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INDEX  
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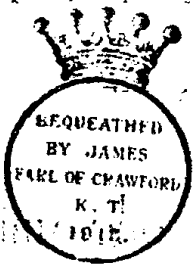
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OF GREAT BRITAIN

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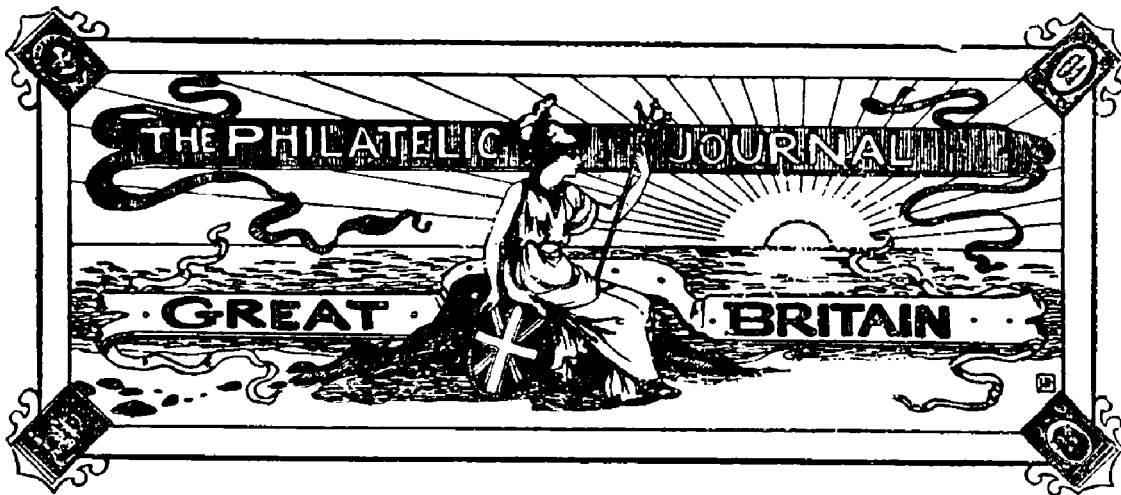
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## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 84.—MR. J. READ BURTON.

THE subject of our present sketch is the Vice-President of the City of London Philatelic Society (*née* Enterprise) and a particularly active philatelist.

He comes of an old family which has made Essex its home for the last 300 years, one Thomas Burton being parish clerk at Hornchurch in 1610. We cannot do better than let Mr. Burton make his confessions in his own words:—

"I first saw the light in 1872, and, incredible as it may seem in these days of Junior Philately, did not commence collecting stamps until the mature age of ten. In those far-off times, of course every stamp was pasted down, hard and fast, which at any rate removed temptation from the path of envious schoolfellows. This collection went on slowly increasing to a total of 5,000 throughout my public school life and early days in London, and was eventually sold to a London dealer, when it seemed as though



the hobby had lost interest for me. A large portion still remained 'stuck down' when I sold out, and no doubt a good many rare watermarks were there unrevealed; but there were 'cops' that I knew of—a 'block letter' Monte Video from the outside of a penny packet, practically all the Swiss Cantonals from a little collection that cost £5, and some unused first issue French 1 franc included from a collection swapped by a French schoolmate for a knife and some supposedly humorous cartoons and verses on our beloved masters. The only drawback to these bargains was that in after years they were all discovered to be forgeries. The virus, as is usual, however, was only quiescent, and about three years ago I began collecting again, buying one or two small collections, and taking in four philatelic papers—a course I would

recommend to all collectors, for the literature of our hobby gives a continuous education.

"I soon made up my mind to specialize in a humble way, and took up some twenty-four countries, stipulating to myself that as far as possible they should answer the following

conditions—handsome appearance, freedom from speculative issues and endless compound perfs., yet with sufficient field for finding known scarce varieties and a possibility of coming across something uncatalogued.

“Cape Colony, one of my first choices, I discarded last winter, there being nothing to ‘find,’ and every variety including all the rarities being obtainable in a few hours if only one could, and would, plank down the necessary cash. Other countries went by the board for similar reasons, and my list at present possibly sounds strange to most modern collectors. St. Helena, Bolivia, Argentine, Uruguay, Chili and United States—which I revere in that order—St. Helena for ‘remnant sale’ reasons being my black sheep and United States my favourite.

“De la Rue’s surface printed stamps and speculative stuff such as Seychelles, which probably would never have had a stamp if there had been no stamp collectors, I care not for, and the issues of all my little lot, for these degenerate days, are fairly clean and straight, and with even a smattering of specialist knowledge there is plenty to hunt for—whisper it not in Askalon, ‘cops’ are even to be had in the Strand! A double surcharge St. Helena for 3/-; a 24c. Premier Gravure U.S.A. for 1/3; a type I. unused 1c. perf. U.S.A. for ½d.; strip of 3 imperf. 12c. unused U.S.A. for 14/-; a mint 90c. 1869 for £1—how do these things strike you? However, if one could afford a collection of all the line-engraved stamps of the world, by good firms such as Perkins Bacon, De la Rue, American Bank Note Co., etc., and avoiding such monstrosities as Sydney Views and Post Office Mauritius, would form a most magnificent and enjoyable spectacle.

“In specialism the ‘Crawford’ method is, in my opinion, the one. Proofs, official documents and essays all help to elucidate points in the eventually issued stamps. Simplified catalogues are all in the air now. For the sake of the hobby it is to be hoped something will soon be done. For an absolute beginner nothing can be too simple; I would do away with perforations, watermarks, officials and minor varieties of all sorts; I would even ignore the difference between perf. and imperf., as that would discard a lot of expensive imperf. varieties that beginners

could rarely afford and, *inter alia*, leave more for those who wanted them. So far the attempts at simplification have been woefully inconsistent; taking New Zealand, for instance, we find the ‘Lozenges’ watermark and the roulette perfs included.”

Mr. Burton is enthusiastic on the subject of his club and its rendezvous, and opines it is worth every serious collector’s while to join. At present our friend is busily engaged in studying the early imperforate Chili, with a view to arriving at the approximate dates on which the various shades of these interesting stamps were issued. If any of our readers have any specimens on original covers, Mr. Burton would be glad of the opportunity of inspecting them.

Mr. Burton is a busy man, and would like to give more time to philately than is possible at present. Not only does business demand close attention and long hours, but some of his spare time is devoted to other hobbies. He is so energetic that he is Vice-president of a Literary Society, a local secretary for the School of Egyptology, and is a particularly keen student of archæology.

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### Acrostic on a Philatelist.

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Ardent philatelist, may your proclivity  
 Run in the groove you have chosen to take;  
 Taking your time, still collect with activity  
 Happy in feeling the progress you make.  
 Uruguay, also U.S. you don’t care for;  
 Russia seems most in your line for the time;  
 Eastern Roumelia you may soon prepare for.  
 Denmark and Watermark (only for rhyme).  
 Great Britain always possesses attraction;  
 Argentine serves to exchange with a friend,  
 Roumania, alas, you infrequently mention,  
 Spain, to collect, I don’t think you intend.  
 Afghanistan is a subject that’s sore to you,  
 Rare may they prove in the good time to come!  
 German and French are a little bit more to you,  
 Austro-Hungarian first romping home.  
 New Zealand were *dear* to you! but if you seek  
 The very best lot you have, I should say Greek.

Xmas, 1906.

## 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.** The *M.J.* chronicles several interesting varieties and makes a number of valuable observations on "Archer's perforation." As the stamps of our own country are of first interest to British collectors we cannot do better than extract the several items in full.

"We have been shown a horizontal pair of the 1d. red-brown, watermark small Crown, perforated 16 at top and entirely imperforate elsewhere. It is from the bottom row of a sheet, the stamps being lettered 'T-K' and 'T-L,' respectively; and it is evident that the sheet was put into the machine lower end first, and was passed in too far to start with, so that the first (the bottom) row of stamps escaped perforation. The pair was taken, we are told, from a cover postmarked Nov. 7th, 1854. It is an interesting curiosity of perforation, perhaps unique.

Our publishers have shown us another curious variety, which has recently come into their possession; it is a copy of the 1d. red-brown, imperf., lettered 'G-I' in the lower corners, and with the letter 'G' inverted. The letter is perfectly clear and distinct, and no attempt was made to correct it. So far as we are aware, this is the only specimen showing an inverted letter that has yet been discovered.

We are also shown a horizontal pair of the embossed 1/- octagonal green, showing a third impression, in a rather pale colour, overlapping the other two.

Mr. M. Readie has shown our publishers a copy of the King's Head 1d. Army Official, with the letter 'L' broken so as to make the second word read 'OFFICIAL'—an error that is only catalogued on the Queen's Head stamps. The copy was used at Southampton, October 5, 1902.

A very interesting article upon 'Archer's Perforation,' by H. S. Hodson, is published in the November number of *The Ph. R.*, in which

an endeavour is made to show that the generally received idea, as expressed in the note after No. 16, in our publishers' Catalogue, that 'Specimens perf. 16 by Archer's third machine must be dated prior to 28 Jan., 1854, to be absolutely identified as such,' is not entirely correct. Mr. Hodson shows that the stamps printed from the earlier plates of the 1d., down to plate 131 inclusive, can be distinguished from those printed from plate 132 and its successors by the size of the letters in the lower corners, which are smaller in the earlier series of plates than they are in the later. Plate 132 was put to press on February 19th, 1852 (and the last of the preceding plates—this is not stated by Mr. Hodson—was defaced on November 3rd, 1852), it must therefore be acknowledged that it is extremely improbable that any of the stamps with the smaller lettering were officially perforated in 1854, and perforated impressions of these stamps may safely be supposed to have been perforated by Archer. The only question is whether Archer also perforated any of the stamps with the larger lettering. Mr. Hodson thinks not, and he is probably right. Archer's final experiments, with his improved machine, appear to have been made in 1850-1; he is stated to have sold his machine, and the patent rights connected with it, to the Government about the end of May, 1852, and it is improbable that he perforated many stamps with it during the last three or four months that it was in his possession. Still, he may have done so, and such stamps could only be distinguished from those of 1854 by the dates on which they were used. We would point out, however, that to the general body of collectors, the stamps perforated by Archer differ in no way from those afterwards perforated with the same machine by the Government. The perforation is identically the same. To the philatelic historian the fact that stamps perforated with what afterwards became the Government machine were in existence some three or four years before perforation was

officially adopted, is very interesting and one to be noted and illustrated; the specialist will also distinguish the stamps with the two varieties of lettering, both perforated and imperforate."

**Bermuda.** The *L.P.* reports the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. value of the current type on the paper with multiple wmk.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. green and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Brunei.** This is another name that will have to be included in our stamp albums, for this State has joined the ranks of stamp issuing countries. Brunei is situated on the West Coast of Borneo and at present has an area of over 3,000 square miles. At one time it was a much larger territory but slices have from time to time been ceded to Sarawak, and Brunei, instead of ranking as one of the foremost of the Borneo States is now one of the least important. The new issue, as is often the case with first sets, is of a provisional nature, and has been made by surcharging the name "BRUNEI," in small sans-serifs capitals in red, on some of the current stamps of Labuan. Some new values have also been made by surcharging the words "TWO CENTS," etc., with a line below, on the 3c., 8c., 12c., and 16c. stamps. According to the *London Philatelist*, the denominations at present issued are as follows:—

*Surcharged "BRUNEI" in red.*

1c. purple and black.  
2c. on 3c. brown " "  
3c. " " "  
4c. on 12c. yellow and black.  
5c. on 16c. brown and green.  
8c. vermilion and black.  
10c. on 16c. brown and green.  
25c. on 16c. " " "  
30c. on 16c. " " "  
50c. on 16c. " " "  
\$1 on 8c. vermilion and black.

We are told the original value is barred out in black except in the case of the 1c., 3c. and 8c. values, and the 1c. value also exists with black surcharge.

**Cyprus.** Some of our contemporaries report that "specimen" copies of a new value—which may possibly be the forerunner of a new set—have been seen on the Continent.

10 paras yellow and green, ? wmk.

**India.** The new  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp chronicled in our last number has already been surcharged "On H.M.S." according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

*Official.*  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. pea green, new type.

Many of our readers will have noticed that the stamps of the Queen's Head type on the

Star watermarked paper, with plain margin between the two panes had this margin perforated with a number of large holes. Various conjectures have been made as to the meaning of these holes and we remember being seriously informed by one well-known philatelist that they were there to allow for the shrinkage of the paper in the Indian climate! The *M.J.* now tells us that this margin was watermarked "STAR PAPER STAR" in large letters and the holes were punched to prevent any fraudulent use being made of it. In the current issue this marginal space is filled with a number of lined pillars as in the case of our own 1d. and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps.

**Jamaica.** A correspondent informs us that the current 6d. and 1/- stamps of the Queen's Head type have made their appearance on the unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark. It, thus, does not seem probable that these values will be issued in the new "Arms" type just yet.

6d. orange, wmk., multiple Cr. CA.  
1/- brown, " " "

**Labuan.** The new arrangement, by means of which the Crown Colony of Labuan was to be included in the jurisdiction of the government of the Straits Settlements was, we learn, from the *M.J.*, to have come into force from Jan. 1st, 1906. Up to the present this does not appear to have had any effect on the postage stamps, but as Labuan seems to have now been completely absorbed by its more important neighbour it may, possibly, cease to issue its own special stamps in the future.

**Natal.** The *M.J.* states positively that the 6d. stamp of the current set does *not* exist on the paper with multiple watermark, although it is listed in the catalogue.

**New Zealand.** The *Aust. Phil.* tells us that the 10/- and 20/- values of the postal fiscal set are now issued perf. 14.

10/- brown, perf. 14.  
20/- rose, " "

We have been shown specimens of the four promised Exhibition stamps and a more commonplace, tawdry, set of postal labels we have seldom seen. They are large oblong in size and are printed on the paper watermarked NZ and Star like the ordinary stamps and perforated 14. The frame is the same in each with the exception, of course, that the figures and words denoting the values are altered for each one. At the top is "NEW ZEALAND—

POSTAGE & REVENUE" in two lines and at the base is "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES OF 1906" in very small type. On tablets at the sides the value is stated in words—reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right—and figures to denote the value appear on a circle in each corner. The central design in the ½d. stamp is labelled "TE ARAWA" and shows a Maori canoe, with several natives on board, and mountains in the background. This is intended to represent the canoe Arawa approaching the shores of New Zealand.

The centrepiece in the 1d. value is inscribed "MAORI ART," and shews several natives engaged in carving the prow of a canoe.

The 3d. stamp represents the landing of Captain Cook at Poverty Bay, while the remaining value, the 6d., is labelled "THE ANNEXATION OF NEW ZEALAND," and shows a number of British tars hoisting the national standard.

We learn that the designs are the work of Mr. L. J. Steel, of Auckland, and that they are printed from dies engraved by Mr. W. R. Bock, of Wellington.

As our American cousins would say, these stamps are "the limit," and have not even the excuse of artisticness in their favour.

½d. green.  
1d. rose.  
3d. blue and maroon.  
6d. sage-green and rose.

**Perak.** The *M.J.* has been shown a copy of the 1c. on 2c. rose (No. 33) with a double impression of the word "PERAK," evidently due to some slipping of the type in the process of overprinting.

**Queensland.** We make the following interesting extract from the *M.J.*:—

"In continuation of our notes on the varieties of type of the 2d. of the issues of 1887-9 and 1890-4, Lieut. Napier, R.N., reminds us that the perforations of the two issues are different, the earlier stamps being perf. 12 (or  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ), and the later ones  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; but he adds that the 2d. var. 3 of the group of four without the long tail to the 'P' (as upon the second of the two plates) is also known perf. 12, and it appears that at least one block of four on the earlier plate contained var. 3 with ordinary letter 'P,' though var. 2 in that group had the letters 'LA' joined. This of course rather complicates matters.

We are shown apparently imperforate used

copies of the 6d. yellow-green, on unwatermarked paper (No. 27), and of the 2d. deep blue, watermark Crown and Q (No. 62). Of the former we are told that a used pair, imperf., has been seen, but we should like to see used pairs of both before adding them to the Catalogue, as the perforation of these Queensland stamps was sometimes very much off centre."

Mr. J. Dalby sends us specimens of the current 2d. stamp showing that the Queen's head in the central oval has been re-drawn. A reference to the appended illustration will show that the front of the crown is higher and touches the oval frame line; the curl at the back of the head is shorter; the coil of the hair touches the frame; the chin recedes more and has a much "weaker" appearance; the ear is smaller; the point of the bust touches the frame-line of the oval; and the shading on the face and neck is heavier.



2d. blue, re-drawn type.

**Seychelles.** The *M.J.* chronicles some curious varieties as follows:—

"We are shown specimens of the 15c. on 16c., chestnut and ultramarine (No. 19), with the overprints inverted and double respectively; also a copy of the 18c. on 45c. (No. 29) with two superfluous impressions of the overprint; one is at the top of the stamp and reads 'TS 18 CE' portions of the letter 'N' showing before the 'T' and after the 'E'; just below this is a complete impression of Type 3, but very faint, no doubt a 'set-off' and at foot is the normal impression. We are informed that a copy of No. 42 has been found with no trace of the surcharge '3 cents,' and showing only the bars across the original value. We have described very similar curiosities before, and we think the case might well be met by striking out the word 'almost' in the second Note after No. 44d."

We find the double surcharge of the 15c. on 16c., die II., was chronicled in Mr. Poole's

*The Postage Stamps of the Seychelles*, more than six months ago.

**South Australia.** The 9d. stamps with the large "POSTAGE" has made its appearance on the paper with Crown over "A" watermark and perf. by the new machine, which gauges about 12.

9d. brown-lake, wmk. Cr. A., perf. 11½, 12.

The *Aust. Phil.* says that the 2/6 value of the current set may be found with the value expressed in type of two distinct sizes.

**Straits Settlements.** The 50c. value has been issued on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

50c. green and carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

**Sudan.** According to *Ewen's Weekly* there are two settings of the "Army Service" surcharge on the 1 millieme value. In the ordinary varieties the two words of the overprint are divided by a space of 12mm. but in the newly discovered type this space measures 14mm. It is presumed that this latter was an experimental printing which was abandoned as it was found that with this spacing one of the inscriptions on the stamps would be covered.

From the same source we learn that copies of the 1 mill. in the normal type have been found with the overprint inverted.

**Western Australia.** The *Aust. Phil.* chronicles the 3d. on the new Commonwealth paper.

3d. brown. wmk. Cr. A., perf. 11.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** Dr. Marx has kindly shown us a block of six (three rows of two) of the current ¼ centavo stamp with the middle and right hand vertical rows of perforation missing.

**Baden.** The *M. J.* announces the discovery of a fine used copy of the 9kr. bistre, perf. 10, 1862 issue, printed on both sides. The impression at the back is very clear, and only a little paler than that on the face of the specimen.

**Brazil.** From divers of our contemporaries we learn that a new set has been issued in designs that are a vast improvement on those recently in use. They are carefully produced, and in size, perforation, and method of manufacture are very similar to the current United

States stamps. A different portrait appears on each value, and those already issued are—

10 reis blue-grey	:	Aristides Lobo.
20 .. violet	:	Benjamin Constant.
50 .. dark green	:	Alvarés Cabral.
100 .. rose-carmine	:	Wandenkolk.
200 .. blue	:	Deodora (da Fonseca).
300 .. sepia	:	Floriano (Peixoto).
400 .. olive-green	:	Prudente.
700 .. red-brown	:	Rodrigues Alves.

Four other values are promised and also a full set of official stamps. These latter will all be in the same type and in the same colours, *i.e.*, orange for the frame and green for the centre which shows a portrait of Affonso Penna. Only two values of this set have appeared yet, viz. :—

Official. 10 reis orange and green.  
300 .. ..

A new set of Postage Due stamps is also being issued in which large numerals denoting the value are shown in the centre. The following have already appeared.

Postage Due. 10 reis blue-grey.
50 .. green.
100 .. rose.
200 .. blue.
300 .. sepia.
400 .. olive.
700 .. red-brown.

**Bulgaria.** We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following :—

"Dr. Diena draws our attention to a variety of the 1 leva stamp of 1902, which has probably made its appearance recently. If our readers will look at Type 15 in the catalogue, they will see that the figures '1' in the four corners are of peculiar form, having not only a sloping serif at left, at the top, but also a straight serif at right. In the new variety the black figures at the top are of ordinary shape, with the sloping serif only, and without the horizontal stroke at right. The figures in the lower corners are unaltered. The frame of the copy shown us is in a brown-red tint, and it is obliterated '22 viii 1906.'"

**Colombia.** A correspondent informs the *M. J.* that there are two varieties of the 5c. of the current type, which are described as follows :—

"The difference in the lettering of the name of the lithographer, at the foot of the stamp, is not easy to see, the perforation having almost entirely cut it away in the second variety; but it is quite possible to see that it is further from the outline of the stamp than it is in the first. The other points of difference mentioned last January are quite recognizable, and a further variation, which was

not described, may also assist in the identification of the two varieties: at each side of the stamp, partly covered by the label inscribed 'CORREOS NACIONALES,' is a vertical bar, with a knob at the top and a hook at the bottom; on the first variety both the hooks turn inwards, on the second both turn to the left, that is the right-hand one inwards and the left-hand one outwards, a very curious alteration, as it destroys the symmetry of the design. Our correspondent states that he has found two similar varieties of the 2c."

**French China.** A fearful and wonderful array of new varieties is listed in the *M.J.* as follows:—

"*Offices in China.* A very abundant crop is reported by *L'Echo de la T.* to have been recently received from the East. We are told that at no less than seven different cities in China, the stamps of Indo-China have been overprinted with the name of the city in which they are supposed to be employed and their value in Chinese. The surcharges are stated to have been impressed locally and show signs of inferior printing; inverted impressions exist, of course, but a more curious circumstance is that in some of the sets, stamps exist with inverted surcharge which are not found with the overprint the right way up. We should not like to suggest that this circumstance condemns the whole issue, but it is certainly a suspicious one. We list all the varieties below, without further comment. It should be noted that the regular set, in each case, is formed of the 75c. and 5fr. of the 1892 issue, and of fourteen values of the 1904 issue, and that the overprints are in red on the 1c., 4c., 5c., 40c., 75c. and 2fr. and in black on the other values.

1.—Surcharged "CANTON."

*Stamps of 1892-96.*

75c. brown on orange.  
5fr. lilac on pale lilac.

*Stamps of 1894.*

1c. olive-green.  
2c. claret on yellow.  
4c. magenta on azure.  
5c. deep green.  
10c. rose.  
15c. brown on azure.  
20c. red on green.  
25c. blue.  
30c. brown on cream.  
50c. black on azure.  
1fr. pale olive-green.  
2fr. brown on yellow.  
10fr. red on green.

*Surcharge inverted.*

1c., 25c. 1fr.

*Surcharge inverted on stamps of 1892, etc.*

4c. purple-brown on grey.  
50c. brown on azure.

2.—Surcharged "HOI-HAO."

Normal series as above.

*Surcharge inverted.*

1c., 2c.

*Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1892.*

30c. cinnamon on drab.

3.—Surcharged "Kouang—Tcheou-Wan," in two lines.

Normal series as above.

*Surcharge inverted.*

5c., 20c.

4.—Surcharged "Mong-Tseu."

Normal series as above.

*Surcharge inverted.*

5c., 20c.

*Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1900.*

50c. brown on azure.

5.—Surcharged "PAK-HOI."

Normal series as above.

*Surcharge inverted.*

1c., 25c.

6.—Surcharged "Tch'ong—K'ing," in two lines.

Normal series as above.

*Surcharge inverted.*

1c., 2c.

*Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1900.*

50c. brown on azure.

7.—Surcharged "Yunnan-Fou."

Normal series as above.

*Surcharge inverted.*

10c., 40c.

*Surcharge inverted on a stamp of 1892.*

30c. cinnamon on drab.

We have seen the normal series for Canton, and our publishers have received a letter from Haiphong, Tonkin, bearing 5c., 10c., and 35c. stamps of Indo-China unsurcharged, and a 25c. with the 'CANTON' overprint inverted, a fact which seems significant. *L'Echo* adds that all are on sale at the office at Hanoi, but only in complete sets, each stuck upon a bit of paper, ruled with 16 squares to receive it. The place of sale seems appropriate, these issues being calculated to (H)annoy collectors. (Pantomime season must be our excuse.)

They do it chiefly at Hanoi  
Because they know it teases.

*Lewis Carroll* (paraphrased)."

**Italy.** A 10c. stamp in an entirely new design has made its appearance. It bears a similar portrait to the new 5c. issued a little time ago but has different ornaments at the sides, etc.

10c. carmine, new type.

**Italian Crete.** From the *M.J.* we learn that quite a large set has been forwarded to the Italian offices at Canea, in Crete. This consists of the stamps of 1901 (except the 20c.) the 15c. on 20c. of 1905, and the 25c. Express Letter stamp, all of which are overprinted "LA CANEA" in sans-serifs capitals in black.

1c. brown	surcharged in black.	
2c. orange-brown	"	"
5c. green	"	"
10c. lake	"	"
15c. on 20c. orange	"	"
40c. brown	"	"
45c. grey-green	"	"
50c. mauve	"	"
1l. brown and green	"	"
5l. rose and blue	"	"
Express Letter. 25c. rose	"	"

**Luxemburg.** A new 10c. stamp, which is probably the first value of an entirely new issue, has made its appearance. In the centre is a portrait of the reigning Grand Duke, and around this is a fancy oval frame bearing the inscription "LUXEMBOURG" at the top, and "10 CENTIMES 10" at the base. Scroll ornaments extend from the band into each spandrel, and the whole is included in a rectangular frame of wavy outline. The *M.J.* gives some interesting particulars as to the size of the sheets, etc. :—"The stamps are well engraved, in *taille douce*, and are printed (temporarily?) in little sheets of ten, two horizontal rows of five; we have evidence of three plates being used for the new 10c., one has a tall Roman 'I' in the centre of the lower margin, the second has smaller Roman figures '11,' and the third a roughly drawn figure '3' in the same position; we can find no appreciable difference in the stamps themselves, and only very slight variations in the spacing. They are perforated about  $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  by means of two short rows of pins, which do not extend to the edges of the sheets in either direction; the horizontal line contains 62 holes and is  $110\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, the vertical line contains 35 holes, in a length of  $60\frac{1}{2}$ mm. We describe these sheets in detail because their arrangement and perforation are somewhat peculiar."

10c. carmine-red, new type.

**Norway.** We take the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.* :—

"*L'Annonce Timbrologique* states that a new issue of stamps has made its appearance; the lower values are described as in 'modern style,' whatever that may be, and as bearing the national Lion, while the others show a portrait of King Haakon. It would be more

interesting perhaps to collectors to learn what the values are, and by what colours they are distinguished, but our contemporary is silent upon these unimportant particulars. As a matter of fact, we believe the stamps have not yet been issued, or perhaps even printed, though the design adopted have been reproduced in another journal."

**Nicaragua.** The *L.P.* tells us that the 6c. slate, of the current type, has only just been issued although it is included in the catalogue.

**Panama.** Several more values of the permanent set referred to in our November number have made their appearance. The 2½c. is printed in one colour, and shews the coat-of-arms of the Republic as a centrepiece. The ¼c. is a very complicated sort of affair, printed in no less than four colours. The centrepiece shows a flag in carmine and blue, with a wreath, in green, attached to the flag-staff, while the frame is in orange. To add to the jumble, we have only to mention that the centre appears to be lithographed, while the frame is engraved in *taille-douce*. The other values have portraits in the centre printed in black, as is the case of the 1c. previously listed.

¼c. carmine, blue, green, and orange.
2c. red and black; Fernandez de Cordoba.
2½c. pale red; Arms.
5c. blue and black; Justo Arosemena.
8c. purple .. ; Manuel J. Hurtado.
10c. violet .. ; José de Obaldia.
25c. brown .. ; Thomas Herrera.
50c. black .. ; José de Fábrega.

**Canal Zone.** The new 2c. of the permanent set for the Panama Republic has already been seen surcharged "CANAL-ZONE" in two lines vertically in black, for use in this strip of territory.

2c. red and black, surcharged in black.

**Paraguay.** The 2c. stamp of the official set is the latest variety to have its colour changed.

Official. 2c. light green.

**Rio de Oro.** According to *Ewen's Weekly*, this Spanish Colony have issued a provisional 15c. stamp which is formed by overprinting "Habilitado para 15 cents," in an oval, on the 25c. value.

15c. on 25c. blue.

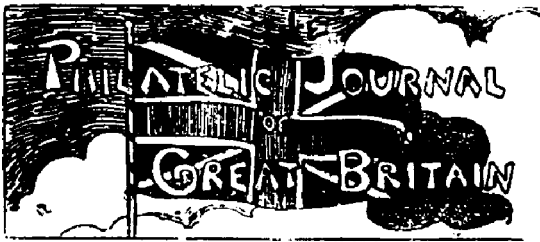
**Salvador.** The *M.J.* lists two new varieties as follows :—

10c. blue (No. 370); surcharged "1906" as Type 93.

Official Stamp.

3c. black (No. 752); surcharged "1905" Type 92.





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**EDITORIAL.**

THE honour that has been accorded to the Philatelic Society, of London, by allowing this body to prefix the word "Royal" to its title is one that will be cordially appreciated by philatelists the world over.

It at once places our premier stamp society on an equal footing with all the other learned and Royal scientific societies that are Society. entitled to call themselves "Royal," and through it places philately surely and permanently among scientific and intellectual pursuits.

Of course, we stamp collectors have long ceased to regard our pastime as a "mere schoolboy fancy," as it has been

stigmatised by certain philistine "sages," but it is none the less gratifying to have the scientific aspect of our hobby openly advertised for all to see and take note of.

The bestowing of the title, The Royal Philatelic Society, marks a highly important event in the annals of philately, and it is difficult to properly estimate the far-reaching effects it will have on the well-being of our hobby. It is a welcome and gratifying honour and will, if assistance be needed in that direction, tend to substantiate the sound basis on which the philatelic fabric now rests.

Philatelists of this country particularly owe a deep debt of gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign for his permission to include their leading organisation among the ranks of the Royal Societies, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—an earnest and painstaking philatelist who is the first President of the Royal Philatelic Society—our thanks are especially due, for it is largely through his instrumentality that the honour has been conferred.

To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford, all collectors must feel a deep sense of gratitude, for it is now well known that he took the initial steps in obtaining the bestowal of the Royal title.

The event is an auspicious one and marks an immense progress in the history of the Royal Philatelic Society from its inception in 1869 to its position at the present day—a progress that is only equalled by the growth of philately itself from the hobby of a few in the early days to the scientific pursuit and pastime of millions of people in all walks of life in this year of grace 1907.

Philately has lately been in a more prosperous state than it has for years past, and this new honour should have the effect of increasing its popularity and the enthusiasm of its devotees to an incalculable extent.

# Papers for Moderate Specialists.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

## I.—INDIA.

THIS is the first of a series of articles which are intended to be of some help to budding specialists and to those general collectors who like to know more than a general catalogue tells. Each month a fresh country will be dealt with. I shall not attempt to give geographical, historical, or postal history but shall confine myself to the stamps themselves, and especially to those issues which contain varieties on which present difficulties for the uninitiated. Instead, therefore, of being histories of the stamps of different countries, these papers will consist merely of series of notes touching upon the most interesting matters only.

After this short preamble I will proceed to describe the first general issue for the whole of India (for the Scinde stamps were only issued for use in that district).



First and Second Transfers.



Third Transfer (Pointed bust).

### ISSUE OF 1854.

This set of four values is perhaps the most interesting of all the Indian issues and should be closely studied, for it is just possible that varieties may turn up which have not hitherto been found. The half anna *red* used to be described as an error, but it was really prepared intentionally as the first issue. The original design was drawn on transfer paper and afterwards engraved upon stone. From the latter, transfers were taken to the number of 120 to form the printing stone. This was impressed three times on each sheet, which thus consisted of three panes, each of 120. They were printed in red, but as very little lithographic ink of this colour was available only a small printing was possible. The stamps being urgently required at Bombay, a few hundred sheets were despatched to the post office at that town, but unfortunately there is no evidence of what eventually

became of them. A few used copies are known, and the generally accepted view is that a small quantity was actually sold at Bombay Post Office between May and October, 1854. I am not aware that any copy used on entire is known to exist. Proofs of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in red, which are not infrequently met with, are printed from lithographic transfers made from the original copper-plate of the second type, which was used for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. *blue*; the design of this differs in all details from that of the original  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. *red*. The most noticeable difference is in the number of arches forming the ornamental design on either side of the stamp; in the original there are nine-and-a-half arches, but in the proof there are only eight. These proofs are almost always on watermarked paper.

It was found that the red ink greatly deteriorated the surface of the lithographic stone, and a fresh die was engraved, this time on copper, for the half anna stamps. As mentioned above this new matrix differed from the old in the number of the arches at the sides and in other details, but its general appearance was very similar. The new stone was made up of 96 transfers in twelve horizontal rows of eight, and the sheets were printed in what was officially termed "indigo-blue." This first printing consisted of 30,000,000 stamps, and immediately afterwards the stones were rubbed off. This was in May, 1854. By July a fresh lot was required and another lithographic stone of the same size as before was constructed from the original die, and a fresh supply printed. Again the stone was cleaned, and in August, when more stamps of this value were required the same process was repeated. In entire panes these different transfers can be distinguished, and at the recent International Philatelic Exhibition in London, Mr. Hausburg shewed, in his marvellous collection, an entire pane of each. In the first transfer the fifth stamp in the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth rows is slightly tilted on one side, and if the reader should come across a pair containing this peculiarity he will know from which transfer it comes.

Before leaving this value, mention should be made of the fact that, just before the supply of the next issue, which had been ordered from England, arrived, eight fresh dies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna were engraved separately, side by side, on a copper-plate. This was apparently done with the object of making fresh lithographic stones more rapidly than was possible from a single die. It is presumed that the arrival of the new issue from Messrs. De la Rue, took place before a new stone was constructed, as no used copies in this design are known. The principal difference is in the upper corners, which in the ordinary issued stamp, bore four-rayed florets or stars, but which, in these essays, were replaced by maltese crosses corresponding with those on the 1 anna value. It was from this plate that a lithographic stone was afterwards constructed for the purpose of making the reprints, which can thus be readily distinguished from the originals.

The colour of this stamp varies in an extraordinary degree, from dark blue to a very pale washy blue. There are also many minor varieties to be found, caused by defective transfers and bad printing.

The lithographic stone of the 1 anna was made up of 96 transfers taken from one die, which was chosen from among eight separate engravings made, side by side, on a copper-plate.

It is known that, as in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., three separate transfers were made for this value, but in this case the stamps from the third transfer can be recognized, as it is what is known as the "pointed bust" variety. The eye should be trained to recognize this stamp, as I believe it generally puzzles the tyro. The point to remember is that the outline of the bust, taken *from* the angle at the base of the neck to the *end* of the bust, is *almost* a straight line, on the other hand, in the ordinary variety, the outline is curved or rounded. A curious point in connection with this third transfer is, that the same mother die was used, though there were seven others which might have been selected from; the difference in the shape of the bust was caused by the deepening of the lines of the background on the matrix.

The stamps of the first and second transfers can be discriminated when found in pairs, as

the stamps are placed wider apart in the first than in the second.

For the highest denomination of the set, namely the four annas, three different transfers were necessary as in the case of the other value. The printing stones were prepared from copper plate engravings of the body of the stamp with the wavy dividing line and rosettes and of the head. The printing being in two colours two different stones were necessary, which accounts for the head being found inverted, though the variety is of the greatest variety. The first sheets contained only twelve stamps, arranged in three horizontal rows of four 18mm. apart. The designs were separated by wavy lines in blue, with small rosettes where the lines intersected; a part of the watermark appears on each stamp. In the second transfer there were 24 stamps to the sheet, the dividing lines were dispensed with and the stamps placed at a distance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart. It was found however that by this arrangement the corner stamps did not get their share of the watermark and indeed were frequently without any, so a fresh transfer was needed.

In this, the third, and last transfer, there were again 24 stamps but they were placed still more closely together, the distance between them being only 3mm. The stamps from this stone therefore all came in for a portion of the watermark.

I believe the different transfers cannot be distinguished in single stamps unless they have sufficient margins, but naturally the difference can at once be seen in pairs. The second transfer, with the stamps  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch apart, is the rarest.

The three values which I have now described at some length were all designed by a native engraver named Numeeroodeen, and printed at the Lithographic Department at Calcutta, but the case of the 2 annas is different. This was electrotyped at the Calcutta mint, as the Lithographic Department had as much as they could do to keep pace with the demand for the other values. The pane consisted of eighty stamps in ten horizontal rows of eight. All were reproduced from the same matrix, and there are no differences to be found in the design. The shades of green in which the stamps were printed vary very considerably.

The relative rarity of the three lithographed values is demonstrated by the following account of the numbers printed.

Half Anna	36,694,180.
One „	9,378,432.
Four Annas	1,659,984.

The 1 anna and 4 annas are known with serrated perforation. This was unofficial.

Since 1855, all the Indian stamps have been printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., with the consequence that, owing to the care and precision with which this celebrated firm do their work, there are very few variations from the normal in any of the stamps, with the exception of shades and colour. Nevertheless there are several points in connection with some of the issues which it is of interest for even the moderate specialist to know.

#### THE 1855 ISSUE ON BLUED PAPER.

The issue consists of two values only, the 4a. black and 8a. carmine. They were printed in sheets of 320 stamps arranged in four panes of 80 each. The paper is, I believe, identical with that used for the first English 4d. stamp, namely a stout hard pale blue paper with a highly enamelled surface.

Towards the end of 1859, both these values were bisected diagonally and used as 2a. and 4a. respectively, but apparently only at Singapore, as all those I have seen bear the postmark of that town.

#### THE 1856-64 ISSUE WHITE PAPER.

##### NO WMK.

Though the stamps of this issue have no watermark, the margins of the sheets and the spaces between the panes were watermarked with the words "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA — EAST INDIA POSTAGE." When the sheets were not placed evenly in the press, parts of this watermark encroached on the stamps. The most interesting stamp of this issue is the 2a. which was first printed in dull pink. This was difficult to distinguish in artificial light, from the 8a. red. A few sheets were then sent over from England printed in green, but these were so much like the blue half anna that they received hardly any trial, as is proved by its extreme rarity in a used state. After this the orange shade was finally decided upon. There is a used copy of the 2a. in the Tapling collection printed in reddish-brown, but I believe that it is now regarded by the best authorities as of doubtful antecedents.

The 8 pies value, which was brought into use in 1860, was required for the prepayment of soldiers' letters to Great Britain and the Colonies, which was fixed at that amount by Act of Parliament. This stamp is found on white paper and also on bleuté.

Varieties worth looking for in this issue are the 1a. and the 2a., buff *imperf.*, both of which are known, and also diagonal halves of the 4a. and of the 8 pies, which, as in the former issue, were used at Singapore.

The 4a. black was rather extensively forged, for which reason it was changed in colour to green. I recently found a postally used specimen of this impostor, which, to the eye of a philatelist looks sufficiently atrocious, but which evidently was too good for an Indian postal clerk.

#### THE 1865 ISSUE, WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

These stamps are the same as the last issue except for the watermark, and there is little to note in connection with it. The ½a. blue is known imperf. and postally used.

The watermarked 8 pies stamp is interesting on account of its being one of the few stamps that have been sold at a price other than that expressed upon it. This came about through the raising of the rate for soldiers letters from 8 to 9 pies. This took effect on June 1st, 1874, and from that date to October, 1876, the 8 pies stamps were sold at 9 pies each. Specimens are known with the word NINE surcharged in black, and it is believed that this was done locally by some enterprising postmaster to prevent confusion.

#### THE SIX ANNAS PROVISIONAL OF 1866.

This stamp, being wanted in a hurry, was made by surcharging the six annas Foreign Bill Stamp with the word POSTAGE in green block letters, in a curve. These letters measured 3mm. in height and were printed near the top, after which the upper and lower portions of the stamp were cut off. Obviously, the specialist who wants an unsevered block of four of this stamp will have far to seek. I do not know how many stamps were surcharged at a time, but there are 20 varieties of the type, differing in the spacing of the letters, and also, in a minor degree, in the shape. The stamp exists with surcharge inverted near the bottom of the design, but only three specimens are known. The type of the over-print was afterwards changed, the new letter-

ing being considerably smaller than the old, measuring only 2mm. in height, and presenting no differences in type.

#### THE 4A. 1866.

Owing to the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of distinctive colours for all the different values of the set it was decided, in 1866, to alter the design of the 4a. and thus prevent any further possibility of confusion with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue in artificial light. This was the reason for the appearance of the 4a. in a new rectangular design with the corners cut off with concave curves. There are two dies of this stamp and one of the easiest tests for distinguishing them is to remember that in the earlier one there are three or four lines of shading of almost equal length on the forehead, above the eye, and in Die II. there are, at the most, three lines of shading, of unequal length, and several dots. There are other differences in the drawing of the lines around the mouth and nose.

#### THE 8A. 1868.

This is not a variety of the 8 annas of the 1865 issue from a retouched die, but is from an entirely new matrix. The main difference is in the diadem, which, in the new type, contains a row of pearls at the top, and touches the frame of the central oval. In the first type the point of the diadem is some distance from the oval frame.

#### THE $\frac{1}{4}$ A. OF 1873.

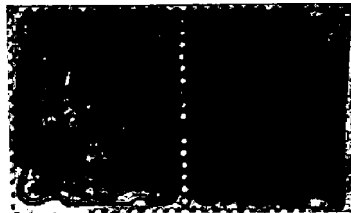
This also is in the design of the previous issue but is from an entirely new die. It can at once be distinguished by the mouth which here is open while in the former type it is closed. This is the most marked of many differences.

#### 1882-1886 ISSUE.

This issue consists of 11 denominations, each in a different type. It is interesting as marking the assumption by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. This change is shewn on the stamps by the substitution of the name INDIA for EAST INDIA. This set is capable of great results for the collector who is fond of marked gradations of shades. Two distinct sets can be made up shewing early and late printings. In the case of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 4a. the earlier shades are the deeper, but in the case of all the other values the exact reverse is the case.

The principal specialists' varieties in this issue are the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 2a. double printed (both these varieties were actually issued).

The 1 rupee, printed in grey, was forged to a great extent, and large numbers were used on correspondence. I remember that when I was in Manchester in 1890-92, I frequently found these forgeries amongst stamps taken from the correspondence of large business houses. It was no doubt for this reason that the colour was changed in 1892 to carmine, with green centre.



#### THE $2\frac{1}{4}$ AS. ON 4AS. 6 PIES (1891).

This stamp was required when the postal rate to England was reduced to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. There is a well-marked variety of the surcharge, which is not generally known, but which is well worthy of catalogue rank. In this the foot of the letters "As" is on a level with the fraction bar in " $\frac{1}{4}$ ," whereas in the ordinary type it is always exactly level with the foot of the large "2." Though I have known of this variety for nine years, and have examined thousands of specimens, I have only found two. From this it seems possible that the error occurred in the earlier sheets only, and was afterwards corrected. The copy illustrated above is dated 25th March, 1891, which was three months after the stamp was issued. Besides this variety, specimens may be found with portions of the figures or letters missing, but I cannot say whether these are due to broken type or to defective printing.

#### THE $\frac{1}{4}$ A. ON $\frac{1}{4}$ A. OF 1898.

The stamp has been chronicled with surcharge inverted, but I believe the best authorities consider it to be bad.

#### THE ISSUE OF 1902-03, WITH THE KING'S HEAD.

There is nothing much of note to draw attention to in this issue, though there are some more or less well-marked shades, notably in the case of the 3 pies. This issue is being gradually replaced by stamps in the same designs, but with the word "POSTAGE" replaced by "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

Before proceeding to the official stamps, I will remark here upon the great pains which the Indian Government have always taken

with a view to preventing forgery, in which, as I have shown, they have not been altogether successful. It was for this reason that the margins of the sheets of all the stamps from 1865 to 1900, were either printed with inscriptions or designs, the object being to prevent the paper being used for the manufacture of imitations.

#### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

##### THE SMALL "SERVICE" SET.

Stamps for the use of all the Government Departments, which, in India, form a very large section of the European community, were first issued in 1866. They consisted of the stamps of the then current design overprinted with the word "Service" measuring 13mm. At first some sheets of the unwatermarked issue were surcharged, but when they were exhausted, and while still waiting for the overprinted stamps which had been ordered from Messrs. De la Rue, sheets of the watermarked series were used. There is a well marked variety of this overprint in which the capital "S" is larger, this occurs eight times on each sheet, but specimens are not common and are worth looking out for. Other minor varieties have no stop after "Service," no dot over the i, and so on.

##### THE 1866-67 PROVISIONALS.

These stamps are all rare with the exception of the ½a. red-lilac of 1867; of this value there are many varieties in the type of the surcharge "Service Postage" some of the letters being very irregularly spaced. The stamp also exists with double surcharge. All the five stamps including both types of the 2a. have been reprinted, but these are little better than forgeries, as the overprinting was done with different type some two or three years after the stamps became obsolete.

##### THE LARGE "SERVICE" SET.

These were overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue, in London and were issued in 1867. The rarities of the set are the ½a. blue, Die II. and the 6a. 8 pies (issued in 1868). The Philatelic Societies' work on India mentions the 1 and 2as. with the surcharge inverted, the ½a and 8 pies without stop after "Service" and the 1a. with double stop.

##### THE "ON H.M.S." OVERPRINTS.

In 1874 five values appeared surcharged "On H.M.S." which is obviously more explicit

than the previous overprint. The ½a. and 1a. may be found with the overprint in a very deep blue, so deep that the colour can only be seen when the stamp is held up to a good light and looked through.

In 1883 a similar surcharge, in black, was applied to the 1882-83 issue, watermarked Star, but as these stamps are larger the letters forming the overprint were spaced further apart. At first the lettering was thick. The "O" of "On" was the same thickness all round, and the "n" of the same was thick where the curved part joined the first down-stroke.

Mr. Wetherell has recently shewn me a copy of the 1 rupee with this thick overprint in which the "M" at foot has the cross-bar at the bottom of the last down-stroke prolonged into the stop. He tells me that he has two such specimens, both on the 1 rupee. In later printings of this surcharge there has been more difference in thickness between the up and down strokes, and there is evidence of more than one setting of the overprint. These surcharges will well repay a little close study on the part of collectors, as there are numerous minor differences of type which are not altogether due to defective printing. The "On H M S" surcharges on the 1900 and current issues are all in the thin type.

## The First Penny Post.

MR. W. T. ROYCROFT sends us a very small M.S.S. which he found, carefully preserved, amongst his father's papers. The writing, and the paper on which it is written, bear evidence of considerable age. It is as follows:—

"It was in or about the year 1683 that the conveyance of letters and parcels by the penny post was first set up in London and its suburbs by a private undertaker, named Murray, an upholsterer by trade, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra, who carried it on successfully for a number of years, until the government laid claim to the project as being connected with the General Post Office, and a yearly pension of £200 was settled on Mr. Dockwra for his life."

The information is not new to all of us, but will no doubt prove so to many of our readers.

## Correspondence.

The Editor of the *P.F.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

As your journal has for years past laid claim to be one of the foremost in philatelic matters, it seems somewhat extraordinary that you should admit a leading article on a subject of which the writer professes his *profound ignorance*, and proves it by his ridiculous statements.

We formed the first Society's Collection in the British Isles, and it has been extremely useful to the Society. It is not "looked through" by younger members. It is in constant use for comparison and research at every meeting.

The idea of a "nest egg" and your remarks thereon are really too funny. They must have been suggested by a very junior imagination. It would be very unsatisfactory if it were as you say but luckily it is not. If philately is a worthy pursuit, anything which helps it forward is useful and our collections of stamps, forgeries, reprints, books, etc., have done very much indeed to help our members in particular and philately in general.

You wind up by what I believe, from considerable experience, to be absolutely untrue—a statement as you say made in "profound ignorance." I do not believe any man has contributed for fear of being considered mean; but on the other hand I don't think any man would consider himself "bold" who refused, whether from principle or any other reason, to contribute to any collection.

I feel quite sure that articles written from knowledge, rather than from profound ignorance, would help to maintain the prestige of your paper.

The Junior Society Collection, which you visited as a sample, has only recently been started and cannot yet be of much real service, but it is a step in the right direction and if persevered with will no doubt be very useful in the future. I am more than surprised at anyone interested in philately allowing such stuff to be put into a paper, and I trust that other Societies will follow our example and form collections.

Birmingham,  
Dec. 17th, 1906.

G. JOHNSON.

## Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above society was held on Monday, December 10th, 1906, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, at 8.15, p.m., with an excellent attendance of members. Four members from the junior branch were also present as visitors. From 7.30 to 8.15 p.m. an opportunity was given members for the exchange of duplicates. The President, Mr. John Walker, took the chair. The minutes of meeting held on Monday, 12th November, 1906, were read and confirmed. The following new ordinary members were proposed and duly elected:—Miss Stewart, Colonel Corker, W. D. Fleming, all of Edinburgh. The Hon. Sec. reported that the Sept., Oct. and Nov. packets were still in circulation, with good sales to date. The Dec. packet was sent out on the 3rd inst. The display of the evening was undertaken by Mr. James Pursell, Leith, who gave an interesting exhibition of British Colonials. The most noticeable features in this collection being, Great Britain, in choice condition, a great portion being mint; Canada in particularly fine order, while the Cape of Good Hope was especially strong in choice mint and used copies of the triangular issues, in singles, blocks and shades. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pursell for his interesting display.

