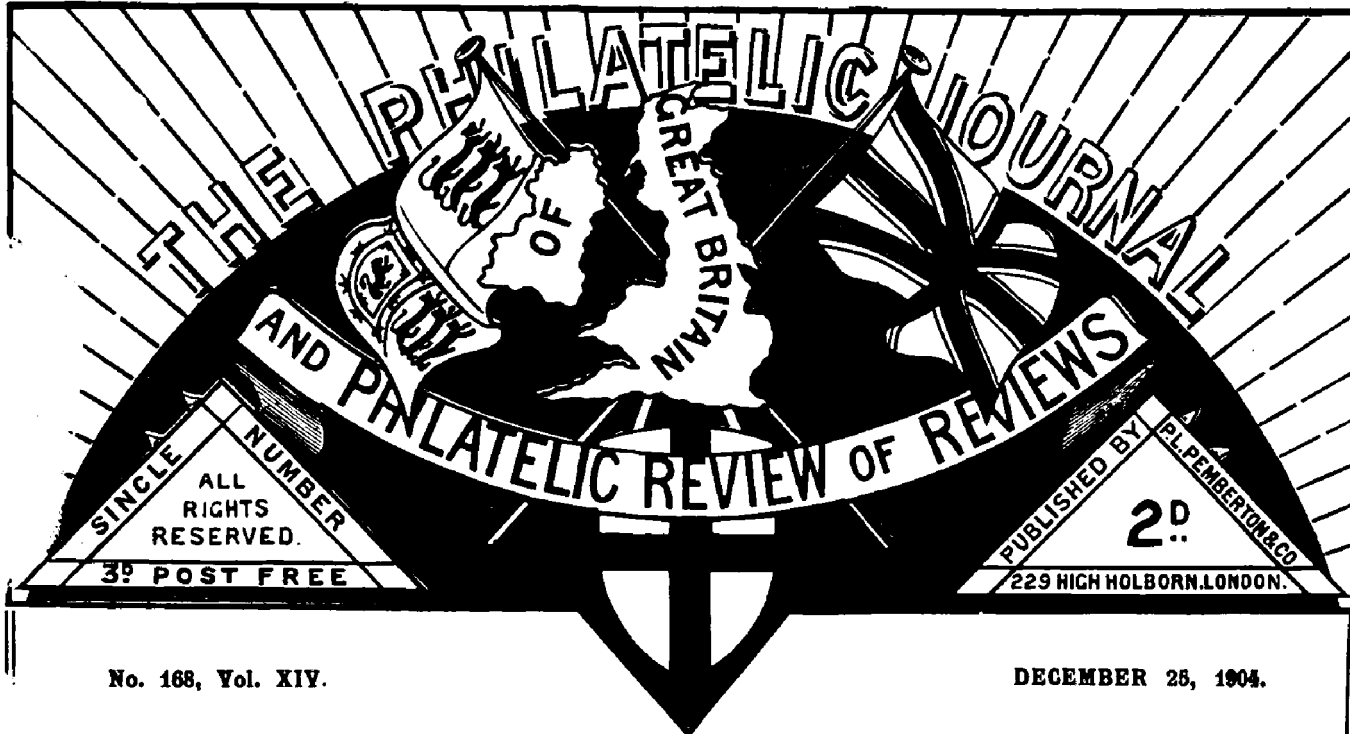
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No. 168, Vol. XIV.

DECEMBER 26, 1904.

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