The January meeting was held on Monday, January 14th, 1907, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an average attendance of members. Three members from the Junior Branch being present as visitors. The following corresponding members were proposed and duly elected members of the Society:—Bertram W. H. Poole, London, and J. R. Donaldson, Glasgow.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the October, November and December packets were in circulation with good average sales to date. The January, 1907, packet was sent out on 2nd inst. containing 35 sheets, sales to date, excellent. The September, 1906, packet returned from circulation on the 8th inst., and all sheets with remittances were returned to members on the 10th inst. The Display of the evening was a "General" one, the most noticeable features being Mr. J. L. Seivwright's Capes, and President (Mr. John Walker's) United States of America.

R. W. FINDLATER, Hon. Sec., 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.



## January, 1907, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

*Honorary President—*

HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents—*

VERNON ROBERTS. W. DORNING BECKTON.  
H. L. HAYMAN.

*President—*H. R. OLDFIELD.

*Vice-Presidents—*

W. SCHWABACHER. L. W. FULCHER.  
W. SCHWARTE.

*Committee—*

P. P. BROWN.	W. S. KING.
W. J. BOVILL.	MAJOR LAFFAN, R.E.
P. J. DUDGEON.	DR. MARX, M.A.
W. HADLOW.	O. MARSH.
A. E. JOSELIN.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
A. B. KAY.	F. REICHENHEIM.

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.

*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—*

T. H. HINTON, 26, Cromford Road,  
East Putney, S.W.

*Hon. Exchange Superintendent—*

DR. E. F. MARX, M.A., Belmont, 11, Wood-  
grange Avenue, Ealing Common, W.

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector—*

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

*Hon. Librarian—*

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

*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.)

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—Those members who have not replied to the application of the Hon. Sec. are requested to do so, and oblige,

## NOTICES.

The fourth Meeting of the Season took place at Essex Hall, on Thursday, January 10th, when there were present, H. R. Oldfield, President (in the chair), Miss Cassels, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte, J. C. Sidebotham, W. S. King, W. J. Bovril, F. F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, Major J. de C. Laffan, L. L. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, Dr. E. F. Marx, M.A., The Hon. Sec., and one visitor (Master Laffan).

Mr. P. L. Pemberton read an interesting paper on the Stamps of India, illustrated by a type Collection of the Stamps, in the course of which he pointed out the various printings, types and varieties of surcharge amongst which was a variety of the 2½ on 4½ annas, green, of 1891, which was quite new to most of those present. A unanimous and hearty vote of thanks concluded a pleasant evening. It was expected that an old and esteemed member, Mr. E. W. Wetherell, at present home from India, would have been present, and added to the interest of the evening by a display of his fine collections of Indian Stamps, and much regret was expressed at his absence through indisposition. He has our best wishes for a speedy recovery, and it is hoped that we may have the pleasure of his company at several of our meetings in the near future, and that we may have the opportunity of seeing some of his treasures.

The Reference Forgery Collection produced at this meeting requires donations from members to make it valuable and useful to the Society. Will members look up what they can spare and send along to the Hon. Sec., also subscriptions now due.

## NEXT MEETING.

Thursday, Feb. 14th, Essex Hall, 8 p.m. Our esteemed vice-president, Mr. W. Schwabacher, will give a display and notes on United States Fiscal, Match and Medicine Stamps. This is sure to be interesting to members who collect fiscals and also to those who do not, so a good attendance is hoped for. We want more members to attend—surely some of those we never see, can spare us one evening a month during the winter months—once they come they won't regret it.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.  
Jan. 15, 1907.





JANUARY 25, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for December opens with the important and gratifying announcement embodied in the following letter:—

WHITEHALL, November 28th, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that the application of the Philatelic Society, London, for permission to use the prefix "Royal" in the name of their Society has been graciously acceded to by His Majesty, who has signified his pleasure that the Society be styled "The Royal Philatelic Society, London."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY CUNYNGHAME.

Then follows a lengthy editorial article referring to the honour that has been accorded the premier Philatelic Society from which we make the following extract:—

The grant by His Gracious Majesty the King of the permission to use the word "Royal" as part of the title of the Philatelic Society, London, is beyond a shadow of doubt the most important and gratifying event that has ever been recorded in the annals of Philately. It is difficult to immediately realize all the benefits and good results to stamp collecting that will accrue from His Gracious Majesty's kindly act. This, however, must be patent to every student in our pursuit: The right to use the prefix Royal, immediately elevates the character, standard, and aims of Philately, recognises its existence as a serious intellectual and permanent institution, and places it upon a scientific and social basis akin to that of other learned societies that are privileged to add the prefix Royal to their titles. It is equally patent that not only to the London Society, but to the Philatelic Societies throughout the world, notably in this Empire and its Dependencies, an increased vitality and impetus will be given, whose extent we can only at the present juncture imperfectly surmise. The effect will be as that of a stone cast upon the water whose ripples will extend to its farthest shores.

The intellectual and scientific aspect of Philately has always been manifest to those engaged in the pursuit, but by this appreciation of the aims and ends of Philately the imprimatur of public recognition of the science has been ensured, and the general public—the world all over—will accord to the philatelic student the full recognition that his studies are placed on the same footing as those of other intellectual and scientific bodies.

With the increased importance accorded the leading Philatelic Society by its new name, it is proposed to further extend and popularize its sphere of action and with this object in view many important alterations to its Statutes are under consideration. One of the most interesting of these is that "the first three hundred and fifty members of the Society are to be called 'Fellows' and to have the right to place the letters F.R.P.S.L. after their names, subsequent elections to the title taking place as vacancies occur from among the ordinary members."

Mr. M. P. Castle contributes "An epitome of events in the History of the Royal Philatelic Society, London," in which he alludes to all the important happenings from its inception to the present day.

Admirable sketches of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford—the first President and Vice-President respectively of the Royal Philatelic Society—follow, and a number of "Occasional Notes," etc., complete what must in every way be regarded as a "red-letter" number of our esteemed contemporary.

The *Monthly Journal* has an editorial reference to the welcome news alluded to above and then makes some remarks anent philately in 1906. We make the following extract:—

"Now is the winter," but not "of our discontent," as Shakespeare (or was it Bacon or the Earl of Rutland?) unhappily expressed it. It is quite evident that the author of that line, who may have been a very excellent poet, was no philatelist, for winter has always been the Stamp Collector's season; and even now, when the enthusiast keeps his eye on the stamp market all the year round, the winter is still the centre of the season, although it extends (as winter itself too often does) from early in the autumn until late in the spring. It is the season of the Stamp Auctions and of the Philatelic Societies, both of which institutions seem to be flourishing, and from the excellent programmes that we have published in our preceding numbers, it is evident that the Societies are full of enthusiasm and are doing good work.

The past year has been an eventful one from a philatelic point of view. Two great Exhibitions of Stamps have been held, and these exhibitions have been of a nature to arouse an interest in Philately, the effect of which we trust will be long felt. We are exceedingly glad to see, from a statement of accounts which has been furnished to *The London Philatelist*, that the exhibition held in London was not only the great philatelic success that we all know it to have been, but has also shown a satisfactory financial result. A stamp exhibition on a large scale is an expensive undertaking, and is not one that is at all likely to turn out profitable to its promoters; speculators cannot be expected at present to put money into a stamp exhibition as a directly lucrative investment.

Mr. L. Hanciau contributes another instalment of "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies" and gives us further information regarding the early "stamped paper" that was in vogue before the advent of the adhesive postage stamp.

Mr. Hilmer Djurling gives some notes, under the heading of "Sweden," dealing with the 10 öre on 10 öre of the official issue with the rare perf. 14. He has managed to trace five copies of this scarce variety from which it would appear that only one sheet was issued and that was used in the town of Westeras.

Under the title of "British North Borneo," Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole contributes an important paper dealing with the small stamps— $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 10c.—of the issue for 1886-7. Mr. Poole proves that one plate was used for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp and two for each of the other values and asserts that they may all be plated! In the present instalment he shows how it is possible to reconstruct a sheet of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. by giving a list of the minor and major flaws that make it possible to identify each individual specimen of the fifty stamps that compose a sheet. It is curious that, though the stamps are all apparently alike, if one surveys them hurriedly, a separate die was nevertheless engraved for each value. We append the following extract dealing with this point:—

The stamps were manufactured by Messrs. Blades, East, & Blades, and were printed from plates composed of fifty electrotypes arranged in five rows of ten.

A careful examination of the stamps will show that a separate die was engraved for each value, all being evidently copied from the same design. It is strange that the die for each stamp should have been engraved independently of the others, for in cases of this sort it is more usual to have one "mother" or general die of the parts of the design that are the same in all the values. From each of these dies fifty electrotypes were taken, and these were placed together to make the plates. It is very probable that when the second plates were made, several new electrotypes were made to take the place of those that had become very badly worn or where much damaged.

The design consists of a shield in the centre, in the top portion of which is a lion on a dotted background, while in the lower part is a sailing vessel on a background composed of a number of horizontal straight

lines placed fairly close together. This is the Arms of the Company. At the top is "BRITISH NORTH BORNEO" on a scroll, and under the shield is the word "POSTAGE." In each corner are ornamented crosses, and on the tablets to the left and right of the centre are a number of native characters. The value is expressed in English in the tablet at the base of the design.

The native characters and value are, of course, different in each case, and in addition the following, among other differences, may be noted as proving that entirely separate dies were engraved for each value.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Cent. The head of the lion is only lightly shaded, and has practically no outline. The shading on the shoulders is solid, and on the rest of the body is patchy, the lines running diagonally from left to right.

The dots around the lion are small, and more or less indistinct. There are five dots between the animal's tail and back, and the lowest row of the background contains twelve dots.

In the lined background occupying the lower portion of the shield, the two top lines are much thicker than the others.

There are seven long oars of equal length projecting from the vessel. Two lines extend from the mast just above the sail to the base of the small flag.

1 Cent. The lion's head is more carefully drawn, and is fairly well shaded. The shading of the body consists of lines running from the shoulder to the tail, parallel with the outline of the back.

The dots are not so numerous as in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; there are four between the tail and back, one being very indistinct, and only six in the lowest line.

There is a very thick line at the top of the lined background below the lion.

There are eight long oars of equal length, and only one line can be distinguished from the mast to the flag.

Mr. C. J. Phillips contributes a number of "Notes and News" and the concluding portion of Mr. Mencarini's article on "The Postage Stamps of China" appears.

The *Philatelic Record* has an editorial note on the subject of the Royal Philatelic Society from which we cull the following:—

We view the grant of the Charter as of the utmost importance, not only to the Society, but to the cause of philately; in fact it puts the coping-stone on the edifice which the Society and its members, for over thirty-five years, have been building up. The honour conferred upon the London Society will, of course, be indirectly shared by other kindred Societies in this country, who will find in it a recognition of their efforts in the cause which they have at heart; and in this direction it will be interesting to see what will be the effect upon the distinguished Editor of *Truth*, and those who think with him, upon the merits of philately, intellectual and otherwise.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. A. H. Stamford, whose name is well-known in philatelic circles. Mr. Stamford is a general collector with a marked partiality for South African stamps. At the time of the war he was particularly keen on war issues, especially the Mafeking Siege set, and by dint of much correspondence with officials in the Cape he was able to obtain full particulars of the numbers printed and dates of issue for the benefit of philatelists in general. He is the fortunate possessor of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion stamp of Bechuanaland with inverted surcharge "Portector-

ate" instead of "Protectorate"—the only copy of the error known—which he had in his collection for more than a year before he noticed the error of spelling.

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his "Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal, of the reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.," and a number of excellent enlarged plates of some of the varieties mentioned add interest to the points discussed.

From "Notes and News," we take the following paragraph:—

When King Alfonso paid a visit to the King of Portugal he expressed a wish to possess a complete set of all Portuguese stamps. This set is now ready, and, as was to be expected, all the old issues have been reprinted. They are much better than the 1886 reprint, the gum is correct and the paper much nearer that of the originals. But—in such a case something or other is always overlooked—they are perforated 13½. It is said only 168 complete sets exist, and most of them are surcharged "Specimen." The set includes all Colonial stamps.

The January number of the *West End Philatelist* opens with an Editorial entitled "Prosperous Philately" in which it is opined that the future prospects of our hobby are particularly bright. We make the following extract:—

There is no doubt that the highly important International Philatelic Exhibition, held in London, last May, is responsible in large measure for the increased activity in philatelic circles, and the general improvement in the trade of the country has also had a beneficial effect upon our hobby. For some years, business was by no means good, and it is high testimony to the popularity of stamp collecting, and the substantial basis on which it stands, that it was so little affected by the general depression in trade.

During recent months, trade has shown an all-round improvement; money is consequently freer, and most collectors are able to spend more on their hobby than they could afford a year or two ago. The Exhibition referred to above, served to arouse fresh interest in those who had neglected their stamps somewhat of late, and made active collectors even more enthusiastic in their hunt for new treasures. Held at a time when a fresh era of trade prosperity was dawning on the country, the Exhibition has been of incalculable benefit to philately, and at the present time we may congratulate ourselves that our hobby is in a particularly flourishing condition. Indeed, it has never been on a sounder basis than that on which it exists to-day, and everything seems to point to future conditions being even more prosperous than they are now.

We philatelists, therefore, can enter the New Year, 1907, in a very sanguine frame of mind regarding the well-being of our hobby in the future.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole contributes "The Stamps of the Cayman Islands" and in the serial article "Things Worth Knowing," various philatelic terms are clearly explained.

Some further notes on the subject of Sarawak stamps, by Mr. Poole, appear from which it would seem that there is yet much to be discovered about the interesting postal issues of Rajah Brooke's domains.

In *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* there is, as usual, a vast amount of interesting and entertaining matter suitable for the general collector.

More opinions on the subject "What should be the limitations of a simplified catalogue?" appear, but none of the writers have anything new to add to what has already been published.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole concludes his article on "The Philatelists' Zoo" and "Boswell Junior" contributes some further biographies in his series of "Portraits on Stamps."

Mr. H. J. Maguire is responsible for an interesting sketch of Jean Jaques Renouard, Comte de Villayer, who is credited with being "The Inventor of the Postage Stamp."

The issue for January 5th, is the first number of a new volume and the "star turn" is the first instalment of "Me and Myn, Limited," a stamp story by the famous and popular novelist, Mr. S. R. Crockett.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for Dec. 15th forms the Christmas number of our contemporary, and contains a large number of articles, paragraphs, etc., of the greatest interest.

In an article, entitled "Inverted Watermarks," the collection of these varieties is advocated, and certainly from many points of view they have much that can be pleaded in their favour. As we all know, inverted watermarks of some stamps—such as those printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.—are exceedingly uncommon, while others—those of New South Wales for instance—are as plentiful inverted as right way up. The writer concludes: "I contend that inverted watermarks should be classed as major varieties, inasmuch as their production is under control, and they are produced in exactly the same manner as an inverted surcharge."

His contention is manifestly absurd, for most stamp manufacturers do not worry themselves unnecessarily as to whether the paper is right way up as regards the watermarks. Some are more careful than others; that is all.

"What was the Earliest Postage Stamp?" is the title of an interesting article by Mr. H. J. Maguire, in which the writer describes some of the letter sheets used in connection with the early French posts previous to 1840.

Mr. W. B. Edwards contributes a paper on "The Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand," in which he revises and brings up to date the article on these stamps that appeared in our contemporary about twelve months ago.

The *Stamp Collector* refers to the question of the ownership of Stamp Societies' collections, raised in our editorial columns in November, as follows:—

The question of ownership of such collections in case of dissolution of the Society is one that should be arranged for in a legal manner, but does not concern the outside public who have not subscribed to it. It may invite the general question of a Union of Societies for consultation and concerted action in circumstances requiring some definite action in the interests of philatelists, and to arrange annual meetings in different centres as is done abroad. If such a Union possessed a good central library with a good supply of stamps in sectional albums, so that particular groups might be loaned to smaller societies or branches for reference on special occasions, as being more practically useful than volumes of type-printed descriptions in a library, many specialists would thus distribute their surplus copies to the general advancement of Philately.

In "A Short Survey of Philatelic Literature," Mr. H. Clark gives a number of interesting facts regarding the bibliography of our hobby. We learn there are about 250 periodicals of which about a dozen are still alive and more or less flourishing. Out of this total, "48 issued only one number, and 36 had only two numbers. Besides these short-lived papers, 108 of the others published only 12 numbers or less, many only three or four in fact."

## Philately in the Colonies.

In the December number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. E. W. Wetherell states with regret that his editorial labours must cease—let us hope only temporarily—as he is so fortunate as to be able to leave India for some time. For two years Mr. Wetherell has laboured unceasingly for the welfare of our contemporary, making it one of the best of modern philatelic publications. His pen has indeed been "the pen of a ready writer" for he has been personally responsible for the major portion of the literary matter in each number of the *P.J. of I.*

Mr. E. W. Wetherell concludes his admirable article on "The Postage Stamps of Victoria," with a description of the forgeries and reprints culled from various authoritative sources.

Under the heading of "Philately in 1906," a list of the monographs and handbooks issued last year is given, and references are made to the most important articles that appeared in the leading stamp journals. This contribution is a striking testimony to the substantial basis on which present-day philately rests.

Sir David Masson treats us to another scholarly paper on the stamps of Sirmoor, and describes the various official surcharges with the word "On" in large letters.

Mr. J. Godinho contributes an extremely interesting account of postal arrangements in India 120 years ago, and Mr. E. W. Wetherell is responsible for an important article on the little-known "Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Afghanistan."

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton writes on "Indian Receipt Stamps," and a number of "Notes," etc., complete an excellent number.

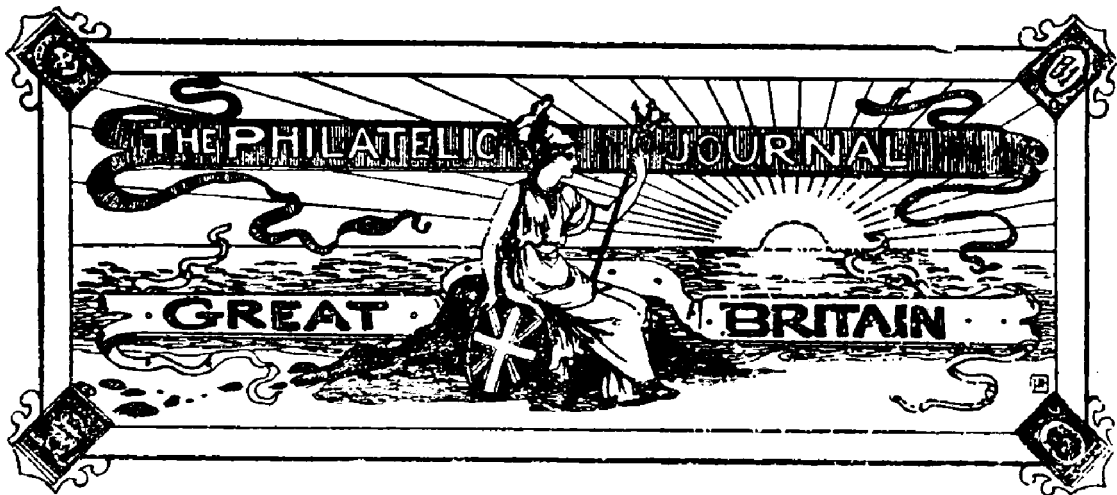
In the *Australian Philatelist* for December we are told that the Philatelic Society of New Zealand has been so unfortunate as to lose the major portion of its philatelic library by fire, and contributions to fill up the gaps thus made are invited from brother philatelists in other parts of the world.

We extract the following observations regarding the New Zealand Exhibition stamps just issued:—

The New Zealanders have great faith in the value of advertising, and the value of stamps as a means of advertising must be admitted, even though we as philatelists must deprecate their use for such a purpose. The very fact that there are stamp collectors who are in reality advertising agents is fully realised by the New Zealand authorities, and we must grin and bear it. If public bodies choose to issue a series of stamps to celebrate the holding of an exhibition or a conference, or an event of national importance, we must submit and be thankful that matters are not worse. In this respect the New Zealanders have numerous precedents for their present action, and, being a go-ahead people, are quite keen to take advantage of anything that will bring grist to their mill.

The designs of the stamps, as seen on proofs shown us by Mr. Van Weenen, are really excellent, and reflect great credit on the engraver. Had the printing been equally satisfactory, the stamps would have commended themselves; but unfortunately the latter is such poor workmanship that the effects are spoiled, and the labels are held up to ridicule.

From "Chatty Notes on Queensland Stamps" we learn that the variety of the gd. with the name in larger letters that appeared in the last row but one of the sheet does not show in the current printing all being uniformly of the small type.



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[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 85.—MR. ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

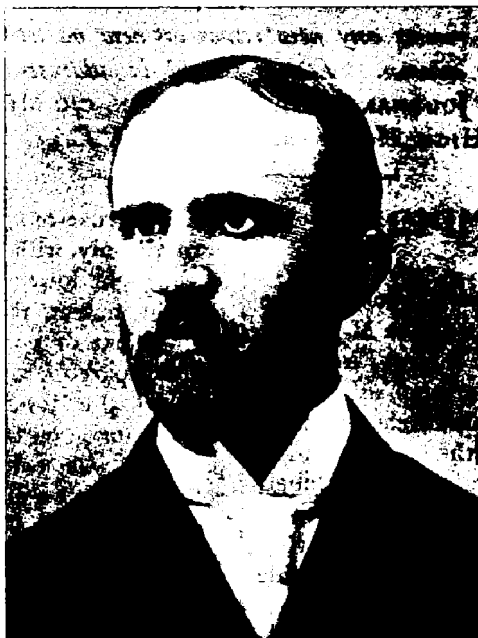
OUR well-known collector for this month, Mr. Ackerman, was born during the early sixties in New York city and is one of America's best known philatelists.

Curiously enough Mr. Ackerman was first attracted to our hobby by fiscal stamps—his father, a prominent lawyer, receiving numbers of these from the Washington Patent Office, most of which found their way into his son's possession.

Mr. Ackerman however soon launched out into the wider path of general collecting and when still quite a youngster was in correspondence with many well-known collectors and dealers, from whom he bought and exchanged many of the treasures he now prizes so much. Among these correspondents of his boyhood was the Postmaster-General of Spain and it was largely owing to the influence of this gentleman that he was able to almost complete his splendid collection of Spanish stamps.

Mr. Ackerman however soon had to devote his main energies to business, and it was not until some years later, when he had the opportunity to travel, that he was able to give very much time to stamps. Like most well-known American philatelists, he knows the

importance of "hustle" and doesn't believe in letting rarities slip past him and it is this promptitude that has enabled him to secure some real snaps, included amongst which are a superb block of four of the 7½d. Canada. Blocks of four and eight of the triangular Capes, including specimens of the wood-blocks on the original covers. Blocks of six of the second 1d. of Mauritius. France almost complete, including the tête-bêche varieties in blocks. British Guiana almost complete. Japan ditto, including a large number of plate numbers.



Mr. Ackerman is especially interested in rare stamps on the original cover and has managed to secure many scarce things including most of the early Spanish, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, early Fernando Poo, etc., and many other varieties, a list of which would

take up too much space. Mr. Ackerman has travelled a great deal, both on pleasure and business bent, and it was during one of these little jaunts that he was able to pick up, in an odd way, a fine pair of the 2/- brown of Great Britain. The purser of the boat on which he was a passenger, received, at Queenstown, the usual heavy bag of letters for all on board, amongst them being one addressed to the purser himself—franked with a pair of the then current (1880) 2/- brown. Mr. Ackerman was fortunate enough to be in the purser's cabin at the time and obtained the stamps simply for the asking.

Like most patriotic Americans, he is very interested in his superb collection of Hawaiians and has been fortunate enough at one time and another to obtain complete sheets of the earlier issues of these stamps, most of which came direct from Post Office clerks at Honolulu.

His collection of Scandinavians is admitted by all experts to be one of the best, if not the

best, in the world, and contains all the rarities, many of which are in blocks of four. For this section of his collection he was awarded a bronze medal at the Exhibition in London in May last.

Mr. Ackerman has enjoyed unexceptionable opportunities for travel. He has been twice round the world, besides, at other times, visiting places so far apart as Venezuela and St. Petersburg.

Being an exceptionally busy man, he is not able to devote as much time as he would like to collecting. Perhaps when it is mentioned that he is either president, director, or member of nearly a score of the leading commercial undertakings and clubs of the United States, readers of the *P.G. & B.* will wonder how he is able to spare any time at all for stamps.

Mr. Ackerman is well known on this side of the "pond," and has already been interviewed by the *Philatelic Record*, to which paper we are indebted for most of our information.

## 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.** A correspondent has shown the following varieties to the *M. J.* :—

"A 1d. red-brown, with a large, irregular roulette, or serpentine perforation, all round; it is very clear at bottom and right, where it seems to closely resemble the curious kind of perforation which we described in October, and there are traces of the same thing at top and left. The stamp is from the bottom row, being lettered 'T—D,' and it might be possible to identify the plate from which it was printed by the fact that the letter 'D' touches the right-hand outline of the stamp. This rouletting, or whatever it is to be called, might, of course, be entirely unofficial, but it is of interest as corresponding so closely with that which was found in connection with the 16 perforation.

A 1d. rose-red, perf. 14, letters in low corners only, with traces of a Maltese Cross in the right lower corner. It seems evident that, in making the plate, the roller was first applied out of position, too high up, so that the top part of the impression on the roller covered the lower part of an impression already made on the plate. The second impression was evidently only very partially rolled in, but we find other slight traces of it along the lower part of the stamp and in the bottom margin. The stamp is lettered 'A—D.'"

**Antigua.** A Continental contemporary reports the current  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $\frac{2}{4}$ d. stamps on the paper with multiple wmk., and with the whole of the design in one colour instead of with the centres in a distinct tint as formerly. Presumably only "specimen" copies have been seen yet.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey-green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.  
1d. ultramarine .. .. .

**British Guiana.** A number of colour changes are reported in several of our contemporaries but, we believe, none of the new stamps have actually been placed on sale yet.

2c. rose,	wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
4c. pale brown and violet	" " "
5c. ultramarine	" " "
6c. grey and black	" " "
12c. ochre and lilac	" " "

**British Honduras.** A number of new values in the King's Head type have been added to the current set, according to several of our confrères, viz.:

10c. lilac and emerald green,	wmk., multiple Cr. CA.
25c. " " orange brown	" " "
50c. grey-green and carmine	" " "
81 " " ultramarine	" " "
82 " " " "	" " "
85 " " black	" " "

The 1c. has also made its appearance on chalk surfaced paper.

1c. green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

**Brunei.** The *D.B.Z.* states that a complete series of stamps of special design has been prepared for use here, and will shortly be issued in the place of the provisionals recorded last month. According to our informant, the design depicts a view, with a native boat in the foreground, as a centre-piece, which is printed in the second colour given in the list below. Around this is a frame bearing the name "BRUNEI" at top, "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at the sides, and the value in words at the foot, with numerals in each corner. They are all perf. 14 and are printed on the paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1c. pale green	and black.
2c. brick red	" "
3c. brown	" "
4c. lilac	" "
5c. blue	" "
8c. yellow	" "
10c. dark green	" "
25c. pale brown	and blue.
30c. black	and violet.
50c. deep brown	and green.
\$1 grey and orange-red.	

**Fiji.** The 1d. stamp in rose-red on white paper announced as "in preparation" in our June number has now been issued so we place it in our formal chronicle.

1d. rose-red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Gambia.** We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—

"A correspondent in Vienna kindly shows us the following letter from the postmaster of Bathurst, which he received a few months ago in reply to a request for some of the provisional stamps to which we have had to refer so often :

The postmaster presents his compliments, and regrets to say that the issue of Surcharged Penny and Halfpenny stamps is exhausted. They were issued on the 10th and withdrawn on the 23rd April last.

Your remittance is returned herewith. The total issue was only 4500 Penny and 3600 Halfpenny, and 5s. each has been paid for them.

The bank here have been buyers at the rate mentioned, but there are no more sellers at the price named. From information received last mail from Sierra Leone it is understood 15s. was being offered for 'Provisionals.'

Bathurst, Gambia, July, 1906.

The stock was exhausted in July, but it seems to have been possible that an offer of 15s. each might have produced a few copies. According to the very same official (see his letter quoted in November) 'the balance remaining' was destroyed on the 16th Oct. It is hardly worth while in connexion with such an issue as this to wonder which of the two statements is correct."

**Gibraltar.** We have received specimens of the new 1d. stamp mentioned in our December number and find the paper is *not* chalk-surfaced as previously reported.

1d. carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

**Grenada.** The 2d. and 3d. Postage Due stamps have been issued on the paper with multiple watermark according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

Postage Due.	2d. black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
	3d. " " " "

**Hong Kong.** Apparently coloured papers are to be done away with here, as in many of the other Colonies, for the 4c. and 10c. are both announced on white paper.

4c. red,	wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
10c. ultramarine	" " "

**India.** The 1 anna stamp in the new type inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE" instead of "POSTAGE" has made its appearance.

1a. carmine, new type.

The *P.J.* of *I.* makes the following comments regarding some of the Indian stamps listed in Gibbons' catalogue:—

"Gibbons' new catalogue lists the current 2 anna Indian stamp (King's Head) in two colours, purple and mauve, but only mentions purple for the 'On H.M.S.' There are, however, three totally distinct shades, and one

is much scarcer than the other two—it is reddish lilac, and all three varieties exist with the 'On H.M.S.' overprint, but the mauve stamp is much rarer than the purple, and the reddish lilac is distinctly difficult to get.

Another stamp which assuredly requires attention is the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna pea-green (Queen); there are two quite distinct colours, very pale (pea) green and yellow-green. The old (1882) half annas are described as deep green and blue-green—they would be better described as very deep green, blue-green and dull green. Considering that this stamp was in use for eighteen years it is not surprising that some variation in shade should be found.

The note under No. 548 is not quite correct, the 1r. exists with *two* varieties of overprint and all the rest with three varieties."

**Holkar.** The  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp has made its appearance with the "SERVICE" overprint.

*Official.*  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. orange.

**Jaipur.** The following paragraph is from the *M.J.*:—"Mr. B. D. Bhargava, B.A., a resident in this State, tells us that negotiations are taking place with a view to a Postal Convention with the Government of India, similar to those in force with Chamba, Gwalior, etc., under which British Indian Stamps, overprinted, are supplied for use in the States. We sincerely hope that this proposal may be carried out before any more local issues are made."

**Lagos.** The 5/- value has at last made its appearance on the chalk-surfaced paper.

5/- green and blue, mult. wmk. chalky paper.

**Montserrat.** The *L.P.* lists the current 2d. stamp on the paper with chalk-surface.

2d. brown and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

**Morocco Agencies.** The control of the British Post Offices in Morocco has been transferred from Gibraltar to that of the home authorities, as in the case of the offices in the Levant. The overprinted Gibraltar stamps have thus been withdrawn from use and their place is taken by a number of the current stamps of Great Britain, surcharged "MOROCCO AGENCIES" in small thick sans-serif capitals at the top, and the values in "CENTIMOS" and "PESETAS" in similar but taller and thinner capitals at foot. The surcharges are all in black. The 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 5d., 10d. and 2 $\frac{1}{6}$  values

are on chalk-surfaced paper. The following is a list of the varieties:—

5c. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green.  
 10c. .. 1d. scarlet.  
 15c. .. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. purple and green.  
 20c. .. 2d. green and scarlet.  
 25c. .. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.  
 50c. .. 5d. purple and ultramarine.  
 1p. .. 10d. purple and scarlet.  
 3p. .. 2 $\frac{1}{6}$  lilac.  
 6p. .. 5/- carmine.

**New South Wales.** The 10d. stamp of the current set watermarked with a Crown over "A" and perf. 11 all round is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

10d. violet, wmk. Cr. A., perf. 11.

**New Zealand.** The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value now arrives perf. 14, instead of 11 as formerly.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, perf. 14.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.** Another value has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

3d. green and orange, wmk. multiple Cr. C.A.

**Straits Settlements.** The current 5c. stamp has arrived on the new chalk-surfaced paper and with multiple watermark.

5c. lilac, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

**Transvaal.** A specimen of the 3d. 'VR.I.' stamp has been found without stop after "V," according to the *M.J.*

**Zanzibar.** We take the following from the *M.J.*:

"Mr. N. M. Billimoria shows us a copy of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of India surcharged 'Zanzibar,' having, he says, an Arabic figure '5' instead of the final 'r' of the word. The letter is abnormal, certainly it is not a broken 'r' of any type that we are acquainted with, as it is pointed at foot, but if it is an Arabic figure it is probably 'r,' which is '2,' not '5.'"

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Abyssinia.** We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph:—"A correspondent shows us a post card addressed from Harar to Vienna, and bearing 5, 10 and 20 centimes stamps of the latest series, with overprint in black, as recently described, and also 5c., 10c. and 25c. French Levant stamps (Offices in Turkish Empire, Types 2 and 3), and a 10c. French Somali Coast, Type 1, No. 36a. As our correspondent justly observes, 50c. besides the value of the Abyssinian



stamps, seems a heavy charge for a post card, but presumably most of the stamps were superfluous, and were put on to oblige the addressee (who was not the person who sends us the card). He adds that he has been told that a French post office was established in Abyssinia in November, and that Levant stamps were used there for the first few days.

The Abyssinian stamps, which were probably not required at all in this case, are post-marked with a circular mark, in which we can only see '17 11 6' across the centre and 'HARAR' (almost illegible) below; the French stamps have a clear postmark, 'HARAR—POSTES FRANÇAIS' in a circular band, with '18 NOV 6' in the centre."

**Brazil.** Two more values of the new set referred to last month have appeared, viz. :—

500 reis violet and black : Campos Salles.  
2000 .. deep green : Head of Liberty.

**Chili.** Specimens of the current 2c. and 5c. stamps have been seen overprinted with the words "MARINA OFFICIAL" in red. It is presumed that these are official stamps for use in the Naval Department, but no authoritative information on this point is at present available.

**China.** The 5c. in violet or purple, which has been catalogued for a long time, appears only to have been actually issued quite recently.

**Colombia.** The *M.J.* has been shown a used copy of the 20c. of the Barranquilla issue of 1903, perf. 12, with a distinct impression of the design on the back as well as on the face. The 1c., 2c. and 5c. of the 1904 set (Gibbons' type 96) are also said to exist in the same condition.

**Egypt.** A correspondent has kindly shown us the current 5 mil. carmine and the 1 piastre blue overprinted O.H.H.S., together with an Arabia inscription. Doubtless other values will be also surcharged.

**German Morocco.** Another value is reported on the new paper with watermark.

25c. on 20pf. ultramarine, watermarked.

**Guatemala.** The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the 6c. on 20c. of 1898 with double surcharge, one of the overprints being in red and the other in black.

**France.** The *M.J.* describes some interesting varieties as follows :—

"We are shown an unused, horizontal pair

of the 15c. blue, type 10, one stamp of which is the normal variety (*b*), whilst the other shows no trace of the microscopic inscription in the frame at foot, but in place of it a comparatively thick line of colour. According to M. Marconnet's work, 'Les Vignettes Postales de la France,' this variety of type was known to him, but not in that value; he lists the 1c. black on azure, with the whole inscription replaced by a line; the 1c. as above, the 5c. and the 30c. with 'J. A. SAGE INV.' replaced by a line; the 15c. blue, with 'J. MOUCHON' similarly treated; and the same 1c. with 'J.A.' only replaced by a line. It is not very easy to account for these varieties, some of which are, we understand, so scarce that it is difficult to believe that they existed upon every sheet printed from a particular plate; at the same time, they can only have been produced by touching up some of the matrix casts from which the plates were made, not by retouching the plates themselves after use."

**French China.** The 35c. of Indo-China has been surcharged "CANTON" and value in native characters like the other denominations listed last month.

35c. black on yellow, surcharged in red.

**Hayti.** The *M.J.* reports a new variety of the surcharge of 1902 as follows :—

"A correspondent shows us a pair of the 1c. yellow-green, of 1900, with a surcharge resembling that applied in 1902, but differing in detail from the overprint shown in Type 10. The lettering is different throughout, especially the letters 'MAI' and the figures '1902,' and the right-hand stroke of the 'M,' instead of being almost exactly over the vertical stroke of the large 'P,' is very distinctly to the right of it. The copies shown us bear a circular obliteration, in which the name is illegible, but with the date '12—Nov—02' in the centre. We understand that this type of surcharge, which we are disposed to regard at present as of doubtful authenticity, is also known upon the 2c. (both colours), 3c., 4c., 5c. blue, 7c., 8c., 10c., 50c. and 1 gourde, all with the same postmark."

**Holland.** A set of three Charity labels has just been issued and, according to the *M.J.*, the design is as follows :—"We have received three oblong labels, issued, we understand, at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and sold by the Post Office at double face value, the extra

cents thus extracted from the pockets of collectors going to the funds of the Society. The design is a peculiar and complicated one; its most prominent feature is the indication of the postal value, in large type, in the centre; above this is a Crowned Shield, bearing the Arms of Holland, and below is a scroll inscribed "NEDERLAND." At each side is foliage (with bunches of grapes) forming four circles enclosing a Star or Sun at upper left, a Bird pecking a bunch of grapes at upper right, a Fountain rising from an office inkstand at lower left, and an Ear of Barley or bearded Wheat at lower right, on a dotted ground in each case. The Sun and the Bird are perhaps emblems of the open-air treatment, the Grapes and the Barley of the wine and the beer with which the patients are to be kept up; the Fountain of Ink can only denote the volumes that have been written on the subject, and the dotted ground the microbes that cause the disease. Surrounding the picture is a frame, inscribed on three sides—"AMSTERDAMSCH" at left, "VEREENIGING TOT BESTRIJDING DER" at top, and "TUBERCULOSE" at right; it should be noted that the engraver seems to have forgotten the first "I" of "BESTRIJDING" and had to squeeze it in over the tail of the "J." The date, "DEC. 1906," is in the upper part of the picture, and we are told that these labels were to be on sale from December 23rd to January 3rd. They are perf 12½."

1c. red.  
2c. sage green.  
5c. slate-violet.

**Iceland.** The *M.J.* has been shown a block of six of the 6 aur., perf. 12½, 13, bearing the "I GILDI" overprint, one row of three having the overprint right way up, and the other row having it inverted. The block is from the two middle rows of a sheet the top half of which was surcharged one way and the lower half the other way up.

From the same source we learn of a copy of the 40 aur., perf. 14 × 13½, with the error "02" instead of "0z."

**Liberia.** The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the 2c. on 4c. of 1904 with the surcharge impressed on both sides. It is said that the overprint on the face of the stamp is much misplaced while, curiously enough, that on the back is well centred.

**Nicaragua.** The permanent (more or less) official set of last year has made its appear-

ance and, according to the *M.J.*, the following list describes the colours more accurately than the one given in the catalogue.

5c. deep blue.  
10c. red-brown.  
20c. dull orange-red.  
50c. olive-brown.  
1p. lake.  
2p. violet-mauve.  
5p. grey-black.

**Panama. Canal Zone.** We take the following from the *M.J.*:—

"In reference to the description we gave in November of what we gathered were new settings of some of the overprints, Mr. Toppan tells us that we overlooked one point in which the third setting differs distinctly from the second, namely that the letter 'L' of 'CANAL' in the third is of the type used in the first setting, and not in that employed for the second. He adds that 'The stamp with the widely spaced 'c A' is No. 50 on the sheet, and, while the overprinting is done in horizontal blocks of fifty, and it should, therefore, be repeated on No. 100, it does not occur on any other stamp. The third printing of the 2c. on 1p. is identical with that of the 1c. on 20c., except for the value, and, as the wide 'c A' does not occur on this value. I have concluded that the 2c. was printed first, then the lower half of the 1c., and finally the upper half of the latter, in which the error occurs.'

It seems to us equally probable that this order should be inverted, that the upper half of the sheets converted into 1c. was printed first, and that the error was then noticed and corrected before the rest of the printing was done.

Mr. Toppan further tells us that—"Both values also contain another minor variety, *i.e.*, on the 7th and 57th stamps in the sheet the last 'A' of the left-hand 'PANAMA' is an inverted 'v.' There are also seventy-two stamps in the sheet which have an accent upon one or more of the letters 'A.'

In regard to the new printing of the 8c. on 50c., he says that the error 'PANAMA' occurs on Nos. 54 and 59 on the sheet, and that on No. 26 the whole word 'CANAL' is in the wrong type, not the letter 'c' only."

**Paraguay.** *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new 1 peso stamp which, though dated "1904," appears only to have been issued recently. It is of oblong shape and bears a view of Government buildings in the centre.

1 peso, pale rose and black, perf. 11½.

**Philippines.** A new Special Delivery stamp has been issued on which a native messenger boy and a volcano are the most prominent features of the design. The latter is, presumably, a warning to the former of the punishment in store for him if he doesn't hurry.

*Special Delivery.* 20c. blue.

**Salvador.** Two more values have been added to the current set of official stamps.

*Official.* 24c. carmine and deep blue.  
100c. Prussian blue.

**Uruguay.** We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"We have received a 5c. stamp of a new design, with the Arms of the Republic in the centre, surrounded by the usual lithographic imitations of engine-turning. The cow has been given up, perhaps after all she turned out to be the bull which some of our contemporaries have termed her. Presumably she ceased to give milk, and has therefore had to give way."

5c. blue; new type; perf. 11½.

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## New Leaves to Cut.

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### DE LA RUE STAMPS.

The very painstaking articles by Mr. W. E. Wetherell on the stamps printed by Messrs. De la Rue, which appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, have been re-issued under the title "The work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co., Ltd., as Manufacturers of Stamps." We have always thought that specialism was too much bound by geographical considerations and that a very interesting way to limit one's collection would be to collect the products of one or other of the great stamp manufacturers. A collection of Perkins Bacon's prints would be very beautiful, not too large, but somewhat expensive. De la Rue's would include very many more specimens, but with fewer stumbling blocks in the way of unattainables. For such as may be already collecting on these lines or who wish to begin, we cannot imagine a more useful work than the one under notice, and though its utility in other respects is not so apparent, it is a work that cannot fail to interest every collector.

The subject is divided into four parts as follows:—

- I. Printings made by the firm from plates of their own manufacture (with numerous sub-divisions).
- II. Printings made by the firm from plates manufactured by other firms.
- III. Printings made locally from plates manufactured by the firm.
- IV. Stamps printed from the firm's own plates for countries which are (or were) not units of the British Empire.

The detailed lists of these stamps and the chapters on perforations, watermarks, and other matters are very carefully compiled and afford most interesting reading.

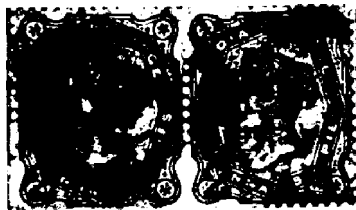
The work can be obtained from Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., of Madras and Bangalore, the published price being 6/-.

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## India.

ANOTHER VARIETY OF THE 2¼A. PROVISIONAL OF 1891.

We are indebted to Mr. George Marshall for the sight of another variety of the surcharge "2¼ As" on 4a. 6 pies India, 1891.



In our last issue, Mr. Pemberton, in his article on India, described a variety in which the letters "AS" are placed much higher than in the ordinary type, and Mr. Marshall now sends us a second variety in which the "A" is in a normal position but having the "S" considerably raised, as shown in the right-hand stamp in the illustration. Mr. Marshall states that at one time he possessed two or three copies of this variety. It is quite certain that both these varieties were corrected before the issue became obsolete as entire sheets are known which do not contain them. It is very curious that such marked varieties should not be described until fifteen years after the issue of the stamp, and this fact alone shows how rare they must be.

## A New Stamp Club.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us particulars of a new Stamp Club formed for the study of surcharged stamps and King's Heads only.

The headquarters are commodious rooms situated in the Strand (a compliment to the well-known "I See You" and "Embryo Specialists" Clubs, whose meeting rooms are also in that historic thoroughfare).

The new Club seems to be going ahead in a very energetic way, no less than three meetings having been called during one week, while a record attendance on each day was attained.

The new Club is to be complimented on having secured such a convenient and well-lighted meeting-room, also in having *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as the official organ.

The first day's meeting was devoted mostly to business matters. Unfortunately some little unpleasantness was caused during the afternoon by one of the members indulging in a few personal remarks regarding the murky past of a brother member.

The second day was almost solely taken up by an interesting and pleasant controversy on the advisability of philatelists collecting overprinted stamps. Mr. Marsh gave an interesting display of Transvaal stamps, and pointed out to the members many new and uncatalogued varieties of those overprinted C.S.A.R. Mr. Marsh also gave a short lecture on postmarks that was much appreciated by an attentive audience.

Mr. Gill, one of the newly appointed officers, was surprised that Mr. Robert Peeler, of Scotland, the well-known expert on forged C.S.A.R. overprints, was not present.

On the third day the President of the Club, with the assistance of Mr. Temple, read an important paper on "Book-keeping as an Adjunct to Stamp Collecting," a paper much appreciated by his hearers.

The day's proceedings were closed by a short speech by Mr. Oliver, who most eloquently described the numerous varieties of round and square stops on the overprinted C.S.A.R. stamps.

Before leaving, the President announced that all members were invited to spend a week-end in the country, but he hoped to see them again on the following Monday.

Monday saw most, if not all, of the members present. Mr. Bacon, of the Royal Society, read an interesting paper on crests and armorial bearings. Mr. Gill was much interested in this new branch of our hobby, and asked many questions.

During the afternoon, Mr. Potter very kindly displayed his magnificent collection of official stamps. Mr. Potter has specialised in these stamps for many years, and has got together a splendid collection, needless to say the display was much appreciated, although perhaps its lucky owner roused feelings of envy in more than one breast.

Tuesday was devoted entirely to business matters — owing to the President having promised to attend the opening of Parliament — only a short meeting was held, and most of the time was taken up in electing officials, a partial list being as follows:—

*President :*

LORD ALVERSTONE.

*Vice-Presidents :*

CLAVELL SALTER, K.C.      C. F. GILL, K.C.

*Lecturers :*

F. H. OLIVER.      O. MARSH.

H. MAUNDER.      T. BUHL.

C. J. SMITH.      J. POTTER.

And others.

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector :*

H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN.

*Hon. Assistant Counterfeit Detector :*

P.C. ROBERT PEELER.

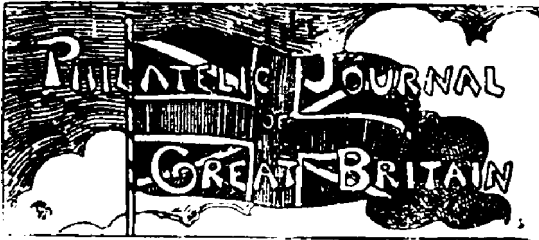
*Hon. Auctioneers :*

MARTIN, RAY & CO.

*Hon. Treasurer :*

CHRISTIAN ROSENSTEIN.

"CURLED" STAMPS.—On one of the recent very hot days, when there was a deficiency of moisture in the air, clearly shown by the wet and dry bulb thermometers, I left a page of Northern and Southern Nigerias in mint state exposed to the air (No. 1, the £1, single CA, was unfortunately not there). Returning some time later, I found the stamps badly curled up, so that it was impossible to shut the book, the gum having of course contracted. After a natural period of hesitation, I placed the book open in a drawer with a wet sponge in the corner, and in an hour or so had the satisfaction of seeing the stamps in their right mind again, the moisture having been restored to the air enclosed in the drawer.—*Gibbons Stamp Weekly.*



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## EDITORIAL.

**S**TAMP collectors, and all who have the interests of Philately at heart, are to be congratulated on the result of the action *Lowden versus Ewen*, which was heard this month in the High Courts. Stated briefly, this was an attempt on the part of a stamp dealer, named **Fiction** Lowden, to obtain damages from **versus** Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, of **Truth**. Norwood, who had published a statement in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* to the effect that Lowden, while trading in Villiers Street as F. Moore & Co., had sold certain stamps which bore forged overprints and post-marks and which were specified. In this the plaintiff signally failed and Mr. Ewen obtained judgment, with costs.

To the ordinary mind it would seem an easy matter to prove that stamps that are accepted by leading experts as undoubted

forgeries, are forgeries in fact. But in this case, owing to the ingenious defence of the plaintiff, if we may use such a paradox, it took five days to prove to the jury what everybody else knew to be the truth. It was not enough for an expert to say that he believes a stamp to be a forgery, but he must say *why* he thinks so, and this is not always an easy matter when his explanations are confined by the questions of counsel. While every stamp collector would accept, without question, the opinion of such an expert as Mr. E. D. Bacon, it is a different matter with a judge and jury to whom his name and fame are unknown. A large part of Mr. Ewen's case rested upon the status of the Transvaal stamps overprinted "C S A R," which were used in 1905 on the Central South African Railways. It was admitted by the plaintiff that the stamps in question which he had sold were in a type which differed from the genuine, but he contended that they were from a second printing which had been made at another time and at a different place. This argument was specious enough to take four days to disprove, as nothing short of a commission, sworn to by the head of the Central South African Railways, would have disposed of it at once. It is safe to say that if this had been forthcoming, the case would have been finished in two days instead of five. However, from the mass of evidence which was brought by the defendant, an intelligent jury, assisted by a very capable and painstaking judge, eventually brought in a verdict which, from the first, was confidently expected by the crowd of stamp dealers and collectors who listened to the case.

One broad result of the case will be to make collectors more careful in buying from miscellaneous sources or from dealers who, though they may be perfectly honest, are too inexperienced to know whether their wares are genuine or not. The open way in which forged, or, more often, faked, stamps are offered by ignorant dealers and dabblers in philately, has long been a serious scandal, and now that collectors have had their eyes opened to the dangers of indiscriminate buying, it will be entirely their own fault if they acquire "bargains" which are only fit for a curiosity collection. Further than this, dealers who either through ignorance or carelessness or worse, offer forged stamps,

must not be surprised if they find themselves exposed by the philatelic press.

Before leaving this subject we should like to give voice to an expression of thanks, with which we feel sure our readers will agree, to Mr. Ewen, for

his fearless exposure of these forgeries. Though he has won the case it has cost him several hundred pounds in cash and many months of labour to bring about a result which cannot but have the best effect upon philately.

## Lowden v. Ewen.

NEARLY five days were occupied in hearing the now historic case of *Lowden v. Ewen* and others—a libel action brought by Mr. John Stuart Lowden, of Villiers Street, against Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, of Norwood, for an alleged libellous article published in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Gill, k.c. and Mr. Gerald Hohler, k.c., while Mr. Clavell Salter, k.c. and Mr. Compton Smith fought and won the action for Mr. Ewen.

The first paragraph which the plaintiff complained of appeared in an issue of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* early in October of 1905 :

### TRANSVAAL C.S.A.R.

From various sources during the past fortnight or so we have been offered unused sets of these stamps, but in all cases the overprints were forged. We, therefore, warn our readers to be extremely careful in purchasing any of these stamps. The forgeries have even been offered at auction. We shall be pleased to give an opinion on any of these stamps at 1d. each, minimum charge 6d.

Mr. Lowden complained to Mr. Ewen, through his solicitors, as he was dealing largely in these stamps, but without the desired effect. In a subsequent number of *Ewen's Weekly* the following paragraph was published. Mr. Lowden, it should be explained, was at that time trading as Moore & Co.

### MORE ABOUT THE "C.S.A.R." FORGERIES.

We have received a second letter from Mr. Moore's solicitor, threatening us with the immediate issue of a writ for libel unless we apologise and contradict our present statements concerning him and his goods ; but the large amount of unfavourable correspondence which we have received from customers of Mr. Moore, and the large proportion of forgeries that have recently been sold, compels us, in the interests of stamp collectors generally, to run the risk of a libel action and to publish the further facts that have come to our knowledge.

We are not alleging that Messrs. Moore & Co. make the forgeries, but if they have effected their recent sales of stamps believing the stamps to be genuine, they stand confessed of gross incompetence, and deserve to be avoided by all collectors who do not wish to become the victims of ignorance. It is in Messrs. Moore's favour that they put the stamps in the shop window, and were not afraid to let people see them.

The whole of the first day's hearing was

taken up by the plaintiff's case. Mr. Gill, in an opening speech, made out a strong case in his client's favour, stating that the whole affair was one of maliciousness and jealousy and that Mr. Ewen, at the time mentioned, was unable to obtain certain C.S.A.R. stamps, while Mr. Lowden could, and that consequently Ewen tried in every way to crush his rival.

Needless to say, there was, and is, no rivalry between Mr. Ewen and Mr. Lowden, and all philatelists and dealers certainly owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Ewen for fighting, and winning, a case of great interest and importance to the collecting public.

Mr. Ewen, in 1905, found that a number of O.R.C. and Transvaal stamps were on the market with a forged C.S.A.R. overprint and, owing to several correspondents writing him and stating their source of supply, he was able to trace these stamps to the shop of Lowden in Villiers Street.

Mr. Ewen went to the shop and there saw several stamps in the window either with forged overprints or postmarks.

Some amusement was caused in Court when Mr. Gill, in cross-examination, elicited the fact that Mr. Ewen had called a policeman's attention to the forgeries in Lowden's window.

Mr. Gill wanted to know if Mr. Ewen called the constable as an expert witness, which was evidently not the case, as defendant had some trouble in making the policeman understand what he meant.

Plaintiff absolutely denied selling any C.S.A.R. overprinted O.R.C. stamps. Mr. Temple, a young collector, was called by the defence to prove that he had brought two sets from plaintiff. Mr. Temple, like many other collectors, evidently indulges in a little amateur dealing, and being an accountant he keeps an account of his expenditure ; so his cash-book

and ledger were produced in Court, and examined by the judge and jury. Mr. Temple evidently does not discriminate in his entries between stamp purchases and sundries, so when the ledger was handed up, one or two entries *not* relating to stamps caught the judicial eye. His Lordship complimented Mr. Temple on his neatness, and laughingly remarked that when he was witness's age doubtless he too made entries relating to dinners, cigars, and theatres.

To a non-collector the whole case must have seemed frightfully complicated, as so many minute details were called into question regarding the difference between the genuine and forged types.

Amongst the witnesses called were representatives from the makers of the die used for overprinting the C.S.A.R. stamps, and a clerk from the Crown Agents Office who produced the official album, containing specimens of all the surcharged stamps—neither of these gentlemen had seen a genuinely overprinted 5/- Transvaal—one of the stamps in dispute.

Many envious eyes were cast in the direction of that official album. His Lordship, too, was evidently much interested in it as he examined it carefully from beginning to end.

Several experts, including Mr. Oliver and Mr. Bacon were examined, they all condemned several of the stamps that were proved to have come from plaintiff's shop. Some amusement was caused when Mr. Marsh was being cross-examined, Mr. Gill wanted to know the reason for putting a forged postmark on an unused stamp.

Mr. Marsh: There might not be a used stamp in stock when one was required by a customer.

Mr. Gill: The dealer would then step behind the screen and use the hand stamp or pad?

Mr. Marsh: That might be done!!

Owing to several of the disputed Transvaal stamps being on multiple, instead of single watermark papers, it was necessary for the jury to examine them, which they carefully did—looking at the faces of the stamps with a magnifying glass!

Mr. Clavell Salter, in addressing the jury, laid great stress on the weight of expert evidence that had been called to prove the spurious character of the stamps in question and that being the case, the articles written in Ewen's paper was fair comment, and his client

had done a public service in warning collectors.

Mr. Gill, in his address for the plaintiff, made a long speech. He represented the matter as one of maliciousness on defendant's part, and made a special feature of ridiculing the expert evidence that had been called. Mr. Gill's speech, undoubtedly very powerful, gave one the impression that he knew he was championing a weak cause.

His Lordship addressed the jury for nearly two hours, and surprised all the stamp people in court by the wonderful grasp he had of his subject. It was almost a dead certainty from the commencement of his speech, that if the jury were influenced by it, they would give a verdict in defendant's favour.

His Lordship said it was quite right for Mr. Salter and Mr. Gill to make out as strong a case as they could in their respective clients' favour, but he certainly thought Mr. Gill had no right to ask the jury to put on one side all the expert evidence that they had heard, he (the judge) thought it most important.

The jury retired, and, after more than half-an-hour's consultation, returned, the foreman giving a terse and eagerly looked forward to verdict in defendant's favour: "We find the stamps forged, the postmarks forged and the article fair comment."

His Lordship then gave judgment for the defendants, with costs.

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## Scottish Philatelic Society.

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THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, February 11th, 1907, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an average attendance of members. The Hon. Secretary reported the return of the October 1906 Packet from circulation with fair sales. The Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb. Packets still in circulation with excellent sales to date. Mr. J. M. Weir gave an interesting display of his fine specialised collections of Gambia and Lagos. The collection of Gambia was especially strong, containing many fine blocks and shades of the earlier issues in mint and used condition, while the greatest care had been exercised in selecting fine used copies. The collection was practically complete and contained many uncatalogued varieties. The Hon. Secretary's collection of Seychelles was also on view.

R. W. FINDLATER, Hon. Sec., 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

# Papers for Moderate Specialists.

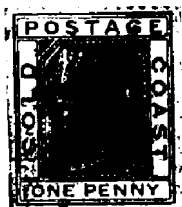
BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

## II.—GOLD COAST.

FROM a philatelic standpoint, Gold Coast holds a very clean record. All its stamps have been printed by Messrs. De La Rue, and only four surcharged stamps have been found necessary. Despite this regularity, there are many points which render the stamps interesting, even to a specialist.

ISSUE OF 1875. WMK. CROWN AND CC,  
PERF. 12½.

July 1st, 1875, was the date of the first set, which consisted of three values, viz., 1d., 4d., and 6d. The stamps were printed at two



operations, the body of the stamp being printed first, and the value, which appears in the lower label, afterwards. Consequently, specimens may be found in which the body of the stamp and the value display slight variations in shade or depth of colouring, or in which the value is slightly misplaced; but these variations are so inconsiderable that they are only worth a passing mention. The perforation is 12½, and the watermark Crown and CC. The stamps in this perforation are all from the first plates, and collectors should make a point of looking out for specimens to which the part of the margin bearing the plate number ("I" in relief on a coloured disc) is attached. The stamps are scarce in mint condition, and especially so in pairs or blocks.

ISSUE OF 1876-79. WMK. CROWN AND CC,  
PERF. 14.

The 1d., 4d. and 6d. of this issue were among the first stamps to be perforated by the new single-line machine which Messrs. De La Rue had purchased in 1875. This machine gauged 14. The exact date of issue of the stamps with this perforation is unknown, and postmarked copies bearing dates earlier than the following, which are the

earliest recorded, so far, are worth hunting for.

1d. Sept. 28, '76.

4d. Nov. ? '76.

6d. Jan. 5, '76.

The two new values, ½d. and 2d., were apparently first issued towards the end of 1879, and early dates of these might be looked for with advantage. All the values may be found in slightly varying shades.

At various times the stamps of this issue were cut into halves or quarters and the sections used in place of lesser values which had run short in some of the post offices. These are what are known as "split" provisionals, and, in the case of Gold Coast, are well worth collecting. There is no doubt that



there was absolute need for cutting the stamps up, and though it is not known that any official decree was published authorising their use, they are found in sufficient quantity to shew that they constitute a genuine provisional issue.

The following are the varieties which are known.

half of 1d. used as ½d. (1882).

half of 2d. ,, 1d. (1883).

quarter of 2d. ,, ½d. (1882).

quarter of 4d. ,, 1d. (1884).

Of the last mentioned I have seen two copies on parts of original, both used at Winnebah, and dated August in the one case and November in the other. I have also seen one used at Axim dated 31—(month eligible)—1884. The Tapling collection contains a strip of two and a half of the penny, used as 2½d. at Quittah on 8th March, 1883. A quarter of a 4d. on piece postmarked with the obliterator



of Cape Coast Castle (556) and a half of the 2d. with the same obliteration are also shown at the British Museum. I have, too, seen a half of the 4d. and a half of the 1d. used together on the same envelope, to make up the rate of 2½d., which was then the postage to England. It is probable that though they allowed the use of bisected stamps, the Gold Coast Post Office felt that the system was open to abuse, and that a surcharge would be more satisfactory. There is evidence that a trial, at least, was made in this direction, for two specimens of the 4d. are known with "1d." surcharged in black, in small type, in the centre. This is a stamp which has never been illustrated for fear of its being imitated by fakers. One specimen is in the British Museum and the other is in the collection of M. Ph. la Renotière, of Paris. According to the *Philatelic Record* of October, 1883, it was issued in May, 1883.

The obliterations used on the stamps of this issue are the ordinary circular town-dated postmark and the familiar oblong obliterating mark, composed of thick short bars with a number in the centre. The towns which used the latter were Accra (554), Cape Coast Castle (556), and Quittah (B 27). These were the identical ones apportioned to, and used at, those towns before Gold Coast issued its own stamps and when ordinary English stamps were used there. Specialist collections should therefore start with specimens of British stamps bearing these obliterations, but they are exceedingly scarce. Another form of obliteration which I believe, is only found on the CC issue, is one which is peculiar to this Colony—nothing at all like it being known elsewhere. It is an oblong oval, and all the inscriptions, including the name of the town, are left uncoloured, *i.e.*, in relief, the whole of the rest of the design forming a solid background. This is exceedingly effective when looked upon as an obliteration, but it sadly mars the beauty of the stamp. It is found in black and also in red, and, in my opinion, specimens should be included in every collection.

#### ISSUE OF AUGUST, 1883, Wwk. CR. & C.A.

This consisted of fresh supplies of the ½d. and 1d. in the same colours as before but with the wmk. changed from Crown and CC to

Crown and CA. I believe the date of issue, as given above, is based upon the evidence of the earliest known postmarked copies and some of my readers may come across something earlier, in which case I should be pleased to hear from them so that it can be placed on record.

#### ISSUE OF 1884-89, Wmk. CR. & CA.

According to "The Postage Stamps of Africa" the ½d., 1d. and 2d., were issued in changed colours and with the CA wmk. in August, 1884. The ½d. was changed from olive-yellow to green and the 1d. from blue to rose carmine. These two changes were made in conformity with postal union recommendations and they necessitated the alteration of the 2d. from green to slate-grey. The 4d. appeared with the new watermark in March, 1885, and the 6d. in January, 1889. Three new values were issued, *viz.*:—a 3d. (in 1889) and 1/- and 2/- (in 1888). The principal interest attaching to this issue centres in the shades (which were caused by the different printings) and in the marginal plate-numbers. At one time or another fresh plates were constructed for each value and printings from them can be distinguished by the shade. The plate-number on the margin was changed to "2" and a coloured line was placed round each pane of stamps. This coloured line was first introduced in 1887 and is called, by collectors, the jubilee line. Owing to this it is easy to tell whether a stamp belongs to plate 1 or plate 2 if it has any of the outside margin attached. The shades alone are enough to denote the plate when the eye has been sufficiently trained. Those from the first plate are distinctly paler than those from the second, and the 4d. and 6d. are much more like the shades of the CC stamps.

"Split" provisionals are known in this issue, but they are scarcer than in the last. I have seen both the 1d. and 2d. bisected, while the 6d. cut in halves and each half used as 3d. is on record.

In March, 1889, the 6d. was surcharged "one penny" and a thick bar placed across the original value. This was at first intended for use at Accra, but as it was required elsewhere, it was sent to some of the other districts also.

## ISSUE OF 1889-1894.



Higher values than 2/- being required, Messrs. De La Rue supplied stamps of 5/-, 10/- and 20/- in September, 1889. They were in a design which was afterwards used for Leeward Isles, Grenada, St. Vincent and Zululand. That is to say, the main design was the same in each case, only the name and value differing. There were two plates of the 10/-, the name and value being in red in the first and in carmine in the second. The latter plate is numbered "3." There was apparently no plate "2" for this value.

The 20/- was first issued in green and red, but its life was cut short in April, 1893, owing to the theft of 1,440 of them. It was not until exactly twelve months later that a new supply arrived from England printed in deep lilac and black on deep red paper. The great majority of the obliterated specimens of this issue to be met with have been removed from telegraph forms.

## ISSUE OF MARCH 13TH, 1891.

This consists of one value only, viz., the 2½d. It is printed in ultramarine, with the value in orange, and is in the same type as the first issue. Plates 1 and 2 are known, and there are light and dark shades. According to "The Postage Stamps of Africa" the stamps from plate 2 are much deeper than those from plate 1, but this is controverted by Mr. E. D. Bacon in a very interesting article in *The Philatelic Record* for Jan., 1903. I am unable to throw any light on the subject.

## ISSUE OF MAY, 1898-1900.

This was a new issue of the lower values in the design of the 5/-, 10/- and 20/-, which had been adopted in 1889, and from which they only differ in having the value printed in colour on a white background instead of on a background composed of horizontal lines. The 6d. and the 1/- of the former issue lasted a long time, and were not superseded at once by the new type. In 1900 the 5/- and 10/- appeared in new colours, and a 2d. value was added to

the set. Of the last mentioned only a very small issue was made—not enough to supply the orders from stamp dealers which were awaiting, in Gold Coast, the arrival of the stamps from England. It is believed that few, if any, of these stamps were actually sold to the public over the counter of the post office.

The plate numbers of this issue are as follows:—

½d., 2½d., 3d., 1/-, and 2/- in plates 2 and 3.  
1d., 2d., 6d., 5/-, and 10/- in plate 3 only.

## THE PROVISIONALS OF 1901.

The 2½d. and 6d. of the 1898 issue were surcharged "One Penny" in two lines, in type similar to that used for the 1889 provisionals, though rather heavier. The printing was done locally, and was not very successful. It was frequently so defective that whole letters, or parts of letters, failed to print at all. There is a variety of the "one penny" on 6d. in which the whole of the word "one" is missing.

## ISSUE OF 1902 WITH THE KING'S HEAD.

This is a straightforward set containing little of interest up to the present. As first issued it contained eleven values from ½d. to 20/- like the previous set, and all appeared on ordinary paper watermarked *Crown CA*. Subsequently the 1d., 2d., 2½d. and 3d. appeared on similar paper but with the multiple *Crown CA* wmk.; of these the 1d., 2d. and 3d. have already appeared on chalky paper, together with the 6d. and a new value, viz.:—2/6. The stamps which appear to have the best chance of becoming scarce are the 1d., 2d. and 3d. on multiple ordinary paper, which were only in use a very short time.

In conclusion I may say that the issues from 1889 to date have been printed in fugitive colours which are destroyed if wetted. There is, however, a way of soaking Gold Coast, or or any other fugitive coloured stamps, without doing them any harm, and that is by putting salt (plenty of it) in the water. This fact is not so widely known as it ought to be.

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A PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.—It was arranged to have a Philatelic Display in connection with Lady Minto's Fête at Calcutta, but so many promises of stamps were obtained, that it was decided to hold a larger and purely Philatelic Exhibition at a later date.

## Correspondence.

The Editor of the *P. J. G. B.*

DEAR SIR,

I was very surprised to read in the last number of your journal a most extraordinary letter from Mr. Johnson. As a very old subscriber to the *P. J. G. B.* I think perhaps my views on the subject of societies' collections may perhaps be of some slight interest to your readers.

As a member of one of the oldest and best known stamp clubs I feel quite sure that a general collection would be of little or no use—now-a-days every collector is a specialist and few collectors when they have, by arduous individual study, acquired certain knowledge regarding the lesser known varieties, retouched plates, etc, would care to place their brains and to a certain extent their pocket at the disposal of every aspiring embryo, as would be the case were they expected to contribute to a general or society's collection.

Most members are, as a rule, only too pleased to let their brother collectors inspect their collections—a very different matter from allowing them to study minute differences at their leisure.

How many collectors are there who would be willing to donate really scarce stamps? A nucleus of common varieties would undoubtedly be quickly forthcoming, but what philatelic value would it have, even in the eyes of very junior members?

By all means let stamp clubs have as large a library as their means will permit, but I have yet to learn what good a general collection is to do, either as a guide or as a financial asset.

Should, however, any of the well-known specialists—it is quite unnecessary to mention names—feel inclined to donate their albums to any of the clubs to which they belong, then perhaps I might be induced to change my views, but unfortunately there are not many imitators of the late Mr. Tapling.

In case of the Society becoming defunct—a sometimes not altogether regrettable incident—to whom would the collection belong: surely not the President or the Secretary?

Mr. Johnson's cheap sneer at the article in question is, I think, quite uncalled for. I have

always found the pages of the *P. J. G. B.* open for fair comment, but, in my opinion, Mr. Johnson goes a little beyond that.

Hoping you will find space for these few remarks,

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

“WILDBORE.”

The Editor of the *P. J. G. B.*

DEAR SIR,

A few months ago you very kindly inserted a letter of mine in the *P. J. of G. B.*, asking for information concerning double letters on the black penny stamp, and the replies which I have received have very materially assisted me.

I am now trying to reconstruct (on paper) the eleven plates of the black penny stamp of 1840, and I venture to ask if I may again, through your columns, make an appeal for assistance to your readers. Any peculiarities, such as double letters, secret marks, hair-lines, peculiar type of lettering, abnormal position of the corner letters, etc., such as may help to identify a stamp as belonging to a certain plate, will be of the greatest assistance to me, and if these varieties are on originals a note of the dates will greatly simplify matters.

With a view to future investigations, double letters occurring on the *red* penny stamp (especially with the Maltese Cross obliteration) will also be of interest to me.

I hope at some future date to be able to publish the result of my investigations.

Yours truly,

S. HODSON.

WHY DO YOU COLLECT?—It is not always true to say that the boy cannot explain why he collects postage stamps. Many a boy of the period, if asked the question, would not fall back upon the answers, “For fun,” or, “Because,” but would make it known that he collected stamps because they were attractive to the eye, and combined in themselves a form of entertainment and instruction that appealed to him, besides affording, as a last consideration, an investment on which an amount, varying according to circumstances, could be realized in case of necessity or choice. When a boy who is at once precocious and a philatelist is asked to expiate on his hobby, he can surprise his hearers in many instances. He can show the unenlightened outsider that his enthusiasm does not run away with his judgment.—*Mekel's Weekly*.



## February, 1907, Report.

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HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

#### *Honorary Vice-Presidents—*

VERNON ROBERTS. W. DORNING BECKTON.  
H. L. HAYMAN.

*President—*H. R. OLDFIELD.

#### *Vice-Presidents—*

W. SCHWABACHER. L. W. FULCHER.  
W. SCHWARTE.

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W. J. BOVILL.	MAJOR LAFFAN, R.E.
P. J. DUDGEON.	DR. MARX, M.A.
W. HADLOW.	O. MARSH.
A. E. JOSELIN.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
A. B. KAY.	F. REICHENHEIM.

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Warren H. Colson, Brighton, Mass U.S.A.  
Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

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F. J. Peplow, London. Proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by L. W. Fulcher.

### NOTICES.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 14, when there were present L. W. Fulcher (in the chair), E. W. Wetherell, W. Schwarte, J. C. Sidebotham, and the Hon. Sec. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. Schwabacher, Mr. Wetherell at very short notice kindly gave a display of the Australian portion of his collection, which includes a fine lot of rare specimens. On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded and regret was expressed that there was not a better attendance of members to enjoy the display.

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"In reading through the introduction to the new Gibbons' Catalogue we again come across this stereotyped phrase 'an important point to be remembered is that all prices quoted in our catalogue are in every case based upon stock in hand at the time of going to press. We do not believe in 'guess-work prices' or those based upon the average of other catalogues.' I disclaim all pretensions to more knowledge of Commercial Philately than any other well-known collector, but it seems to me the above cited time worn paragraph is well worth being analysed. All prices are based on the stock which happens to be on hand at the time of the printing of the catalogue. Let us assume that Gibbons had in stock three copies of the 'Tretio' error when the catalogue was being prepared. How can the possession of these three copies insure a more correct quotation than that given by a rival firm which happens to be without this stamp? They know how much they had to pay for the stamps at the time of purchase; someone may object, but without any need of purchase the rival firm can also easily know how much they would cost. Let us further assume that these three stamps were sold within a few days of the

Editor of the Catalogue writing up Sweden. As a result of there being no stock in hand, he would be obliged to omit the price, although he would then be able to determine it with even greater exactitude than before. If the whole world of collectors had nobody else but Gibbons to turn to for their stamp supplies then such a procedure would appear rational. Half of those who get Gibbons' Catalogue perhaps never buy, or only buy a few stamps, from the firm in question, and these are more interested in getting a general guidance about the judgment of the relative values of different stamps than in making out what the firm has in stock at the time of the appearance of the catalogue.

Kohl renders a greater service to collectors by filling up the gaps with prices, the result of his careful estimation, than Gibbons by leaving them out. A firm like the latter whose business is so enormous and whose experience dates back to the first days of philately ought to be able to determine the relative value of a stamp even if only a couple of copies chanced to be in stock. These gaps in the pricings are misleading and unsatisfactory. They are misleading, because they cause many collectors to imagine that a stamp must be very rare because 'Gibbons' haven't got it'; unsatisfactory, because the large number of those who have ordered and paid for the catalogue beforehand expect, and rightly expect, as complete a solution as the firm with such far-reaching experience are in a position to furnish. This is not only the case with Gibbons' catalogue but also with all the rest which are accepted as standard catalogues.

If the great world-famed firm cannot appraise the value of a stamp without having several copies of the same under the noses of the respective editors of the catalogue, how is a commonplace mortal to do this? In several cases, of course, the absence of prices is justified, such as with the early Mauritius, Natal, &c., whose impressions from new or from more or less worn plates cause wide fluctuations in their value, but even in such cases a little guidance might have been given.

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at my command, and made a bid by guess-work of what I regarded as a reasonable sum. When, later on, I received the new Price List of the Swedish Philatelic Society, I found I had paid for the stamp three times as much as they were considered worth in Sweden.

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## Catalogues.

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WE have received several 1907 Catalogues for review, all of which show a distinct improvement on former editions.

Messrs. Senf Bros., of Leipzig, send us their new book, which, as is usual with present day catalogues, contains a mass of information; unfortunately, however, the illustrations have not been improved, and as this point is a most important one we trust that next year Messrs. Senf will see their way to illustrate with larger and clearer blocks.

For collectors of British stamps only, most continental catalogues are almost a superfluity, as in most cases the prices of British Colonials are clearly based on our own dealers' price lists, but for collectors of European stamps, a foreign catalogue is a most useful adjunct.

A few comparisons as regards prices with Messrs. Senf's catalogue and that of our own leading dealer may interest.

	S.G.	Senf.
*Bremen, 1855, 3 gr. ...	22/-	18/6
*Hanover, 1856, 1 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>16</sub> th ...	£9	£5
*Portugal, 1853, 50r. ...	£14	£17 10s.
Gt. Britain, 1902, 1/-, I.R....	20/-	35/-
*— — 1887/00, ½d. ...	7/6	4/6
Natal, 1902, £1 ...	15/-	22/-

The above are a few examples taken quite at random.

The catalogue contains nearly eleven hundred pages and can be obtained from our publishers for 3/10 post free.

Whitfield King's new catalogue for 1907 is to hand, containing a list of all postage stamps issued to the end of 1906—omitting all minor varieties. Messrs. Whitfield King however are not quite consistent, they do not list and price double surcharges, most of

which are quite as collectible as the normal variety—but on turning up India we find the ½a. Queen, with double impression listed—personally we cannot see why this particular variety—and variety it is—should be included to the exclusion of many older and more authentic minor errors.

The catalogue is, however, one eminently suited for beginners (as undoubtedly many recruits to our hobby are dismayed at the multitude of minor varieties) and to them we can confidently recommend Messrs. Whitfield King's catalogue, which can be obtained from our publishers at 1/8 post free.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York send us, through their agent, Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham (from whom copies can be obtained), one of their 1907 catalogues.

There seem to be few, if any, alterations in the last edition, the prices, with the exception of many *new* issues, are about the same, and compare favourably with those of European dealers.

A well-known and prominent feature of this catalogue is that all minor varieties are printed in small type, enabling the collector who only collects on general lines easily to ignore all but standard varieties. As before mentioned this catalogue can be obtained either from Mr. Wilson or our publishers, post free, 2/5.

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CANCELLED-TO-ORDER LUXEMBOURGS.—The philatelic department of the Postal Administration of Luxembourg is being worked for all it is worth. The unsold stocks of all issues from 1877 onwards (including official issues) are being sold at bargain prices to philatelists. Half face value all round is the tariff, and in case the purchasers of the stamps might so far forget themselves as to use them for postage, the specimens are duly postmarked before being handed over. The fact that the postmarks supplied show dates appropriate to the various dates of issue is proof that the Luxembourg administrators are in very close touch with the conditions and requirements of the stamp market. Who, we wonder, is their philatelic adviser?—*Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*.





FEBRUARY 25, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The Editorial in the *Monthly Journal* is devoted to a review of some recent philatelic literature and among the various comments we find some interesting remarks regarding bisected stamps, which we reproduce below:—

Without any wish to deny the fact that varieties of this nature possess a certain amount of interest, we are quite unable to echo the hope expressed above; there are many reasons for this—in the first place, as a matter of principle, we should be inclined to exclude from the Catalogue all varieties of stamps for prepaying postage that cannot be collected unused, as well as used, or that were not regularly issued to the public. No one would collect these half-stamps *unused*, except in unsevered pairs (as an Irish friend puts it), and it does not appear that they were ever, anywhere, issued to the public; even in Jamaica, where the use of halves of the Penny stamp was authorised, we do not know that the half of a stamp could have been bought at the Post Office for a half-penny. In all other cases, except perhaps that of the 2 piastres, 1867, of Egypt, the stamps were divided by the postmasters and affixed by them to the letters, during a temporary deficiency of low values. Under these circumstances, the postage is really paid in cash, as if there were no such things as stamps in existence, but the Postmaster uses a fragment of a stamp (instead of marking the letter "paid") so as to save himself the trouble of keeping an account of the cash received. We should like to strike out of the Catalogue all stamps thus employed; they are not issued stamps, but merely indications of postage paid in cash; at the same time specialists will, of course, place specimens of these divided stamps in their collections, as postal curiosities—they must be on the entire cover to be of any value at all—in the same way as specimens of ordinary stamps are preserved on entire envelopes, to show dates of use and to prove special points in their history; but we should certainly not recommend the listing of bisected stamps in the catalogues, though the fact of their existence should be noted in the magazines.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his scholarly article on "The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies." In this instalment the issue of 1851 is fully dealt with, but before mentioning the stamps Mr. Hanciau gives a number of interesting historical notes in which he traces the origin of the Post Office in Denmark and its gradual development to its present state. We make the following extract:—

Before proceeding to speak of the postal issues of Denmark, let me give a few notes upon the origin of the Post Office in that country.

It is in the reign of Christian II., in April, 1555, that the first traces of the Danish Post Office are to be found. Two Royal Ordinances prescribe certain regulations: there is question of the arrangements for diverse ferry-boats, and of the existence of postal-boats for the despatch of letters into the interior of the country. Orders are given for keeping horses constantly in readiness, for accelerating this service as much as possible. In former times the letters were conveyed by the servants of the senders themselves, without the Government interfering or affording any facilities, and this conveyance of letters had no connexion with any postal service. It must be noted that down to the commencement of the seventeenth century, 1602, the Post Office only provided for the conveyance of the State correspondence, and that it was not until that period that private persons were permitted to take advantage of that service.

In 1607 an "Ordinance for Messengers" appeared in print, with a tariff of charges. A service by Messengers had been organized by the merchants of Hamburg, between that city and Copenhagen, and extending over the greater part of the country. These Messengers carried on the service till many years later, even after a Postal Ordinance had been promulgated by Denmark. They were suppressed by an Ordinance of September 30th, 1653.

The Ordinances which definitely established posts in Denmark were promulgated by King Christian IV., on December 24th, 1624. The authorities had the right of supervision over the Messengers; at Copenhagen the management of the Posts was entrusted to four Directors, chosen from the mercantile community by the Burgomaster and the Council. The salaries of the officials were to be paid out of the receipts. On June 12th, 1649, a special Danish Post Office was established at Hamburg. This office was in existence down to 1680, when it was handed over to the Postmaster of Hamburg. In 1650 a Danish Post Office was established in Lubeck.

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole continues his notes on the 1886-7 issue of "British North Borneo," and shows how each of the plates for the 1 and 2 cents values may be reconstructed. With regard to the 2 cents value, we learn that on plate I. there is a small dot to the right of the square in the top left hand corner on all the stamps except Nos. 1, 4, 11, 16, 29, 30, 33, and 48. On plate II. the stamps from which this dot is omitted are quite different, viz.:—Nos. 7, 8, 21, 38, 41 and 50.

With the *London Philatelist* for January, a handsome portrait of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is presented. It is a fine plate, beautifully reproduced by the photo-mezzo process, and will be prized by everyone who possesses a copy.

In the Editorial article the following appears:—

The reception of the news that the London Philatelic Society had received the grant to use the prefix Royal, has been received with a chorus of universal approval, some of the comments of our Continental contemporaries being of an especially congratulatory nature. It now therefore but remains to the members of the Society to show that they intend to show their appreciation of the Royal favour by a steadfast endeavour to develop the welfare of Philately in every way possible.

Amongst the suggestions to this end that we ventured to make in our last issue was one for the formation of a general reference collection—stamps, forgeries, reprints, etc.—that should be available to the members of the Society, both for the purposes of expertizing and reference. We are glad to be able to announce that the Council have received the proposition with favour, and that steps will shortly be taken to place the formation of the Society's postage stamp collection upon a satisfactory basis. The Earl of Crawford, the Vice-President of the Society, and other prominent members have already promised to contribute towards the collection, and we trust that ere long, under the management of a small sub-committee, we shall see the foundation laid of what will assuredly in the future be one of the greatest possessions of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford contributes "Notes on Proclamations bearing on the Post Office," which contains a vast amount of interesting information and, like all this eminent philatelist's work, shows evidence of deep philatelic research.

As regards the scarcity of these documents, we are told that only 52 were issued from the reign of Philip and Mary till Queen Anne.

Of the first 7 none are known in print now, and of the remaining 45 proclamations only 167 copies are in existence altogether.

In "Philatelic Notes," reference is made to the one penny red, imperforate, of Great Britain with inverted letter in one of the lower corners, and another interesting variety is recorded, *i.e.*, a specimen lettered "Q—B" with the "Q" inserted wrong way up.

Under the same heading we find a note regarding the recent reprints of the first issue of Luxemburg taken from a Continental contemporary. We extract this in full:—

"The 10c. and 1 sgr., first issue, are catalogued, unused, 30/- and 25/- each, so are worth the trouble of imitating. It seems that one plate of each value was only imperfectly defaced, and although they were almost entirely subsequently destroyed by rust, some

one has managed to unearth them and get impressions off them. The plates contained 200 stamps, but in the case of the 1sgr. only a pair and a single could be printed from, whilst in that of the 10c. matters were a little better, 13 stamps only yielding satisfactory impressions, in blocks of 5, 3, 2, 1, 1 and 1. Not only were these plates unearthed, but the finder, who claims to have sunk £600 in his investigations, succeeded in finding 103 sheets of the original paper watermarked 'W,' and now states that he has made the following quantities of reprints: 10c., 6004; 1 sgr., 3574.

"With reference to this statement, however, our contemporary goes on to say it has learnt that 25000 of the reprints have been offered to a dealer for £2000. The paper would, however, be sufficient to make 20,600 stamps only, if the quantity stated is accurate. The reprints are so beautifully done that they are even closer to the originals than the Swedish reprints. They are on original paper from the original plates, the shades being carefully matched."

A number of "Occasional Notes," new issue chronicle, etc., complete an interesting number.

The most readable editorial note in the *Philatelic Record* comments on a matter that is of the utmost importance to all philatelists, *viz.*:—the marking of forged stamps. Once a stamp is proved an undoubted forgery by a committee of experts it is obvious that it ought to be plainly marked as such, to prevent its being palmed off on the unwary or inexperienced as a genuine variety by an individual whose conscience is a negligible quantity. We extract the following from our confrère:—

To discover whether a stamp is a forgery or not is a matter of more or less difficulty—so much depends upon the skill with which it has been produced—but to deal with the evil effectively is a vastly more difficult problem. In the case of a forgery creeping into the collection of a friend, it is sufficient to point out the weed to be eradicated, and the same occurs in the cases of the stockbooks of dealers of reputation. But it is no use blinking the fact that there are both collectors and dealers who in such events will simply put the stamp on one side, and take the earliest opportunity of disposing of it in another district. We have had instances furnished to us of this having been done in high value I.R. Official forged surcharges on the Queen's Heads, etc., and the whole matter caused a long discussion at a recent meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society, to see whether anything could be done to remedy the evil. . . . The International Dealers' Association in Berlin, a very strong body composed of all the principal dealers in the world, proposed, at the eighteenth German Philatelic Union, that it should be decreed that all societies and experts should perforate all forged stamps found by them with the word "Falsch." This is a bold step; but coming from the Association itself, may prove the foundation for general action. Great difficulties are still to be surmounted; yet there is a hope now, in Germany at all events, we may come to a practical result.

It will be interesting to see how the decree works in practice; but so far as this country is concerned, we must confess to not seeing how the evil is to be met. It is not those who are members of Philatelic Societies who need protection, but the large number of collectors who are outside the pale, and have neither the knowledge nor experience necessary to distinguish between dealers of repute and the sharks of the trade.

At the same time, to deface other people's stamps seems to us a risky business, and one not to be commended—even when the object to be attained is of so much importance to all concerned in the welfare of our hobby.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Frederick Breitfuss, the portrait accompanying the notes and many of the particulars being gleaned from the interview that appeared in our own columns about three years ago.

Under the title of "Roumania," Mr. G. B. Duerst describes the stamps of 1906. Eight different series in twelve months is a record that must cause some of the Central and South American offenders to turn green with envy, and the astonishing part of the business is the willingness of collectors to purchase these things. We are told that even the Roumanians are "sick of the never-ceasing stream of new stamps," and excuses for issuing more must be hard to find. As a Roumanian paper says, "Do not issue any more, all collections are full! You Jubilee too much in Roumania and lose the little brains left to you! Our philatelic glory is now complete, therefore let it rest!" To which we add a fervent "Amen!"

A writer, who hides his identity under the *nom-de-plume* of "Plain Anchor," discourses on "Archer's Perforations," and an admirable budget of "Notes and News" completes the number. From these we extract the following:—

The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* warns collectors about purchasing Trinidad stamps. The forgers cut the label containing the value out of the 1/- and 5/- stamps and put in the labels impressed with 10/- and £1. This is the same kind of fraud which has been practised with King's Head, Lagos, concerning which we warned our readers many months ago.

Very interesting; but why spoil a good £1 stamp (which we presume is necessary to get the right label) to make a faked copy? It is also news to us to learn that the size and design of the 1/- is the same as the three higher values.

The Editorial in the *West End Philatelist* refers to an interesting point on the subject of used stamps, *i.e.*, the status of specimens postmarked months or even years after the issue has become obsolete. We make the following extract:

But, granting for a moment that these postmarked-after-issue stamps are rubbish, as our correspondent designates them, how can one distinguish them from the genuine varieties that have undoubtedly done postal duty? "By the date of the postmark," is the obvious reply to this query. But is this an infallible test? We think not.

It must be remembered that when stamps become obsolete, and are not demonetised, they are still available for postal service at any time, and it is but reasonable to suppose that fairly large quantities are used, long after the stamps have been withdrawn from sale at the post offices, by individuals quite ignorant of philately, who are in the habit of purchasing large supplies of stamps at a time, to last them for a considerable period. Again, when it is known that stamps are going out of issue, lots of people speculate in a few sheets, and, a few years later, finding they are unable to realise at a profit, they use up the stamps on their correspondence.

It is impossible, in the majority of cases, to say whether a stamp, postmarked some time after issue, has been used in a *bonâ-fide* manner, or whether it has been cancelled on purpose to meet a philatelic demand for used copies, and that being so, the average collector will be wise not to attach undue importance to the date of the postmark, providing, of course, that the cancellation is a genuine one.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole writes on "The Stamps of British New Guinea." It is not a subject that offers much scope for philatelic research, but the writer makes it particularly readable by including a lot of interesting information regarding the country and the people who inhabit it.

The usual feature "Things Worth Knowing" is as excellent as ever and specialists in the stamps of Sarawak will find another useful batch of notes from the pen of Mr. Poole.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for January 26th contains another instalment of "The Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand," by Mr. W. Buckland Edwards, in which a learned dissertation is given concerning the varieties of the ½d. green and 1d. carmine; how to distinguish them and their relative scarcity.

Another interesting item is a chapter dealing with Philately culled from Mr. Mortimer Menpes' well-known book, "War Impressions."

In the issue for Feb. 9th a lengthy report of the first part of the proceedings in the recent philatelic libel action appears as the chief contribution.

An editorial note refers to a letter that appeared in our columns last month as follows:—

The ownership of a Society's collection was a question very properly raised in a recent issue of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and has since been the subject of quotation and comment in our own columns. The matter is certainly one of great interest and moment to philatelists, and we are therefore astonished to note the extraordinary epistle which Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., Hon. Sec. of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, has recently sent to our contemporary for publication. In this letter Mr. Johnson sees fit to speak repeatedly of the "profound ignorance" of the

*P.J.G.B.*'s contributor; he remarks that "articles written from knowledge, rather than profound ignorance, would help to maintain the prestige of your paper," and he concludes by declaring: "I am more than surprised at anyone interested in Philately allowing such stuff to be put into a paper." What "stuff"? We think that anyone who reads the article will agree with us that it was a sound and sensible contribution, raising a question of very real interest to philatelists. And will it be believed that Mr. G. Johnson, the writer of this condemnatory letter, makes absolutely no reply whatever to the real point raised by the writer of the article—viz., the ownership of a stamp collection formed by a Philatelic Society. He speaks only of "profound ignorance," "ridiculous statements" and "stuff"! Mr. Johnson, being a B.A., is presumably a person of education, but he has yet to learn that abuse is not argument.

In *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Mr. S. R. Crockett's story, "Me & Myn, Limited," still holds pride of place as the "star-turn." Articles of special interest to general collectors are conspicuous by their absence in recent numbers, but we hope to see our contemporary reach the standard attained in the last volume before long.

"Boswell Junior" contributes further instalments of his entertaining series, "Portraits on Stamps," and the chief philatelic item in each number—Mr. Nankivell's, "Countries of the World"—is as admirable as ever.

"Christmas in Paris," from the pen of Mr. C. J. Phillips, gives a chatty account of the third auction sale of the stock of the late M. Erard Le Roy d'Etiolles.

Mr. F. J. Melville is responsible for "Auction Catalogues at Home and Abroad," and another instalment of the Rev. R. B. Earée's "Forgeries and Reprints; how to detect them," appears.

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## Philately in India.

The January number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, is the first one of a new volume and also the first to appear under the editorship of Mr. J. O'B. Saunders. As his name would imply he has made a good "job" of it.

In an editorial note reference is made to Mr. Wetherell's work in building up the *P.J. of I.* to its present important position, viz.:—

We have lost Mr. Wetherell, as Editor, for a time. He is taking a long and well-earned rest in the old country, and the best wishes of all Indian philatelists will be with him on his holiday. His services to our Society are difficult to over-estimate, as contributor and as Editor through a long course of years his pen has been perpetually at our disposal, and he has earned for himself fame as a writer of the highest repute within the ranks of literary philatelists the world over.

There is a lengthy budget of "Notes and Extracts" in which a number of informative and entertaining paragraphs appear. The following explains an interesting experiment that might with advantage be tried by all collectors who are extra keen on shades:—

Here is an interesting experiment to test the permanency and peculiarity of colours used in stamps.

Let the collector prepare a page of common stamps of different countries and of various shades, pasting a small flap of opaque paper at the side of each stamp so that it will cover about half of it, and may be turned back like a door, so that a view of the whole may be obtained. Place the sheet in a frame or under a pane of glass, and expose in direct sunlight for several weeks, examining and noting the changes every few days.

The changes that will take place are surprising. The flap of opaque paper will protect the portion of the stamp that it covers, and the observer will thus be enabled to compare the changed shade with that of the original colour.

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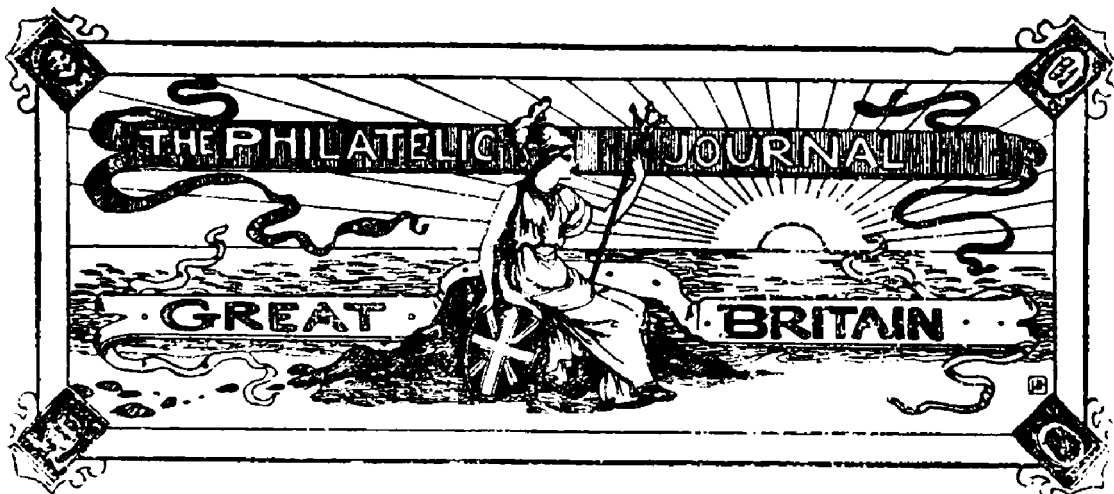
## Philately in the States.

The several numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* we have before us are full of readable items and interesting articles.

Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs writes on the "Attractiveness of Envelope Collecting"—a now much neglected branch of Philately—and Mr. J. M. Bartels follows with an admirable description of "The Early United States Envelopes."

Each number contains a quantity of excellent Editorial notes, many of which we should like to quote. Space, however, forbids mention of more than one, which we extract as follows:—

A stamp catalogue is a list of the stamps of the countries of the world, and when the items are priced it becomes a priced catalogue. Of course, the equity and judgment observed in pricing the stamps are an important factor that has everything to do with the value of the book. Even an arbitrary rule would not dismiss a work as being out of the catalogue class, because the stamps might not be adjusted according to the realities of the general stamp market. There are cataloguers who price stamps according to estimates of the available stocks of the world, qualified by supply and demand; others, price stamps in relation to their own stocks. Either method is adopted only after consideration by the cataloguer, who, necessarily, must be a person of sound and ripe judgment, and long experienced in philately as a worker among stamps. Perhaps, any catalogue is not an absolutely true reflection of all values in all cases, but when sincerity and no jugglery of figures to serve selfish ends enter into the question, the catalogue is worthy of consideration, and any distinctive plan in pricing that embodies it may add to the user's information.



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MARCH 25, 1907.

PRICE 2D.

## Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 86.—THE LATE MR. LUCIEN SAVOURNIN.

PHILATELISTS have suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Lucien Savournin—it was our privilege to know him well and those amongst our readers who shared that honour will agree with us when we say that few philatelists will be so greatly missed.

Although a comparatively young man he belonged to the older school of stamp collectors—the school that has given us our handbook on Africa—and other works of a like nature.

Mr. Savournin was one who studied his stamps, irrespective of their market value, and had he lived, we have little doubt his researches would have enriched our philatelic library. As it is, he was already well known as an author, and readers have only to refer to this year's "Annual" to find a masterly article from his pen on the "College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge."

The late Mr. Savournin was born in Sackville Street, London, on May 27th, 1867, and,

like most other well-known philatelists, first commenced collecting when a schoolboy. While still a boy, or rather a young man of 21, he obtained his diploma as Veterinary Surgeon and shortly after was appointed Veterinary Expert to the City Police, and it was, we believe, while following his professional duties that he received the injuries that so unfortunately led to his death.

Perhaps Mr. Savournin was best known to our readers as the Hon. Secretary of the Junior Philatelic Society—a position he only held since last September—but in that short time he tackled the work in such an energetic and courteous manner that his loss will create a void very difficult to fill.

We think, that as a specialist, Mr. Savournin was fonder of his English stamps than of any others, but he was a general collector, with a

strong predilection in favour of the early imperf. issues, and his collection is especially strong in these stamps. Not only was he a student of the stamps themselves, but he liked to know all about their postmarks and few collectors have a better knowledge of the early



English obliterations than he had. Philately however did not occupy all his time, he was an ardent cyclist, a member of the Stanley Cycling Club, and at one time Vice-President of the Finsbury Park Cycling Club.

With always a leaning to outdoor sports, he joined the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers and was a member of that corps for no less than 26 years. During the Trafalgar Square riots he had the rather exciting experience of being sworn in as a special constable.

Not only was Mr. Savournin known as a writer to the philatelic press but for many years he contributed to the veterinary papers, while it may be news to many of his friends that poetry of no mean order has frequently appeared above his signature.

We feel sure all our readers will agree that Mr. Savournin was a philatelist whom we could ill afford to spare, and it will be a long while before the memory of such a man dies.

## 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.** Our publishers have shewn us a copy of the 1d. plate 158, imperf., with good margins. It is postmarked, as in the case of many of the imperfs., with a Scotch postmark. In this case it is the Edinburgh obliteration. This variety has been noted before in this plate, but the discovery of another specimen is worthy of note.

**Australian Commonwealth.** It is reported that a committee of experts is to be formed for the purpose of considering the question of issuing a uniform stamp for the Commonwealth. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new variety of the Postage Dues.

*Postage Due.* ½d. green, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12 x 11.

**Barbados.** For the benefit of the sufferers by the earthquake in Jamaica, sympathetic Barbadians, and philanthropic philatelists in all parts of the world, are invited to buy the current 2d. stamps of Barbados bearing the overprint, in four lines, "Kingston—Relief—Fund—1d." The printing of the overprint is very crude and indistinct, and suggests the possibility of varieties, though we have heard of none up to the present. The franking power of the stamp is only 1d., but they are sold at 2d. each by the Post Office, the extra

1d. going to the Relief Fund. However much we may all sympathise with the object of this issue, we think that this method of raising money should be discouraged by philatelists on principle. It is a small matter, but the system is becoming too widespread and is in direct opposition to the best interests of Philately. Why not start a penny fund instead?

Overprinted "Kingston—Relief—Fund—1d." in four lines, in vermilion.  
2d. black and orange, wmk. Cr. CA. single.

**British Guiana.** The 60c. has now appeared on the chalk surfaced paper.

60c. green and rosine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

**East Africa and Uganda.** The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 3 rupees on the chalk-surfaced paper, with mult. CA wmk.

3r. grey-green and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

**Gibraltar.** The 2d. is reported as having appeared on the new paper.

2d. grey-green and carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

**Gold Coast.** The stamps of the British Colonies on coloured paper are rapidly disappearing from issue. We now hear of the 1d. of this colony printed in carmine on white. It is on multiple ordinary paper. Messrs. Douglas & Co. also send us the long-expected ½d. on multiple paper, which, we find, is not

chalky. The specimen is dated "Kumassi 20-1-07."

½d. lilac and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.  
1d. carmine " " "

**Hong Kong.** Two more values are reported by *Ewen's Weekly*, as appearing on the chalky paper.

8c. grey-black and mauve, mult. wmk., chalky paper.  
30c. " " chestnut. " " "

**India.** Messrs. Douglas & Co., send us a specimen of the current 8 annas in a much deeper and brighter shade than usual, and on what looks like chalky paper, but the specimen being used, we cannot be sure of the latter point, in spite of the vigorous manipulation of a florin on its surface.

**Jhind.** A correspondent of the *London Philatelist* informs that journal that he has had the 3pi. and 1r. of the current issue, with the Service overprint, in his possession for several months. They have not hitherto been chronicled.

*Officials.* 3 pies blue-grey.  
1 rupee carmine and green.

**Labuan.** It is not often that we can pen an obituary notice with any degree of pleasure, but the usual sentiments are quite absent in the case of a Colony which has bled philatelists so often and so shamelessly as that whose name heads this paragraph. Labuan has been incorporated with Straits Settlements and will not, in future, trouble the chronicler of new issues. Some of the stamps of the Crown type are being used up with the overprint "Straits Settlements," and these are chronicled below under the heading of that Colony.

**Leeward Isles.** The low values are falling into line with those of many other Colonies by the issue of the ½d. and 2½d. in single colours. The 1d. has not yet been reported.

½d. green, wmk. Cr. & CA., mult.  
2½d. ultramarine " " "

**Maldiv Islands.** *Ewen's Weekly* gives a list of the numbers of Ceylon stamps overprinted MALDIVES, from which it is evident that the two highest values will be of some rarity. The first printing was made early in 1896, and the second in October last. The list is as follows:—

	First Supply.	Second Supply.
2 cents	2,400	2,000
3 cents	600	3,000
4 cents	1,200	1,000
5 cents	4,800	14,000
15 cents	1,200	nil.
25 cents	1,200	nil.

The stamps are not now in use, ordinary unsurcharged stamps of Ceylon being used instead.

**Malta.** The following is reported :

1d. carmine, wmk. Cr. & CA. mult.

**New Zealand.** We have received a ½d. of the current issue overprinted 'OFFICIAL' in block type, vertically (reading upwards and we understand that the other values as listed below have also been issued. They are to be used on all official correspondence and will render the Insurance Department stamps unnecessary.

*Official Stamps.*

	surch. black.
½d. green.	.. ..
1d. carmine	.. ..
2d. purple	.. ..
3d. brown	.. ..
6d. rose-carmine	.. ..
1/- orange-brown	.. ..
2/- blue-green	.. ..
5/- vermilion	.. ..

**Papua.** A correspondent in Australia informed us some two months ago that he had received some British New Guinea stamps overprinted "Papua," but we have been awaiting further particulars before chronicling the novelty. We now hear that the name of the Colony has been changed to Papua and that it has been incorporated with the Commonwealth of Australia. Presumably the whole set has been overprinted, but our correspondent only mentions the 2d.

2d. (British New Guinea) violet and black, overprinted "Papua."

**Sarawak.** An interesting note concerning the 1895 issue is published in the *Monthly Journal*, and we take the liberty of reproducing it in full.

"In October, 1905, we noted the fact that the 2c. of the 1895 issue, Type 12, had been found printed in green, instead of in Indian red, and as the variety was only known perf. 12½, we suggested that it could not have been an error (printed in the colour of the 8c.), but was probably a proof or trial sheet sent out as a specimen—if, indeed, this variety was ever sent out to Sarawak at all. A correspondent tells us that he has been endeavouring to obtain some information about this 2c. green, but so far all that he has been able to ascertain is that nothing seems to be known of it out there. He also gathers that the whole issue was unintentional, a supply of stamps having been, by some mistake, ordered from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. instead of from Messrs. De La Rue; this would account for the curious fact of a partial issue of four values

only having been obtained from the former firm, and also for those handsome plates never having been used again."

We have always considered the 2c. green to be a proof, or a stamp prepared for use and never issued. All the known copies, which made a sudden appearance some eighteen months ago, came from one source, and were put on the market by a London dealer.

**South Australia.** *Ewen's Weekly* describes the 2/6 pale violet in a slightly altered form. The value is in slightly taller letters, and the words "and sixpence" measure 18½ to 19mm, instead of 19 to 19¼mm.

The same journal chronicles, on the authority of the *Bazaar Exchange and Mart*, the 6d. with wmk. *Crown A*.

6d. green, wmk. *Crown A*, perf. 12.

**Straits Settlements.** Owing to the incorporation of Labuan with this Colony, the stamps of the former have been rendered useless in their ordinary form, and we now hear that some of the values of the *Crown* type have been overprinted "Straits Settlements," while others have received, in addition, the surcharge of a new value. *Ewen's Weekly*, from which we quote the list given below, states that they are only being used in Labuan, and asks whether they should be given under the above heading or under that of Labuan. Surely if, at the time of their issue, Labuan already formed a part of the Straits Settlements, there can be no doubt that they should be classed as one of its issues.

*Overprinted in two lines in red.*

1c. violet and black.

2c. green ..

4c. on 12c. yellow and black.

8c. vermilion and black.

*The same overprint in black.*

4c. on 16c. brown and green.

4c. on 18c. .. black.

*With the overprint in one line, in red.*

10c. slate and brown.

The issue apparently took place in January.

**Sudan.** A new value, in the same design as the rest of the set, has been issued.

4 mill. brown and blue.

**Transvaal.** The *M. J.* says that the 10/- is now issued on the paper with multiple wmk., not chalky.

10/- black and purple on red., wmk. *Crown CA* mult.

**Trinidad.** The Postage Due 2d. is chronicled as appearing on paper with multiple wmk.

Postage Due. 2d. black, wmk. *Crown CA* mult.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Antioquia.** The 1c. is chronicled in a new colour by the *Monthly Journal*.

1c. blue, perf. 12.

**Bénadir.** The 1903 issue of Italian Somaliland has been surcharged with a new value in Italian money. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* lists the following:—

2c. on 1 besa brown.

5c. .. 2 .. green.

10c. .. 1 anna rose.

15c. .. 2 .. brown-orange.

25c. .. 2½ .. blue.

50c. .. 5 .. yellow-orange.

1 lira on 10 annas lilac.

Our readers will remember we listed several surcharges for Bénadir in the June number of the *P. J. G. B.*; we believe the 15c. on 2 annas was then chronicled by us.

**Bolivar.** The 50c. purple on white now appears in a new shade, while the 10 pesos comes on a fresh paper.

50c. deep purple.

10p. blue on blue laid, imperf.

*Too Late Stamp.*

20c. deep violet.

*Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.*

20c. orange on rose.

**Brazil.** The *M. J.* lists two more high values of the current set.

1000 reis orange-vermilion.

5000 .. carmine.

Four more values for the Postage Dues set have appeared since we listed these stamps in the January number.

*Postage Dues.* 20 reis violet-mauve.

500 .. deep violet.

1000 .. orange-vermilion.

2000 .. green.

A set of officials is chronicled by the *D. B. Z.* 12 values in all, printed in orange and greenish black, bearing a portrait of President Alves.

*Officials.* 20 reis orange and greenish black.

50 .. .. ..

100 .. .. ..

200 .. .. ..

300 .. .. ..

400 .. .. ..

500 .. .. ..

700 .. .. ..

1000 .. .. ..

2000 .. .. ..

5000 .. .. ..

10,000 .. .. ..

In Jan. we listed the 300 reis, together with a 10r. Has anybody seen the latter — or were we in error?

**Columbia.** The *Monthly Journal* for Feb. lists a number of undesirables, which we lift *en bloc*, with a deep regret that this waste



paper can't come under the heading of Alien Emigrants ex Immigrants.

2c. (S.G., Type 83) light carmine.
10c. ( .. .. 84) orange.
20c. ( .. .. 85) blue on rose.
5c. ( .. .. 87) orange-brown.
1p. ( .. .. 89) purple.
1p. ( .. .. 89) .. perf. 11½, 12.

All except the last are imperf.

A Registration label is also listed in two shades.

20c. deep brown.
20c. light brown.

**Cuba.** *Mekiel's Weekly* lists the new 50c. and describes it as a very handsome stamp, bearing a portrait of Maceo.

50c. slate and black.

**Dahomey.** Six values for this place are listed by our contemporaries, fortunately they are Postage Due stamps.

Postage Due. 5c. green-red on toned.
10c. marone and blue.
15c. blue and red on bluish.
50c. violet and red.
60c. black and red on buff.
1fr. .. .. .. flesh.

**Denmark.** *Ewen's Weekly* for March 2nd lists the 100 öre with portrait of King Frederick VIII., and a week later three more values are chronicled. The *M.J.* also mentions a 20 öre.

Portrait of King Frederick, perf. 12½, 13.

5 öre green.
10 .. red.
20 .. blue.
50 .. red-violet.
100 .. bistre.

**Egypt.** The full list of the new Officials—one of which we quoted last month—appears to be as follows:—

Officials O.H.H.S.
1 mil. brown.
2 .. green.
3 .. orange.
5 .. rose-carmine.
1 piast. blue.

**Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.** The *M.J.* has received four provisionals, all nicely overprinted with a brand new surcharge, lightly postmarked, with full gum. It grieves us to have to list them.

10c. in black on 1c. rose.
15c. .. red .. 2c. violet.
25c. .. .. 3c. black.
50c. .. black .. 4c. red.

**Fernando Poo.** The *M.J.* lists six values of the new type of Spanish Colonials. They have the head (new type) of King Alfonso, and are dated 1907.

1c. slate-black.
2c. bright rose.
3c. purple.
4c. black.
5c. orange-buff.
50c. blue-green.

**France.** Miss May sends us a copy of a new 5 centime stamp, in a design similar to

the current 10c., and representing the figure of La Semeuse, without the mound, but very much better produced. It has only been issued in booklets, containing 40 stamps, and we believe is already temporarily obsolete. There is an error in the spelling of the word *Republique*, the last letter on each stamp being "F" instead of "E." Doubtless this error (?) will be rectified.

M. Biel sends us the 3c. in a new colour.

3c. bright red.
5c. deep green.

**German East Africa.** *Ewen's Weekly* lists several German Colonials on the new watermarked paper. We have not yet chronicled the following:

German East Africa.		
2½ heller		45 heller
15 .. ..		60 ..
German S.W. Africa.		
10pf.		5 mk.
German China.		
1c.	8½	82½
Kameroun,		
	5pf. green.	
Kiautschou.	81.	81½, 82½.
Levant.		
¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 5, 10, and 25 piastres.		
Morocco,		
	3, 5, 10 and 15c.	

**Guatemala.** A new value, said to be for printed matter is to hand.

12½c. black and blue, perf. 14.

**Honduras.** The following six stamps of a similar type to the 1903 issue, but inscribed 1907, are reported to hand.

1c. green.
6c. violet.
10c. brown.
20c. red.
50c. claret.
1 peso orange.

**Hungary.** The *M.J.* reports having received the current 12 filler stamp with the new perforation.

12f. purple, perf. 15.

**Italy.** The *Philatelic Record* notes the existence of the current 15c. stamp imperf. vertically.

**Italian Crete.** To the list we published in January must be added the 25c. stamp.

25c. blue.

**Italian Somaliland.** The *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has seen three of the current Italian Postage Due stamps, surcharged in two lines

" SOMALIA ITALIANA—MERIDIONALE "

for use in Somaliland.

Postage Due. 5c. orange and magenta.
10c. .. ..
20c. .. ..

**Japan.** The *P.R.*, on the authority of the *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*, mentions two changes of colour in the current stamps.

1 sen fawn.  
5 " yellow.

**Liberia.** The *M.J.* mentions a lot of uncatalogued minor varieties of the 1901 provisionals. We take the liberty of quoting the following in full:—

"Our publishers have recently purchased a small parcel of the provisional stamps of 1901, formed by overprinting the Official stamps with the word 'ORDINARY' (Type 34) in black. These stamps were imported by their previous owner at the time of issue, and there seems to be no possible doubt of their authenticity, but curiously enough some of the stamps bear what is plainly a local overprint of the letters 'O S,' as well as the local overprint which reconverted them into stamps for ordinary use. We must suppose that at some previous date Official stamps were expected to run short, and a supply was surcharged on the spot, and that subsequently the ordinary stamps were exhausted and had to be replaced. That these stamps with the local 'O S' were not made on purpose, after a fresh supply of ordinary stamps arrived, seems to be proved by the fact that the mixed lot shown us all came together, and that their importer received only half the lot he asked for, the rest of his money being returned.

The stamps overprinted in London, Nos. 318 to 346, show numerous varieties in the spacing of the letters 'O S' (Type 82), the local surcharge, which appears to have been handstamped, shows only two varieties, as given below; all have the word 'ORDINARY,' set unevenly as in Type 34, in black:—

"O S" measures about 16mm.

1c. green; black surcharge.

20c. red " "

30c. blue; red " "

32c. greenish blue; red surcharge.

"O S" measures 18½ mm.

10c. deep blue and yellow; red surcharge.

24c. green on yellow " "

25c. " white " "

Same as last, but "S" inverted.

2c. black and red; black surcharge.

5c. " lake " "

*Varieties.* "O S" and "Ordinary" inverted.

25c.

"O S" double.

1c., 2c., 32c.

"Ordinary" double.

1c., 2c., 10c., 32c.

Also 5c. (No. 122), 15c. (No. 125), 30c. (No. 129).

Having sheets of some of the values before us, we have taken the opportunity of noting

their size and arrangement, which we do not seem to have described before. The 1c. is in sheets of 60, six horizontal rows of 10; the 2c. and 5c. are in sheets of the same number, but ten horizontal rows of six; the 10c. in sheets of 30, five horizontal rows of six; the 15c., 24c., 25c. and 50c. are in sheets of 20, four rows of five; and the 20c., 30c., and 32c. are in sheets of 15, three rows of five. The system appears a rather complicated one."

**Nicaragua.** Numerous stamps of this country are to hand, overprinted "Cabo" and "Zelaya," while *Ewen's Weekly* mentions some overprinted "Costa Atlantica." We refrain from trying to enumerate them—anyway for the present. We don't want anybody to be hurt, but we hope when the next earthquake is due it will eventuate in Central America.

**Panama (Canal Zone).** *Mekeel's Weekly* lists four more values of the current set, overprinted "Canal Zone" in black.

1c. black and green.  
5c. " blue.  
8c. " purple.  
10c. " violet.

We listed the 2c. of this issue in our January number.

**Paraguay.** The 1904 set until recently only consisted of the values 1c., 5c. and 10c., the higher values of the previous set doing duty at the same time. But it is evident that others were printed, or prepared, at the same time, as other values, still bearing the date 1904, are now appearing. Last month we chronicled the 1 peso, and now we read in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* of two new values, the 20c. and 30c. The latter is described as grey-blue, but on turning to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* we find a new 30c. listed as pale blue-green; which is correct? The latter journal also adds a new 2c., but is doubtful about its colour, and also says that the existing 1c. has been changed from orange to vermilion. Besides these there are other luxuries in the form of an addition (the 10c.) to the officials set, and two colour changes, but of the latter we have already chronicled one (in Jan.)

1c. vermilion.  
2c. (?)  
20c. bistre.  
30c. (?)

*Officials.*

1c. olive-green.  
10c. dark violet.

**Rio de Ora.**—The *M. J.* lists a full set of 16 new provisionals—rejoice all ye philatelists there might have been more.

**Salvador.** The *D. B. Z.* gives a list of the current issue, both ordinary and official, and we find that the 26, 60 and 100c., which we chronicled in Sept. last, are not included. We presume, therefore, that these values have not been issued. They were reported on the authority of "a Continental journal" and apparently "60c." is a misprint for "50c." and "26c." for "24c." With these alterations we have three values of the Official set, and to these, probably, the note had reference. Two of these values should be deleted from the list of the ordinary set. In June last we mentioned the 13c. as lilac and grey-black. We find this should have been sepia-brown and grey-black. There are also shades of the 2c. as well as three new values, all of the ordinary set, and some new values of the officials, which we have now to chronicle.

	2c. scarlet and black.
	3c. yellow ..
	5c. blue ..
	5c. ultramarine and black.
	6c. scarlet ..
<i>Officials.</i>	2c. scarlet and black.
	10c. violet ..
	13c. sepia ..
	50c. yellow ..

**Suriname.** The *M. J.* adds six more values to the current set.

	15c. brown.
	20c. olive.
	30c. chestnut.
	50c. lake brown.
	1g. violet.
	2½g. slate green.

**Switzerland.** The same journal chronicles the current 15c. on the new watermarked paper.

15c. purple. perf. 11½.

**Turkey.** We make the following extract from the *Monthly Journal*:—*Le C de T. P.* tells us some more about the surcharged stamps to which we referred last month. The overprint is stated to consist of a Turkish character denoting the letter "B," and the stamps are to be sold to business firms at a reduction of 20 per cent. from their face value, for use upon foreign correspondence, the object being to induce people to use the Turkish Post Office instead of one of the foreign post offices! The overprint is said to be impressed in carmine or blue, but whether in both colours upon each value is not stated.

Any excuse for an overprint!

**United States.** We have seen the 1c. and 2c. current U.S.A. imperforate. These stamps are quite common, being issued in sheets of four hundred, with the idea of being used in automatic stamp affixing machines. Nearly all the U.S.A. dealers were "had" over these stamps, most of them paying double, treble, and quadruple face value. A clerk in the employ of the Automatic Machine Co. took round—one sheet at a time—these stamps, saying it was a sheet that had accidentally escaped the perforating machine, with the result that nearly all the dealers nibbled at so attractive a bait. We hope we are not too late to warn our readers against buying these stamps at exorbitant prices.

1c. green imperf.  
2c. rose ..

## Correspondence.

### SOCIETIES' COLLECTIONS.

To the Editor of the *P. J. of G. B.*

DEAR SIR,

I am a strong believer in the usefulness of collections belonging to Philatelic Societies. Such collections should contain not only genuine stamps, but forgeries, reprints and bogus varieties all carefully annotated and written up.

No one will deny that a really fine collection would be of the greatest use to the members of a club, and, granted that there is no prospect of getting such a one, the next best thing is to get as fine a one as possible.

Again, the formation of a common (using the word in its widest sense) collection is likely to foster that *esprit de corps*, without which no Society can prosper. Each member who contributes must feel a certain amount of interest in the collection, and is, on that account, attached to the club by a more tangible thread than would otherwise be the case. I do not mean by that that if I contributed a very common stamp I should feel bound to become a life member, but I do think that if I made a sensible addition to the collection, my interest in it and in the Society would be of a more lasting nature. For these reasons I think every Society should endeavour to form a collection, be it never so humble.

Some of the remarks, last month, of your correspondent, "Wildbore" (either of these syllables would serve alone) are grotesquely absurd. He evidently does not believe in Philatelic Societies at all, as is proved by his remark "a sometimes not altogether regrettable incident" when speaking of a society becoming defunct! This is sufficiently good-natured, but what shall we say of his sentiments with regard to the holiness of a specialist's collection? These are his words:—"Most members are, as a rule, only too pleased to let their brother collectors inspect their collections—a very different matter from allowing them to study minute differences at their leisure."

This remark has nothing to do with the subject under discussion and is a gratuitous slur upon our leading specialists, for it is evidently they who are meant. I should like to know how many of our Philatelic Societies could exist without the aid of the owners of the finest collections, who are always willing so submit their treasures to the vulgar gaze, and to explain minute differences too.

"Wildbore" says that he is a member of one of the oldest and best known Philatelic Societies. Very likely, but I can picture him as one of those unsatisfactory members who never attend a meeting and never make any suggestions, but who are always ready to criticise, in short, "an arm-chair" philatelist, and one to whom a Society's collection, if it were the finest in existence, would be of no value whatever

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

T. JACKSON PHIPPS.

#### PLAINT FROM JOHANNESBURG.

The Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

SIR,

Philatelists in South Africa are much concerned with regard to the inadequate pricing of the Catalogue, Part I., 1906-1907, issued by Stanley Gibbons. One of our members has drawn up an analysis of the pricing of the stamps in South Africa (British Possessions), a copy of which is enclosed, from which you will note that only 58.5 per cent. of the stamps actually listed are priced unused, and only 50.8 per cent. used.

As a price list simply of goods for sale, this is surely meagre, but regarded as a "standard catalogue" it in no sense whatever reaches the requirements of collectors.

A great deficiency also is the omission of authorised postal issues, such as the Transvaal and Orange River Colony "C.S.A.R." surcharges, in every sense as legitimate officials as the "O.W.," etc., of Great Britain; while on the other hand the "Pietersburg" locals (universally shunned here as outside the pale of a general issue) are given 2½ pages with countless minor varieties! Another justified query would ask why "Chalkies" should be quoted in one part of the book and not in another? Other examples might be mentioned, but the above suffice. The surcharges referred to above are duly quoted by Ewen's and other dealers.

Our criticism of the catalogue of course applies with more force to British Possessions other than those in South Africa, but we naturally confine our attention in particular to the Colonies named in our lists.

What collectors want for basis of exchange and sale, is an authoritative list giving the current market value year by year of known legitimate postal adhesive (1) in mint condition (2) for clean used copies.

The Transvaal Society, in conjunction we believe with the other philatelic bodies in South Africa, would be willing to lend their aid in the compiling of such a list of their own stamps, but obviously it is not within their power to do more than initiate so far reaching a scheme, and it is to philatelic bodies and collectors in the the old Country that we have to appeal for effective movement in this direction.

We send this letter to the Leading Societies and Philatelic Press of Great Britain and Colonies, as also to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, and if it has no immediate result other than to pave the way for fuller and further discussion and consideration of so important a subject, we shall rest content. A really reliable "standard" catalogue is, however, becoming an absolute necessity.

I have the honor, etc., for the  
TRANSSVAAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

H. V. FOWLER,

Hon. Secretary.

## Flaws.

BY "WALLABY."

FEW things give the keen philatelist more pleasure than to discover an uncatalogued variety. Unfortunately, it isn't given to us all to be discoverers, so many collectors are only too glad to get their information second-hand. Should any of the varieties I am going to describe be new to my readers, and they think them important enough to collect, I can guarantee a pleasant half-hour while they go through their duplicates in search of similar ones.

While all the stamps I am going to write about are well known to dealers and specialists, the only ones I remember having seen illustrated are the Greek flaws. So there must be many collectors, who, relying only on catalogues and the philatelic press, will find some, if not all of my illustrations, original. All of them are caused by flaws in the plates from which the sheets are printed, and in most cases only one stamp on each sheet shows the "error"—if I may so call a variety, that in my opinion is equally as collectable as say, a surcharged stamp printed from a broken type.

### TOBAGO, 1885-94.

The first stamp I will illustrate is a well known De la Rue emission and the variety consists of an oblong shaped flaw in the circle that contains the words Tobago and Postage, as far as I know only one stamp on each pane shows this flaw—consequently it must be fairly rare—I have seen it on all the five values of the 1885-94 issues, doubtless it also occurs on the previous stamps of the same design. Curiously enough I can't remember having seen it on any of the surcharged stamps.



A glance at the illustration will enable collectors to spot this variety at once, it occurs just above the letter "e" of postage and is due to a flaw in the plate

### NEW ZEALAND, 1882-97.

The next stamp I will describe is in the same category, and consists of a well marked flaw running in a diagonal direction from the ear to the diadem and is found on the common 1d. of the 1882-97 issue of New Zealand, it is



a more noticeable flaw than the Tobago one already mentioned—and much commoner—being found I believe on all the various varieties of perforation in which this stamp exists. As the illustration clearly shows, there is a small white oblong shaped space, caused by a corresponding portion of the die being broken and not being able to take the ink necessary to print the design on the sheet.

### QUEENSLAND, 1897-1906.

Queensland is a most prolific country as regards minor varieties of printing and the stamp to be described is perhaps the most noticeable of them all, it consists of a jagged shaped "flaw" running from the base of the neck almost to a level with the eye and completely severs the horizontal lines of shading on the neck.

This stamp is obsolete and well worth looking for by collectors interested in Australian stamps.

### BAVARIA, 1867-68.

Unfortunately, not having an unused or lightly postmarked copy I cannot illustrate the variety of this stamp, but it is found on the 1 Kreuzer green, of the 1867-68 issue and consists of a distinct white bar bisecting the upper half of the left-hand upper numeral, giving it the appearance of a crucifix cross. I have only seen this flaw on the imperf. stamp, so conclude it was noticed and corrected before they were issued perforated in 1870.

### TASMANIA, 1871-79.

The next stamp on my list is one of the most prominent varieties that I am going to describe, so prominent, indeed, is the flaw, that many junior collectors think this stamp hopelessly damaged and reject it from their Albums.

The stamp in question is the 1d. rose of the 1871-79 issue, and the flaw consists of a wedge shaped white space running from the bottom of the stamp, where it has a width of over 3 millimetres until it tapers off to a point just below the ear. Only one stamp on each sheet shows this variety, and it is caused like the three flaws I have described by a damaged plate, so that the paper when having the design printed has failed to take the ink, leaving a blank space on the stamp.



This stamp is really well worth cataloguing, in fact, I attach more importance to these genuine "errors," than to many of the so called errors, caused by careless (?) officials. Curiously enough this same issue gives us another flaw, only this time it occurs on the 3d. stamp and is not so prominent, it consists of a white space about half a millimetre wide, where the paper has failed to take the ink, and runs in an upward diagonal direction from below the "e" of "pence" to a level with the point of the bust on the left-hand side of the stamp.



This variety only occurs once on each sheet and is somewhat commoner than the flaw on the 1d.—perhaps not being so noticeable—it has escaped the fate of that stamp, *i.e.*, being condemned as damaged by amateurs.

#### TRANSVAAL, 1883.

In the reissue of the first type of Transvaal there are several small flaws, the most noticeable being on the penny value and consists of a white blotch, which completely obliterates the P of "Postzegel" and breaks the outer frame at the top of the stamp.

#### GREECE.

Greece has been very prolific with various different printings of its postage stamps, but

of course in this paper I am only interested in the stamps showing flaws, the most prominent of which occur on the stamps known as those printed from cleaned plates of 1870-77. There are two varieties, both being due to the plate having been damaged, probably during the



process of cleaning. One is an almost pear shaped uncoloured blotch 3mm. in length on the circle of pearls, just below the front of the neck, and occurs on the fourth stamp in the fifth row.



The second is an uncoloured flaw about the same length, but narrower, in the hair at the back of the head and is found on the fifth stamp in the sixth row.

Both of these flaws are on the 1 lepton. 1882.

The 30 lepta blue of this issue contains a similar flaw, consisting of a well defined wedge shaped blotch, extending from the right side of the stamp towards the face.

It occurs on the end stamp in the first horizontal row in the sheet, and is considerably scarcer than the two earlier flaws. In the illustration above, the defect does not show as clearly as on the actual stamp.

I have carefully refrained from mentioning any varieties caused by dirt or other extraneous matter, either on the plates themselves or on the paper before it went into the press. Numerous examples of this kind exist, and while interesting to specialists as curiosities are certainly not entitled to be known as varieties in the true philatelic sense of the word.

It would, I think, be of general interest to list all these prominent "flaws" and I invite readers of the *P.J.G.B.* to send me particulars of any others they may possess.



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**EDITORIAL.**

**I**N our last number we published a translation of an article which appeared recently in a Swedish stamp journal complaining bitterly of the fact that many stamps are not priced by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their catalogue.

**Priced Catalogues.** This month, by a curious coincidence, we have received a similar complaint from South Africa, in the form of a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Transvaal Philatelic Society, which will be found in another column.

It seems to us a most remarkable thing that collectors should demand quotations from Gibbons as a right. How this supposed obligation originated, and why it is believed in by the majority of collectors, is just one of those questions which will never be satisfactorily answered. But if we may attempt an explanation we must look into the past history of the catalogue. It was primarily a Price List of what Mr. Stanley Gibbons had for sale, but in order

to make it useful and saleable as a reference book, it was at the same time formed into a complete catalogue of the stamps of the world, with a number of stamps left unpriced. It was at once accepted as a most valuable work and no one grumbled, (nor had they the right to do so) at the occasional blanks in the money columns. Each succeeding edition found improvements in the lists, and with the advance of specialism first one country and then another was taken in hand and the lists divided and sub-divided where paper, printing, or perforation made it necessary. Ah! that old catalogue! the one by which we first attempted to classify our stamps. With what mixed feeling we remember it! Hardly any varieties of perforations, no differences of paper and few of watermark. How simple it was, and yet, with our present knowledge how crude and un-intelligent it seems as we look back! It was like a triangle before the birth of Euclid.

But we are wandering away from our theme. The catalogue, "S. G." as it came to be familiarly called, became more and more indispensable to collectors as the mysteries of perforation and paper and watermark were relentlessly explained and listed, but it still remained a "price list" of what its publishers had for sale. Hence in the development of the catalogue, and in its universal acceptance as a "standard" one, it was forgotten that the publishers have never claimed for it anything more than that it is a priced catalogue of stamps, and collectors now demand that it should live up to the ideal it has attained in their own estimation,—a quite preposterous proposition. There is no necessity for collectors to be guided by Gibbons' catalogue, it has been elected to the premier position by universal consent and when it ceases to please it will be replaced by another. Competition may force Messrs. Gibbons to put in their price list quotations for goods which they have not in stock, this would probably be satisfactory to collectors, but very bad business for the publishers.

We can, however, in part, sympathize with the world-wide grumblers in their aspiration for a *reliable* priced catalogue of *all* the world's stamps. That they will not, cannot, ever realize their dreams, does not, in the least, lessen the sympathy we feel for them.

In 1847 such a catalogue would have been impossible, how much more impossible to-day! To be fairly reliable the catalogue would have to be revised at least twice a year, but to be quite satisfactory it should be published daily, owing to the fluctuations in the prices of single water-marks, &c. If it were not quite satisfactory it might even be worse than Gibbons! There is another matter which is apt to be overlooked, which is, that some stamps are commoner in one part of the world than in

another, with the consequence that prices vary in the same degree. Just now Hawaiians fetch far better prices in America than they do here; query, what is their market value in Johannesburg? Fine English are dearer here than anywhere else. There is a difference even between Manchester and London and it is well known that most stamps are cheaper in Holborn than in the Strand. But that is another story.

## Papers for Moderate Specialists.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

### III.—CYPRUS.

By the treaty of Berlin, 1878, Cyprus came under the British Crown. During the two years between that date and the introduction of English stamps surcharged "Cyprus" in 1880, ordinary unsurcharged stamps of Great Britain were used. The following are the obliterations which were in use: 942, (Larnaca); 969, (Nicosia); 974, (Baffo); 975, (Famagusta); 981, (Limassol); 982, (Kyrenia); D.47, (Polymedia); D.48 (Head Quarters Camp); 098, (Platres). All are uncommon, some exceedingly so, this is partly accounted for by the fact that the letters sent through Alexandria were frequently not postmarked in the island but obliterated at Alexandria instead.



ISSUE OF APRIL 1ST, 1880.

Five values of British stamps were overprinted in black with the word "Cyprus" 16½mm. long by 2½mm. high. On the sixth value, viz:—the ½d., the overprint was 13mm. long by 2mm. high. Although the 2½d. stamp of Great Britain was changed in February 1880, from lilac-rose to blue, it was the former colour which was used for Cyprus. The lower values are found in various plate numbers. The overprint was evenly printed and appears

on the lower half of the stamp just across the neck of the Queen and it is nearly always straight and well centred though not invariably so. Forged overprints generally slant more or less.

The ½d. is found on plates 12, 15 and 19. The last of these is very scarce. I have a used specimen of plate 15 in which the overprint not only slants downwards from right to left, but is so badly centred that parts of the word "Cyprus" appear at either side of the design. Altogether, 143 sheets, each containing 480 stamps, were printed.

The 1d. is found on plates 174, 181, 184, 193, 196, 201, 205, 208, 215, 216, 217, 218 and 220. Of these, the ones in italics are exceedingly rare, especially 193 and 196, which were not known until they were found among the remainders, and of which it is doubtful whether any were ever actually issued over the counter of the post office. Errors or varieties of surcharge are surprisingly scarce and include plate 208 with double overprint and the same plate without overprint. The latter is known in a pair with the normal; without the latter, of course, it would be of no value.

The 2½d. occurs on plates 14 and 15, the 4d. on plate 16, pale green; the 6d. on plate 16, grey; and the 1/- on plate 13, green. I know of no varieties or errors on these and the collector's principal difficulty, if he be a collector of used stamps, will be to get firm, well-centred specimens with light obliterations.

The remainders of the 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d. and



1/-, which were left over when the issue was replaced, in 1881, by the De la Rue set, were afterwards sold to Stanley Gibbons. The stock of the 1d. and 2½d. was very large, which accounts for their present low price, but there were not so many of the higher values. I have never seen an account of the actual numbers. The ½d. on the other hand, ran short early in 1881 and the 1d. stamps



were surcharged locally with the words HALF-PENNY in Egyptian capitals below the word "Cyprus" and over the old value. This surcharge measured 18 to 18½mm. in length and was found to be too long, for unless very carefully printed, it was impossible to get the whole of the surcharge on one stamp. This provisional was produced by lithography, a process very rarely employed for surcharging. This type is found on the following plate Nos.: 174, 181, 201, 205, 208, 215, 216, 217, 218 and 220.

It is said that the stone used for the 18mm. surcharge got damaged, and consequently a handstamp, in similar type, but measuring only 16 to 16½mm., was used for a short time. This surcharge is found only on three plates, viz., 201, 216 and 218, the last mentioned being exceedingly rare.

The handstamp just described was only used pending the laying down of another lithographic stone. This was ready in May, 1881. The surcharge from it measured only 13mm. The plate-numbers known are 201, 205, 215, 217 and 218.

The surcharge in this type is known double on plates 205 and 215, triple on 205, 215, 217 and 218, and quadruple on 215. Some of these are obtainable as they were found among the remainders, though the triple surcharges now command a very high price, and the quadruple is of the greatest rarity. This surcharge is also known placed vertically.

ISSUE OF JULY 1ST, 1881.

It was found most inconvenient to have stamps with values expressed in a currency which was not in use in the island, and it is no

wonder therefore that arrangements were very quickly made with Messrs. De La Rue for a set of stamps with values in piastres. These were first issued in July, 1881, and consisted of ½, 1, 2, 4 and 6 piastres.



The body of the design was from one of the stock plates, which had been used for Antigua and Nevis, and which was afterwards used for Turks Islands, St. Lucia and Natal. The name and value were printed at a second operation and are not always quite in register, though the printing was so carefully done that the utmost variation does not amount to more than ¼mm. The colours were all very delicate tints. The ½ pi. emerald-green is a particularly fugitive colour, and if damped will change to blue. The wmk. is *Crown CC*.

Either at the same time, or just before, the issue of the new type, a stamp of 30 paras was issued, formed by surcharging the 1d. with "30 PARAS," measuring 14½mm. long. This is found on four different plates, viz., 201, 216, 217 and 220. All these are scarce, especially 217. Plates 216 and 220 are known with double surcharge, one inverted, the latter being at the top of the stamp. There is also a minor variety in which the "3" is so badly formed as to look like an "8," thus appearing to read "80 paras." This provisional became exhausted before the arrival of the new stamp of 30 paras, which had been ordered from London, and so the 1pi. carmine-rose was surcharged in a type similar to the last but somewhat larger, measuring 16mm. This had a very short life, being issued on May 22nd and withdrawn June 7th, 1882. It is not very scarce, however. It is sometimes found used and bearing the postmaster's initials in M.SS. "J.A.B." and sometimes also with the handstamped overprint "Postal Surcharge." These, I believe, were of the nature of Unpaid Letter Stamps, as I shall explain later.

THE "½ ½" SURCHARGES CA AND CC.

For the specialist this group of stamps presents an almost unexplored field for opera-

tions. I know of no studied account of their history and when the facts which are known are collected and compared, it would seem that the lists appearing in the catalogues should be re-arranged.

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

It was not many months after the issue of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, CC, that it was found expedient to surcharge this value with " $\frac{1}{4}$ ," on either side of the stamp, to prevent confusion, by artificial light, with the 2 piastres blue. This on account of the peculiar tendency of the pigment in which the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pi. was printed to change into a bluish tint, as already mentioned. The overprinting was done in the island and from an examination of the surcharges it seems certain that they were reproduced by lithography as in the case of the earlier surcharges.

Though all the surcharges on a sheet present the same general characteristics, a close examination of an entire pane will shew that each stamp in a horizontal row differs very slightly, and that all in a vertical row are the same, or so nearly so that the differences may be accounted for by wear of the stone or by dirt. This points to the probability of the stone having been laid down from a row of six pairs of fractions reproduced ten times in horizontal rows. Whether the original designs were drawn by hand or taken from type it is difficult to say, but the former hypothesis appears the more likely. The differences are too minute to describe in full, but the stamps in the sixth, or last, vertical row can at once be recognised by the short thick fraction bar to the left hand " $\frac{1}{4}$ ." The fraction bars to the left are shorter than those to the right on every stamp on the sheet, but in this row they do not extend so far as the rounded part of the "2." On the two bottom stamps of the first vertical row the "1" is prolonged into the fraction bar, but these may not be constant on every sheet.

The larger surcharge on the CC paper, though catalogued under the date 1882, were, I believe, not issued until 1886, for reasons which I will give later on.

There is considerable mystery about the history of the surcharges after the issue of the "CA" paper. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  pi. CA, was first chronicled by *The Philatelic Record* for April

1883, this was without surcharge, and it was described as being in a darker shade of green than formerly.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$$

Normal Type.

Variety I.

Variety II.

This value on CA paper with the local surcharge, had, however, appeared before this, though I can find no record of it in the philatelic papers of the time. It was, however, printed in a shade of blue green, more nearly resembling the emerald green of the CC issue than the dull green of the unsurcharged CA stamps. I have a specimen postmarked Limassol (?) 19, 1882. For two or three years the surcharged and unsurcharged stamps appear to have been used concurrently. In the August *Philatelic Record* for 1886 we find the first mention of the large surcharge, and from the wording of the notice it is obvious that this was quite new to collectors at that date.

The surcharge is found on the stamps water-marked CC, as well as on the CA. It seems hitherto to have been taken for granted (I.) that these surcharges were made by Messrs. De la Rue. (on account of their being so well are clearly printed) and (II.) that the CC stamps with the large surcharge were issued in 1882. It seems almost certain that the latter belief is erroneous, and the former has not been proved. I have seen several used copies of the CC stamp dated 1886, and none with any earlier cancellation. The same remark applies to the large surcharge on the CA stamps. Though the new surcharge was a great improvement on the old it was not quite up to the standard of Messrs. De La Rue's work, as the figures used were not all of the same fount, and, moreover, the printing was not invariably of the best. It was not until more than twenty years after these stamps went out of issue that these marked variations of type were recognised by collectors. They were first described by Mr. Oliver, of Messrs. Bright & Son, and were reported in the *P.J.G.B.* for June, 1904.

In the normal variety the " $\frac{1}{4}$ " is repeated on either side of the stamp in exactly the same type. In what is called variety I. the figure "1" on the left is considerably larger

than that on the right. In variety II. the "1" on the right is a little shorter and thicker than the normal, is almost square at the top and has a short, thick, blunt serif. Mr. Oliver looked through a large number of these stamps and found that, judging by the proportion of the number of varieties found, to the total number of those looked through, that the first variety might have occurred four times on each pane, and the second once only. The figures "2" also vary somewhat on some specimens. These varieties are all found on the CC as well as the CA stamps, though they are not catalogued by Gibbons on the former.

There was another setting of the surcharge, in which the figures were placed closer together, the distance between them measuring 6mm. only instead of 8mm. as before. In this setting, which is much rarer than the other, the odd type was replaced and there are no varieties to be found.

There is a very rare stamp, which, I think, should be listed with this group, as an error without surcharge. This is the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pi., wmk. *Crown CA*, in the colour of the surcharged stamps. It is given in Gibbons' as  $\frac{1}{2}$  pias. emerald green (No. 28a); but as it is not in the colour of the CC issue, it would be more correct to call it blue-green. Gibbons' Catalogue, by the way, is much in need of revision hereabouts, for the CA stamps with the surcharges are described as dull green, whereas they are not in the colour of the unsurcharged stamps, which are, however, given the same name. The catalogue is also inconsistent in giving the varieties I. and II. of the large surcharge with the one watermark and not with the other. To return to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pias. blue-green without surcharge, I call this an error because it is obvious that the authorities were most particular not to issue any of the CA stamps in this unsuitable colour without the surcharge, and also because of its extreme scarcity. My theory is that one or two sheets escaped the surcharge and were issued in mistake.

How are we to account for the CA stamps being printed in two distinct shades of green? My impression is that the blue-green  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastres were sent to Cyprus in advance of the other values, namely in 1882, having been hurried forward on account of the unsuitability of the

colour of the CC stamps. The printers had used a much *faster* colour, but the authorities in Cyprus thought that there was still danger of its being mistaken for the 2 piastres stamp if issued unsurcharged, so they indented for a fresh supply in a still more suitable shade. The second supply, in dull green, probably arrived in the early part of 1883, and it would be to stamps from this printing that the *Philatelic Record* referred, as being issued unsurcharged, in April, 1883. In the meantime the 1882 supply on CA paper and the remainder of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastres CC left in stock, continued to be surcharged. The stock of both must have been fairly large, as it lasted until 1886, when they were apparently used up with the large surcharge. It is quite feasible to suppose that, even at that date, there were some sheets of the CC wmk. remaining at the bottom of the pile, and this would account for the large surcharge with this watermark.

#### ISSUE OF 1882-83, WMK. CROWN CA.

The first value to be issued on the new paper was the much-needed 30 paras, the date of its appearance being June, 1882. The other values were issued as the stock on the CC paper became exhausted, and in 1886 a new value, 12 piastres, was added to the set.

These stamps, as first issued, were printed from the plate which is known to collectors as Die I. The colours were similar to those used on the CC stamps, but generally a little deeper. Of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pi. "emerald" green, Gibbons No. 28a, I have already spoken; for the rest, the shades do not vary in tone but in depth only. After a time the stamps were printed from Die II. I need not here describe the differences between the two dies as they are well known and may be found in any catalogue. Collectors should try and get copies with part of the margin bearing the plate No. The stamps of Die I. may be found with plate-numbers 1 or 2, but Die II. is only found with plate 3, which is further distinguished by having the line round each pane. The colours of the stamps from the second die differ considerably from the earlier ones, and in the case of the 30 paras and 1, 2 and 4 piastres are much brighter. The 6 and 12 pi., Die II., are scarcer used than unused, in fact I have never seen a satisfactory used copy of the 6 pi., which is probably

one of the rarest modern British Colonials in a used state.

#### BI-COLOURED ISSUE OF 1894-96.

There is little to be said about this issue, which differs from the preceeding one in having the name and value printed in a colour different from the body of the stamp. The set was, further, enlarged by the addition of three new values, viz:—9, 18 and 45 piastres. There are more or less marked shades of all values and when these and the plate numbers are procured the specialist may rest content.



#### THE KING'S HEAD ISSUE.

All values appeared in a new design, bearing the head of the King, in 1903. The watermark was changed shortly afterwards from single to multiple Crown and CA and some values are exceedingly scarce on the former, especially the 9, 18 and 45pi., of these the supplies on the first paper were very small, and the numbers of each which are said to have been printed are:—

9 pias.	...	2,400 stamps.
18 "	...	3,600 "
45 "	...	2,100 "

As nearly all the 9 pias., and the greater number of the other two values, were bought by one firm of dealers, very few were actually issued in the ordinary way, and their market value cannot be a matter for great surprise. It should be noticed that the stamps of Cyprus do not bear the words "Postage and Revenue," and therefore we may presume that there will be no reason to print the current issue on "chalky" paper.

#### POSTAL FISCALS.

There is great doubt as to whether any of the Cyprus fiscals were ever authorised for use for postage, but many are known with postal obliterations. Many of these have no doubt been postmarked to order, but the majority of them were used in the Post Office in accounting for amounts collected on letters insufficiently prepaid. These were mostly overprinted with the words "POSTAL SURCHARGE" in two lines, which were

impressed with a handstamp. Some of them were also initialled by the postmaster in ink "J.A.B" while others, again, were left unsurcharged and unsigned. These were not affixed to the letters, but were kept in the post office as a check on the accounts after being postmarked with the ordinary postal cancellation. Occasionally, ordinary postage stamps were also used for this purpose, either surcharged, or initialled, or both, and I believe that after the withdrawal of the 30 pa. on 1 pias., on June 7th, 1882 (when the permanent type arrived) the remainder of the stock of that stamp was used in the same way. This would account for the number of initialled specimens one sees.

## New Leaves to Cut.

### THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF PORTUGAL.

SELDOM has a treatise of such philatelic value been written as the one now before us. The author, Mr. R. B. Yardley, treats of the first two issues of Portugal and treats of them in that painstaking and thorough way that only, perhaps, Mr. Yardley could.

The handbook only deals with the stamps of the reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V., but it consists of 38 very closely printed pages, and is illustrated by 29 magnificent full-sized plates.

Mr. Yardley has accumulated a mass of original matter. In fact, not only has he studied these stamps carefully for years, but he has inspected the Government printing works in Lisbon and been able to verify for himself the various processes of printing.

Every collector of Europeans should read this handbook, in fact we might say, every stamp collector, including even the King's Head collectors. Perhaps if the latter did so, they would realise the tremendous advantages the "old" stamps have over the "new."

Mr. Yardley's work was published in serial form in the *Philatelic Record*, and now appears as No. 4 in the series of *Philatelic Record Handbooks*.

It has already been mentioned in our columns, but we trust this wider notice will influence many collectors to read and study a work of the greatest philatelic value.



## March, 1907, Report.

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### MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/-,

should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Warren H. Colson, Brighton, Mass U.S.A.;  
Captain F. Richard S. Gervers, R.E., Beau-  
maris, N. Wales; F. J. Peplow, London.

#### NOTICES.

The sixth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Thursday evening, March 14th, when there were present W. Schwarte (in the chair), J. E. Joselin, W. S. King, Frank F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, Major J. de C. Laffan, R.E., J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwabacher and the Hon. Sec. On behalf of J. E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., the Hon. Sec. gave a display of the Second Part of the Stamps of the West Indies, including Dominica, Grauada, Jamaica, Montserrat and Leeward Islands, which was much appreciated by those present; the meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation of Mr. Heginbottom's kindness in sending up these portions of his collection for display from time to time.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall on Thursday, April 11th, at 8 p.m., when the President (H. R. Oldfield, Esq.) will read a paper specially written for this meeting. This is sure to be interesting to all, and all Members who can do so are requested to attend, and any visitors they may introduce will be welcomed.

The Annual General Meeting and Display by Members of not less than ten stamps, takes place on Thursday, May 9th, when the above remarks as to attendance equally applies.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, now due, and any donations to the Forgery Collection, should be sent to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

March 16th, 1907.

PLACE: QUEENSLAND. *Scenc*: The Post Office. The posting boxes are labelled respectively, "City," "Domestic," and "Foreign." Pat comes along to post his letter to Bridget. After a little reflection he is overheard to say: "Well, she lives in the city, an' she's a domestic, an' she's a furriner; but begorra, Oi don't see how Oi'm to post it in them three boxes all at once."—*St. Martin's-le-Grand*.

## New Leaves to Cut.

### THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.

THE fourth edition (1907) of this work is to hand for review. The book is a handy shape, well printed and illustrated and contains 100 pages of well written and interesting matter. The first article is a review of the Philatelic Exhibitions of last year; it contains a list of the prizes given and their winners, and forms a handy little reference list of past events.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein contributes an interesting article on "Board of Trade" Officials, from which we learn that these stamps were in use from 1882 until 1904, but owing to most of them being used to frank colonial and foreign letters, together with the fact that they are stamps perforated with the initials B.T. and consequently not catalogued by S.G., they are fairly scarce and not ever likely to rank with the overprinted "Officials" of other Departments.

A list of New Issues is given which general collectors will find very useful, it only contains standard varieties, but as a reference list will save collectors the trouble of referring to their files of philatelic papers. Unfortunately, sixty, the number listed for the British Empire, does not include "chalkies" and other necessary but undesirable varieties.

The late Mr. Savournin's paper on "The College Posts and Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge" is alone worth the modest 1/- asked for the Annual. Mr. Savournin made a special hobby of these stamps, and his article will prove of great value to specialists in English.

Mr. Nissen lists the "cut out" stamps used as adhesives, with their market value, a list that will prove of great use to collectors of these stamps—97 varieties are given.

Mr. Bishop has compiled an excellent philatelic literary index of the British and American press for 1906. This was absent from last year's Annual, needless to say we hope future Annuals will always contain such an excellent feature.

A list of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs completes the Annual, which we can confidently recommend to our readers as a good 1/- investment.

## Market Variations in a Decade.

In a paper entitled "Twenty Years After," published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, a comparison of Gibbons' Catalogue values in 1896 and 1906 with regard to Indian stamps is given. Where S.G. does not price a variety an approximate value is quoted. As our article on India, by Mr. Pemberton, published in the January number of the *P.J.G.B.* was much appreciated, we think that our readers will find interest in the following extract:—

	1896.		1906.	
	Un.	Used.	Un.	Used.
<b>1854.</b>				
½ anna, pale-blue ..	3/-	6d.	7/6	6d.
"   blue ..	3/-	6d.	6/-	6d.
"   deep-blue ..	5/-	6d.	6/-	1/-
"   indigo ..	—	6d.	6/-	1/-
1   "   pale-red ..	4/-	6d.	(10/-)	2/6
"   red ..	4/-	6d.	6/-	2/-
"   deep-red ..	—	6d.	6/-	2/6
"   scarlet ..	—	6d.	(20/-)	(5/-)
2 annas, bright-green ..	25/-	1/-	30/-	3/-
"   deep-green ..	20/-	1/-	(45/-)	3/6
"   dull-green ..	—	1/-	30/-	2/6
Pointed bust, variety.				
1 anna, red ..	50/-	5/-	(250/-)	(12/6)
"   deep-red ..	—	6/-	(£15)	(20/-)
4 annas red and blue				
1st printing, single ..	—	10/-	(250/-)	(20/-)
"   pair ..	—	25/-	—	60/-
2nd printing, single ..	—	—	(250/-)	25/-
"   pair ..	—	£10	—	100/-
3rd printing, single ..	—	5/-	(100/-)	10/-
"   pair ..	—	30/-	—	15/-
Variety, Head inverted ..	—	—	—	(£30)
<b>Essay.</b>				
½ anna, 9½ arches ..	£8	—	£10	—
"   8 arches ..	—	—	(50/-)	—
<b>1855.—(Blue paper)</b>				
4 annas, black ..	30/-	9d.	35/-	8d.
8   "   carmine ..	10/-	1/-	30/-	1/6
<b>1856-64.—(No wmk.)</b>				
½ anna, pale-blue ..	1/6	8d.	3/6	3d.
"   blue ..	1/6	8d.	3/6	2d.
"   deep-blue ..	4/-	8d.	(5/-)	6d.
1   "   brown ..	5/-	6d.	7/6	6d.
"   deep-brown ..	5/-	6.1.	5/-	3d.
2 annas, yellow-green ..	80/-	£8	80/-	(£10)
"   dull-pink ..	40/-	6d.	60/-	1/3
"   yellow buff ..	20/-	6d.	30/-	6d.
"   yellow ..	15/-	6d.	30/-	6d.
"   orange ..	35/-	6d.	30/-	2/-
4   "   grey-black ..	—	8d.	12/6	4d.
"   deep-black ..	6/-	8d.	12/6	6d.
"   green ..	40/-	5/-	60/-	4/-
8   "   pale-carmine ..	7/6	6d.	15/-	2/-
"   deep-carmine ..	—	6d.	15/-	2/-
<b>1860.—(No wmk.)</b>				
8 pies, lilac ..	2/-	9d.	4/6	6d.
"   purple ..	—	9d.	4/6	—
"   (on <i>bleute</i> ) ..	10/-	3/6	100/-	15/-



MARCH 25, 1907.

## Philately at home.

The February number of the *Monthly Journal* is a good one, containing a lot of readable and interesting matter. In the editorial, the old, old subject of a simplified catalogue is dealt with, while a paragraph deals with the pricing, or rather the non-pricing of stamps.

A catalogue with everything priced is asked for, we acknowledge; we have by our side—in the usual handy receptacle—certain letters, in which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, are violently denounced for their iniquity in daring to publish a so-called Priced Catalogue, in which a large number of items are not priced. Threats are even held out that if our publishers do not produce the catalogue that is required, some independent body of collectors will do it for them. Well, why not? Messrs. Stanley Gibbons claim no monopoly in the matter of catalogues; anybody can publish a catalogue, if he can pay the printer's bill, and it is quite easy to quote prices if one is not a dealer, and therefore does not pretend to supply the stamps. From the correspondence referred to above, we gather that if our publishers had included in their catalogue certain varieties, which we believe to be quite unworthy of inclusion, their little sins of omission of prices would have been less harshly dealt with. We do not doubt that these critics are in a position to quote prices for those particular items, which would be quite satisfactory to the vendors; this is one of those cases in which opinions differ greatly on the subject of values!

Mr. C. J. Phillips commences an exhaustive and valuable paper on the stamps of Montenegro, illustrated with blocks, some of which show the various varieties of perforation. The article is prefaced by a few interesting remarks regarding the Historical and Geographical status of the country. As many of our readers are collectors of Montenegrin stamps it may interest them if we make the following extracts from Mr. Phillip's paper:—

Montenegro, the Italian equivalent of the native Crnagora and the Turkish Kara Dagh, each meaning "Black Mountain," is a principality on the west of the Balkan Peninsula, between Bosnia and Perzegovina on the N.W., Albania on the S.E., and Dalmatia and the Adriatic on the S.W. The area is about 3255 square miles, rather less than our counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex united.

The Government is an hereditary Principality, exercised under patriarchal conditions, and was con-

trolled by popular custom up to January 1st, 1906, but the country now has its own Constitutional Government. Population about 265,000, consisting of about 5000 Albanians and the rest of Servian descent.

The stamps of Montenegro are all made and perforated at the Royal Printing Office in Vienna.

The inscription on the stamps is in Servian, and is translated as follows:—

- On left. "Blüegga"—stamp.
- „ top. "pochte"—post.
- „ right. "Tsr. gore"—Tsernagore (the native name of Montenegro).
- „ bottom. "novtch"—novcic (value).

Much of interest is said about the perforations of these stamps and we learn the astounding fact that there are no less than 720 different perforating machines in use in Vienna!—some of them nearly forty years old!! We sincerely hope that the P.M.G. of New Zealand won't hear of this, it would be dreadful to contemplate his buying an odd hundred or two. Mr. Phillips points out, however, that all the Austrian, Hungarian, Servian and Bosnian as well as the Montenegrin stamps, both postage and fiscal, are printed and perforated in Vienna, but 720 different perforating machines, what a chance for an enterprising scrap-iron merchant!

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his "Old Time Memories" and rarely have we read such interesting stamp reminiscences.

The whole article is of interest from start to finish and it is hard to make an extract when we should like to have space to reprint the whole. Our readers must be satisfied with the following:—

By 1861 and 1862 there was quite a constellation of serious collectors dealing with the firm of Moen's: there were Messrs. Donatis, Herpin, Monnerot, Regnard, Lecherf, Count Primoli, de Saulcy, and others. But, as the result of an arrangement with Madame Nicolas, the stamp dealer, the latter used to receive almost every day from Brussels a letter containing new issues and curiosities, which were offered to these gentlemen, who used to compete with one another as to who should be first on the spot. In that way were sold a dozen Réunion 15 centimes stamp, bought of Captain Belleville for 5 francs, re-sold for 50 francs to Madame Nicolas, who sold them again for 100 francs. This was the price afterwards offered to Captain Belleville by M. Mahé, who had to accept the new terms of the vendor. Nowadays this stamp fetches 1600 francs!

Here I must make a confession of my guilt. I separated several of these 15 centimes stamps in spite of the differences of type, and for long after that the stamps used to be cut out of envelopes.

"Plain Anchor" contributes an article on "Thread Paper," which mostly consists of copies of letters written by Rowland Hill to Mr. Dickinson and *vice versa*. All specialists in British stamps will be interested in these communications.

The *Philatelic Record* has an old friend of *P.J.G.B.* readers for its notable philatelist, Mr. Geo. B. Duerst, who for some time was editor of this journal; so our readers will find added interest in the extracts we make. Mr. Duerst "interviewed" himself for the *P.R.* and in the course of his remarks, says:—

In the early nineties I began to contribute smaller papers to the philatelic press, and in 1895 Mr. William Brown asked me, after hearing me read a paper on Roumania, to write it up for his journal, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. This, after much consideration, I did, in conjunction with my friend, Mr. Beckton. During the years 1896 and 1897 I contributed various articles to the *Philatelic Record*, and collaborated with Mr. Beckton in his standard work on the stamps of Greece. When Mr. Scott Stokes, in 1897, resigned the editorship of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Mr. Brown offered it to me, and after a lot of pressure, I accepted it in fear and trembling. I can assure you it was hard work to find material to fill 20-24 pages per month, yet, in spite of the many worries and weary hours, I still look back with pleasure to those days and nights, which however, I must admit, caused many a grumble from my better half. In 1899 my business, however, became so absorbing and took so much of my attention, that I could not do justice to the journal, and resigned my post; Mr. Brown not being able to find another editor, the journal passed into other hands.

Being a married man, we can fully appreciate Mr. Duerst's remarks about the weary home business; but we fancy, as in our case, the pleasures outweigh the worries, even allowing for an odd grumble or two.

Baron de Reuterskiöld contributes a paper on "The Forgeries of the 'Cantonal' Stamps of Switzerland" in the course of which he minutely describes the two genuine Zürich stamps and proceeds to give a list and description of the various forgeries and their postmarks. Nine of these bogus stamps are thus dealt with, which unfortunately does not complete the list.

As a Swiss specialist, Baron de Reuterskiöld no doubt has little or no trouble in differentiating between the genuine and the spurious, knowing ourselves how dangerous some of these forgeries are, we shall be very glad if the article, written by so capable a student, helps to clear some of these objectionable

stumbling blocks out of the path of collectors of Swiss stamps.

A long report of the recent libel action takes up most of the remaining space, but room is found for the usual budget of "Notes and News," from which we learn that the Lindenberg Medal has this year been awarded to Mr. L. F. Hanciau, a well known writer, and one who was associated for years with the great M. Moens in his stamp business.

We congratulate Mr. Hanciau on his well deserved honour.

We have two numbers of the *S.C.F.* before us, both of which contain a lot of readable matter. The copy dated February 23rd, is almost entirely filled with a verbatim report of the recent "Libel Action," certainly the *S.C.F.* will be the paper that in the future will be referred to for details of this already historic trial.

Mr. Edwards gives us another instalment of his admirable paper on the "Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand." The days may come and the days may go but Mr. Edwards goes on for ever, although fully appreciating the masterly work that he has so carefully put into his article we can hardly help feeling regret that so much careful research is invested in stamps, that, at the best are little better than gumpaps. We feel sure that if he were to confine his attentions to the older line engraved stamps, the result of his studies, embodied in magazine articles would appeal to the older generation of philatelists. Probably in a few years time the pictorial stamps will be more appreciated, but there is little doubt that at present they appeal more to collectors than to philatelists. Those, however, interested in the later issues of N.Z. will find Mr. Edwards' article most interesting and instructive.

The *Fortnightly* for March 9th, commences a new volume, the thirteenth, and we must congratulate our contemporary on the general excellence of its contents. May it long continue to flourish and be a power in the land.

In an article, reprinted from a New Zealand paper there is a good account of how the stamps of New Zealand are printed. We think the following extract will be appreciated by our readers:—

The first process through which the watermarked stamp sheets go is the wetting, which must be done to a nicety. Then they are put through the most interesting machine in the room—the steel-plate printing machine. For the sake of those who lack technical knowledge, be it said that the distinctive feature of the



steel-plate process is that the impression is taken from the ink in the indented parts—not, as in the ordinary letterpress process, from the raised surfaces. Yesterday penny stamps were being printed. Each of the steel-plates printed 240 stamps at a time. The plates on sliding tablets, circulated round in a four-cornered plane. First they went under the ink-roller, where a thick coating of ink was spread on them. Then the ink was automatically wiped off the raised part of the plate's surface, and a man completed this process by polishing the surface with the palm of his hand. By this means no ink was left on the plate save that in the indentations from which the pattern of the penny stamp was impressed. Then a girl laid one of the watermarked sheets on the plate, and the sheet went under a roller, and came out with the impression of 240 stamps. The plates were moving continuously round the plane. The sheets were then taken to the drying room.

After the drying and pressing comes the gumming—a process which, when badly done, causes much trouble. A stamp that will not stick is as annoying as a jibbing horse. To make adhesion sure, the gum has to be tested frequently. Sometimes a fault cannot be detected till the gum is on the paper. The gumming machine used in the Printing Office was devised by Messrs. Mackay and Burns. The wet gum is spread over the sheet by a roller. The sheet is then carried through a long heated flue, in which the gum is dried. This is a great improvement on the old method by which each sheet of stamps had to be hung separately until the gum dried.

The stamp-sheets are perforated by a rotary machine. The sheets run between two rollers, one fitted with pins and the other with holes into which the pins fit. By this means a clean perforation is obtained, a microscopic piece of paper being cut out for each perforation, instead of being allowed to project. The finished sheets of stamps are counted several times to ensure that none have gone astray in the printing-room.

The *London Philatelist* for February contains some readable articles.

The Earl of Crawford continues his "Notes on Proclamations bearing on the Post Office" most of which make quaint reading for the present time. On an order dated July 31st, 1635, we are told that:—

"T. Witherings has been ordered to settle posts as follow:

"Edinburgh—London there and back in six days, taking and receiving to and from any post town on the road, with by posts to and from Lincoln and Hull.

"The charge, 2d. under 80 miles; 4d. between 80 and 140; 6d. over 140 miles; the Borders and Scotland, 8d.

"Two more letters in a packet to be charged accordingly, and paid for on delivery.

"A post to Holyhead and Ireland in six days, there and back; another to Plymouth and Exeter, also six days, there and back.

"These posts are to commence on 29th. September next. Others are promised to Oxford, Bristol, Colchester, and Norwich."

## Philately in the Colonies.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for February is a bumper number and maintains the standard of excellence that the late Editor, Mr. Wetherell, has accustomed us to expect.

In the editorial a few suggestions are given to the Royal Philatelic Society, and as some of them could well be acted upon, we quote them in full:—

If we may make a few kindly suggestions they would be that a home be found for the Society and its library, etc., in one or other of the South Kensington Museums, and that the Tapling Collection be transferred to South Kensington, and, while remaining Government property, placed under the Society's care and brought up to date. That the *London Philatelist* be enlarged, well illustrated, and printed on the excellent paper used for its earliest volumes. That invariably in the case of a handbook, a cheap roughly-printed first edition be struck off for circulation; then while the general body of collectors are studying and criticising it, information requiring months, or it may be years, of research could be got together, and the ultimate work suitably published with the full benefit of public criticism. That the past handbooks of the Society be revised, brought up to date, and re-published in serial form in monthly shilling parts. That an official history of the Society be arranged for to appear within a reasonably short time, and that some definite promise be made as to the date of the appearance of the new edition of "Oceania" promised as long ago as July, 1902.

Mr. W. Corfield in an article on the "Adapted Postage and Telegraph Stamps of India" gives a list of Indian postage stamps surcharged for use in other countries. We "lift" *en bloc* the following details:—

### I.—INDIAN POSTALS SURCHARGED FOR POSTAL USE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

These form a most important class. I need not do more than specify the countries of issue. The catalogues give full particulars.

British East Africa.

1895. Queen's head. Superseded in 1896.

British Somaliland.

1903. Both Queen's and King's head, also Officials. Superseded in 1904.

The China Expeditionary Force (C. E. F.)

1900-1907. Both Empress' and Emperor's head.

Chamba.

1886-1907. Both Empress' and Emperor's head, also Officials.

Faridkot.

1886-1901. Empress' head, also Officials. Issue ceased.

Gwalior.

1885-1907. Both Empress' and Emperor's head, also Officials.

Jhind.

1885-1907. Do. do.

Nabha.

1885-1907. Do. do.

Patiala.

1884-1907. Do. do.

Straits Settlements.

1867. Queen's head. The earliest stamps of the Empire to be surcharged. Superseded in 1868.

Zanzibar.

1895. Queen's head. Officials doubtful. Superseded in 1896.

There is a goodly array of "Notes and Extracts" from which we select the following:—

It is stated that the Indian Post-office contract with Messrs. De la Rue & Co. will expire at the end of 1911.

In addition to spreading news by means of a stamped letter there are three other good ways of disseminating it—tel-egraph, tel-ephone and tell a woman.

The good old rule, the simple plan, still held to by continental and other catalogues of keeping to a strictly alphabetical order has much to commend it. Oh what a tangled web we weave when once we practise to re-arrange. Even Gibbons errs. Nepal is not an *Indian* Native State any more than Afghanistan is—or even Ceylon. Panama is scarcely an independent republic. There are those who regard Cyprus as an Asiatic island, the Russian locals are, many of them, of a far finer philatelic fibre than the labels of some Indian districts.

The *Australian Philatelist* for February contains a history of the R.P.S. doubtless of interest to its Australian readers, but we have got quite tired of reading about the "Royal," so won't inflict extracts on our subscribers. Under the heading of "Brevities" we find the following:—

We have to thank Messrs. Sanderson, Fletcher and Mackissack for further information re the New Zealand officials. Their issue began on the 2nd January, the values surcharged being 3d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/-, 2/- and 5/-. The overprint is vertical, in black block letters. Philatelists might as well note that civil servants are under pain of a fine of five pounds for selling any of these stamps in an unused condition or exchanging them for others. The punishment for a second offence is dismissal. Further, the "official" overprinted stamps shall on no account be used for pre-paying other than official correspondence and telegrams.

Clause 11 of the *New Zealand Gazette* of 20th Dec., says:—"The special stamps now in use by the Government Insurance Department shall cease to be issued, and will be replaced by stamps overprinted "Official.""

## Philately in the States.

We have a number of American stamp papers before us, of all shapes and sizes, prominent amongst which is our old friend *Mekeel's Weekly*. In the number dated February 9th, there is a very readable article by Mr. L. G. Dorpat on the "Minor Variety," he writes as follows:—

No doubt there are some who unduly exalt the minor variety by trying to persuade everybody to collect it. But generally speaking we can hardly say that it is unduly exalted, because everybody is left free to do with it as he pleases.

To some the hunting of minor varieties offers a keen delight, it is just what makes stamp collecting fascinating and profitable to them. They should not be hindered.

Stamp collecting, after all, is not a duty. It is a pastime, a hobby, a recreation, or if you will, a science or an art, but a "liberal" art, a "liberal" science, i.e., one in which every one remains his own master.

There is, however, another side to the question. Suppose you are a counterfeit detector or a clerk working for some "large" dealer, and it is your duty to pass judgment on stamps. Suppose further, you

knew nothing of minor varieties in this your position, and there were no catalogue, no paper, no book and no album that mentioned any one of them. Do you think you would be competent? Do you think that your judgment would be worth much? I think not. And you may be sure the majority of dealers and collectors would agree with me.

We may safely say that for the true student, it is absolutely necessary to know the minor variety. And for his sake and all those who desire to approach his standing, it is necessary that the minor variety be exalted if this means to be mentioned, described and collected by all who desire to do so. To wipe it out, means to cheapen philately and to bring it back to the level of the schoolboy pastime.

In a later copy of *Mekeel's Weekly* we find some interesting notes about Chilean stamps, they relate mostly to telegraph's, but as most of these stamps were largely used later on as provisional postage stamps, the information given will be of value to general collectors:—

The first Chilean telegraph stamps were the large ones with the national arms, issued in 1883, and made by the American Bank Note Co. In 1894 Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, supplied Chile with the the following set, in the same design, but reduced in size.

1894. Arms. Small size. Perf. 14.
2c. brown.                      20c. blue.
5c. red.                              1p. dark brown.
10c. yellow-green.

In these stamps the *huenui*, left hand (dexter) supporter of the shield, is supplied with a mane and a fine tail.

When Waterlow and Sons, of London, supplied the postage stamps in 1900, an order for telegraph stamps was also included. These were of the small size, but bore the portrait of Pedro de Valdivia, the Spanish Conqueror of Chile. They have the irregular small hole perforation of this firm.

1900. Valdivia Perf. 14.
5c. red.                              20c. grey-blue.
10c. green.

Again, in 1901, when the American Bank Note Co. became the successful bidders for stamp supplies, telegraph stamps were not forgotten. The Company reverted to the arms type that they had originally furnished, but adopted the small size of the Bradbury, Wilkinson (1894) issue. This time, however, they represented the *huenui*, which belongs to the deer tribe, *minus* mane and tail—or with but a suggestion of the latter. This distinction readily separates this issue from that of 1894, though an added point is the large hole perforation, gauge 12. The 20c. alone was engraved in the Valdivia design, and though differing in some minor details from its earlier prototype, it is most readily distinguished by its dark blue colour and its 12 perforation of large holes.

1902. Arms. Perf. 12.
2c. brown.                      10c. olive-green.
5c. red.                              20c. deep blue (Valdivia).

Telegraph stamps were abolished by a decree dated Oct. 10th, 1903, so that a large quantity of the 1902 issue was left on hand. When, therefore, it became necessary to issue provisionals to supply low value postage stamps in 1904, these telegraph remainders came in very handy. All four of the 1902 American Bank Note Co.'s stamps were used, the 5c. Valdivia of 1900 (Waterlow) and the 1p. of 1894 (Bradbury, Wilkinson).

Now the so-called "errors," i.e., the 2c., 5c. and 10c. arms type *with* tail (1894), I am credibly informed, were never issued, but a few sheets at the most were surreptitiously passed through the presses by interested parties when the others were being printed, and were retained for private sale at high figures.



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

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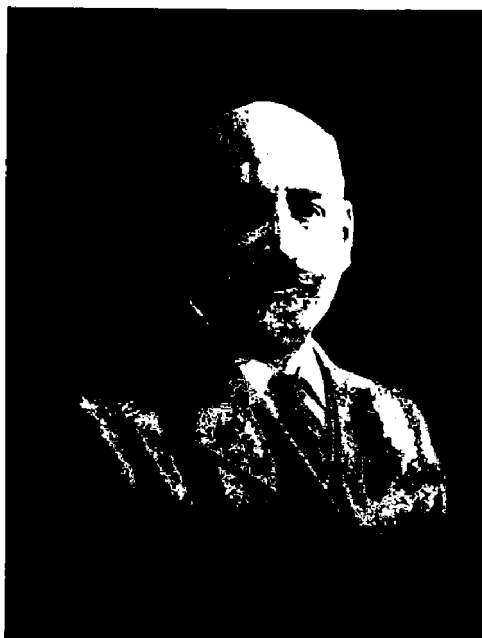
[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 87.—MR. D. S. GARSON.

ONE of the best known Philatelists of Cottonopolis, Mr. Garson will also be recognised as the winner of the second prize (silver medal) for his general collection at the International Philatelic Exhibition held at Manchester in 1899.

Since that time he has added to it considerably, and it now contains a large number of exceedingly rare stamps. Unlike most of the other prominent philatelists of Manchester, Mr. Garson does not collect blocks and pairs unless they shew differences; on the other hand he was always well abreast of the times in preferring unused to used stamps. It takes most collectors many years to come to the conclusion that unused stamps look better in a collection and are a safer investment. Mr. Garson, however, from the very first has only taken unused stamps, and we believe we are right in saying that he has never bought a used one in his life! Surely this is a



unique record for an advanced collector? Originally intending to collect all countries, he soon found the task a hopeless one, and, for the past fifteen years, has confined his attention to Great Britain and Colonies and the United States. He has, moreover,

limited his attention to the stamps of Queen Victoria's reign, thus saving himself much trouble and money without detracting from the interest of the collection. The British North American portion of the collection is perhaps the strongest but Cape of Good Hope and other African Colonies are very fine; he has also some choice Australians.

Mr. Garson is a prominent member of the Manchester Jewish community, and is forty-eight years of age. He has occupied a seat on the Magisterial Bench since 1904, was for some time the Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Board of

Guardians, and for some time held the office as President of the Spanish and Portuguese community of Jews in Manchester.

A keen politician, Mr. Garson has been a member of the Council of the Manchester Conservative Club for something like 24 years.

He is on the Council of the North-West Manchester Conservative Association, and formerly presided over the proceedings of the committee of the Manchester Carlton Club.

Born in Morocco, Mr. Garson was educated at Gibraltar, and in 1879 his father founded the shipping firm over which he now presides. At Gibraltar he played a great part in obtain-

ing a much needed dock, and was a vigorous opponent of a proposal to establish a custom house.

In spite of the manifold duties entailed by his holding the offices which we have mentioned, and by attending to his ordinary business, Mr. Garson still finds time to devote to his stamps, and considers that philately is, *par excellence*, the hobby for a busy man.

## 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 *M.J.* reports, as was of course expected, and prophesied by us last month, that the "Kingston Relief Fund" stamps show minor varieties. They say:—"We are shown a block of six, two vertical rows of three, the upper and second pair of which are doubly surcharged, while the lower pair is normal. The stamps were overprinted, we are told, in blocks of twelve, two horizontal rows of six; the overprint on the upper portion of the block before us seems to have been first impressed out of position, too much to the left, and then struck a second time properly centred, and making a horrid mess over the stamps. Only one block of twelve is said to have been thus maltreated, and we can only regret that it was not promptly consigned to the waste-paper basket. A whole sheet of 240 is reported to have been surcharged upside down."

Unfortunately the waste paper basket is not used as much as it should be.

**British South Africa.** *Ewen's Weekly* reports having received several of the current values in new shades. We have not as yet seen any of these stamps, doubtless next month we shall be able to give our readers full particulars. Just possibly they are the shades chronicled by us last July.

**Cape of Good Hope.** The *S.C.F.* notes a variety of the provisional "One Penny" on 1/- green of 1877. The "O" of the overprint

is distinctly smaller than, and of a different type to, the other letters of the inscription.

**Cayman Islands.** *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports having seen "specimen" copies of the following four stamps.

4d. brown and blue.  
6d. olive and rose.  
1/- violet and green.  
5/- vermilion and green.

Why not have 10/-, £1, £5 stamps. They do not we believe cost any more to print.

**Grenada.** The 3d. stamp is reported on chalky paper.

3d. purple and orange. multiple chalky.

**India.** The 1 anna stamp, in the new type, is chronicled with the official surcharge.

On H.M.S. 1a. carmine.

**Holkar.** The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 1 anna green. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report having an entire sheet of 80 of the ½a. Service, imperf.

1 anna green, p. 14 x 13½.  
Official. ½ .. lake, imperf.

**New Zealand.** We have examined a large number of single used specimens of the ½d. and 1d. and a few of the 3d. overprinted "official" as chronicled last month, and we are struck with fact that while the overprint on the 3d. is very very well printed, the letters being clean cut and well inked, that on the lower values is very poorly done and the impression at the first glance would appear to be from different type and in a different ink. A minute examination, however, shows that the type is identical. The explanation may be

that the overprints on the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. are made from stereotypes and that on the 3d. from type. Perhaps someone can enlighten us?

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 8d. blue with the small perf.

8d. blue, p. 14. wmk. N.Z. and Star.

**Orange River Colony.** The *M.J.* lists the following varieties of the "V.R.I." issues.

2d., 1st printing, no stop after	" R."
2d., .. .. .	" " I."
3d., raised stops	" " V."
6d., .. .. .	" " V."
1s., .. .. .	" " R."
1s. mixed	" " R."
4d. on 6d., .. .. .	" " I."

If these are all correct the cases of invisible or deficient stops must be far more frequent than had been supposed.

**Papua.** The *Australian Philatelist* has seen the current 1/- British New Guinea stamp, overprinted Papua. Various other contemporaries have seen the 4d. value.

4d. black and sepia.  
1/- orange.

**Queensland.** *Ewen's Weekly* has seen sheets of the current 5/- and 10/-, now lithographed in sheets of 60, made up of two panes, each pane containing 6 rows of 5.

The watermark is Crown Q sideways, the paper being the ordinary paper used for the small stamps.

Lithographed. 5/- rose.  
10/- brown.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.** *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 2½ on white paper, non-chalky.

2½d. ultramarine on white. multiple wmk.

**Solomon Islands.** *Ewen's Weekly* illustrates and describes a full set of seven picture labels, said to be intended for use in the Solomon group of Islands. We extract the following description:—The "stamps" are an oblong shape inscribed, "British Solomon Islands Protectorate," in two lines at top. Palm trees, hills and war canoe in centre, value and "Postage" at foot. Printed at Sydney in sheets of 60, ten rows of six, with marginal plate number 1, except the 6d. value which has plate number 2.

¾d. bright ultramarine.  
1d. rose-carmine.  
2d. dark blue.  
2½d. orange-yellow.  
5d. emerald-green.  
6d. chocolate-brown.  
1/- deep violet.

**Southern Nigeria.** The *S.C.F.*, quoting a letter from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., says: "When the two Colonies (Southern Nigeria and Lagos) were amalgamated, the seat of government was shifted to Lagos, where all the stock of stamps was kept. In order to use up the Lagos stamps first, they were issued to other post-offices, but during the whole period the stamps of both Lagos and Southern Nigeria have been obtainable from the Lagos Post Office. If Southern Nigeria stamps were specially asked for, they were supplied, and the two kinds may therefore be said to have been on sale concurrently. All Lagos stamps are now exhausted, except the 5/- and 10/- values, S. Nigeria stamps being used."

Quite proper to use up the Lagos stamps as much as possible before resorting to Southern Nigerias—but where were the majority used?

**South Australia.** The *Monthly Journal* has seen a horizontal pair of the 1/- Crown and A, perf. 12 all round, but imperf. vertically between the two stamps. The 2½d. and 5d. are reported on the Crown and A paper.

Wmk. Crown and A. 2½d. blue.  
5d. brown.

**Straits Settlements.**—We have received a small supply of the stamps overprinted on Labuan, some values of which we chronicled last month. They include four fresh values and one more surcharge of the 4c., namely in red on the 18c. The same stamp, but with surcharge in black, was chronicled last month; does this exist or was our contemporary, from whom we quoted, in error in giving the colour of the overprint as black?

Overprinted in two lines in red.

3c. brown and black.  
4c. on 18c. " "  
25c. greenish-blue and green.  
50c. lilac and purple.  
81 orange and brown.

**Victoria.** The *Australian Philatelist* lists two new stamps on the Crown and A paper.

2d. violet, p. 11.  
£1 carmine, p. 11.

**Western Australia.** We have not, we think, yet chronicled the 4d. on "Commonwealth" paper.

4d. brown, Crown and A, perf. 12½.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Austria.** The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 35 heller with the large perforation.

35h. green, perf. 9, 9½.

**Austrian Levant.** The same journal lists some more stamps without the shiny bars.

20 paras, black and rose.  
1 piast. " ultramarine.  
2 " " grey-blue.

**Ecuador.** *Mekel's Weekly*, on the authority of "El Coleccionista," gives the following quantities that are to be printed of the new 1907-8 set:—1c., 1,000,000; 2c., 1,000,000; 3c., 1,000,000; 5c., 2,000,000; 10c., 1,000,000; 20c., 500,000; 50c., 100,000; \$1, 50,000.

**Egypt.** The new 4 mil. stamp chronicled by us in December has, we hear, been over-printed for official use, uniform with the other values already listed.

Official O.H.H.S.  
4m. orange-brown.

A correspondent to the *Monthly Journal* has, he writes, the 2m. and 1p. and 2p. Postage Due stamps, current type, on chalk-surfaced paper. He has also, on an original cover, the 2 mil. stamp of the same series used in conjunction with a half-stamp of the same value, to make up a rate of 3 millièmes; he has ascertained that this employment of half-stamps was regularly authorised for a short time, pending the issue of the 3 m. on 2 piastres.

**France.** *Dahomey.* The *London Philatelist* chronicles a new set for this colony. The designs and colours are exactly the same as those for Mauritania, with the addition of a 15c. value, of the same type as the 1c. to 10c.

Two more Postage Dues have to be added to our March list, namely, the 20c. and 30c.

**French Guinea.** A new set, design and colours as above.

**Réunion.** A brand new set, Postage Dues ditto.

**Ivory Coast.** New set of Postage Dues, same design as Dahomey, etc.

**Upper Senegal River.** New set, same values, same colours, same design, same old story—as above.

**Honduras.** One more value has to be added to the set we chronicled last month. This issue we believe is now complete.

Adhesive, dated 1907. 2c. rose.

**Holland.** Messrs. Clark & Co. have sent us three new labels, apparently intended to commemorate the tercentenary of the birth of Admiral De Ruyter. We have seen three values, the design being the same for each, namely, a picture of De Ruyter, with the date 1607-1907 at the left-hand and a dozen or more ships, locked in deadly combat, to the right. The value being in a small oblong, above the picture of the sanguinary battle.

These stamps are we believe only for use in Holland and will be withdrawn on May 31st.

½ cent blue.  
1c. marone.  
2½c. red.

The permanent 6½c. Postage Due stamp is reported by various of our contemporaries. It is in the usual design, blue frame with value in red.

Postage Due Stamp. 6½c. blue and red.

**Hungary.** Three more values, perf. 15, are reported by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives, p. 15.  
6 filler olive.  
35 " red-lilac.  
50 " lake.

**Italy.** *Italian Somaliland.* To the three surcharged Italian Postage Due stamps, chronicled by us last month, we have to add no less than seven more values.

Surcharged "Somalia Italiana"—"Mere-dionale."

Postage Due Stamps.  
30c., 40c., 50c. orange and magenta.  
1, 2, 5, 10l. blue.

**Japan.** *Offices in China.* We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1½ sen has been over-printed for use in these Offices.

1½ sen purple, black surcharge.

**Nicaragua.** With a view of bringing our list of the puzzling surcharges up to date we have been examining a number of recent acquisitions to our publishers' stock and also the new issue columns of our contemporaries. Among the former we find two new primary surcharges, altering the face values of the stamps, viz.:—the 3c. of the current type, surcharged "Vale 10cf.," vertically downwards and the 5c. similarly altered to 20c., both have the further surcharge "B—Dpto Zelaya" type Z1, hand-stamped in black. We think it very probable that the 30c. on 5c., which we chronicled, on the authority of a contemporary, in November last, was an error which should have read "20c." on 5c., and we have also doubts of the existence of the 30c. on 6c. which was chronicled at the same time, as we

have neither seen nor heard of it since. The stamps of the current issue have the imprint "American Bank Note Co., N.Y." at the foot of each stamp, and are perforated 12, and now we read in *Ewen's Weekly* of the 10c. in the same type but inscribed "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, Londres." at foot and perforated 14. The same journal notes several new surcharges and to these we are able to add one or two. The Zelaya overprint is given as existing in two types. We have many of these before us, but all these surcharges are in Gibbons' type Z1 only. The following is a list of the varieties which we have not, so far, noted:—

Type of 1895. Overprinted "B—DPTO ZELAYA" in black. Type Z1.  
10c. on 3c. purple.  
15c. .. 1c. green.  
20c. .. 5c. blue.

1c. green.                    6c. slate.  
2c. red.                    10c. yellow-brown.  
3c. purple.                15c. olive.  
4c. vermilion.            1p. black.  
5c. blue.                    2p. deep green.

5p. violet.  
No doubt the first three also exist without the Zelaya overprint.

Overprinted "CABO" in Gothic capitals.  
15c. olive.

Overprinted "COSTA—ATLANTICA—B" in black.  
5c. blue.  
15c. olive.

Type of 1895. Inscribed "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, Londres." P. 14.  
10c. light brown.

**Norway.** The recently issued provisional, 30 öre on 7sk. stamp, has been replaced, the new comer being of the same design as the current set.

30 öre grey, perf. 14½ x 13½.

**Peru.** Two new provisionals are reported by various of our contemporaries, namely, the 12c. of 1905, surcharged diagonally, as below.

*Le Journal des Philatélistes* illustrates a new stamp, presumably the first of a new series. The stamp is a handsome one.

5 centavo blue and black.  
"Un Centavo" in red on 12c. black and blue.  
"Dos Centavos" in violet on 12c. ..

**Portugal.** *Mozambique Company.* The *Monthly Journal*, on the authority of *Le J. des Ph.*, lists a new set, in the design of 1894, for this Colony.

2½ reis grey.	100 reis blue on blue.
12 .. yellow-green.	115 .. brown on rose.
15 .. green.	130 .. " straw.
25 .. carmine.	200 .. lilac on rose.
50 .. brown.	400 .. blue on straw.
75 .. lilac.	500 .. black on blue.
	700 reis violet on straw.

The 5 reis appears to be missing. Possibly they have a new surcharging plant that they wish to try.

**Roumania.** The *M.J.* lists four charity gumpaps. The design is, we are told a picture of the Queen of Roumania and her children, who are receiving a poor family, the said poor family being conducted to the Queen's door by an angel.

The values and colours are, we believe, as follows:—

3 bani	brown and deep brown.
5 ..	" .. " green.
10 ..	" .. " carmine.
15 ..	" .. " blue.

Fortunately none of our Roumanian correspondents have inflicted any of this trash upon us.

We are very tired of Roumania.

**Wurtemberg.** In November we listed a few of the officials with the new watermark. *Ewen's Weekly* now gives the following list and adds that only the 30 and 50pf. are needed to complete the latter set.

*Official Adhesives.*

Wmk. Cross and rings.

(i.) "Portpflichtige Dienst-sache."

2pf. grey.  
3pf. brown.  
5pf. green.  
10pf. rose.  
25pf. orange.

(ii.) "Amtlicher Verkehr."

2pf. grey.  
5pf. green.  
10pf. rose.  
20pf. blue.  
25pf. orange.  
40pf. carmine and black.  
1 mark violet.

## Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE proceedings of this Society were recently varied by a very interesting social function, which took place in the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 18th February last, when the dinner of the Society was held, Mr. John Walker, the Hon. President, being in the chair. Mr. A. Henderson, Vice-President, acted as Croupier. A special feature was the artistic menu card, which, enclosed in an envelope with the crest of the Society embossed in gold thereon, was presented to each member on arrival, and formed an interesting souvenir of what proved a most enjoyable evening. At the top right-hand corner of the card was a neatly ornamented frame, in which was affixed a specimen of the postage stamps of each member's favourite country, the colour of the stamp contrasting very effectively with the surrounding scroll work in black. At the top left-hand corner the crest of the Society in gold also provided an

added note of colour, materially enhancing the general effect. After justice had been done to the excellent repast, provided in the Carlton's best style, the President intimated apologies of absence, and gave an account of the history of the Society, which was listened to with much interest by the members present, few, if any, of whom had been present at the foundation of the Society, and few of whom knew that it owed its existence to the enthusiasm of the German Colony in Edinburgh, when the Society was started in 1893. At that time the membership was small, being only 8—10, but from small beginnings the Society has gone on steadily increasing the sphere of its operations and its membership, until now, 14 years after its birth, the membership has swelled to close upon the century, or, if the Junior Branch be included, nearly 200, and includes many well-known Scottish and English collectors. The toast of the evening, "Success to the Scottish Philatelic Society," was proposed from the chair, and supported by Dr. Ballantyne, and enthusiastically pledged.

The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held on the 11th March, at 26, Frederick Street, there being a good attendance of members. The Secretary reported the return of the November packet with satisfactory sales. The other packets in circulation continued to show good sales thus demonstrating the interest taken in this section of the Society's work.

The President, Mr. John Walker, mentioned that the Society's dinner which took place on the 18th February, 1907, and which was well attended, had been a great success, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. A vote of thanks was passed to the sub-committee in charge of the arrangements for the excellent manner in which they had performed their task.

The interest of the meeting centred in the display by Mr. R. Jameson Torrie of his collection of British Colonials, and the members had a great treat, as Mr. Torrie's collection contains many tit-bits. It is difficult in such a short report to give a proper indication of such a display, but the following are a few of the most interesting stamps:—

Ceylon, 1/9 green, used and unused; 8d., 9d., and 2/- imperf., and many of the rare surcharges. Cape of Good Hope, 1d. and 4d., woodblocks, four shades of each and fine blocks of triangulars; also a splendid set of

the De La Rue triangulars with full gum and in fine condition. In the Australians, the outstanding feature was the "Sydney Views," of which Mr. Torrie has about 50 copies including some on originals. The early Victorian and South and West Australians were also well represented. The West Indians were very complete as were also the North American Colonies. Gibraltar was complete, including the various errors. Altogether the display was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Torrie for his display.

R. W. FINDLATER, Hon. Sec., 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

#### JUNIOR BRANCH.

The monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, Mr. Walker, President, in the chair. Members had an opportunity of viewing a choice and valuable selection from the extensive mint collection of Mr. John J. Knowles, Eversley, Wednesbury, the well known English collector and a member of the Society, consisting of stamps of Ceylon and the Cape. It included many rarities, and among others the halfpenny Ceylon, imperforate, on bluish paper, in mint condition, and a splendid mint pair of the very scarce pale emerald green shilling triangular Cape. Mr. J. M. Weir also displayed his very complete specialised collection of the postage stamps of Canada. The wide range of shades, especially in the early imperforate issue now becoming rare, was a special feature of an attractive collection including among other scarce varieties, those on pelure and laid papers. A very hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Knowles for so kindly sending his display and to Mr. Weir for showing and explaining his interesting specimens.

The meeting passed a resolution amending the Rules so as to admit Honorary Members. It was mentioned that among other well known philatelists throughout the country, Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., Honorary President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, and Hon. Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society, has indicated his willingness to become an honorary member with a view to encouraging and extending the aims of the Society. The Hon. Sec. reported the sales from the monthly packets in circulation which were considered very satisfactory. Members were reminded of the prize competitions and the fact that the last day for sending in displays was 4th May.



## Notes on the Two First Types of Queensland.

By WALLABY.

FEW stamps are so full of interest as those known as the first type of Queensland; they abound with scarce varieties, while numerous well defined shades of the commoner stamps enable even the amateur specialist to make a fairly good show at a comparatively early date.

In June, 1859, the *London Gazette* contained a proclamation to the effect that the northern half of New South Wales was to be formed into a new colony, to be known as Queensland. Sir George Ferguson Bowen was appointed Governor, and took office early in Dec., 1859.

The first Queensland Parliament assembled on May 29th, 1860, while the first issue of postage stamps, consisting of three values, was put on sale early in Nov. of the same year.

Prior to this issue N.S.W. stamps were in use throughout Queensland and while the N.S.W. stamps used in what is now known as Queensland before Dec., 1859, are not of especial interest, I certainly think that after the colony was formed, the stamps take a different status, and those in use in Queensland should rank as Queensland stamps.

The following Government notice places beyond all doubt when the issue of the first Queensland stamps took place:—

General Post Office, Brisbane,  
21st September, 1860.

### QUEENSLAND POSTAGE STAMPS.

It is hereby notified for public information that a supply of Queensland postage stamps has been received from England, and will be issued on the first day of Nov. next, from which date the New South Wales postage stamps at present in use will no longer be acknowledged upon letters posted within this Colony. All letters, therefore, posted in Queensland after the 1st November bearing the New South Wales stamp will be treated as unpaid, and will accordingly be opened and returned to the writer.

(Signed) R. R. MACKENZIE.

Many amateur specialists think that Queensland stamps are difficult, especially the first type, this is really a quite erroneous idea as few colonies are easier to understand, once a few elementary facts are grasped.

I will take each issue and try and make plain any doubtful facts regarding them.

### Nov. 1860 ISSUE.

Early in November, 1860, the first Queensland stamps were put on sale and consisted of three values, 1d., 2d. and 6d., these stamps were imperf. and as this is the only imperf. issue it should not be hard to identify; they were engraved in *taille douce* by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., on stout white wove paper and were watermarked with a large six rayed star.

The 1/- stamp was not issued imperf., and so-called imperf. copies are either perforated stamps trimmed down or part of a sheet that escaped the perforating machine.

The stamps of this issue vary but slightly in shade, the penny value showing the most variation. These stamps are exceptionally rare in mint condition, and even used with good margins are well worth full catalogue, while few, if any, of the imperf. Australians are harder to obtain in pairs or strips.

### 1860-61 ISSUE.

Early the following year these stamps were perforated by clean cut perfs. gauging 14 to 15½, like the previous issue they are very rare unused, but are fairly common used.

As the six stamps already mentioned are the only ones printed on the large Star paper, there should be no trouble in discriminating them from the stamps in the same perf. and colours but watermarked small Star.

#### A. SMALL STAR. CLEAN CUT PERFS.

The next, or third, issue included three new stamps, a 3d. and a 1/- value, while one, showing no value, but used for registered letters was printed; they were all perforated 14 to 15½ and watermarked a small sharp pointed Star. The 2d. value varies considerably in colour.

#### B. PERFORATED 14.

The 1d. and 2d. of this set can be found with a very clean-cut perf., gauging exactly 14.

#### C. SEPT., 1861. ROUGH PERFS.

Later on during the same year, probably some time in August or September, these stamps appeared with a very rough perforation, gauging 14 to 15½. All these stamps are fairly common in used condition.

Little or no trouble should be experienced in separating the rough from the clean cuts, any stamps showing *one* or more sides with the perfs. perfectly clean, that is, each tooth standing out clearly, can safely be called clean cut; should however it appear rough and

jagged on all four sides it may be safely classed as a rough perf.

There are several varieties of perf. mentioned by various collectors, notably the 1/- violet, perf. 12, but this stamp with genuine perf. must be extremely rare, if, indeed, it exists at all.

So far, I may say, I have dealt with five issues. Firstly, the imperf. set; Secondly, the same stamps perforated—both watermarked large Star; Thirdly, the same stamps with three new values added, but watermarked a small Star; Fourthly, the stamps, perf. 14; Fifthly, the complete set with rough perfs. Collectors should have little or no trouble in placing any of these stamps.

#### STAMPS PRINTED IN THE COLONY FROM PERKINS, BACON & Co.'s PLATES.

##### A. 1862-7, No Wmk.

The next stamps to be described differ in many ways from the previous issues, they are nearly all printed in new colours, there is a new perf., gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13, and they are on a much thicker and unwatermarked paper. The two first values to appear were the 1d. and 2d., issued in December, 1862. The penny in an entirely new colour—namely Indian red—which, however, was changed only two months later to an orange vermilion. The 2d. and 3d. values vary but little in shade from the previous issues, while the 6d. and 1/- (April and July, 1863) came in new colours—the 6d. in a light green, varying to yellow-green; and the 1/- in grey.

As this issue is on a thick unwatermarked paper there is not the slightest difficulty in recognising these stamps.

Various stamps of this issue are known imperf. also imperf. vertically or horizontally.

In describing the above stamps I have followed S.G., and described them as perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13; this is slightly misleading, as they are perf. either  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13, or 13 all round. Many collectors are not aware that the no watermark issue, with the exception of the 1d. Indian red, can be found with a compound perf., *i.e.*,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  clean cut by 13 rough, all square holes; the 2d. and 6d. values are the hardest to find, the 3d. being quite common.

##### B. PERF. 13, ROUND HOLES.

The next issue, consisting of the 1d., 2d. and 6d. values is somewhat confusing as the stamps only differ in the respect of half a perforation, and not always that, fortunately however the perf. can be otherwise distin-

guished, it is known as perf. 13 round holes, while the previous one was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 square holes. In the square hole perforation there are either clean cut square holes or square punctures, while in the issue known as clean cut, perf. 13, the holes are circular and generally cleaner cut, while they gauge 13 exactly.

Only the 1d., 2d. and 6d. are known with the latter perf., which was done by the Government, the previous or round hole set being perforated by the printers.

##### 1865. WMKD. SMALL STAR.

Early in 1865 the 1d., 2d. and 6d., were again printed on watermarked paper with the square cut perfs. gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13, or 13, but on a thinner and whiter paper than that used for the two preceding issues. These stamps vary slightly in shade, and most values, I believe, can be found horizontally or vertically imperf.

The registered stamp was also issued uniform with this set, but I have not seen it with the compound perforation.



The Taping collection contains a pair of the 3d. imperf. vertically. Many of the so-called imperf. stamps of this issue are merely perforated stamps cut down, the margins are so large that unless in pairs or blocks collectors should be very wary before they purchase.

##### JAN., 1866. WMKD. SCRIPT.

In January, 1866, the small sharp rayed Star was dispensed with as a watermark, and the two low values, the 1d. and 2d., were printed on sheets of paper bearing "Queensland Postage Stamps" in disconnected script capitals repeated four times, so that only a portion of one letter appears on each stamp. These stamps are perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 square holes, and were only in use for a short while.

I have not seen the "Script" stamps with compound perfs., but I think that possibly they exist.

##### SEPT. 1866. LITHOGRAPHED.

In September 1866 two new values were issued, namely the 4d. and 5/- stamps, both

lithographed locally, from the old plates on thick unwatermarked paper. These two stamps are interesting as being from altered plates, traces of the previous value being discernable in the earlier printings. The 4d. first appeared in slate, but this colour was shortly changed to lilac, while the 5/- comes in various shades of rose. Owing to its being from an altered plate there are many slight differences in the words of value on each stamp.

#### 1868-74. TRUNCATED STAR.

The next stamps to be described are known as the truncated Star and the Q and Crown watermark issue. I have reason to believe that these two watermarks were concurrent, at least for a short while, but to simplify matters I will take each issue separately and will describe the truncated Star one first.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing this watermark from the two earlier Stars, or indeed from any other Colonial watermark, as it consists of a small squat 6-pointed trunculent looking Star, the word Queensland also appears in single lined capitals repeated four times on each sheet so that a portion of a letter usually accompanies the Star on each stamp, but the Star is so easily discernable that it puts the other portion of the watermark in the shade.

All values perf. 13, used are comparatively easy to find, although there are one or two scarce shades, notably the very deep green sixpenny; numerous shades of the 3d. exist, but most of these are due to chemical changes in the ink, curiously enough the penny value shows the fewest variations.

All five values are found perforated 12, this is really a trial perf. prior to its general use in 1876, and stamps with this perf., watermarked truncated star are fairly hard to find.

The 2d. is known with a compound of both perms. and is well worth looking for, the 1d. and 6d. are also listed, but they are extremely rare.

Early in 1895 all five values were reprinted, these reprints are not common and can be easily detected from the originals by their colours.

The paper on which they are printed appears to be white, while the colours are brighter than in the originals.

#### 1868-79 Q. and CROWN.

The truncated star, as a watermark, was now discarded in favour of the Q over Crown,

while the colour of the 4d. was changed to yellow as before, this stamp was lithographed, the same plate being used, numerous minor varieties exist. As in the previous issue two perforating machines were used, only in this case the stamps perf 13 are the rarer, many shades of all values exist, some of which are very scarce, the 6d. *deep* green being again a scarce one

Various minor varieties are to be found on this, as in the previous issues, mostly due to specks of dirt on the plates. Several values are said to exist imperf. Several values are known compound, *i.e.*, 12×13; the 2d. and 6d. are not unobtainable, but the 4d., which is a very recent discovery, is a *rara avis*.

I have seen a copy of the 4d. yellow (litho.) with a distinct hair-line running from the "u" of "four" right up the face to the crown.

#### VARIETIES WITHOUT WATERMARK.

During 1879 several sheets of the 6d. green were issued without a watermark; this stamp is only known in one shade, a light emerald green, and can be easily recognized. In several collections, however, I have seen the 6d. of the 1862 issue, no watermark, doing duty as this stamp, and occasionally *vice versa*, but the perf., paper, and shade are so different that there is really no excuse for this mistake.

Prior to the issue of this stamp the 1/- red-violet had been printed on unwatermarked paper, but in this case a lilac burelé band was printed at the back, this burelé (or band of interlaced thin wavy lines) is sometimes very indistinct and never so well marked as in the well-known issue of the 1d. red of 1894.

#### 1881. LITHOGRAPHED.

Owing to the growing demand for higher values for postal use, stamps with a face value of 10/- and 20/- were issued, and at the same time the colour of the 5/- was changed to yellow-ochre. Two other values were also put on sale, the 2/- and 2/6.

All these stamps are lithographed, and postally used copies are fairly scarce although penmarked or bank cancelled ones are fairly common, unfortunately many of the latter have been cleaned and re-gummed, but do not constitute a very dangerous menace to the careful collector.

#### TYPE II. APRIL, 1879.

In April, 1879, a stamp from an entirely new design was printed—namely, the 1d. brownish

red, on watermarked Q and Crown paper, perf. 12. This stamp was shortly followed by a 2d. value, struck from the same die, the original value being removed, and the new one engraved in its place; these stamps are electrotyped in sheets of 120 so that in the case of the 2d. there are 120 slight minor varieties. The fourth stamp in the fourth row of the 1d. on each sheet is lettered "Queensland."

This design proving satisfactory three more values, 4d., 6d. and 1/- were issued, as in the case of the 2d. the original die was used, the value being altered, so that there are again slight varieties.

The three new values were all printed on watermarked paper, so we now have the whole set comprising five values, on the current Q and Crown paper.

There were two, if not three plates of the 2d. value, in the second plate the words "two pence" are taller and thicker and generally the T and W of "two" touch.



Plate I.



Plate II.

All these stamps were locally made at the Government lithograph and engraving office in Brisbane, and printed direct from electrotypes. Early in 1882, or late the previous year, both the 1d. and 2d. values were printed on unwatermarked paper, bearing a burelé band at the back. This paper was, I believe, originally intended only for printing fiscal stamps on, but owing either to an oversight, or to a temporary shortage of the regular unwatermarked paper, it was used. The stamps on this paper are fairly scarce.

As in previous issues there are many shades, while, owing to the fact that all values are printed from one die, altered to suit each value, there is a great number of minor varieties.

All these stamps exist imperf., but I don't think genuinely used copies are known.

Early in 1880, probably January or February, a number of sheets of the 1d. brown-red were vertically surcharged "Half-penny" in black, one stamp on each sheet

being the error of lettering, *QO*ENSLAND, as before described. This provisional was needed for the purpose of making up the rate of 1½d., which was charged on newspapers posted in Queensland for the United Kingdom. Before, however, a special stamp was printed, the rate was changed, making a 1½d. value of little or no use.

This provisional is scarce, postally used copies being really very hard to obtain and although there was a very limited demand for the stamp it would be rather unfair to condemn this, the only Queensland surcharge as unnecessary.

## The International Philatelic Union.

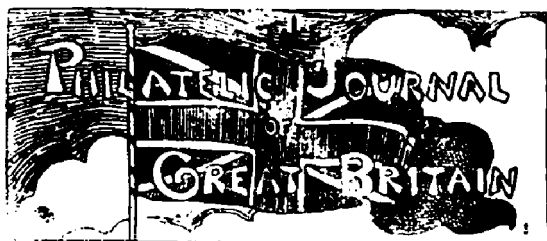
ONCE a year we like to remind our readers that the *P.J.G.B.* is the official organ to the I.P.U., an honour we have held since this journal was started in 1891.

The I.P.U. is the oldest of British Stamp Exchange Clubs, having been founded more than a quarter of a century ago. While not boasting the membership roll that some of the more recently and more advertised Clubs have, the "I.P.U." still holds its own and boasts amongst its members many of the best known philatelists of to-day. Meetings are held monthly during the season and did town and country philatelists realise more fully the advantages of belonging to the I.P.U., we feel sure the membership roll would exceed that of any other Club. The I.P.U. meeting room is a clean, well lighted, newly renovated room in Essex Hall, where members and visitors, once a month, usually spend a very pleasant evening.

The Exchange Packets which circulate monthly, contain a very fine selection of collectors' duplicates, the prices being in most cases very moderate.

Many collectors are debarred from joining a club by the many, but quite necessary, enquiries that have to be made (to safeguard the other members) before their applications are passed. P. L. Pemberton & Co. will always be pleased to arrange this business for their clients, any of whom, wishing to join, are requested to send in their names at an early date.

On another page of this number will be found a full report of this month's meeting.



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## EDITORIAL.

A NEW form of specialism has come into being during the last few years, which has received very little comment from philatelic wiseacres, but which is likely to transform philately, for good or for evil, and possibly to predominate over the system which has hitherto been the vogue.

**The New Specialism.** We refer to the growing inclination to collect the stamps of a given period, of which the King's Head specialists are the most prominent exponents at the present time. That the system is more rational than that which is prescribed by geography, there can be no doubt. The issues of very few countries are of equal interest from start to finish, and it will generally be found, especially in the case of British Colonies, that there is a greater affinity between the stamps of different Colonies at the same period than between the earliest and latest issues of a single Colony.

The change of the portrait of a queen to that of a king created a very obvious line of delimitation which is "easily understood of the people." It is therefore not

at all surprising that a school of young philatelists has been formed, who devote themselves entirely to the British Colonial stamps of the present reign. This is, no doubt, a satisfying field for many collectors, and possesses some interesting aspects, not the least, we suspect, being the tendency of the stamps to go up and down in price, which causes holders to experience, on a small scale, the alternate sensations of joy and sorrow which come to gamblers in other commodities.

Unfortunately, the "King's heads" have created such a gap between the old school of collectors and the new, that the points of common interest between the two are becoming difficult to find. But, with the increasing number of new issues, such cleavages are inevitable. A similar result is likely to occur among collectors of older issues, and it is to the signs and portents in this direction that we particularly wish to draw attention. Hitherto the collectors who have specialized have generally confined themselves to the issues of certain countries, but it now seems probable that we shall see, in the near future, the formation of a cult whose limits will be the stamps printed by one or other of the great stamp-producing firms, such as Perkins, Bacon & Co., De La Rue & Co., National Bank Note Co., etc., and it cannot be denied that this form of collecting—which we term, for want of a better title, "The New Specialism"—presents many fascinating features.

We have been drawn to this subject by the recent inspection of one or two collections formed on these lines, and of one in particular, which interested us in a more than ordinary degree. This was a collection of stamps printed from plates made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. It was divided into two portions, the first containing stamps printed by the said firm and the second representing the stamps printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. from the same plates. Our readers will hardly need to be reminded that this group of stamps includes some of the most beautiful and well printed examples ever issued. They are, moreover, in this respect, all on the same level of excellence, and a more beautiful sight than this little collection no philatelist can hope to see. It might be supposed that such a collection would be very expensive to form, but the owner had drawn up a simplified catalogue of the

stamps, on novel lines, the secret of which we hope to be able to give to our readers in our next issue. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the list includes all the main varieties, and yet it is confined to 500 stamps. This naturally minimises the expense, and we have no hesitation in saying that a collection could be formed on these lines, numbering from 300 to 400 specimens, at a much less expense than a complete collection of "King's heads" would entail. To our mind the great charm of the idea is that each stamp, however common, fits into its place in the general scheme in a manner that somehow seems lacking in other systems of specialism which we have noticed.

We have also been privileged to see a small collection of the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co., which, though it was far from complete, interested us in an almost equal degree, and helped to strengthen our conviction that this style of collecting is destined to attract many imitators when once its advantages are known.

PROBABLY most of our subscribers have noticed that the last three numbers of the *P.J.G.B.* have not contained advertisements other than our own. In the January number we gave our reasons for not advertising other dealers' wares, and

although this is only  
**Concerning** April, we have not yet  
**Ourselves.** had reason to regret our decision.

One gentleman in S. Africa wrote us that he did not intend continuing his subscription, as he did not take in a stamp paper to see *one* dealer's stock boomed. One English subscriber also wrote us to the same effect. Although much regretting the decision of these two gentlemen, we shall still do our best to bring out the *P.J.G.B.* every month. We have been much pleased with the number of subscribers who have taken the trouble to write us letters of appreciation. We cannot but feel gratified that our effort to improve the literary standard of the *P.J.G.B.*, both in quality and quantity, has given pleasure to so many.

We also feel nothing but joy at the number of new subscriptions that have been entered in our books since January, but we are talking "shop" and shall have our South African friend down on us.

We wouldn't like to give cause for yet another S. African grievance.

Will all our subscribers, who have so kindly sent us letters of appreciation, please accept our warmest thanks. Should any of them have suggestions to make, we shall be only too pleased to hear from them; the *P.J.G.B.* is a paper for collectors and, without their support, we should publish at a financial loss, so in considering our readers' interests, we study our own.



## April, 1907, Report.

### MEMBERSHIP.

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

### LIBRARY

The Hon Librarian acknowledges with thanks the receipt of "The Stamp Collectors' Annual' 1907," from Messrs. Nissen & Co., and from Captain W. St. Geo. Ord, 37 Nos. "London Philatelist, 1901-5" and 44 Nos. *P.J.G.B.* 1902-7.

### NOTICES.

The seventh meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, on Thursday Evening, April 11th, when there were present H. R. Oldfield, President (in the chair), L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte, W. J. Bovill, P. P. Brown, W. S. King, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, J. C. Sidebotham, J. E. Joselin, W. Schwabacher, A. B. Kay, the Hon Sec., and visitors—Messrs. Alf. H. L. Giles, Cecil T. Davis, D. C. Davis, and H. W. E. Storey. The

president read an interesting paper on "The International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906, and the various points of criticism it had evoked." A discussion followed, which was joined in by most of those present, and on its conclusion the president was heartily thanked for his paper on the motion of Mr. Fulcher, seconded by Mr. Pemberton. The president then gave a display of his collection of picture stamps, including Historical Pictures, Public Buildings and places of interest, and Natural History subjects (Birds, Beasts and Fishes). An enjoyable meeting was concluded by a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Joselin, seconded by Mr. King.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee for the ensuing year, will be held at Essex Hall, on Thursday, May 9th, at 8 p.m. On the conclusion of the formal business there will be a display by members of not less than ten stamps with notes. All members are urgently requested to attend and contribute to the success of this meeting. The committee will meet at 7.15.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, now due, and any donations to the Forgery Collection, which will be gladly received and duly acknowledged should be sent to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

April 15th, 1907.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Our post bag was so full on our return from the Easter holidays that we were unable to reply to all our correspondents by post as is our usual custom. The following replies are in answer to letters written Easter Monday. Being a staid old paper we hope none of our correspondents were trying to "have" us. We have doubts about "Apricus Primus," but possibly he did not get his information from an "authoritative source."

"ENGLISH SPECIALIST" (Soho).—The current stamps of Great Britain bear a portrait of H.M. King Edward VII. We can quite understand, that, living in Soho you rarely see any but German and Italian stamps.

"APRICUS PRIMUS" (Putney).—Thanks for your information, we are extremely interested to know that the current Montserrat are to be surcharged "Vesuvius Relief Fund," and that

the money so raised is to be given to the sufferers of the recent Pompeii earthquake. We have looked through back numbers of the *P.J.G.B.* but cannot find any mention of an earthquake at Pompeii—are you not confusing Pompeii with Papua?

"BEGINNER" (Chapel-en-le-Moors).—German stamps are not very scarce. Your friend, who told you they were, may possibly have some for sale. Do not pay big prices.

"JUNIOR" (Cripplegate).—Your stamp is quite genuine. All these stamps are lithographed from one matrix, made up of 96 transfers taken from one die. There are 86 varieties of this stamp, but as they are all exactly alike, no trouble should be experienced in plating them. Have we made our answer quite clear?

"PAPUAN" (Norwood).—We believe that the stamps you send us (Sydney Views) are obsolete, but from information received early during April, we can inform you that 50,000 sheets, both of the 1d. and 3d., are to be surcharged "Botany Bay." We understand that these stamps contain many varieties.

"LITERATURE" (Portland Place).—Your informant was incorrect. The *P.J.G.B.* has not bought up the *Times*, when it does the latter paper will probably be issued as a daily supplement, containing a full list of daily new issues.

"SPECULATOR" (Isle of Wight).—We should strongly recommend your buying up the whole local supply of current 1d. to 1/- values. You do not say whether you live at Cowes or Ryde, but in either case, by buying up the whole P.O. supply, you will make it necessary for the P.M. to issue provisionals.

"SIR ANTHONY GATES" (Portsea).—The stamp you send us is, as far as we know, an uncatalogued variety. Doubtless many collectors will be interested if we describe it. Perhaps some of them may know what it is.

A circular stamp, bearing a chain for a central design; the value appears in numerals—80—whether cents or pence we are unable to say; colour, blue on white. We think possibly this may be a Costa Rica stamp, as it has "J. P. Coats" at the top and "Sewing-machinecotton" at the bottom. The latter must, we think, be Costa Rican for "postage due."

"BOSTON CITY" (Hotel Cecil).—Yes, you are correct. There are two copies in the Tapling collection. We regret you are unable to spare time to compare your stamps with these two, but if you send a post card to the Curator at the British Museum asking for the Tapling collection it will be sent on approval.

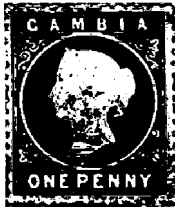
"NEW YORK" (Hotel Bertie).—(1) See answer to "Boston City." (2) The Tapling collection is only sent on approval to applicants on condition that they return it within 9 (nine) days.

# Papers for Moderate Specialists.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

## IV.—GAMBIA.

THIS is a small but effective country, for which reason it is very popular with collectors. The first mention of Gambia stamps was made in *The Philatelist* for March 1st, 1869. The specimens there described may have been proofs, but it is more likely that they were actually issued stamps which had reached England, in which case the issue must have taken place in January, 1869, or earlier. Both



the design and the method of production of the stamps, which left the head, and other uncoloured portions, in relief, was universally admired and hailed as a pleasing contrast to the monotonous similarity of design which had already begun to typify the work of Messrs. De la Rue & Co. The two values which constituted the issue were the 4d. and 6d., and they were printed on unwatermarked paper and not perforated. The sheets were exceptionally small, consisting of fifteen stamps only, arranged in three rows of ten, the reason for this being that the embossing could not be satisfactorily done in sheets of the ordinary size. More or less marked shades can be found in each value. There is a variety of the 6d. in which the upper label, containing the value, slopes slightly from left to right, a defect which causes the right-hand side of the stamp to be a trifle shorter than the left side. This variety is the last stamp in the top row. Both values may be found with double embossing. ISSUE OF AUG., 1874, WMK. CR. CC, IMPRF.

After being issued for five years without watermark, the stamps began to appear on the Cr. CC paper, but still without perforation. The same varieties of embossing, which, by the way, are seldom very distinct, occur on this, as well as on the former, issue. The 6d. with slanting top also recurs.

ISSUE OF JUNE, 1880, WMK. CR. CC, PERF. 14.

It is with the introduction of perforation that the chief interest for the specialist begins, but whether the differences I am about to describe come within the *scope of a moderate specialist*, or not, is a question which I leave to the moderate specialist. But since entire sheets of this type of Gambia, at any rate of the CA issue, are neither rare nor expensive, and consequently are to be found in most specialised collections, the matter will be found of some interest.

Mr. E. D. Bacon first drew attention to this matter in an article published in *The Philatelic Record* for January 1903, and to this I am indebted for most of my information on the subject. The two different forms of perforating machines used by Messrs. De la Rue, Co., are known as the Single-line machine and the Comb machine. The first of these, as its name implies, perforated one line at a time, and, after all the sheets were perforated horizontally, they were turned and operated on sideways, or *vice versa*. Consequently, in sheets perforated by the single-line, or guillotine machine, the lines of perforation are continued through the margins of the sheets on all sides. The comb machines contained a long row of perforating pins, with shorter rows of pins jutting out at right angles, the width of a stamp apart, and by this means the descent of the pins perforated a row along the top, and also between, the stamps, at one operation; the sheet was pushed up after each descent of the pins until the whole sheet was completed. From this it follows that, in completing the bottom line, the vertical rows of perforation must fall on the outside margin, which, in most cases occurs at the bottom of the sheet, but when the sheet was put under the machine upside down, these superfluous rows of perforation appear at the top.

In blocks of four or more the method of perforation can be distinguished by examining the point where the vertical and horizontal rows of perforation intersect. If the holes fit



exactly a comb machine was used, but if the holes run into one another, or nearly do so, it is the work of the single-line machine.

The stamps of the CC issue may be found with the watermark either upright or sideways. The latter are considerably rarer than the former, and are only known perforated by the single-line machine. The shades of colour of the stamps of this issue show well-marked variations, and it has been found possible, by considering the mode of perforation and the position of the watermark, in relation to one another, to determine, with more or less accuracy, the order in which the shades were issued. Mr. E. D. Bacon, in his article already referred to, gives the following lists of the stamps classified in this way:—

A.—Wmk. Cr. CC upright. Perf. 14 by a single-line machine.

½d. golden yellow.	3d. deep blue.
1d. lake, deep lake.	4d. brown.
2d. deep rose.	6d. dull blue.
1/- green (?).	

B.—Wmk Cr. CC sideways. Same perforation.

½d. bright orange (?).	3d. ultramarine (?).
1d. lake (?).	4d. brown (?).
2d. deep rose (?).	6d. dull blue.
1/- green (?).	

*The notes of interrogation mean that it has not been ascertained with certainty whether these particular values are known to exist in the perforation indicated.*

C.—Wmk. Cr. CC upright. Perf. 14, by comb machine used for stamps printed in panes of 60.

½d. dull orange.	3d. pale ultramarine.
½d. orange-vermilion.	4d. pale brn., brown.
1d. deep lake.	6d. dark blue.
2d. dull rose, deep rose.	1/- dark green.

The sheets perforated by the first machine have two coloured dots in the margins, one before the first stamp of the middle row and the other after the end stamp in the same row. The sheets with the comb perforation have two extra dots, one on the margin in the right upper corner, and the other in a corresponding position in the right lower corner.

Of the shades mentioned in the lists given above there is one, viz., the 3d. deep blue, which is so marked as to be worthy of catalogue recognition, and, as it is very much rarer than the pale shade, collectors will do well to look out for it.

ISSUE OF 1886-87, WMK. CR. CA. SIDEWAYS,  
PERF. 14.

This is an ideal issue for collectors who are

fond of gradations of shade. All the eight values can be found in distinct variations of light and dark colours. Gibbons' Catalogue lists four shades of the sixpence and two of each of the others, but there are numerous intermediate variations. Speaking generally, the lighter shades appear to have been the earlier. All values can also be found with white or with brownish gum. The 2½d. was the first value to appear, this being chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* for June, 1886. It was followed by the 3d., 6d., and 1/- before the end of the year, the ½d., 1d., and 2d. did not appear until early in 1887, and the 4d. was not chronicled until September, 1888.

Of all the shades the rarest in an unused condition are the 6d. olive-green (which is the lightest shade of this value) and the very pale blue 2½d., not the pale shade of the ultramarine which is frequently mistaken for it.

For collectors of entire sheets it will be as well to describe the two different comb-machines which were used for perforating the stamps of this issue. One was the same as that used for the CC issue and can be distinguished by the extra vertical line of perforation in the margin on the right, which is at a distance of only ¾ths of an inch from the adjoining row. The narrow space in the margin between these perforations corresponds with the space between panes of sixty in other colonial stamps for which Messrs. De la Rue & Co. used this machine. The other comb machine used was one which was constructed to perforate sheets printed in longer vertical rows without any division between, such as some of the issues of St. Vincent, Turks Isles, etc. Sheets perforated by this machine do not show the extra line of perforation in the margin. Entire sheets of both varieties can be found, but those without the vertical line are the scarcer.

The following colour trials are known, all perforated 12—½d. rose-carmine; pale violet; 3d. pale sage-green; 1/- brown-marone.

The plate of the 6d., which, from the first, contained one stamp with a sloping top, as already described, was renewed before the end of this issue, and the defect removed. Stamps from the new plate were only printed in grey-green.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1898.

The transition from the simple and beautiful embossed design which had done duty for

close upon thirty years, to the trim, but monotonous type of one of Messrs. De la Rue's key



plates, was not one which philatelists hailed with delight, but this is an utilitarian age and there can be no doubt that the small sheets of embossed stamps must have been rather troublesome for business people in the colony. There is nothing very interesting to note in connection with this issue. The plate number found on all the stamps is "2," but the ½d., 1d. and 3d., and possibly others, also exist plate 3. The shades of all the values present very little variation, but the 1d. may be found in carmine and deep carmine, the latter being the distinguishing colour of plate 3.



#### THE KING'S HEAD ISSUE.

This series began to appear in 1902 and the set consisted of the same denominations as before, with the addition of a 2/- value. In May, 1905, three new values, all with single watermark, appeared, namely, the 1/6, 2/6 and 3/-. and it is said that only 6000 of each of the values were printed. In the same month, three other new values were brought out, namely, the 5d., 7½d. and 10d., but these were with multiple wmk., to which the 1d. had been changed some nine months previously. During 1905 and the early part of 1906 all the other values, with the exception of the 1/6, 2/6 and 3/-. came out with multiple wmk.

The first provisionals ever issued in the Colony were put on sale early in April, 1906. They consisted of the halfpenny on 2 6 and the one penny on 3/-. Both have the new value printed in words. On the halfpenny the old value is obliterated with two bars and the new value is in two lines above; the higher value has the words "one penny" in one line printed over the original value, and no bars.

There are two varieties of the ½d.; in one the spacing between the upper bar and the words is 5mm., in the other the space is only 4mm. In each pane of 60 the first variety occurs 36 times and the second 24 times. There is also a minor variety having a broken "E," which appears like an "F," and another in which the "Y" is dropped below the level of the other letters. The bars also vary very slightly in thickness. The total number issued is said to have been 3,780.

The 1d. on 3/- presents no varieties worthy of mention, though it is reported to have been seen with double surcharge. The number issued was 4,500.

Both provisionals were issued on April 10th, 1906, and withdrawn on the 23rd of the same month, on the arrival of a fresh supply of the ordinary stamps from England. A large quantity of the stamps were bought up by local speculators, but quite a fair proportion of them were used for ordinary business purposes.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

As a collector of many years standing I wonder whether you or any of your readers can suggest any really satisfactory way in which I can keep my duplicates? Having been a collector for a long time I have a large number of all countries. Most of these stamps are common but I wish to keep them for reference purposes

I tried mounting them in blank albums, one or more pages to each country, but after a few months, as I am constantly exchanging or otherwise disposing of my duplicates the books got very soiled, so I gave that plan up.

At present they are here, there, and everywhere, some in cigar boxes, some in envelopes and some I do not know where. Can anybody suggest a way in which I can keep these stamps enabling me to find almost at once any issue of any country that I may wish to refer to.

Trusting to receive a few suggestions.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

E. S. FOSTER HOBBS.

11, Kingsway,

Mortlake.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

For some time past I have been collecting

data concerning early Queensland stamps (first type). I wonder if any of your readers could spare time to let me have particulars of any dated copies they may have in their collections.

I am also interested in N.S.W. stamps used in Queensland, and should very much like to have details of any they possess.

Probably many collectors, like myself, have found how hard it is to obtain dated copies of early Australians. I think S. Australians are the commonest.

Trusting you will find space for this letter in your valuable paper.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

F. F. LAMB.

## The Stamps Used by the Royal Niger Company.

By P. L. PEMBERTON.

PRIOR to the formation, on Jan. 1st, 1900, of the Crown Colonies of Northern and Southern Nigeria, the territories which now form parts of those Colonies were administered by the Niger Coast Protectorate in respect of a comparatively small portion of the area, and by the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited, as owners of by far the larger part of the land.

The territory of the Niger Company comprised practically the whole of the basin of the Niger from the town of Say (more than half way to Timbuctoo) to its mouth, as well as the basin of the river Benue, from the town of Yola to its confluence with the Niger near the Settlement of Lokoja. At its mouth the Niger forms a delta which is composed of 20 different rivers, only the most important of these, viz.: those from the left bank of river Forcados to the right bank of the river Brass, belonged to the Niger Company. These included the principal mouth of the Niger, which is called the Nun. The west of the Nile delta from the Forcados to the boundary of the Colony of Lagos and the east of the delta, from the Brass to the Rio del Rey, formed the territory of the Niger Coast Protectorate, which was thus completely cut in two. The Niger Company had a fleet of river steamers engaged in transporting palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, gum, hides and

other products of the interior to the chief town of Akassa at the mouth of the Nun, where the goods were transhipped to Ocean-going steamers. For the purposes of this trade the Company maintained about fifty stations on the lower Niger and the Benue, the principal of which were Asaba, Onitsa, Abo, Atani, Ida (Iddah), Lokoja, Burutu, Egga, Odeni, Say, Abutshi, and Yola.

For the whole of this territory, which contained an estimated population of 30,000,000 and an area of 500,000 square miles, there was no special issue of stamps, which seems to show that the Company was not aware of the financial possibilities of speculative issues. The only stamps which were used in this huge territory were ordinary unsurcharged stamps of Great Britain, of the issue then current. These were purchased from the British Government by the Niger Company and used on correspondence to England and abroad. Whether they were also used by the general public (if such existed apart from the native population of niggers) or not, I am unable to say. Nearly all the entires that I have seen were addressed to the offices of the Company in London, and I have seen other entires to business firms in London posted from this district, and bearing unsurcharged English stamps, but in these cases the latter were perforated with one or other of the following initials "C.M.S." (Church Missionary Society) and "UNCo," the meaning of which I am unable to ascertain. It is evident therefore that the stamps were used by the Officials and Agents of the Niger Company, the Church Missionary Society and by some other Company whose initials were UNCo. Outside the people employed in these undertakings the letter-writing public must have been very limited in number, as the Chartered Company had a practical monopoly of the trading rights in their territories.

So far as I know there were only three post offices, or at any rate offices which had obliterating stamps, viz.—Akassa (the principal ocean port), Lokoja (where a large number of officials live on account of its comparatively healthy climate) and Burutu.

There may have been other post offices, but, though I have seen quite a number of all the obliterations mentioned, I have neither seen nor heard of any others.

All the postmarks are quite different in appearance from any others found on British stamps, as will be seen from the illustrations, and with the exception of type III., which, for two or three months, was struck in black, all those I have seen are in violet. They might easily be mistaken for fiscal cancellations in cases where the whole of the postmark is not visible.

I have been fortunate in being allowed to examine a large number of these stamps used on entire envelopes addressed to the Secretary of the Company. All the envelopes bear postmarks of one or other of the towns mentioned, and all are franked with ordinary English stamps. I am also indebted to Mr. W. S. Lincoln, Mr. D. Field and Mr. J. Coates for shewing me a number of these stamps on entire, or parts of the original, with the whole postmarks with their dates shewing very distinctly. These, together with specimens in the possession of my firm and a few others which I have seen at odd times, make a total of 411 stamps which I have examined, and I am thus able to give a fuller account of them than any that has hitherto appeared.

As already mentioned, the stamps were only used (to my knowledge) at three towns, viz. :—Akassa, Burutu and Lokoja. I have seen a fourth obliteration, used at Abutshi, similar in shape to the Lokoja type, but bearing the words "Customs Office" instead of "Post Office."

Obviously this is not a postal obliteration unless the Customs Office at that station was also used as a post office—and as to that I cannot speak.

The earliest date of any kind which I have seen is Akassa 2 June '95, on a 10d. stamp. Then comes a very long gap, the next being a 10d. obliterated at the same town on 6th April '96. It is difficult to account for the scarcity of the stamps used in 1896 and 1897. In '98 they became more plentiful and the postmarks of 1899 are by far the commonest of all. The latest date I have seen is Burutu 20th Dec. '99—just eleven days before the territory of the Royal Niger Company was taken over by the Crown and incorporated with the Colonies of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

I have seen all values up to 2/6 with the exception of the 2d., 4d. and 1/- . The follow-

ing is a list of them; the numbers in brackets refer to the numbers of each that I have seen and may be taken as a fair index to their relative rarity.

½d. vermilion	(31)
1d. lilac	(226)
2½d. purple on blue	(53)
3d. purple on yellow	(8)
5d.	(71)
6d.	(1)
9d.	(1)
10d.	(8)
2/6	(12)

From this it will be seen that the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and multiples of 2½d. were the values mostly used, and that the 3d., 6d. and 9d. are very scarce. Mr. Coates tells me that he has also seen the 5/-.

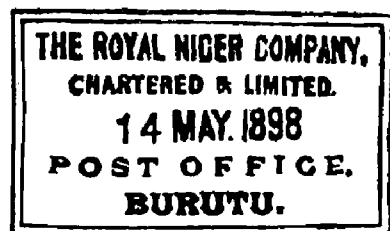
There are four types of the postmarks and I classify them as follows:—



I. AKASSA. Double-lined rectangle, as above. Violet. Earliest date seen June 2, 1895; latest 29 Sept. '98.



II. AKASSA. Single-lined oblong with corners cut, as above. Violet. Used concurrently with type I. Earliest date 14 Jan. '97. Remained in use until the end of the Niger Co.'s rule.



III. BURUTU. Double-lined rectangle, slightly larger than I. Earliest date 14 May

'98. Remained in use until the end of the administration. Found in two colours:—

- (a) Violet. Earliest date 14 May '98, latest 23 Nov. '99.  
 (b) Black. Earliest date 31 Oct. '99, latest 20 Dec. '99.



IV. LOKOJA. Oval, as above. Violet. In contradistinction to the other types this is without the name of the Company. As a consequence there was no necessity to change it on the decease of the Company, and it is sometimes found on Northern Nigerian stamps of 1900. It is very much scarcer than I., II., or III., earliest date 10 Sep. '99, latest 26 Feb. 1900. It will be noticed that the latter is after the introduction of Northern Nigerian stamps, and the use of English stamps at that date may be regarded as accidental.

The Abutshi (Customs) cancellation, of which I have spoken, is similar in shape to IV. but bears the name of the Company at the top, "Abutshi" below, date and "Customs—Office" in the centre. I have seen the following values ½d. (pair), 1d., 2½d., 5d. and 2/6, all on separate pieces of paper but all having the same date—4 Oct '99. They look suspiciously like "postmarked to order" specimens.

All these obliterations are very scarce and I shall be glad to hear from any reader who can add to the information given above.

### Business Announcement.

OWING to the majority of the monthly philatelic journals being published at the end of the month, between the 21st and 28th, our publishers have decided to print the *P.J.G.B.* a few days earlier than heretofore.

In future our subscribers will receive the *Journal* by the 20th of the month, an innovation we think they will all appreciate.

The death is announced of M. Albert Thumin, of the firm of Thumin Frères, of Paris, at the early age of thirty-four. He was a very well-known dealer and a member of the Société de Timbrologie.

## "Sweet are the Uses of"— Philately.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TRANSVAAL  
 PHILATELIC SOCIETY, JAN. 8, 1907,  
 By T. HENDERSON, M.A.

WERE I to ask an audience of philatelists "What are the uses of Philately?" you would raise a scornful eyebrow, and smile a superior smile at the mere idea of being asked so simple a question; but pressed



for an answer, you might tell me, with many hums and haws, that it amuses you, passes away time that would otherwise hang heavy, is a relief from other occupations, gives you an interest apart from your work, and so forth. But imagine yourself transported backwards to school or college days, and called upon to write an essay on "Your favourite Hobby." Your choice would, of course, be "Philately," but you would have to justify it. And then, with your poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling, you would pour out your thoughts in a style so luminous, with a logic so convincing, and a wit so sprightly, that the examiner would instantly be converted.

I propose to take your place as examinee—but with no such certainty of success. For my eye refuses to roll, or my pen to move, save at its own sweet will; and though its happy-go-lucky, go-as-you-please gait, of course, may land it somewhere, yet that "somewhere" may not be the goal it now sets out to reach. However—to begin!

What are the uses of Philately? Imprimis, that of any other hobby, it carries me out of myself. Yes, it carries me far, far away, as far as the Land of the Midnight Sun, or Far Cathay, or Leichardt's Land, or the Spice Islands; and if I were imaginative I might conjure up visions of coral-fringed islets peopled by dusky savages—who yet have a post office; of Somali kraals; of tropical rice-fields; incense-breathing forests haunted by peacocks and quezals and macaws and kiwis and other fearsome wild-fowl; or I might picture a lotus-eater's life beneath a friendly bread-wood tree, or a



hunter's life, or death, in the haunt of that blood-curdling tiger of Malaysian jungles; or call up pictures of mails camel-borne over Soudanese deserts, or sam-pan borne down some Bornean river; or explore in fancy the pink terraces of Maoriland, and peer down the crater of La Souffrière.

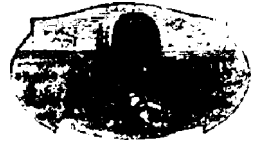
And it carries me far back in point of time—back to the memories of childhood and its collecting days—how far back, wild horses will not drag from me! The collection of those earliest years was one of used English—mainly penny reds, with a sprinkling of octagonals and penny blacks and others of that and the preceding generation—all plastered on the walls of a nursery, where rioted a horde of young barbarians.

Then to school and a Lallier's album, to much expenditure of paste and manipulation of scissors. We were not squeamish as to condition in those days. We used, I remember, to send to Young, Stockall & Co., of Bath,\* I think, for packets of *damaged* stamps! But these were my unregenerate days, for which I have long ago done penance, even with tears, and found forgiveness I hope. I have done my best to live them down.

What memories of neglected opportunities crowd upon me! For these were the days when "pence" Ceylons and first or early types of Queensland, Tasmania, and Canada, were current; it was the time of my earliest love, the grand old Nova Scotians; when the Mecklenburgs and Lubecks and the rest were still stamp-producers; when Italy was still *irredenta*, and those outworn anachronisms, Tuscany, Parma and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, still made the map of Italy a patchwork of colours; it was a time when most of British Africa was philatelically non-existent, and most of it non-existent in fact; it was a time when—but it is time to change the subject before you brush up your mental arithmetic to calculate the remote past to which my memories lead me. Besides, the emotion inspired by remorse for these misspent years hurries me on.

It was a time when the stamp collector ploughed a lonely furrow; when he was the

only Richmond in the field; a pioneer in a new and untrodden land. (Observe the fine mixture of metaphors!) He might levy tribute on every household that had



a tea-planting, or seafaring, or gold-digging, or globe-trotting son. One good dame used to save for me, against my quarterly school holidays, her fortnightly envelopes from Queensland. To me a stamp was but a stamp, and my duplicates in early Colonials were cheerfully swapped, stamp for stamp, for any common Continentals I hadn't got. I was throwing away a gold mine. Had I but known, alas! Well I remember a set of Pacific Steam Navigations, brought from the spot and guiltless of fraud. For these were the golden days when things *were* what they seemed, and the faker had not yet discovered that there was a credulous public gaping to be gulled.

Dealers? Yes, there were dealers, and Bath their chief centre. At least, save Young, Stockall & Co., aforesaid, I remember but one firm that catered for young collectors, Stafford Smith, of Queen Square House, Bath. True, Stanley Gibbons had an office in London, no shop, at 8, Gower Street, but I fancy he carried on business only by correspondence. At any rate I never ventured to call at the sober private-house-looking home of the now world-famous stamp autocrat. But the day of Seebecks had not yet dawned; speculative issues were undreamt of; the stamp collector was not yet exploited as a source of national revenue; and the dealers of the period were content with the legitimate business.

Then, next chapter in this strange eventful history, came a period when experience and pocket money had grown, but judgment was still lacking and the dealer of the baser sort had arrived. We have all, I suppose, answered advertisements like this: "To all purchasers of my 4½d. packet of rare stamps, I present a set of 10 Costa Rica or 12 Nicaragua Officials (unused)"; or like this: "Executor of deceased collector has a boxful of old and valuable stamps, for sale cheap"; or "Non-collector has a sackful taken over as a bad debt and believed to be worth—" as many pounds or shillings as they proved to be worth pence. Then there was the dealer's sackful

\* The firm was styled "Young & Stockall" and the town was Liverpool.—Ed. P.J. of G.B.

to be sold by the pound, and discovered to be current low-value pfennig and centime continentals.

Memories are chequered by disillusionment—it is thus that collectors buy their experience. In our philatelic career we have to unlearn much; we have to revise our judgments, create new ideals, and of course, adapt our practice to them. We work our way out of the old groove to settle in a new one, perhaps. But we refuse to be tied down to orthodoxy and convention in arrangement and treatment. Each collector has room—in the vast field of Philately—to be a law to himself as to what and how he will collect.

I have said that stamp collecting carries me away from myself. Yes, and it carries me from my work. However interesting and engrossing that may be, I am all the better for having moments in which I can forget it, and so to me, in the literal and every sense of the word, Philately is a "pass-time."

But here, far from the homeland, philately is less of a pastime than at home. Think of the long-drawn out delight of a June afternoon and evening! It is too hot for tennis; too sunny to sit at the open study window and watch our treasures crinkle and cockle. But let us find a north light and comparative coolness and turn to our stamps, and while we discuss a cooling drink let us hunt for that new variety chronicled in the last "Monthly Journal."

And in the long, long evenings of winter, after days or weeks of pitiless rain, with the roads a slough of mire and everything black and cheerless outside, what more cheerful than the companionship of our stamps—and other creature comforts? What more soul-satisfying than the perfect condition, beauty and completeness of my British Patagonians, or the fifth edition of Utopia (all the high values mint), or the set of inverted errors of Weissnichtwo, or the latest philatelic output of Lilliput? So let the wind howl for all I care.

Here in South Africa, with crowded days, short evenings, wretched light, out of door attractions few and indoor comfort as understood at home, nil, I feel driven rather than pleasantly seduced to philately. And so I sit down and worry out a puzzling set of perforations or shades or



types. Or I look up (shall I say?) my Belgians, collection and duplicates. My friend Jones has asked me if I have the 25 centimes blue (Sunday label issue) with no ball to the "5." What more natural than a search? If I don't find the missing ball—to use an Irishism—I have at least revived my Belgian knowledge, feasted my eyes on its spic-and-span array, and killed an hour without waste of brain-tissue. But if I find the missing ball, then hurrah! I shake hands with myself, and feel prouder than ever.

Our friend Smith says, "some of your B.S.A.'s (overprinted on Cape) show short H's." Now why had not I seen that? So I look up my B.S.A.'s, and find reason to hug myself again and say to myself "what a clever fellow you are to have these things!" for the philatelist is always ready to do more than justice to his own discernment. Give him a year or two and he will believe he made the discovery himself! This, by the way, is his only foible!

I like these little side investigations. They generally lead to nothing, but they have their little excitements. Are there *really* any Natal officials on single C.A. paper? Or you are told that Natal, last Queen's Head type, may be found with inverted watermark. You look them up. You are rewarded—or, more probably, disappointed. But at the worst you have enjoyed the excitement of the chase, and at the best you have the joy and pride of discovery and possession.

It would appear by my own showing—and the philistine will agree with me (and welcome)—that philately is a device of the devil to make a man proud. On the strength of a two-penny-halfpenny discovery he will pose as a man of research. He will exhibit his trophy at his next club meeting. He may even take upon himself the task—the great, the supreme effort of a philatelist—of preparing an exhaustive, and exhausting, paper on it.

Now the question of a ball or no ball on the toe of a Belgian five is not a burning or a vital one; it interests none but the specialist in Belgium; it almost justifies the cheap sneer of the philistine or the general collector. But let a non-specialist find a ball-less Belgian. Does he throw it away? Does he give it away? No, he turns it into something else at full catalogue exchange value. Or if the finder be a specialist in another field, say an O.R.C.



crank, he will try to convert it into something with a dropped "d" or short-topped "5" or a comma for a full-stop—pettinesses for which the Belgian specialist in toes has a profound contempt! Petty details they are of course. But I am a bit of a "pettifogger" myself, and I will neither condemn nor condone nor defend "the meticulous attention to trifles"—that is the phrase—that rouses the ire of the uninitiated. His superior attitude pleases him; it doesn't hurt me; and if he has any ball-less Belgians or a few O.R.C. errors to spare, I will accept them forgivingly. I fear no Greeks, even when they offer gifts.

They used to tell us that Philately taught history and geography, that that in fact was the sole reason for excusing or even tolerating it, and albums are still published, not merely for the schoolboy, packed with political statistics. But I have out-lived the time when I could honestly find or appreciate stories in stamps or poetry in perfs., or good in gum-paps. I don't feel that I want to know the full name and birthday of the Queen of Sheba, or the capital, population, resources and coat-of-arms of the New Atlantis. Nor do the events in a nation's history that give birth to centennial issues interest me a little bit. I am content to leave history, geography, statistics and heraldry to the schoolboys; to leave to them too the bloodthirsty passion that used to lead otherwise blameless youths to long for a revolution or a death, or even welcome an assassination—merely to hasten a new postal issue.

What else do I get from Philately? Well, if it has sharpened my political conscience, it has also quickened my "colour sense." It has given me an eye so trained to colour distinction that I am able to see shades, which, unkind people declare, are not there!

And it promotes sociability. We are clannish and clubbable, and prone to foregather at some philatelic house of call. We are a kind of sect, and we meet to promote our cult and celebrate its rites on certain days appointed to be kept holy. There are also high days or festivals—red letter days—when the members delight to feast and make merry with one another. But on merely secular days devotees of Philatelia are quite stay-at-home domesticated creatures.



"Yes," I hear a voice say over my shoulder, "domesticated but selfish, like the cat! You do nothing but pore over your rubbishy bits of dirty paper." But really such remarks are uncalled for! Were it not for my stamps, and their sobering and domesticating and humanising influence, I should either be a gad-about, or devote myself to some messy hobby involving chemicals and a dark room.

But to return to my image of Philately as a cult, sect or mystery. Some have regarded it as a variety of freemasonry, but I prefer to describe it as a form of religion, a religion embracing many sects or castes or, in their own technical language, "minor varieties" within its fold. Originally Philatelia was one and indivisible; but, as in Oriental Mythology or Buddha may have ten thousand "manifestations" or forms in which he reveals himself to his worshippers, so in process of time she developed, as she still develops, different forms—"types," "emissions," "issues," they are called—as the sand of the seashore in multitude. The votary of Philatelia who strives to worship all of these—and there are many who cling to the old faith, and still do so—is styled a Catholic, or Universalist, or Generalist. But the time came, had to come, when many sincere believers felt the futility of a devotion which was thus frittered and diluted away; and so they sought and found salvation in one or other of the various forms of dissent and free thought. These are the Past Masters of Philatelia, its High Priests, its Brahmins of purest caste. They are called Great Panjandrams or Great Moguls, and are distinguished by the costly offerings and sacrifices they offer on the altar of their goddess. They are very high and exclusive, and none may hope to enter the sacred circle unless he has qualified by sacrifices and offerings, and mastered the sacred book of the Craft. Of such books are the writings of a Society, which is called the "Philatelic" of a city called London, where they have a temple and treasure-house. There a once famous Mogul, Ling or Tap Ling, a sage of the Victorian dynasty, founded a house of relics, or museum, for the edification of students. Of less dignity and costliness, but yet the chief manual of the Craft, is the work of Ess and Gee, scribes who dwell within the same city, in the street named Strand. This is a digest of the mysteries of the Craft, and contains much that justifies its claim to be the Bible of the faith, though there are heretics who cannot accept all its tenets, and would fain see a "revised version," purified from faults and corruptions. There are fanatics too, sometimes called Cranks, who devote themselves to the minutest criticism of the objects which they worship—the shades and textures of their apparel, the varieties of denticulation on the fringes of their phylac-





teries, omissions or repetition of letters in the inscriptions which they bear. Such omissions or deviations from the true standard they call "Errors." A very powerful branch of the sect would fain root out the Cranks. It maintains that the worship of the goddess should be confined to essentials, purged of all that is merely accidental. Such may be called the Precisians or Puritans of Philatelia. Then there is an Eclectic school which picks and chooses the objects of its worship; the whole field of study it maintains is too vast. And so it is that some will have no traffic in such fetishes as came to birth before 1900 A.D.; others with none later than the same date; others reject such as first revealed themselves to the eyes of Europeans; others there are that worship the fetishes in "quarternions" or groups of four; others will have no relics in their cabinets which are not, in the sacred language of the sect, "mint," which being interpreted, signifieth unsullied, pure, flawless, untarnished, unprofaned. And there is a mighty army, mainly adherents of the orthodox or Universalist party, known as the "Novices," being those who, though ardent disciples of Philatelia, are yet, by reason of their tender years, not admitted to membership of the order and the privileges appertaining thereto, till they have attained the canonical age of twenty-one years. Some, in their eagerness to become adepts in the higher mysteries, have been known to seek admission by falsifying their age or assuming a "discretion" that their years do not warrant. Such offenders, whose zeal partly palliates their fault, I am loth to expose, or to subject to the penalties they have incurred, of which excommunication by bell, book and candle is the least.

Sooth to say there are many other forms of schisms, but it were too long to name them all. But all of them — Moguls, Cranks, Universalists, Eclectics, and Novices, with schismatics of every shade—all, I say, are united in one grand creed, and acclaim their divinity in the words—"Great is Philatelia! There is but one goddess, and WE are her prophets!"

Anything else? Well, upon my word, to drop the grand style, I don't know. Morally, apparently, I suffer. If I learn patience in one sense of the word—that patience that makes one drudge cheerfully over hundreds of Sweden to test whether they are perforated 13 or 14, hundreds of Norway to measure out laboriously the large and small dies; that leads one to count the links in the chain of the Hollander unpaids, or subdivide Hollander blues, first King's head, into a score of shades—what of patience in another sense? My Johannesburg experience leads me to think that there is more philatelic pepper to the square inch than in any capital in Europe. Is it the fault of Philately? Is it in ourselves or in the climate? Or is it but a figment of my own diseased imagination conjured up by

fevered dreams of heated discussions at Philatelic Societies?

Again: Is it a pastime that teaches a tranquil resignation, or checks the angry but appropriate words that would fain rise when a domestic tells you that the table is wanted on which your Spitzbergens lie carefully sifted and sorted—to relapse into their primal chaos!—or when a young gale springs up, and drives the work of hours into thin air or litters the floor with it? Then, verily, a spirit of revengefulness is not only justified but right! I even argue thus: That the very fact that few philatelists are habitual murderers is proof positive that Philately has in it a restraining quality that keeps men from even justifiable homicide.



Philately, as I said early, puffs us up with pride. Now pride is an ambiguous word that may by the ill-natured be interpreted as "conceit." Far be it from me to impute conceit to myself or to brothers—and sisters—of the Craft. Let me rather take pride in a pleasanter sense and call it a proper pride in our own; in its perfection of order, method, completeness, condition. I am confident that I carry all true philatelists with me in my disclaimer of any other interpretation.

My last claim for philately made it clear that method, order, etc., are part of its votaries' outfit. Need I go on to enumerate the other virtues inseparable from it? Surely then the Philatelist is the embodiment of all—or very nearly all—the virtues, and if to be virtuous is to be happy, then he is happy—so far as stamps can make him—and the more stamps he has, the more virtuous and more blest he is.

Stamp collectors are often called mercenary and commercial. For myself I think of stamps—pecuniarily—only as an asset to be administered by my executors for the benefit of my heirs, unless my philatelic mantle falls on fit shoulders, or by my legal representatives when, sans eyes, sans teeth, sans everything, I slip, a lean and slippered pantaloon, into that state of "second childishness" when ball-less Belgians and "antique two's" are "mere oblivion," and a Post Office Mauritius cannot raise a thrill.

A stampless old age! Eyesight gone! albums, like ourselves, shelved! Well, there is comfort in the thought that "chalkies" will have lost power to trouble and "multiples" ceased to multiply.

Did I mention patience an hour or two ago? Well, I fear I have put yours to a test that it can scarcely bear. And yet I have left the uses of Philately only half told.





APRIL 25, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *Philatelic Record* for March contains an interesting paper by Mr. I. J. Bernstein, entitled the British Post Offices in the Levant. In making the following rather long extract our only regret is that we have not space to reprint the whole article.

Levant is the name applied to the Mediterranean coast of Turkey, so to speak of the "British Levant" is incorrect. The term that should be employed is "British stamps used for," or "in use in the Levant."

The fact that one finds not only British but French, German, Austrian, Russian and Italian stamps devoted to a similar purpose is so well known, and the stamps themselves so common, that it never occurs to the majority of collectors to enquire how it comes about that all these countries have Post Offices, as a rule such an important Government institution, in a foreign country, which at the same time has a Post Office of its own. I am only dealing with the British Post Office, which was the first established, so perhaps it would be well to just mention here that the other foreign Post Offices in Turkey were established simply because Great Britain had one, and it was felt to be too great a privilege to be enjoyed by one Power alone.

The British Post Office in Constantinople was originally established as a sorting and forwarding office of the Army, engaged in the Crimean War in the years 1854-56. The fact that we were fighting with and for the Turk precluded any protest on his part, more particularly as the excellent reason then pertained that the Turkish Postal Service was notoriously unreliable and defective. After the war, the Office in Constantinople was, in 1857, transformed into a proper Post Office, issuing British stamps by British officials, using British obliterating marks, and letters in the first place were accepted from the British Embassy, Consulate, and residents, for despatch abroad.

Letters were received, but had to be called for, delivery by postmen being a concession not yet wrung out of the Turkish authorities. The operations of the Post Office were in course of time extended, till now money orders, postal orders, parcels, etc., are dealt with as at home. Once there, we have stopped there; the Government of the Sublime Porte have protested on many an occasion, but the only result has been that other British Post Offices have been established in Smyrna, Beyrout, and Salonica. It has been stated that an office has recently been opened in Bagdad; that, to a certain extent, is true, but as it has been opened by the Indian Government, and Indian stamps unsurcharged are used, it does not come within the scope of this paper.

The exact date on which the first office in the Levant was opened is unknown, but the British Army

landed in the Crimea on September 14th, 1854; and as it is extremely doubtful that in those days postal arrangements were so promptly made as we have seen them done in recent years, we can only assume that it was at the extreme end of 1854, possibly to deal with the Christmas mails, that British stamps were first used in the Levant.

The British stamps for use in the Levant were not distinguished by means of a surcharge till 1885, so from 1854 one can only tell them from ordinary British stamps by the postmark.

Mr. Bernstein goes on to describe the various obliterating marks that were in use from 1854, onwards. Most collectors are familiar with the well known "C" postmark used in Constantinople, while illustrations are given of the two earlier postmarks, and others.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld continues his scholarly article on the Cantonal stamps of Switzerland. When it is completed we hope to see it bound in pamphlet form, as the long list of forgeries given, will alone make it invaluable for reference purposes.

The "Notable Philatelist" for the month is Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the well-known editor of Sweden's leading stamp paper.

Mr. Djurling, when in London last year for the Exhibition, met a number of our leading philatelists and dealers. He only collects used stamps and is especially interested in Europeans.

An account of the recent Indian Minto Fête, a long budget of Notes, and a New Issue list completes a very readable number of the *Philatelic Record*.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* for March 30th, is a good pennyworth. Amongst other articles there is one by Mr. Paul Howard, called "The Passing of the Papers." As the subject is one of interest to all collectors, we make the following extract.

It is a remarkable fact that when the "Nelson" series of Barbados was printed in 1906 the paper was already twenty-two years old. Truly it is paper of a fine calibre, for it certainly has the appearance of a brand-new production. No yellowness of age, or weakness of fibre or tissue, is at all detectable.

My reason for suspecting that this series absorbed the last of the stock is that the large-sized stamps that have since appeared have been on a multiple paper, and not on the old Crown CC. The very next stamp printed for Barbados, the "Olive Blossom," was on a multiple paper, and two of the rupee values of East Africa have followed suit.

The following is a list of stamps current on the old paper. (It is probable that the next replenishing of the Post Office stocks will be on paper with a multiple watermark).

Antigua, ½d. to 5s.  
Bahamas, 1d., 5d., 2s., 3s.  
Barbados, "Nelson" series.  
B.C.A., 2s. 6d. to £10.  
Dominica, ½d. to 5s.  
East Africa, rupee values.  
Malay States, dollar values.  
Malta, 2s. 6d. and 10s.  
Montserrat, 5s.  
Natal, 5s. to £20.  
St. Helena, ½d. to 2s.  
Somaliland, rupee values.  
Turks Islands, 2s. and 3s.

With regard to the 1d. stamp of Gibraltar; its change from a red to a white paper would seem to be an economy on the part of the postal authorities. Economy is in the air. It is cheaper to print a stamp on white paper than on one previously dyed red. Where is the need to dye the paper red—or blue, or yellow—when a plain white surface will answer the same purpose?

It is interesting to search out the stamps that are likely to be affected by this change. Here are some of them, perhaps all:—

1d. Gibraltar. Already on white.  
2½d. " Announced on white.  
8s. " on blue.  
£1 " on red.  
British Guiana, 2c. on red. Announced on white.  
" " 5c. on blue. Already on white.  
" " 96c. on red.  
British Honduras, 2c. on red.  
" " 5c. on blue.  
Fiji, 1d. on red. Already on white.  
" 2½d. on blue.  
Gold Coast, £1 on red.  
Hong Kong, 4c. on red.  
" 10c. on blue.  
" 12c. on yellow.  
" \$10 on blue.  
Mauritius, 3c. on yellow.  
" 4c. on yellow.  
" 4c. on blue.  
" 6c. on red.  
" 15c. on blue.  
" 25c. on green.  
" 50c. on yellow.  
" 2.50 rupees on green.  
" 5 rupees on red.  
Sierra Leone, £1 on red.  
Straits Settlements, 4c. on red.  
" 8c. on blue. Already on white.  
" " 10c. on yellow.  
Transvaal, 5s. on yellow.  
" 10s. on red.  
Trinidad, 1d. on red. Announced on white.  
" 2½d. on blue. Already on white.

The *London Philatelist* for March has an Editorial on Labuan, in which the Editor says:—

The stamps of Labuan, as announced in the new issue columns of the Philatelic Press, are a thing of the past, and a country passes away whose issues have hitherto been unhonoured and unsung. It may, however, be that, as "nothing but good is said of the dead," so, in process of time, a rehabilitation will take

place that will restore Labuan to some degree of the estimation that was justly extended to its early issues. This process will perform include the condonation of the many unnecessary issues of later years; and the beauty of many of the recent stamps may well, as in other walks of life, be readily accepted as a cover for the absence of other virtues! True, however, to its latter-day reputation, Labuan has expired in a blaze of pyrotechnic Philately by the issue of all its twelve values surcharged with the word "Brunei" for the Sultanate of that name, which had apparently got on very well hitherto without stamps.

It is always sad to read of a death, and we feel almost moved to tears over the unhappy demise of dear old Labuan. Quite a number of the present day philatelists will mourn as for a near and dear friend. Personally we hope that Labuan died from an infectious complaint, but we bear no grudge, and can say, *Requiescat in pace* with great equanimity.

Mr. E. D. Bacon contributes an interesting paper on "Ionian Stamps." Nearly all collectors have a fondness for these stamps, so we think the following extracts will interest.

The Ionian Islands are situated to the north-west and west of Greece, at the foot of the Adriatic Sea. The group includes the seven islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura or Leucadia, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxò, with a number of islets.

The Treaty of Paris, signed 9th November, 1815, agreed to revive the Ionian Republic, which had ceased to exist in 1807, when the islands were annexed to France. The Republic was placed under the exclusive protection of Great Britain, but Austria was allowed equal rights of commercial advantages with the protecting country.

The formal installation of the new Constitution, under the title of the United States of the Ionian Islands, took place on 1st January, 1818, and the islands were ceded to Greece on 1st June, 1864.

Mr. Bacon quotes a lot of official correspondence and we learn that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. submitted the following estimate:—

If a plain paper and one with the figures 1 and 2 is adopted, there would be no charge for paper moulds.

For engraving a steel die from any design which may be determined on, hardening and taking it up on a steel roller, hardening that, and then transferring to a steel plate containing 120 postage stamps, exactly £85.

For strong paper, plain and watermarked as above, together with printing and gumming in sheets of 120 each, 9d. per thousand stamps.

This letter or estimate was dated Fleet Street, London, June 8th, 1858. In reply Sir G. F. Bowen, in a letter dated "Corfu, June 28th, 1858," ordered fifty thousand red penny stamps, and the same number of twopenny blue stamps, the stamps *not* to bear a denomination. The device was to be simply a Queen's Head, as much like the head on the English postage stamps as possible, and the Greek words IONIKON KPATOE.

These stamps were printed and forwarded to Corfu, on the 3rd of November, 1858, the parcel consisted of:—

416 sheets 120 each	49,920	} 1d. red.
1 sheet	80	
416 sheets 120 each	49,920	} 2d. blue.
1 sheet	80	

On the 22nd January, 1859, Sir G. F. Bowen ordered a third stamp to be printed in yellow, same design as before, to be used as a ½d. value. These stamps were duly printed on watermarked paper and forwarded to Corfu, March 7th, 1859.

Mr. Bacon's article is full of interest and later on we find that the paper used for these stamps (the blue and red ones) was the watermarked paper used for the 1d. and 2d., 1856 stamps of New South Wales.

Why the blue stamp should have been used as a penny value and the red one as a 2d. one, is not known, probably through inadvertence as from Sir G. F. Bowen's letter of 28th June, it is clearly intended that the red stamp was to have been used for the penny value.

The Earl of Crawford continues his paper on "Notes on Proclamations Bearing on the Post Office." Most of these Proclamations make odd reading for the present day. In one, dated August 15th, 1692, we find the following:—

Although by the Scottish law the penalty for robbing the *pacquet* is death, yet it has been done. On Saturday last, the 13th, two persons fell on the post-boy from Haddington to Edinburgh, near Jock's Lodge, at 10 p.m. They took away the mail and the sorrel nag the boy was riding. £50 for their discovery and £100 for their apprehension, or either of them. £50 and pardon to the first accomplice who shall confess before 23rd August.

We are left in doubt as to whether the reward money was ever claimed, but we doubt it. Mail robberies in those days often had a political meaning.

The *Monthly Journal* for March contains as usual a goodly amount of readable matter. Mr. C. J. Phillips continues his article on "The Stamps of Montenegro." Unfortunately the latter issues of this country are not very interesting. Mr. Phillips is however to be congratulated on the way in which he has written about these stamps.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his article entitled "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies." Unfortunately this portion of Mr. Hanciau's article will only

appeal to advanced specialists, as he deals mostly with the minor varieties of watermark found in the Italian paper used from 1820 to 1838, a subject not likely to interest the general collector.

Mons. Mahé's reminiscences are always interesting. In the March number he writes about his experience with some Greek essays.

One day, when my wife was on her way back from purchasing supplies at the market of St. Antoine, she passed by the den of Father Lacroix. The latter, who was standing on the doorstep, made a sign that he had something to say to her. She made her way in as best she could, for a woman had to hold her skirts together to squeeze into the shop, through the multitude of things that blocked the doorway. When she got inside, the old fellow, who knew that we sold stamps, said to my wife, "Madame Mahé, I have something for you," and showed her a large flat parcel, tied up with string, which he unfastened as he spoke, and which, when opened, disclosed a mass of papers more or less crumpled, but in the middle of which were fragments of sheets and entire sheets of Greek Essays (or Proofs), printer's trial impressions and colour proofs, in very good condition, and there was—well, there was a big lot of them.

"How much for it?" asked my wife, without attempting to calculate the value of the package. "Fifteen francs," replied Father Lacroix. "Fifteen francs," said my wife to herself. "There's plenty for the money; it is not worth while to bargain, this cannot be a bad bit of business," and she counted out the fifteen francs asked for. Then she came home, beaming, her basket in one hand, and in the other the parcel, which she threw on the table, saying, "I do not think my morning has been wasted!" And, truly, the morning's marketing turned out to be of the very best!

I unpacked the bundle, and set to work at once to sort out its various contents. They formed a mixture of the most varied description. I then looked into the quality of the stock. One portion consisted of printer's trial impressions, printed on one side or on both sides, sometimes with the same value and in the same colour, sometimes with the impression in one colour on one side and in another colour on the other; the other portion, the larger, was composed of real trials of colour; there was a great collection of these, some in the colour in which the stamp was issued, some in the colour of some other value, and on many varieties of paper. I recollect, amongst others, the 5 lepta printed in black upon thin green paper, and the 20 lepta in black on white, and there were numerous other varieties, the details of which I have forgotten.

All having been properly sorted out, I found that it was possible to make up a certain number of sets containing thirty-four distinct varieties, the price of which I fixed at 80 francs the set. This was not an extravagant price, for some of these Essays, of which I had only a few copies, were well worth 10 francs apiece. After these came sets of a smaller number of varieties, which I priced at 50 to 40 francs, and the remainder, the commoner varieties, which existed in considerable quantities, went off at 1, 2, and 3 francs each. Altogether, it was a very good bit of business!

Bargains that other people get are always interesting to read about, but are not to be compared, as regards interest, with the bargains we pick up ourselves. M. Mahé has, we think, had a fair share of stamp "snaps."

Mr. Poole has more to say concerning the 1886-7 stamps of British North Borneo. We gather that every stamp on each sheet differs slightly from its neighbour. On the 4 cents the flaws and minor varieties as enumerated by him total 50, consisting of minute dots and colour encroachments. The 8c. value seems to suffer from the same complaint!

We must admit that we cannot see what good this painstaking (it must cause much pain) research does, the stamps of British North Borneo are not worthy of it. We feel sure Mr. Poole could do better work.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for March 23rd is suffering a reaction. The previous or "Birthday Number" was so good that the copy now before us has evidently had to suffer. The only article of interest is from the pen of a "Junior," entitled "Notes on Spanish Forgeries," by Mr. J. Corner Spokes. Mr. Spokes has tackled a difficult subject in a light-hearted way, but we enjoyed reading the first instalment, and shall look forward to seeing it continued in a later number.

Another article, entitled "How Old Stamps Feed Orphans," reprinted from *Smith's Weekly*, is a space-filler, pure and simple.

Personally we have never seen anybody, an orphan or otherwise, being fed by either young or old stamps, and, in fact, regret that such a proceeding is necessary.

The copy of the *Fortnightly* dated April 6th contains an instalment of the paper on "Spanish Forgeries." Mr. Corner Spokes lists a number of forgeries, so many indeed, that one wonders what peculiar fascination there is that makes Spanish stamps such favourites with the faking community.

"Albus" makes a rather novel suggestion, he advocates holding an annual philatelic conference, as his idea is a good one we make the following extract from his letter.

It appears to me that if a Dealers' Exhibition could be arranged at some handy popular resort and that it be held during a leisure time, such as August Bank Holiday week, it would be the means of bringing together a large number of Philatelists from all parts of the country, when Conferences could be arranged and many points discussed, to the mutual advantage of everyone interested in the hobby, whilst the idea of holding such a gathering at some popular resort such as Buxton, Bath, Southport, Llandudno, or some other equally popular place, would enable us all to make it still a holiday of the right sort. Why could not the branches of the various Philatelic Societies, Junior and Senior, who hold Annual Picnics, arrange same to be held during such a week, and so bring as many of us as possible together at least once a year?

## Philately in the Colonies.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for March is duly to hand; from its bulky appearance we thought it would be as crammed full of good things as the February number was, but alas that was not the case; evidently the Editor, Mr. Saunders, was thinking too much of his coming trip home, to put in much journalistic work.

We gather that Mr. Gordon Jones is going to act as Editor during Mr. Saunders absence. We shall look forward to receiving the April number.

The editorial consists of an account of the Minto philatelic fiasco, ending with the following regret:—

Perhaps the chief reason for regretting the absence of our exhibition from the fête lies in the fact that the Amir lost the opportunity of seeing our president's grand collection of Afghanistans, who knows what effect a sight of Sir David Masson's exhibit might not have had on the future philatelic history of Kabul?

Who knows!

The rest of the paper is filled with reprinted articles from the London papers.

The "Notes and Extracts" are interesting; the *P.J.G.B.* is called to book for reviewing the *P.J. of India*, under the heading "Philately in the Colonies." This is an old complaint of our contemporary, which is aired regularly every year and yet we do it!

The *Australian Philatelist* for March contains some more news about the New Zealand Exhibition gumpaps. We learn that this issue was limited to 300,000 of each value, that the stamps could only be purchased at the Exhibition, while not more than 5/- worth were sold to any one purchaser. If this is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, we are afraid the philatelic credit of New Zealand will suffer.

Patient collectors, who, having strenuously waded through Cowens & Basteds will be pleased to hear that no other Exhibitions are contemplated within the next few months.

The following gumpap extract is rather interesting:—

Some of our readers may not be aware that the Commonwealth authorities have "annexed" the country hitherto known as British New Guinea, the original name of which was Papua. The natives are called "Papuans" and we think the authorities are

doing the right thing in restoring to the district its proper name.

Can anyone forecast the part Papua will play in our philatelic history?

We do not profess to be gifted with prophetic foresight, but we venture to think the part Papua will play in our PHILATELIC history will be such a small one that the majority of philatelists will be unaware that such a place (philatelically) exists.

How many gumpaps Papua will issue for gumpapuans, both at home and abroad, is another question.

While the Australian Commonwealth authorities were busy with B.N.G., why did not they have the Tasmanian stamps surcharged "Van Dieman's Land," and surely West Australians, overprinted "Swan River Settlements," would have a ready sale.

## Philately in the States.

Various numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly* are to hand for review. From the editorial dated March 9th, we glean the fact that Americans are commencing to warm up to collecting Single Wmk. King's Heads. *Mekeel's Weekly* is very careful in the way it advises its readers regarding these stamps. The following extract is very much to the point:—

We hold no brief for the single CA's, but speak of them in response to the interest in the stamps that is shown by readers. In this connection it may be said that if a collector buys from a recognized dealer, that fact carries with it a guarantee of fairness and in a sense protection for the buyer. In other words, such a dealer takes an interest in his customer that would not permit him to knowingly make a drastic overcharge, or to violate canons as they prevail in the business world of reputability. If prices of single CA's are high, it is not because they are boosted artificially. We verily believe that the commercial circles of philately are refreshingly free from trade agreements or understandings, which could work no good for the collector; the temptation of large transient profit is one that the stamp dealer does not yield to; and stamp collectors, in number, appreciate that sturdiness of character.

A later copy, dated March 16th, contains a lot of interesting news items, one of which, quoted on the authority of the *Manila Times*, we copy below.

### PHILIPPINES STAMP BONFIRE.

#### All Damaged Stock on Hand at Post Office Burned.

A committee of three has been appointed for the purpose of destroying all the damaged stamps on hand at the bureau of posts February 10. The committee consists of Colonel Bandholtz, Examiner Easthagen and a member of the force at the executive bureau.

The damaged stamps will include practically all of the two surcharged series. Up to the date mentioned, any person desiring to purchase any of this old stock can do so by making out a list of the stamps desired and submitting it to the director of posts. Such lists must be accompanied by a cash deposit equal to the total amount of the stamps ordered. The committee will be instructed to lay aside such stamps as they may find of those ordered.

The only stamps in good condition on hand of the first issue are the 4c. and 6c. Of this issue, there are no 1c., 5c., 15c., 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 or \$5.00, and but a very few 2c., 3c., 8c. and 10c., all adhering to each other or to the oiled paper.

Of the second issue, there are many 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 50c. and 50c., with about 3,000 \$1.00; 2,500 \$2.00 and 500 \$5.00. There are no 3c., 4c. or 6c., and a very few 8c. of this issue, and none in good condition.

Would that there were more bonfires. We suggest, too, that undamaged remainders burn quite as well as damaged stamps.

A copy of *Philatelic West*, dated Feb. 28th, is before us. It contains a mass of more or less badly printed matter, possibly of great interest to its American readers, but not of the nature likely to appeal to British collectors. We are, of course, referring to the philatelic (?) portion of the paper. The *P.W.* contains so much about "Souvenir Cards," "Minerals," "Arrow Heads," etc., and so little about stamps, that really *Philatelic West* is a misnomer.

The *P.W.*, at one time, was rather a favourite of ours, but it will have to improve its literary standard if it wishes new subscribers on this side of the "pond."

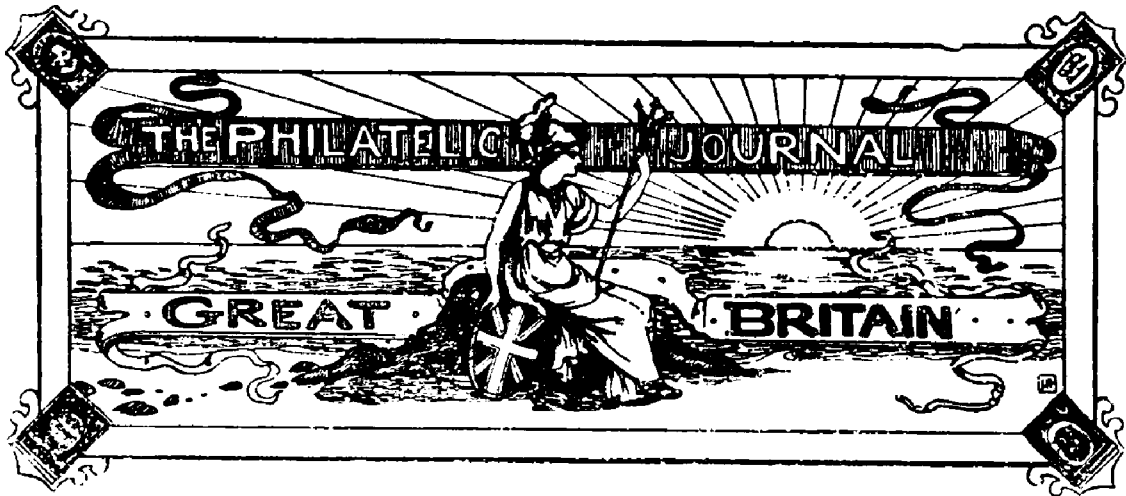
## More Commemoratives.

THREE stamps, sanctioned by the U.S.A. postal authorities are to be issued on April 26th. They are to commemorate the Jamestown Exposition and will be on sale at all U.S.A. post offices.

The 1c. will bear a portrait of Capt. John Smith, with the date of his birth and death, 1580-1631. The 2c. will have a centre depicting the landing of the first Jamestown settlers, while the 5c. will have a portrait of Pocahontas.

We believe the number of each denomination to be printed is as follows:—

1c.	10,000,000
2c.	14,000,000
5c.	8,000,000



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[PRICE 2D.]

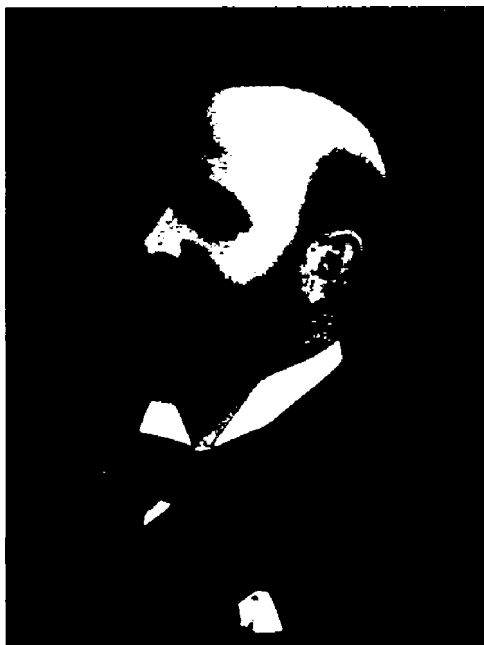
## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 88.—MR. GUYBON HUTSON.

THE subject of our present sketch, Mr. Guybon Hutson, of Culdees, Partickhill, was born in Glasgow early in 1861, and started collecting when seven years of age, almost forty years ago, so that if experience counts for anything, Mr. Hutson's views on philately in general should prove exceptionally interesting to our readers.

From the day he started collecting until the present hour it has always been a maxim with him never to exchange or part with any stamps unless they were duplicates, with the result that he possesses one of the finest, if not the finest collection, north of the Tweed. His collection, which contains nothing issued since 1900,

consists of 35,000 varieties, and is arranged in blank albums, with interchangeable leaves of his own design. Collectors who have had the pleasure of inspecting it are surprised at the wonderful variety these books contain, and have remarked, when it was pointed out to



them that the Post Office Mauritius were absent, that, if so, practically everything else must be there.

Until just recently Mr. Hutson was President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society, and members and visitors of that

body have many times had to congratulate themselves on their good fortune in securing as their first President a collector whose general and all-round philatelic knowledge has frequently been found so useful.

Mr. Hutson was good enough to favour us with some indications of his "philatelic faith." He thinks the evil of the day is over-cataloguing, and that many good philatelists have been disgusted out of the ranks of philately by having thrust upon them for consideration and decision such questions as the two N.S.W. and Crown watermarks,

rough cut and clean cut perfs. and not so clean cut perfs., worn plates and less worn plates thin and thick and not so thick papers, and many other varieties which in some cases it is difficult for anyone but the compiler of the list himself to follow. One may desire to follow

the fascinating hobby of stamp collecting without wishing to spend his days with a perforation gauge in the effort to get hold of, it may be, 20 or 30 copies of the same stamp differing from each other by, say, half a perforation; in fact, that while like many other well known collectors, he regards varieties of perforation only collectable when they indicate a new issue. He thinks philately would have been none the worse but all the better a pastime if the perforation gauge had never been heard of, and that if philately is to have a prosperous future many of the minor varieties of type, endless variations in perforations, broken types and other "dotty" varieties, will have to go by the board—a view that we feel sure is shared by many of our readers. On the other hand, he regards a collection of no country as complete without the inclusion of its impressed or embossed envelope stamps, "cut square."

Curiously enough he has no favourite countries, his collection is strong throughout without special attention being paid to any one group, perhaps if he has any partiality at all it is towards those countries of which most forgeries exist, the sameness of the De la Rue's not appealing so much to him or to the stamp fakers, and his collections of such out of the way stamps as Shanghais, Guadalajaras, Portuguese Indies, Colombians, Griqualands, with nice Kimberley Postmarks, British used abroad, &c., &c., are such as are not often seen.

At an early age Mr. Hutson joined his father in business in Glasgow and helped to carry on the well-known and successful engineering business of Messrs. Hutson & Son of which he became managing partner at an early date. He retired from active business some years ago and although his favourite hobby is philately he also finds time for travelling and photography of which also he is an enthusiastic votary—the two go well together—and he has had numerous trips in Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia with his camera, in fact he is away on a holiday trip at the present time, having recently crossed from Algiers to Marseilles to join a P. & O. boat for the East.

Although a very busy man Mr. Hutson has found time to join many of the best known stamp clubs, from the sheets of which, his philatelic knowledge has enabled him to

garner many snaps, he has also had some experience of running a Stamp Exchange Club for during the prolonged absence of Miss Theilmann, the then Secretary of the Dorchester Club, in South America, he acted as Interim Secretary of this highly prosperous club which, in his time, had over 100 members, all amateurs. One practice he inaugurated was before sending out a packet to go over the sheets carefully and mark everything that was bad, to do which few were better qualified, querying anything of which he was doubtful, as did happen now and again, but not often. This was a great satisfaction to the members who were thus fairly able to assume that anything they bought was what it was said to be, an assumption which it is not wise to accept in the case of most clubs.

A short sketch of Mr. Hutson would be incomplete without mention of his fondness for whist, and although it is "Duplicate" whist he specially affects, we feel sure that at an ordinary rubber, and granted a good partner, his opponents would have a very keen struggle for the odd trick.

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### Pigeon Post in the Congo.

The latest advices from the Congo show an interesting development in communication methods, carrier pigeons and motor cars being used with excellent results.

The authorities have established a permanent carrier pigeon post with 150 birds, between Coquilhatville and New Antwerp, a distance of 200 miles. The birds cover the route in good time, and are not inconvenienced by the heat.

Motor cars are being employed for postal and goods service between the coast towns and villages in the interior.—*Evening Standard*.

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### To Our Readers.

A LARGE proportion of the new subscribers, who so kindly sent in their subscriptions last month, did not avail themselves of the subscription form that is printed in every number of the *P.J.G.B.* Thinking possibly that others of our readers (many of whom are not especially interested in advertisements) have not noticed this form, we take this opportunity of reminding them that it is to be found on the last page of the advertisements.

Perhaps it is needless to add that subscriptions may date from the current or any number of the *P.J.G.B.*, which is posted regularly on the 19th of each month. The subscription being only 2/6 for twelve numbers, post free.



## 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.** *Ewen's Weekly* gives a list of British stamps not yet discovered, with inverted watermark. As most of our readers are interested in these stamps, we lift the list *en bloc*.

*Unknown with Inverted Watermark.*

½d. pl. 9—1d. pl. 93, 109, 110, 124, 145, 147, 163, 206, 223, 224—2d. s.c. 5, 16—3d. pl. 8, 11, 16, 20 (spray)—4d., pl. 18—6d. pl. 9, 18 grey, 18 lilac—1/- pl. 10, 11—10/- Anchor—£1 Anchor.  
1880, 1½d., 2d., 5d.—1884, ½d. blue, 2½d., 4d., 5d., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1 Crowns, £1 Orbs, £5—1887, 10d.—1902, King, 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1/-, 5/-, 10/-, £1. Ditto, chalky paper, 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d. and 1/-.

**Antigua.** The *P.R.* chronicles the current 1/- value on multiple paper.

1/- purple and blue, multiple wmk.

**Australian Commonwealth.** The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 5d. Postage Due.

Postage Due. 5d. green, perf. 12×11, wmk. C and N.S.W.

**British Guiana.** The *P.R.* chronicles the 72c. on multiple paper.

72c. purple and brown, multiple wmk.

**Cayman Islands.** Of the four "specimen" values listed last month only the 4d. brown and blue has yet been seen postally used. Doubtless the other three values will shortly be put into circulation.

**Gibraltar.** The 4/- value is reported on multiple wmk. paper.

Adhesive. 4/- lilac and green.

**Gold Coast.** The 2½ value is to hand, printed in one colour.

*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 6d. King's Head on multiple paper.

Adhesive. 6d. lilac and violet, mult. ordinary paper.

Adhesive. 2½ ultramarine, multiple ordinary paper.

**Hong Kong.** The 12c. is reported on the multiple chalky paper.

Adhesive.

12c. green and marone on yellow, multiple chalky.

**India.** *Nabha*. The 12a. King's Head stamp is reported to have been overprinted for this State with the "Service" overprint.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

Adhesive. 12a. purple on red.

**Jamaica.** *Ewen's Weekly* lists the current 5d. Arms type, on multiple chalky paper.

Adhesive. 5d. yellow and black, mult. chalky.

**Natal.** The *M.J.* has been shown a specimen of the ½d. on 1d. yellow, of the 1877-79 issue, showing a distinct double impression of the overprint; one impression is lighter than the other, and both are off centre, being too much to the left, the letters "P" and "H" being absent at left, and those letters from the adjoining stamp appearing at right.

**New Zealand.** *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new sixpenny value. The design is the same as before but the stamp has been reduced in size. It is printed from a new plate made from a new die, no doubt in order to bring it into line with the low values, enabling it to be printed in sheets of 240.

Adhesive. 6d. bright rose. Design reduced. P. 14.

Roumania and New Zealand are going it pretty strong.

**Northern Nigeria.** The 1d. value is now on surfaced paper.

Adhesive. 1d. purple and red, multiple, chalky.

**Papua.** From various sources we learn that all the values, from ½d. to 2/6, British New Guinea stamps, have now appeared with the "Papua" overprint. We add the following values to the ones we have already listed:

Adhesives. ½d. black and green.  
1d. " " lake.  
2½d. " " blue.  
6d. " " green.  
2/6 " " brown.

**Sierra Leone.** Yet another "all one colour" to chronicle. The ½d. value has appeared in green.

Adhesive. ½d. green, multiple, ordinary.

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Austria.** We have seen two more values of the *current* set perforated 9, 9½. Both are without the shiny bars.

1h. purple, perf. 9, 9½.  
10h. rose "

**China.** We have been shown two entires, each franked with the half of a 2c. stamp of

1898. These split provisionals are postmarked Foochow October 22/1903, one being addressed to a local resident, the other to someone at Shanghai. The second bears the Shanghai postmark at the back, arriving there Oct. 31st. Together with the usual circular Foochow postmark, is one evidently made purposely to cancel these stamps, it is rectangular in shape with "Postage" at top, "1 Cent" in the middle and "Paid" at the bottom. These stamps were, we believe, only in use for one day.

**Cuba.** *Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the current 10c. stamp re-engraved. The most prominent difference between this and the earlier printing is the addition of a little white ball at the end of the straight projections at either end of the curved tablet containing the word "Cuba." Like the 1c. and 2c., re-engraved type, the colour of the new 10c. stamp is somewhat lighter and brighter than the Bureau print.

**Denmark.** The 25 öre, uniform with the other values bearing the head of Frederick VIII., is to hand.

*Adhesive.* 25 öre sepia.

**Egypt.** Another of the Postage Due stamps is chronicled on chalky paper. We mentioned the 2m., 1p. and 2p. last month, and now have to add the 4m. The list now stands.

*Postage Due Adhesives.* Chalky paper.  
2m. green.  
4m. marone.  
1p. blue  
2p. orange.

**Honduras.** One more value has to be added to our list of the "1907" stamps, namely, the 5c. blue. We thought last month that this issue was complete; but still they come.

*Adhesive.* 5c. blue.

**Hungary.** We have been shown the 12 fl. of the current type and wmk. perf. 12. We chronicled this stamp perf. 15 in our March number.

12f. lilac, wmk. type 9, perf. 12.

**Japan.** Our publishers have found in their stock two copies of the 5 sen brown, of 1876, perforated  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , a combination which has not hitherto been chronicled. In Gibbons' catalogue it would come under the heading "Perf. compound of (a) and (d)" which at present only includes the 1, 2, 8 and 10 sen values.

**Montenegro.** The *Ph. Echo* lists the 50 heller Postage Due stamp, of the surcharged series of 1905, with the overprint inverted.

**Salvador.** *Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the current 13c., printed on both sides. They say: As the back is out of register with the front, parts of two stamps appear on the back, while on the face the printing is evenly centred. The specimen submitted is postally cancelled, and evidently came through the mail in the regular course of business.

An interesting stamp certainly, but surely it must have been to a philatelic dinner or smoker to get in that state.

**Spanish Guinea.** We have not, we think, yet chronicled the 1907 set for this place. The *L.P.* says they bear an up-to-date portrait of King Alfonso, and are as follows:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centimo	dark green.
	2	.. blue.
	3	.. purple.
	4	.. emerald-green.
	5	.. rose-lake.
	10	.. orange.
	15	.. chocolate.
	25	.. blue.
	50	.. black-brown.
	75	.. blue-green.
	1 peseta	red.
	2	.. dark brown.
	3	.. olive.
	4	.. lake.
	5	.. green.
	10	.. purple.

**Switzerland.** The 3c. is now, we hear, on the new watermarked paper.

*Adhesive.* 3c. brown, wmk. Cross.

## French Tête-bêche Stamps.

THE tête-bêche stamps of the issues up to 1875 are most interesting varieties. They occur in every issue save that of 1852 and the Bordeaux issue, though they do not exist in all values. Their disposition is irregular, sometimes but one to a pane, sometimes three, and in different positions for different values. Perhaps we should state that the sheets of French stamps from 1849 to 1875 contained two panes, side by side, each pane having 150 stamps in 15 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. No one has yet succeeded in establishing any undoubted reason for the appearance of these tête-bêches. The excuse of carelessness in clamping together the electros which made up the plates would be a natural explanation, but the care and attention to detail and strict administration at the Mint almost preclude the idea that such work would be accepted. The only thing left is to imagine that it may have been done purposely as a "control mark" for the recognition of genuine sheets of stamps, perhaps, in case doubtful or counterfeit ones should turn up.—*Mekeel's Weekly*.

## Royal Niger Company's Postmarks.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

SINCE the publication of my article in last month's issue, on British Stamps used by the Royal Niger Company, several correspondents have kindly written to me on the subject, with the result that the earliest date of the violet Burutu postmark so far recorded must be put at 7 Jan 1898. Mr. E. Leader has also sent me particulars of an entire envelope in his possession franked with two 2½d. stamps, dated Burutu, Feb 21 1898, which reached the addressee at Walton-on-Thames on March 23, 1898. But the earliest date (that given above) is recorded by Mr. D. C. Gray, who writes as follows:—

"In reference to your interesting article on these stamps in the April number of the *P. J. G. B.* you say that you will be glad to hear from any reader who can add to the information given therein.

"I therefore enclose for your inspection and return, a rather interesting cover.

"Apparently in January, 1898, there was a shortage of stamps at the Burutu Post Office.

"The enclosed cover bears no stamps, but is marked with the postmark of the Royal Niger Co. in violet and 1d. in black.

"The deficit of postage on a book packet would, I believe, have been more than one penny, while the postage would have been one penny. Therefore the '1d.' marked in black represents the actual postage paid, and is on a par with the Pahang 4 cents (Gibbons' No. 26) surcharged on plain paper, and representing postage paid.

"The postmark, 'Burutu 7 Jan. 1898,' is considerably earlier than the earliest date mentioned by you, viz., 14th May, 1898, for this type of postmark in violet.

"In number 235 of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* (12th March, 1904), the 4½d. stamp of Great Britain is mentioned as existing with the Royal Niger Company's postmark in addition to the values mentioned in your article.

"I believe that the stamps of Lagos, current at the time, were also used in the territory administered by the Royal Niger Company, and are therefore to be found bearing the Company's postmark.

"I trust that you will be able to find space for this letter in the next number of the *P. J. G. B.*"

The portion of the wrapper referred to is very interesting, and the history of the "1d." mark may be as my correspondent suggests, though I do not think so, for the following reason. I have been shewn an entire envelope addressed to somebody at Woolwich, upon which was written "no stamps available," in ink, and postmarked Burutu, 23 Ap. 1898. This was only charged 2½d. (the ordinary postage) on arrival, which looks as though there were some arrangement between the Company and the British Post Office, whereby, in such cases, only the single postage should be demanded instead of the double charge as in the case of an ordinary unpaid letter.

## The Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch).

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 4th May, at 7 p.m. Mr. John Walker, President, in the chair. There was an attendance of 24 members. After a general exchange of duplicates, the following gentlemen were unanimously admitted Honorary Members of the Society:—Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., Hon. Vice-President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society and Hon. Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society; Baron A. de Worms, Mr. E. P. W. Redford, c.b., Secretary in Scotland for the Post Office; Mr. M. P. Castle, j.p., Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; Mr. Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society, London; Major E. B. Evans, Editor of the *Monthly Journal of Philately*; Mr. Leslie, L. L. Hausburg, Member of Council, Royal Philatelic Society, London; Mr. P. L. Pemberton and Mr. G. Herbert Dannatt.

Mr. J. Penman Mackenzie gave an interesting account of the postage stamps of Argentine and Bolivia, and in the course of his remarks urged the desirability of collectors not devoting their energies entirely to British Colonials to the exclusion of foreign countries, many of which provided interesting fields for investigation at moderate cost. He also provided a display of the stamps of these Republics, containing a wide range of shades and some

very fine specimens of Bolivia, showing the various states of the plate—the productions of the American Bank Note Company being especially noticeable. Mr. Mackenzie was, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, awarded a very hearty vote of thanks.

During the earlier part of the meeting, the Committee of the Senior Society had been adjudicating upon the displays sent in by members in connection with the prize competitions, and at this stage the results were announced amid applause as follows:—For the best display (not exceeding 100 stamps) by members over 16—(1) Mr. Percy Mercer (Newfoundland); (2) Mr. Ernest Humphries (B. E. Africa); (3) Mr. R. M. Stewart (Chile); and by members under 16—(1) Mr. J. Arnott Hamilton (Hawaii); (2) Mr. H. B. Thomson; (3) Mr. A. F. P. Christison. Prizes for the best sheets sent in to the Exchange Branch during the session were also awarded to—(1) Mr. Percy Mercer; (2) Mr. R. M. Stewart; and (3) Mr. W. D. D. Small.

The Chairman congratulated the winners and moved a vote of thanks to the adjudicators for their labours. The exhibits were then inspected with interest. It was intimated that this was the last meeting of the session, and that the meetings next session would begin in October, when it was expected an attractive syllabus would be submitted.

FRANK CHALMERS, 24, Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh, Hon. Sec.

### Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above society was held on Monday, 8th April, 1907, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with a good turn out of members. The Hon. Secretary reported the sales of packets still in circulation, sales good to date.

Mr. A. J. Waller and Captain Morrison, both of Edinburgh, were unanimously elected members of the society. The resignation of Mr. P. M. Macintyre, Edinburgh, was received with regret.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. John Humphries, who showed his fine collections of British East Africa, Cape of Good Hope (triangulars) and Newfoundland. The greatest interest was evinced in all three countries, Newfoundland, if anything, claiming

the closest attention. This country was complete, and contained in almost every case mint blocks.

British East Africa, almost complete, and containing the rare 1890-91 imperf. issue; also the 1895 issue, complete.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Humphries for his interesting display and instructive paper. It was decided to hold an extra meeting of the Society on Monday, 13th May, 1907, at the usual hour.

R. W. FINDLATER, Hon. Sec., 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

### SOCIETIES' DOINGS.

*Leicester.*—Having been so successful last year with their exhibition, this society has decided to hold another next November. All exhibits must be in the Secretary's hands before Oct. 31st. The exhibition will be open the first and second day in the month. Numerous prizes have been donated, and the Exhibition Secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14, Church Avenue, Glenfield Road, Leicester, will be pleased to forward particulars.

*Junior (London).*—The Annual General Meeting will be held on September 7th, all members are requested to attend if possible. The Annual Excursion will be held on June 15th, and an enjoyable day will be spent, most probably at Weybridge or High Beech, Loughton.

### Brunei.

FEW stamp issuing countries are so little known and yet so interesting as the strip of territory known as Brunei. Unfortunately, the name is not sweet smelling to philatelists. Brunei has kept bad company, and its little peccadilloes of some twelve years ago are not yet forgotten.

The Sultanate of Brunei is situated on the N.W. coast of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo, while the island of Labuan lies off the coast. At one time Brunei boasted a larger acreage and population than it now possesses. An old Graphic Atlas we have quotes the population at 125,000, while the area is given as 17,760 square miles, but Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, has, within recent years, enlarged his territory at the expense of Brunei, but, to what extent, we are not quite sure.

The chief town of Brunei is Brunei or

Brunei, a few miles from the coast, a township that is inhabited mostly by Malays and Chinese, who have built their huts on the banks of the river.

Up to quite recently, when on rare occasions a stamp *was* needed, the stamps of Labuan have been used in Brunei, but now, possibly to celebrate the demise of Labuan, no fewer than twelve varieties have been issued, all surcharged on the Crown type stamps of Labuan.

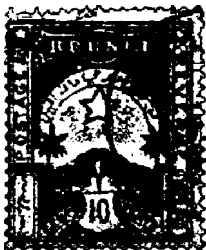
One of our contemporaries gives the number of stamps printed as follows:—

1 cent	5,000.
2c. on 3c.	15,000.
2c. on 8c.	5,000.
3c.	5,000.
4c. on 12c.	20,000.
5c. on 16c.	5,000.
8c.	8,000.
10c. on 16c.	9,000.
25c. on 16c.	2,000.
30c. on 16c.	2,000.
50c. on 16c.	2,000.
\$1 on 8c.	2,000.

Following quickly on the heels of these stamps, comes the set of eleven values to take the place of the Labuan provisionals. They bear a view of Brunei, and consist of the following values:—1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 25c., 30c., 50c., \$1, all printed on multiple Crown & C.A. paper, p. 14, by Messrs. De la Rue & Co.

Possibly there is a legitimate demand for Brunei stamps—at any rate, collectors who acknowledge, say, Maldives, will have to admit that Brunei has an equal claim to issue stamps. Fortunately, most of the philatelists of the present day are quite unconcerned about new issues. Experience has taught them the wisdom of limiting their collections to the stamps of the last century.

The defunct S.S.S.S. so bravely started during the early months of 1895, would have been aghast at the list of new issues that the last few months has given us, Maldives, Papua's, Solomon's, Brunei's, Straits Settlements on Labuan, are a few that we could so well have done without.



BOGUS ISSUE OF 1895.

Curiously enough the first stamps condemned by the S.S.S.S. included some North Borneos and Labuans, namely the 4, 10, 20, 30 and 40c. surcharged on 1 dollar, while Brunei gained for itself a name that time has not yet expunged.

The following extract made from the letter of a Mr. Robertson, written to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. and published in the *L.P.* for July, 1895, will probably interest our readers.

"I have just come back from Brunei, having gone to see the Sultan and Postmaster about your business principally. Let me explain that it was I who suggested to the Sultan that he should issue stamps, and I have arranged the whole thing. He and his Postmaster have no idea of the way to conduct any business. I assure you that the delay in sending the stamps to you is caused by the illness of the Postmaster's wife, at least, one of his wives. In the meantime the Post Office is shut."

The above extract from a letter dated Labuan, 30th March, 1895, does not make it very clear that stamps were very necessary.

Is there any more need for them at the present time? The *P. J. G. B.* for February, 1895, chronicles this set on the authority of a contemporary and describes them as follows:

"The design shows a view of the coast, with a Star and Crescent in centre, the Crescent being inscribed with Malay characters. On a solid tablet at top is 'Brunei,' and at left 'Postage &,' and on right 'Revenue.'"

These stamps were on white paper, perf. 14. The values being ½c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 25c., 50c. and \$1.

Coming events cast their shadows before them.

In August of the same year, the *P. J. G. B.* had not yet seen these "stamps," but was able to add the information that \$3,000 had been paid as a concession for permission to "issue" them for fifteen years.

We illustrate one of these bogus stamps, as probably some of our readers have not seen an illustration before.

The present set of eleven consists of the same values as did the bogus set of 1895, with the exception that a 4c. and an 8c. value have been found necessary, while the ½c. has been deleted.

Coming events do cast shadows.

## Some Stamp Reminiscences.

BY WALLABY.

NOWADAYS stamp issues change so quickly, that although my reminiscences only date back some twenty odd years or so, they deal with stamps some of which are already known as the "older issues."

From my very earliest days I always had a hankering after old British Colonials. Only once, I think, did I fall from grace, and that was when a lovely little lot of early Chinese tempted me. The owner of those Chinese was a bigger boy than I was—which, perhaps, in some occult way influenced the exchange, as I remember parting with a very nice silver watch chain for the said dozen or so used Chinese, together with several vague promises of a half share in future equally vague possible investments in the tame rabbit line. The only thing that wasn't vague was the promise that if I didn't "swop" I should get a hiding.

For some months I had an acute interest in the big boy's rabbits. Every week or so I was told I was the owner of half a litter of rabbits, but unfortunately they *always* died before they were old enough to be removed into my keeping; my rabbits were always the unfortunate ones to get trodden on or eaten, or suffer from the many infantile complaints that such animals are heir to.

Although never liking "big" stamps, except old British colonials (it was before the day of commemoratives) it was a big Persian stamp (of all countries) that led to many heart-burnings on my part.

At a certain stationer's shop in a certain road, they used to sell packets of stamps on commission. These packets contained a fine assortment of rubbish. The inducement to buy lay in the fact that in one of them was a ticket entitling the finder to claim the fat packet at the top of the sheet as a prize. In this case the prize packet was ornamented with a big Persian stamp of 1882. Together with about a dozen other boys, I had to pass this shop on my way to school. Every day we looked eagerly to see if the coveted prize had been claimed. Day by day the number of packets lessened and still the prize was there.

One morning, one of the few occasions when I was unable to pass the stamp shop, I learnt on reaching school that one of the boys had bought six of the packets (at 2d. each), all of which had proved blanks—as far as the prize coupon was concerned—leaving only FIVE packets and the prize. Although it was fairly late in the term, and tenpence quite a respectable sum, no less than six of us managed to beg or borrow that amount. We were all actuated by the same motive, namely, to rush to the shop and buy the five packets, one of which MUST contain the prize coupon.

All day long great excitement prevailed in our class-room; rumours regarding the intentions of the six wealthy "Stamp Stickers" had gone round the room, and when, at four o'clock, we six boys started off, each with the intention of winning the prize, we had quite a following of boys, interested enough to indulge in a long run, in the hope of seeing some fun. The stamp shop was a good two miles from the school, but immediately we got outside the gates, fully twenty boys started off in a mad rush. Blessed with long legs, I was able to outdistance them all. When I reached the coveted goal, I was fully two hundred yards ahead of my rivals. What luck, just time to put down my tenpence and secure the coveted prize. The shopkeeper was not at all inclined to hurry, and although I claimed the prize, in virtue of having purchased the remaining packets, he was obdurate and insisted on my opening them and showing him the coupon. Before I could do this the shop was invaded by a dozen of my breathless schoolmates, one of whom was the purchaser of the six packets early in the morning. Before I had time to open my packets, the shopkeeper decreed that if there were no prize coupon, the prize was to go to the boy who had spent 1/-. If, of course, one of my five packets contained the coupon, I was to receive the desired prize. With little or no doubt that the prize was mine, I opened each packet, only to draw a blank every time.

With a breast filling with despair at the hopeless ingratitude and baseness of a wicked world, I went over each stamp carefully in the hope that the prize slip had got hidden away, but all to no good, there was *no* prize coupon. Was life worth living? Yes, the coveted Persian was badly torn, and the inside contents



of the prize not likely even to appeal to the most junior of collectors.

Many years ago, when stamps with pictures of animals on them, appealed to my boyish heart, I remember writing to Mr. Lincoln for a Newfoundland 2c. green cod fish, great was my joy when he sent me



one with numerals in all four corners, instead of the one with numerals in the lower corners only. For many months I inundated Mr. Lincoln with small orders, hoping to secure more prizes, but alas, I only got what I ordered, very disappointing when I hoped for 1860 Barbados and ordered 1875. Although always very loth to part with any of my stamps, the temptation offered in the form of extra pocket money was sometimes too great to be resisted, and my stamps and I—or some of them—parted company. On one occasion I remember a friend of mine had a trained white rat that was the envy of all, owing to different opinions being held by the white rat boy's father and the boy—on the subject of rats—the gifted and highly trained rodent was on the market at the ridiculously low price of 1/6. Owning the finest collection of all creeping, crawling and swimming live stock that could possibly be got together in one school boy's room I was loth to let this gifted performer slip out of my reach. The only asset, on which I could realize, was my stamp album, so I trotted it round to a well-known dealer, and after being kept waiting for some time was informed that if I cared to accept 5/0 for four of the stamps he could offer that amount, needless to say I parted company with all four. Although I have completely forgotten what they were I would cheerfully give four times five shillings to have them back.

Boys' collections of the present day, rarely contain scarce stamps—unless of course some maiden aunt or other generous friend has made big donations—but in my school days, even allowing for the intrinsic advance in stamps, scarce stamps frequently found their way into schoolboys' albums. I remember exchanging a pair of "Sydney Views" for various of my duplicates, principally West Australians, including a number of the first surcharge.

*Apropos* of "Sydney Views," reminds me how one of my schoolmates "had" me.

Knowing how interested I was in stamps, he one afternoon, after carefully preparing the way for some days, informed me that an uncle, just home from Australia, had given him an unused "Sydney View." He was under various pains and penalties not to dispose of it, but for certain of my treasures, including such articles of vertu as an empty birdcage, a small collection of birds' eggs and some snail shells, he agreed to part, provided I gave him my written "bond" that I would exchange the said articles for one unused N.S.W. stamp in good condition, bearing a view of Sydney. I willingly agreed—in fact, parted with my treasures before I had even a sight of the stamp. Needless to say, my chum was not quite so innocent as he appeared. The stamp certainly had a view of Sydney on it, as it was a copy of the then newly issued 1d. Centenary stamp of 1888, an issue quite new to me. I don't think my friend got much good out of his ill-gotten gains; for some weeks he found it expedient to frequent his big brother's company—a privilege he had, I guess, to buy at an exorbitant rate.

At one time, when at boarding school, I found it policy to mark in some way my rare stamps. The plan I followed was to scribble across the back of each stamp in red ink. Some weeks ago, when in a dealer's office in High Holborn, I was very much amused to find one of these old treasures; it was a green 6d. Trinidad with the word Trinidad, written in my boyish writing, across its back.

Now-a-days one's purchases are mostly, if not always, influenced by what the possible market value of the stamps will be in a few years' time, not actually that one is always imbued with mercenary motives, but a business training makes it almost second nature to try and avoid making bad bargains. How different in one's boyhood days. I was just as pleased to purchase fiscally used St. Lucia's, provided they were not too heavily pen-marked, as I was to secure genuinely used copies. After all, the main idea from a boy's point of view, is the design of the stamp, irrespective of the fact whether it does postal or fiscal duty.





## May, 1907, 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.)

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting was held at Essex Hall, on Thursday evening, May 9th, when there were present W. Schwabacher (in the chair), P. L. Pemberton, W. Schwarte, P. P. Brown, W. J. Bovill, W. S. King, Miss Cassels, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham, J. E. Joselin, E. W. Wetherell, F. J. Peplow and the Hon. Sec. The Hon. Sec. presented the annual report and balance sheet for the year 1906, which showed 108 members on the roll at January 1st, 1907, since which three new members have joined. A reference collection of forgeries has been formed to which donations have been made by Messrs. A. Craven, W. Schwarte, J.C.

Sidebotham, P. L. Pemberton and the Hon. Sec. The balance sheet was received and adopted subject to audit and will be published in next report. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Marx, the Hon. Sec. read on his behalf the report of the Exchange Packet Section for the year, which was unanimously adopted, and a cordial vote of thanks passed to Dr. Marx for his services. Mr. King then reported on the Library, and in thanking him for his report it was agreed that a list of the Library should be printed and circulated. On the motion of Mr. Schwabacher, seconded by Mr. Joselin, H. R. Oldfield was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. The Officers and Committee as per list at the head of this report were then elected, and it was decided that the new Committee meet on June 13th, to consider programme for next season. On the conclusion of the formal business an enjoyable display of various stamps with notes was given by members present, including Miss Cassels, Messrs. J.C. Sidebotham, J. E. Joselin, W. J. Bovill and the Hon. Sec., and a successful evening was concluded by a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Schwabacher for presiding.

SUBSCRIPTIONS due, and any donations to the Forgery Collection will be gladly received and duly acknowledged by

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

May 14th, 1907.

### Philatelic Knowledge.

TRUE wisdom consists of knowledge not commonly possessed by others. It is acquired by hard work and study, by leaving the high-ways where travelling is easy, and investigating the byways. Dig, dig, dig, and then some more. Sometimes a good lead turns out to be a false vein—but the richest paying mines are generally hidden from public gaze, and are only discovered by going after them. Sometimes by accident the work is easy, other times hard. In the former case the reward is less appreciated than in the latter. Study your stamps. Prospected fields often yield rich returns, though you dig in the same hole, but deeper, than your predecessor, or to one side. But dig. Even if you do dig in the same hole you will learn what similar labour in the same place taught your predecessor.

—Mickel's Weekly.



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**EDITORIAL.**

**N**OTHING advances our hobby more than a successful exhibition of stamps, a fact that many of our Societies are waking up to. Why is it then that only two are being held during 1907, in Great Britain and Colonies?

**Philatelic Exhibitions.** One is to be held at Calcutta under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of India, and the other at Leicester, on similar lines to the one so successfully held there last year.

Mr. Oldfield, president of the International Philatelic Union, in a paper read by him before the I.P.U. at their meeting held at Essex Hall on April 11th, had some very interesting remarks to make on the subject. As Hon. Sec. of the London Exhibition held last year in Horticultural Hall, few men are better able to criticize, and his paper was much appreciated.

The work of arranging and judging the exhibits at a big show is almost colossal, the latter part of the work being very frequently done by philatelists of great standing, but whose knowledge, extensive as it is, does not include all countries, consequently it frequently happens that a praiseworthy exhibit of, say Afghans, is partly judged by a collector whose specialities are New South Wales and South Australia.

The arrangement of the exhibits too, frequently leaves much to be desired, visitors often have considerable trouble in finding the exhibits of the country in which they are interested. The trouble so experienced by many at last year's show, recalls to one's mind Mr. C. J. Phillip's old chestnut about the lady who, wanting to see the Royal exhibits, was taken by a policeman on duty to the case containing Prince Edward Island stamps.

Could not some plan be devised whereby all exhibits were arranged alphabetically and judged *before* not *after* they were arranged for public inspection?

The difficulties we have mentioned no doubt help to prevent more exhibitions being held, while the fact that suitable halls, well lighted and with plenty of floor space, are very hard to rent.

A suggestion was made some time ago that possibly the Crystal Palace would be a suitable place in which to hold an exhibition, but, we fear, the difficulties of insurance would in this case be insurmountable.

**I**N this number of the *Journal* we are reviving a feature which has been dropped for some years, and which, we think, will be greatly appreciated by our readers. This is the review of the principal journals printed in foreign languages.

**The Foreign Press.** A well-known collector has kindly undertaken this work, and though we are unable to

give as much space to it as we could wish, we are confident that it will be of the greatest assistance to collectors, if only as an index to the important articles which are constantly appearing in the foreign press.

The present moment is peculiarly opportune for the revival of this feature, for a most important addition has been made to the current literature by the appearance of a new paper bearing the familiar title, *Le Timbre Poste*. It is an ambitious name, for it is the same as that which was published for so many years by M. Moens, and which was discontinued some years ago on the retirement of its publisher. From the appearance of the first three numbers of the new venture, it is evident that its proprietors intend to live up to the ideal of its old namesake, and we wish them every success in their undertaking.

# Papers for Moderate Specialists.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

## V.—GRENADA.

IN the space of a short article it is impossible to give a full history of the stamps of this Colony, and I have to be content with briefly referring to the most interesting points connected with them from a specialist's point of view. Those who wish to go more deeply into the subject are referred to Messrs. Bacon & Napier's remarkable work, entitled "Grenada," which is published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Ltd. To this I am indebted for much of my information, particularly the dates and the numbers of the different printings.

### ISSUE OF 1861, No Wmk.

The main interest in the stamps of the first type, which, it is hardly necessary to say, were produced by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., is to be found in the varieties of perfora-



tion and watermark. During the ten years 1861 to 1871, only two denominations were in use, viz.:—the 1d. and 6d., but during that time three separate consignments of the 1d. and six of the 6d. were sent out to the Colony, and the stamps of each of these printings differ to a sufficient extent to enable them to be discriminated. The first two consignments of the 1d. and the first of the 6d. were on unwatermarked paper. The latter value is found in one shade only, dull rose, and the former in green and blue-green, the latter being the scarcer, especially unused. The perforation is very rough owing to the perforating machine being at that time not in good enough condition to make sharp, clear punches with the needles. The paper of this issue varies from medium to very thick. Proofs of both values are known printed in rose-red on unwatermarked paper and not perforated.

### ISSUE OF 1863-79, Wmk. SMALL STAR.

The 6d. first appeared with wmk. in 1863, and the 1d. in the following year. The perforation is the same as that on the no wmk. issue, viz., very rough, the pins having simply made indentations in the paper without cutting it away, though occasionally on one or two sides the holes appear fairly clean-cut. With this class of perforation the two values remained in use until 1872, when they were issued with a somewhat different perforation, caused by a new set of pins being fitted to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s machine. The stamps thus perforated have fairly clean-cut holes which, however, are neither so clean-cut nor so large as those of the clean-cut perfs. of Trinidad, Queensland, etc., which were done by the machine when it was quite new. There should be no difficulty in discriminating between the rough and the clean-cut when it is remembered that any stamp having two contiguous sides with blind or rough perforation must belong to the former class. Almost immediately after the repairs were made to the machine, giving this different style of perforation, the watermark was changed from the small to the large Star, but not before a supply of the 1d. with the small Star had been perforated. This was the deep green stamp given in Gibbons' Catalogue as No. 7. The other two shades of the 1d., and the 6d., of this group, were not issued until 1878-79, but it is well in a general collection to arrange them all together in order to prevent further sub-division. To distinguish the deep green 1d. of 1873 from the two printings of 1878-79 it is important to remember that the perforations are sharper, the colour is deeper and the watermark is almost invariably sideways, whereas in the later ones the perforating pins have become blunter, the shades are lighter and the watermark is sometimes upright and sometimes sideways. The 6d. of this issue is a very bright vermilion, quite different from those with the rough perforations.

## THE 1D. AND 6D., WMK. LARGE STAR.

These two stamps are easy to distinguish by their colours. The 1d. is a very decided blue-green, quite unlike that of any other printing, and the 6d. is orange-vermilion. The perforation is always clean cut.

## THE 1D. AND 1/-, PERF. 14. 1875.

There is a mis-print in Gibbons' catalogue giving the date of this issue as 1871. Messrs. Bacon & Napier give the date of the 1/- as July, 1875, and of the 1d. as December, 1875, though no dated copy of the latter is known earlier than January, 1876. The 1/- was made from the plate of the fiscal stamps, printed in purple and overprinted with the word "Postage" above the head and the value below, in blue. Both values have the large Star wmk. and were perforated 14 at Somerset House. Presumably Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s machines were in full use for other stamps when these two printings were required, and, as with the ½d., 1d. and 3d. Barbados of 1873-74, the 1d. and 3d. Natal of 1859-60, the 1d. and 2d. Queensland of 1861, and the 1d., 2d. and 4d. Western Australia of 1861, the sheets were sent to Somerset House to be perforated by one of the machines used for the English stamps. No mistake can possibly be made in picking out the 1d. of this issue, as the perforation is sharp and exact and is the only one that gauges exactly 14. There are numerous minor varieties of the 1/- caused by defective type used in setting up the overprint. Of these the most prominent are those in which the "o" is omitted either in the word "ONE" or "POSTAGE." There is also the distinct error in which the value is spelled "SHLLING." The so-called error "SHILLINS" is only an optical illusion produced by a combination of a defective "G" and the reticulated pattern in the background.

The 1d. is known cut in half diagonally for use as ½d. stamps, vide *Philatelic Record* for August, 1880.

## THE ISSUE OF 1881. PERF. 14½.

On entering the Postal Union in 1881 further denominations were required and stamps of 2½d. and 4d. were issued. At the same time a ½d. was added to the set. It is curious that the Colony should have been for so long unprovided with a halfpenny stamp since the rate for newspapers had been fixed at that amount so far back as 1861. It is evident that before

1881 the postage on newspapers and circulars was prepaid in cash except on those rare occasions on which the 1d. stamps were bisected. The three new values were made, in the same manner as the 1/-, by printing sheets from the fiscal plate in deep mauve for the ½d., in rose-lake for the 2½d., and in blue for the 4d. The new value was printed in a straight line on the lower and higher values, but in a curve on the 2½d. The wmk. is the large Star.

There are again numerous small varieties in the overprint but only two can be really termed errors, these are the ½d. with "P" of "POSTAGE" omitted, and the 2½d. with "PENCF" instead of "PENCE." The former is No. 100 on the sheet and the latter is No. 96. The ½d. is also known with double surcharge. The watermark on the ½d. is almost invariably sideways, but the two higher values always have the Star upright. The 2½d. and 4d. are also found watermarked with the broad-pointed Star like that used in South Australia, but these are much scarcer than the others. There is a very rare shade of the 2½d. with this watermark, viz., claret, instead of rose-lilac, and this is a variety well worth hunting for.

Quite a different perforating machine was used for these stamps, which gave a gauge of slightly more than 14 and which is generally referred to as 14½. It is quite unlike the Somerset House gauge of 14, as the holes are very small and the distances between them are somewhat irregular. This serves to distinguish the 1d. value which was issued at the same time, though with the small Star watermark.

## THE PROVISIONALS OF 1883.

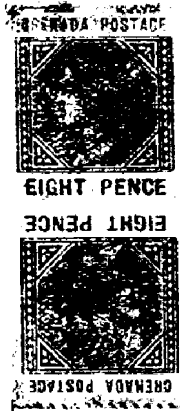
To provide stamps of ½d. and 1d. which ran short in 1883, the 1d. fiscal stamps were overprinted "POSTAGE." For the higher value the overprint was impressed once, but for the ½d. it was printed twice, diagonally, both reading upwards.

The stamps could then be cut in halves between the two surcharges and each half used as ½d. The word POSTAGE was in Roman capitals and measured from 16½ to 17mm. in length and 3½mm. in height. For the diagonal overprint a different and smaller type was very soon brought into use. In this the letters were rather more shapely and measured only 2½mm.

in height, and there was no full stop. The total length of the surcharge was 16mm. The method of printing was also changed, the overprint on left reading upwards and that on the right downwards. The watermark of this issue is a small Star and the perforation  $14\frac{1}{2}$  small holes. The large horizontal surcharge on the One Penny is known with double surcharge and it also exists cut in halves and each half used as  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

#### ISSUE OF 1883. WMK. CR AND CA.

The contract for printing the stamps of Grenada passed into the hands of Messrs. De la Rue & Co. in 1883. The stamps supplied by the new firm were in the accompanying design. They were, of course, surface printed, watermarked Cr. CA, and perf. 14, in conformity with most of the other stamps printed by the same firm for other Colonies. A very curious method of constructing the plates was adopted, every other horizontal row of stamps being inverted, the result being every vertical pair has the



stamps *tête bêche*. As the paper on which they were printed was the usual paper with all the watermarks in the normal position it follows that every other stamp has the watermark inverted.

#### THE 1886 PROVISIONALS.

Various fiscal stamps were again surcharged to supply a deficiency of 1d. stamps, the values used being the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1/- wmk. large Star



and the 4d. wmk. small Star, all perf. 14 (Somerset House). The surcharge consists of the value 1d. with the "d." directly above the "1," and the word "POSTAGE" below; all in black. The position of the "1d." in relation to the word below differs considerably and it is said that a different setting of the surcharge was used for each of the values overprinted.

Messrs. Bacon & Napier say that the sheets of fiscals were divided in two horizontally and the provisional one penny stamps were printed in half sheets of sixty, five rows of twelve stamps each. The 1d. on  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. provides the most varieties which are as follows:—

- a. Surcharge "1d. Postage" inverted.
- b. THRE for THREE.
- c. PFNCE for PENCE.
- d. Half used as  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

#### THE 1D. OF 1887.

The 1d. in the design of 1883 but with the inscription in the top label altered to GRENADA—POSTAGE & REVENUE in two lines, was issued in January, 1887. The arrangement of the stamps in *tête-bêche* rows was adhered to and the plate number, as in the case of all values of 1883, remained "1."

#### THE 4D. ON 2/-, OF 1888.

For this provisional the sheets of the fiscal 2/- stamps were divided as in the case of the 1886 provisionals and overprinted with the new value and the word "Postage" in half sheets of 60. There are two varieties of this surcharge which denote two different settings. In the first the space between the "4d." and "POSTAGE" is 4 mm., in the second it is 5 mm. The "d" of "4d." is italic with the exception of one stamp on the first setting in which it is upright. This was number fifty-four on the sheet, and is, of course, one of the rarities of this Colony. Wmk. small Star, perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , small holes.

#### THE $\frac{1}{2}$ D. ON 2/-, OF 1889.

The surcharge Half—Penny—Postage is in words in three lines on the 2/- fiscal, wmk. small Star, perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , small holes. The only marked variety of this stamp is that with the double surcharge, though it is sometimes found with the surcharge very much misplaced.

#### THE 1D. ON 2/-, OF 1890.

This provisional differs from any of the others in that the surcharge " $\frac{d}{1}$ —REVENUE" was first made for fiscal purposes, and it was converted into a postal stamp by the addition of the words "POSTAGE—AND." In this stamp the "d" is directly above the "1." The only varieties to be found are caused by the varying relative positions of the parts of the overprint, which were printed at different times. The wmk. is the small Star and the perforation  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , small holes, as before. It is known bisected for use as  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps.

THE SURCHARGES OF 1891.

The three surcharged stamps of this date were, very mercifully, the last provisionals issued in this colony. They consist of the 2/- fiscal, same perf. and wmk. as before, and the 8d. De la Rue type of 1883, overprinted "Postage and Revenue 1d." in four lines, and the 8d. surcharged "2½d." On the first two there are varieties without stop after "1d." This is number thirty-two on the sheet of the 1d. on 2/- and is caused by the stop, which in that particular stamp is defective, failing to print in some of the sheets, while on other sheets it appears as a small triangular shaped blotch. The surcharges had to be set up again to print on the 8d., which was in different shaped sheets, but provision was not made at first for the fact that every alternate row was inverted, thus giving thirty inverted surcharges on each pane, but this was quickly corrected and the inverted surcharges are exceedingly scarce. Curiously enough the battered and the missing period varieties are also found on this stamp, and the inverted surcharge is found on the 2/-.

In the 2½d. on 8d., there are two distinct varieties of the "2" in the fraction. One has a much thicker body than the other and the head curls right round and inwards. They are equally common as there are thirty of each to the pane. The following varieties are known:—

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- b. " double.
- c. " double, once inverted.
- d. " triple.
- e. " " two inverted.

ISSUE OF 1895-99.

With the advent of this issue, which is in the type of one of Messrs. De la Rue's key plates, we come into calm, if uninteresting waters.



The values are as before with the addition of the 2d. and 3d., the former not being issued until 1899; being first chronicled in the *Ph. J. of G.B.* for October that year. All values were printed in sheets of 240, divided into four panes of sixty, with the jubilee line round each. The ½d. and 2d. are from plate 3 and the other values are all from plate 2.

COMMEMORATION STAMP OF 1898.

A stamp of the value of 2½d. was issued on August 15th, 1898, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus. The ship in the centre of the design is a representation of "La Conception" in which Columbus first arrived at the island.

Being twice the size of an ordinary stamp it is printed on paper watermarked *Cr. CC* and perforated 14. In all, the issue amounted to 240,000 stamps.

THE KING'S HEAD ISSUE.

This set contains the high values 2/-, 5/- and 10/- but omits the 8d. All values appeared at first on paper having the single *Cr. CA.* wmk. but since 1904 when the 1d. appeared with the multiple watermark, all values have come out with this alteration, while the 3d. and 2/- have also appeared with the further change to chalk-surfaced paper. At the present time the ½d., 1d., 2d. and 2½d. King's Head are not in use, having been withdrawn until the stamps of the Ship type (described below) have been sold out. If the next issue of these values is on chalky paper, those on the multiple ordinary paper should be fairly scarce as comparatively few were issued.

THE 1905 ISSUE. "SHIP" TYPE.

This issue is, apparently, the aftermath of the 1898 commemorative. No reason appears



to have been assigned for its being and nothing is known in its favour from a stamp collector's point of view. The four values are printed on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

FISCAL STAMPS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN USED POSTALLY.

No fiscal stamps were ever authorised for use as postage stamps in Grenada. The fiscals with *genuine* postmarks (which form a very small percentage of those one sees) have either passed through the post unnoticed or have been obliterated to order by some obliging official; they have no philatelic standing.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

In 1892 three stamps were issued for the purpose of denoting postage due on unpaid letters. They are printed in black and watermarked *Cr. CA.*

Towards the end of the same year the 1d. and 2d. became used up and provisionals were made by surcharging the 8d. of 1883 issue with the new value 1d. or 2d. and the words, "Surcharge—Postage," in two lines. Two or three months later the 6d. mauve was treated in the same way. All these stamps are scarce unused, especially those on the 8d. There are numerous minor varieties such as stop or colon after "Postage" or "Surcharge," or both.



MAY 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for April, in the Editorial entitled "A Shaky Issue," has some very pertinent remarks to make concerning the recent Kingston Relief Fund stamps. We make the following extract :

However benevolent the intentions of the promoters of this scheme, we cannot deem it a satisfactory way of raising money, as it palpably lowers the prestige of the issuing postal authorities without resulting in the raising of any considerable amount of money. The system of surcharging stamps for any particular event, whether of celebration of an anniversary or for charitable purposes, is liable to abuse, and assuredly finds no favour in philatelic circles. In the present case the surcharging seems to have been so mismanaged that we feel fully justified in designating it by the epithet that heads this article.

We too consider these stamps very shaky—shaky in every sense of the word. The *L.P.* does not sufficiently differentiate between the terms philatelic circles and stamp circles—by the former the Relief stamps will be ignored, by the latter welcomed—welcomed in sheets.

The *L.P.* goes on to say :

The results achieved by this incursion of the Barbados Post Office into the realms of charity savour more of comic opera than of the official history of a Colonial Government Department ! The only issue, as apparently at first intended, of 6000 stamps would have only resulted in the modest gain of £25 towards the relief fund, though doubtless a second supply would have been contemplated had there been a general demand. It seems, however, that the entire first printing was bought up by a speculator, and in the second printing, thus rendered necessary, another astute speculator discovered a sheet with inverted overprint, for which he claimed a big price, and that then, in sheer spite, the authorities actually made a third printing in which they purposely inverted the surcharge in order to spoil the market for the aforesaid speculator !

The best way to spoil the market for new issue stamp speculators would be to print a quantity big enough to prevent the possibility of them being cornered.

Mr. M. H. Horsley contributes a paper entitled, "Notes on the Stamps of Canada."

Although not containing much that is new, Mr. Horsley's article is very in-

teresting. Perhaps the chief drawback that Canadian stamps have lies in the fact that the rare ones are very rare, while the common stamps are very very common. All collectors who like beauty of design, simplicity of perforation, and few surcharges, will agree with Mr. Horsley that Canada is almost an ideal country to collect.

The *Philatelic Record* for April is a good number, containing some very readable matter.

In the Editorial, the Editor has some very caustic remarks to make concerning an article that recently appeared in one of our contemporaries, remarks that, in the main, we heartily agree with. The article in question was on that old old theme, "Condition," and the *P.R.* says :

The "Question of Condition" as our readers and everyone else having any knowledge of philately to-day know, is one of the very highest importance, and further, the standard is ever increasing and will continue to do so until high-watermark has been reached, at which it will then remain and not come down like a falling weather glass. It is equally well recognised that the high prices which are continually being paid by collectors are based upon the increasingly difficult matter it is for dealers to obtain rarities in really fine condition. In some cases this is so pronounced that when the *rara avis* does appear the price astonishes many, but in several of these cases there is little difficulty in obtaining the same rarity in the condition of the second, third or fourth grade.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein continues his article on "The British Post Offices in the Levant." Speaking of the 40 paras on 2½d. stamps, he says :

On the 25th February, 1893, at the Constantinople Post Office, the supply of the 40 paras on 2½d. stamps was exhausted, and a fresh supply was wired for. In order to meet the immediate demand, twenty-five sheets of the unsurcharged ½d. vermilion were overprinted by a hand stamp, "40 paras." The original face value of the stamp being raised, instead of being lowered, as is usually the case with provisionals (I can only call to mind one other case, viz., the 5 on 3 stot of 1901 Bulgaria) the stamps were not sold over the counter, but were affixed by the Postmaster to the letters. Unused copies therefore should not exist and the regular supply arriving on the 2nd March, they were only used on four days, February 25th, 26th,

and 27th, and March 1st. Now this promised to be a most interesting provisional, a genuine and urgent need—proper precautions against speculative buying, and immediate withdrawal when the normal stamps arrived; but alas, the original die that was used for surcharging was, so Messrs. Stanley Gibbons say, stolen and used to propagate the breed, hence they delete it from their catalogue, and that is a slur on self-respecting stamp can survive. Personally I doubt very much that the forgeries were made by the original hand stamp, for the simple reason that the brass die evidently was damaged on the very first day of its use and all genuine copies used after the 26th February are more or less imperfect. The forgeries or reprints should show the damage—which they do not. Apart from this, one can find two or three different measurements in the forgeries of the surcharge.

Mr. Bernstein treats his subject in an interesting manner, in fact it is some time now since we have so much enjoyed reading an article of real philatelic value, written in a style both instructive and interesting.

We learn that only 480 of the 2d. Levant were surcharged "1 piastre."

On July 2nd (1905), the Beyrout Post Office ran out of the 1 piastre stamps, and the 2d. surcharged Levant received the additional overprint of the words "1 piastre"; 480 only were printed, and at present it is the rarest stamp of the British Post Office in the Levant. I say at present advisedly, because, bearing in mind the tragic fate of the 40 paras on the 4d., and our recent experiences of the fine art to which the fakers have attained, I am afraid provisionals, no matter how necessary, how limited their issue, will never again attain or maintain their proper worth.

The Notable Philatelist is Mr. H. L. White, of New South Wales. Mr. White first collected stamps in 1875, but his real interest was awakened in 1900, since when, with the aid of a very deep purse, he has amassed a splendid collection of Australians, including 460 Sydney Views, three plates of the 1d. "Laureated," a block of twenty-four 1d. "Diadem," and other desirable items. Mr. White's life must be one long round of pleasurable surprises, provided of course that he gets the same amount of pleasure out of a new acquisition that the ordinary collector does.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld continues his paper on the Forgeries of the "Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland," no less than sixteen forgeries of the Basle stamp being described.

A list of New Issues and a big budget of Notes completes a very interesting number.

The *Monthly Journal* for April is as usual full of readable articles. The Editorial is headed, "Philately and History." In the course of his remarks, the Editor says:

We do not wish to say a word against minute study—we have done a little in that way ourselves occasionally—but we should like to persuade the student with the magnifying-glass to regard the discovery of minute variations as a means to an end, rather than the end itself. In medical research the object is not the discovery of a new bacillus, in order that it may be added to an interesting collection of objects for the microscope, but the discovery of something that will add to our knowledge of disease in general, or of some one disease in particular, and assist us in coping with it. In the same way, philatelic research should tend, not merely to the identification of fresh minor varieties to be added to the collection of the specialist or to the catalogue of the dealer, but rather to the discovery of fresh facts in the history of the stamps studied and of their manufacture and production, and fresh points that may enable us the better to cope with the forgeries and frauds that beset collectors of all kinds.

Side by side, however, with the specialism of dots and dashes, from which, we acknowledge, much has been learnt by the judicious investigator, there has sprung up of late years a system of what may be termed Historical Philately, which should give to our pursuit a far wider interest than it has hitherto possessed.

For some years we have had reason to deplore the lack of knowledge, that many collectors show, in regard to their stamps. We refer mostly to collectors who have been attracted to our ranks by the many pictorial issues of past years, also King's Head specialists.

Many of them can tell, without a moment's hesitation, the market value of all high value King's Heads, both single and multiple, but their knowledge does not go beyond the fact that such stamps are "surface printed." Why they are so printed, is a matter that does not concern them. History, Geography and Philately are so inseparable from a collectors' standpoint, that we think more attention should be paid to their collective study. The story of the early posts, long before stamps were thought of, is a most interesting one, and collectors should take a pride not only in knowing how, when, and where, their stamps were printed, but in learning all they can regarding their past history, whether it be Historical, Geographical, Philatelic or commonsensical knowledge.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his article on "The Postage Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies." The current instalment deals with reprints and essays.

Mr. J. Bornefeld contributes a long article on the "First Issues of Victoria." He has evidently studied these stamps very closely. We make the following extract:

When it is remembered that with its first issue in 1850, Victoria is among the first batch of countries, and in particular of English possessions, which

adopted prepayment by means of postage stamps, and that consequently the engraver of the dies of that issue, Mr. Thomas Ham, had very few examples to guide him in the selection of a design, one cannot but wonder at the splendid execution of the original dies of the 2d. and 3d. half-length figure, bearing in mind that the head of the Queen is only about one-fifth of the size of that on the English stamp, and that whereas in the latter the background is machine-made, every line in the Victorian stamp is hand-made. If these two original dies had been handed to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., to transfer the same to rollers, and from rollers to plates, as in the case of the English line-engraved stamps, the stamps printed from such plates would have almost rivalled in beauty the first English stamps.

Unfortunately Victoria was yet in its infancy, with a General Post Office employing only six hands all told, and a plant like that which Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. employed for the above process was not only non-existent, but probably no means capable of making even a single replica from steel to steel could be hunted up in Victoria. Further, no direct impressions from the original dies are preserved, and as Mr. Ham constructed his plates by means of transfers to lithographic stones, we can form but an imperfect idea of the fine execution of the mother die. Even the reprints made in 1891 from the variously retouched dies are fine, and show the excellence of the work.

Mr. Bornefeld has a lot more to say about these stamps, all likely to be of interest to Victorian specialists.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole has a lot more to say about the minute differences in the stamps of "British North Borneo." The long list given is wearisome. We learn that No. 37 on plate I. (or plate II.) of the 10c. of 1886-7 "has a small smudge above the top native character in the right column."

No. 38. There is a tiny dot before the first "o" of "BORNEO."

No. 39. The first native character in the left column is broken near the top.

No. 40. There is a V-shaped flaw above the "T" of "BRITISH."

No. 41. There is a tiny dot on the right of the first native character in the right-hand column.

No. 42. There is a tiny coloured spot on the white line over the "R" of "BORNEO," and there is a dot in the space on the left of the square in the top right corner.

And so on to the end of the chapter. Fortunately, on some of the sheets that were examined, four of the stamps were missing.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for April 20th contains a lot of readable matter. Among other articles there is one entitled, "British Possessions that Might Issue Stamps," by Mr. W. H. J. Robertson. A long list is given of likely places. Unfortunately this list isn't com-

plete. When specks like the Maldives have an abortive issue, who is there to say that the future won't bring Adens, Perims, Stewart Island stamps, stamps for the Keeling Islands, and a host of other British outposts.

Mr. J. Corner-Spokes concludes his notes on "Spanish Forgeries." It was a great pity this article was not illustrated with at least a few blocks.

"Anti Humbug," in a long article on the question of "Condition," has some very extraordinary remarks to make. We extract the following about torn stamps:

A torn stamp may not even have lost any portion of its substance, and skilfully mended, may not reveal its defects except under close examination, yet the prejudice against such a stamp is so great that its value is only a small fraction of what it would be if perfect. Why should this be? I fancy that it would be difficult to give a reason that would appeal to the non-collector of stamps, who is always ready to make light of our idiosyncrasies, but perhaps the non-collector is not the best judge of such matters.

When the tear removes a portion of the stamp, I admit that the damage is serious, and it simply becomes a question whether the stamp is of sufficient rarity to justify its existence. I think that even in this case a careful mend, with the help of the paint-box, if necessary, will fill a space otherwise unoccupied and that such a stamp should have some market value. I may here seem to be advocating the gentle art of faking, but such treatment is surely no less legitimate than washing or deoxidizing; my whole aim is to show that damaged stamps need not be treated with utter contempt, but have some claim to be considered of value. Any stamp which would, if unused, retain its franking power, should be admitted to our albums, and cannot possibly be worthless.

"Anti Humbug" hasn't even the courage of his own convictions, for later on we read:

A speck of foreign matter in the paper often shows up on the printed side, and is a blemish which cannot be got rid of without making an actual hole in the stamp. I certainly do not think that a purely accidental fault like this should be considered, yet I have been obliged to reject a fine block of 5/- New Zealand on account of it, as I know that upon re-sale, the blemish would be magnified into a damage.

Why should a few blemishes detract from a stamp? Surely a paint box can be purchased cheaply enough!

"Anti Humbug" has some queer ideas. Perhaps he is—but surely no—he CAN'T be a small pettifogging dealer with a lot of worn-out crocks for sale.

The *Fortnightly*, dated May 4th, contains an interesting paper on the "Postage Stamps of the Leeward Isles," contributed by Mr. B. W. H. Poole. Writing of the first stamps issued for the united Islands, he says:

When it was decided, in 1890, to issue a set for use in the Colony of the Leeward Islands as a whole, it



was but natural that Messrs. De la Rue & Co., Ltd., should be entrusted with the production of the necessary stamps, for the firm had previously manufactured the stamps for the separate presidencies which were displaced by this new general issue.

It was evidently not considered necessary to incur the expense of having special plates made, so the stamps were printed from a "general" plate of a stock design that was afterwards extensively used in the production of stamps for various colonies. The design consists of a small profile portrait of Queen Victoria, with head to left, in the centre on a slightly ornamental rectangle. On a tablet at the left of this the word "POSTAGE" is shown reading upwards, and in a corresponding tablet on the right the inscription "& REVENUE," is shown reading downwards. At the base is an ornamented rectangle, in the centre of which a large hexagonal space is left for the insertion of the value, and at the top of the design is a blank frame for the name of the colony. It will thus be noted that, in this type, the name and value had to be inserted by means of a second printing, and these details are always in a colour quite distinct from that adopted for the body of the stamp. The plate from which the major portion of the design was printed is known as the "head plate," and the plates necessary for the name of the Colony and the several values are known as "duty plates." The "head plate" of this general type was first used in the production of the Leeward Islands stamps, but subsequently stamps for St. Vincent, Northern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zululand, etc., were printed from it. In fact this stock type was in such demand that three plates had to be made, plate 2 being first brought into use about 1896 and plate 3 some time about 1900. In the case of all stamps printed from these plates, it will be found that, in the case of the pence values, the main portion of the design is in lilac, while in denominations of 1/- and upwards green is the colour used.

### Philately Abroad.

*Journal des Philatélistes.* Monthly. 1f.25 per annum. T. Lemaire, 16, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

In the January number of this journal, M. Hanciau, referring to the 20c. Italy, 1905, surcharged C. 15, records the discovery of the surcharge in reverse order, 15 C., and shows that this is due to the sheet having been placed irregularly under the type to receive the surcharge, and not to any error in the setting of the type. It follows therefore that there must have been other varieties, where the C and 15 are respectively absent entirely from the surcharge.

In the same number is published the official text of the Government circular announcing the discontinuance of the Service stamps of Egypt, replacing them with the ordinary stamps surcharged O.H.H.S., the discontinuance to date from 1st February, 1907. The ordinance states the conditions under which the stamps so surcharged will be issued, and specifies their use exclusively for state purposes, and an estimated saving of £E35,000 is

anticipated under the new system. A fact of interest relating to the social and commercial advancement of Egypt appears in the following issue of the journal. During the last twenty years the number of post offices has increased from 169 to 1,081, and the letters carried from 12,500,000 to 50,750,000.

Philately, it seems, has made its debut on the lay stage. We give a rendering of an extract which the *Journal des Philatélistes* takes from a comedy, *Education de Prince*, which not only proves that interest is possible for the general public in such matters, but has a cynical pertinence in view of the modern provision for the collector, which has not escaped the author of the play, himself a sufferer, perhaps.

#### ACT II., SCENE VIII.

- R. You have still no news of the Queen?
- S. No, but I have on the other hand just received a letter from Silistria.
- C. Will you give me the stamp, your Highness?
- R. What, C . . . ?
- C. It is for my porter's son, who is forming a collection.
- S. (*Offering the envelope*) There you are, take it. It is a new one.
- C. I am in luck!
- S. Nothing out of the way, for you see, the Silistrian Government issues a new stamp every two months.
- R. Why is that?
- S. It brings grist to the mill! Philatelists are legion all the world over, and it is a means of balancing the budget!

The same number contains a long article on the recent pictorial issues of New Zealand, giving full descriptions of the designs represented, with interesting geographical and other information. A similar account of the stamps of Newfoundland, which is full of information, occupies the pages of the March number. All three numbers are very readable, and fully deserve the claim made in the first, that the journal is *read* by its subscribers, even if we draw the line at the accompanying statement, that the fact constitutes something unique in philatelic journalism.

*Le Postillon.* Weekly. 2f.75 per annum. A. Montador. 16, Avenue d'Orleans, Paris.

Nos. 262-278 of this little paper are before us, and the most interesting of its contents is a series of articles which commenced in the issue for 27th January, and is still proceeding, on the "Forgeries of the Stamps of Japan," fully illustrated with enlarged reproductions of both forgeries and originals. Of the 1871-6 issues no less than 122 different forgeries are described, and though this number does not include all known forgeries, it makes a respectable total. Those of the old type, of European manufacture, lithographed and produced in such a manner as to deceive none but a tyro

have long since passed to Gehenna; in their place has risen a new type, generally plate-printed, often extremely clever, which only an expert can detect without considerable trouble and comparison. They occur with and without the "facsimile" characters, and are scattered broadcast throughout the East. The plaintive response that "they must be genuine as I got them myself in Japan" has become trite, and the number of these counterfeits (which in the minds of many, owing to the general presence of the "facsimile" marks, seem to have a semi-official origin they in no wise possess) that are found in collections, makes this description of them of much value to those who would purge their albums of the fraudulent. The consideration of the later typographed issues is in course of publication.

*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.* Monthly. 1f.50 per annum. A. Maury, 6, Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

In the March number, M. Maury discourses on a forgery of the 10c., 1903, *semeuse* type. This forgery is very dangerous, and even in the four-fold enlargement which accompanies the article it is difficult to select any special trait *prima facie* which will determine its character. The most ready test given is that the rays of the sun in the genuine stamp continue distinctly behind the waving hair of the *semeuse*, while in the forgery they do not. The forgery is also larger than the genuine.

Reverting to the matter in the following issue, M. Maury gives as a pendant a long account of the various forgeries of French stamps which have been made to defraud the state, mentioning the instances which have come under the notice of the postal administration, with occasionally satisfactory results to the forgers from the point of view of the law.

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie.* Fortnightly. 3fr. per annum. Yvert et Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens.

The number of this journal, for April 30th, contains a history of the "Postal Organisation and the Stamps of Russia," commencing the account of the rural posts, and of the quaint stamps which seem to have lost the position they held in the esteem of collectors in the early years of philately. Each postal district is being taken separately. The geographical and official information is given fully, and a

list and description, with illustrations of types and varieties, of the issues follows. Judging from the detail with which the opening sections are dealt, it will form, when completed, the standard history, and, while interesting to collectors in general, must be invaluable for reference to special students of this country.

The journal gives a long list of prices realised at the Le Roy d'Etiolles sale in Paris, and some of these are wonderful, and bear eloquent testimony to the fine state of this magnificent stock. Seven sales have now been held, and the total realised now amounts to 692,689 francs, nearly £28,000.

*Le Timbre-Poste.* Monthly. 5fr. per annum. C. Mendel, 118bis, Rue d'Assac, Paris.

When M. Moens retired from the philatelic world he left as his enduring monument the volumes of *Le Timbre-Poste*, a worthy record of his pre-eminence; and with the cessation of his business activity came that of his journal. The name however remained, and has been adopted by a new comer, which appeared for the first time in January last. We naturally associate with the tradition of that name philately of high order, and it is a pleasure to find that this is no case of *nomen et praeterea nil*. It is a large quarto in size, and the issue for March, which lies before us, contain 16 pages of matter and 20 of advertisements. The "plan" as set forth by itself is that of an entirely independent journal, neither an advertisement sheet nor a dealer's organ, and amongst its supporters have been enlisted philatelists of the rank of M.M. Legrand, Mahé, Brunel, etc., and it purposes to deal with all matters of philatelic interest and research.

An autobiographical sketch of M. Joseph Michaelsen, founder of L'Union Postale Universelle; a paper on the "Essays of Brunswick"; another of great interest on the "Stamps of Bremen and their Falsifications," giving the results of advanced specialism, with illustrations of types; a full description of the *Semeuse* forgery from the pen of its discoverer, M. Georges Schnebelin; the first instalment of an article on "Early London Posts"; the continuation of the "Stamps of Uruguay"; these, with chronicles and other paragraphs of varied interest, make up an excellent number. We wish a long success to our new contemporary, and draw the attention

of our readers to a journal which has not only set for itself honourable endeavour, but seems likely to achieve it.

*Der Deutsche Philatelist.* Monthly. 2M. per annum. Gustav Freyse, 7 Blumenstrasse, Hannover.

We have to chronicle the appearance of a new German magazine, of which the January issue was the first. It is a well-printed paper of 16 pages of text with the same number of advertisements, divided into the usual *Beilage* and *Beiblatt* so dear to German publishers.

In the April number is an article on "Errors and Misprints," another giving the last word on the "Vineta" provisional, based on information obtained by members of the Frisia Club direct from the staff of the "Vineta," a matter which would seem to have exercised German philatelists to no small extent. In the supplement, the *Deutsche Stempel-Zeitung*, is much useful information on postmarks genuine and false on stamps of German States, a long and interesting paper with good illustrations of entires. This postmark supplement is an excellent example of the care which German collectors bestow upon the philately of their own country, to which it is entirely devoted. The general high class tone of this journal makes it a welcome addition to German Philatelic literature.

We note from the same issue that forgeries are reported of Greece, Paris prints 30 and 60 lepta, and of Turkey recent issues, which looks as if the near East is waking up again.

It is not a little strange that the year which opens without the *American Journal of Philately* should have witnessed the appearance of two important periodicals, one from France and the other from Germany.

*Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung.* Monthly. 1.50M. per annum. Hugo Krotzsch, 22, Lange Strasse, Leipsic.

In the April number, is a supplement to the information previously published on the reprints of Luxemburg made in 1906, with photographic reproductions. Specialists in the stamps of Sweden will probably find the series of articles on that country, by the Swedish Philatelic Society, based upon official sources, which are now passing serially through this journal, more accessible in the German translation than in the original. It is unnecessary to say that they are of the highest order and deal in a

most exhaustive manner with all appertaining to the subject. It is to be hoped that an English translation of them may appear.

*Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung.* Monthly. 2M. per annum. Philipp Kosack, 12, Burgstrasse, Berlin.

The penultimate instalment of the stamps of Wenden appears in the current number. It also contains a symposium of opinion in the arrangement of advanced collections in blank albums, and the desirability or otherwise of writing up the collection on the pages of the album. This latter matter is not an easy one to decide, for although many collectors may be little inclined to detract from the appearance of philately's fair page by indifferent writing, still the scientific value of such work is manifest, especially when tested by exhibition, as those who examined certain collections at the London Exhibition last year—particularly those of Lord Crawford and Mr. Moser—will readily concede. An illustrated article shewing types of the issues of Panama, hand-struck on the stamps of Colombia, will also be found in this number.

*Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.* Kr. 2.60 per annum. 24a, Greftevegatton, Stockholm.

We note with very much pleasure the first instalment in the March number of a bibliography, which, when completed, will be of great value to philatelists. Mr. R. Krasemann gives in an alphabetical arrangement under each country (following for that purpose the country-name as given in Senf's catalogue) a list of the separately published works thereon, with full title, pagination, particulars of illustration, and place and date of publication. It is a source of much satisfaction to us to see this work attempted, and from the portion under our notice, which extends to *Deutsches Reich*, it will be carried out with a completeness which is foreign to the lists which have appeared of similar character. Mr. Krasemann is professionally well fitted for the task, which is evidenced by his style of arrangement, and every philatelist should avail himself of this bibliography, which will save many a search for information, the usefulness of which is only equalled by the difficulty of its location. We hope to refer again to this bibliography, and, when it has been completed, look forward to reviewing a reprint in separate form.

It is, of course, but one step towards the great problem of a general philatelic bibliography, which from the enormous extent of periodical literature will come within the limits of the attainable only when some co-operative effort shall have been decided upon. All philatelists whose interest in their pursuit is strong enough to induce them to profit by what has gone before, will be thankful that this first step—the first, we are told, which costs—has been taken.

A portrait and short account of Mr. Krasemann fittingly introduce this number.

The insularity of our islands, not infrequently referred to by foreign critics, is well instanced by an advertisement which appears in the January number of the *Revista del Francobollo*. "The largest philatelic society, of nearly 2,000 members," it is stated therein, "is the 'Geneva' International Philatelic Association of Buda Pesth." And then follows a list of members classified according to countries. The total number given is 1,733, representing 76 different countries. Germany heads the list with 512 (Pan-Germanism to the front again!), then follow Hungary 244, Austria 200, Switzerland 101, many other European countries with double figures, representatives from Japan to Peru, with quite a good sprinkling from Central and South America, and from the United Kingdom—not one, not even a Scotchman.

When it is known that the association offers for a modest subscription of a little over six shillings multitudinous advantages—embraced in almanac containing members' advertisements with photograph, philatelic dictionary in several languages, collection of letters in seven languages to facilitate correspondence, a present of stamps value 11fr. 75, right to participate in prize competition, two advertisements in the journal of the society, one advertisement with photograph (as aforesaid) in the almanac, subscription to the society's journal for one year, expertisation of stamps, with a medley of note paper and envelopes, exchange sheets and various printing (not to mention the extensible business of the Society, exchange of stamps)—it would be strange if this catalogue of benefits does not tempt some resident of these islands, even if only a foreign one, to rush for the spoil. When the languishing state of philatelic sociology in England is remembered, the possibilities of the case shown in the results achieved by the above Society, must force once more the conclusion that this is among the things they do better abroad.

## Philately in the States.

Several copies of *Mekeel's Weekly* are to hand. The one dated March 30th is a "Paris Special" number. Mr. C. A. Howes contributes a long article called "Notes on France." This paper is really a resumé of French postal history from 1849 to the present date. Mr. Howes treats his subject in an exceptionally interesting way; in fact, he has something readable to relate about most of the prominent varieties.

We extract the following information regarding the two varieties of the "Peace and Commerce" type.

This design was the result of a competition opened by the Ministry of Finance in 1875. Mons. J. A. Sage was the successful competitor, receiving 1500 francs for his design, though the issued stamps differ slightly from his original drawing. He described his conception as "Commerce and Peace uniting to rule the world."

The Bank of France was charged with the production of the new stamps, and they chose Mons. E. Mouchon, who had quite a reputation as an engraver on steel, to engrave the die. This was successfully accomplished, but in the process of hardening, it cracked across the design, the break passing through the hip of the female figure and down through the A of FRANCAISE. It was not considered necessary to engrave an entirely new die, so the cracked one was clamped together, put in a coining machine, and an impression in reverse taken. By the aid of this, with the damaged part erased, a new die was obtained in like manner having the lower left corner blank. This corner was then engraved anew by M. Mouchon.

Although in this second die the first engraving was very closely copied, yet in placing in the lower frame lines the small inscription J A SAGE INV, it seems that no especial care was taken; hence we have two varieties, with the N of INV under the U of REPUBLIQUE in one case and under the B of the same word in the other.

M. Maury has proved by a set of signed proofs, as well as by actual sight of the re-engraved die which was permitted him, that the "N under U" was the first die, which broke, and the "N under B" is the second and re-engraved die.

The copy dated April 6th contains the usual budget of Editorial notes, one of which, dealing on the subject of philatelic handbooks, is as follows:

The specialist is one who may be said to find two stamps where before only one appeared. Even though the hand-book tells everything about the stamps of a country, it does not follow that the specialist's occupation will be gone. Philately is a progressive study and it usually keeps just tantalizingly in advance of its followers; this loans a piquancy to the pursuit that in different ways is desirable. The specialist may know the stamps of one or several countries, in a most thorough way, but he appropriates only a small geographical division of the world. The general collector may know something of all the countries of the world but he cannot know everything about all of them in the way that the specialist knows everything of some of them.

An interesting little paragraph and so American.



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## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 89.—MR. OTTO CRAMER TRECHMANN.

THERE are few, if any, philatelists whom it would give us greater pleasure to introduce to our readers than Mr. Otto Kramer Trechmann J.P., of West Hartlepool. He is a philatelist in the true sense of the word, and the following few details of his philatelic and general career will be interesting to all our subscribers.

Mr. Trechmann was born at Hartlepool, Aug. 17th, 1854, and started collecting stamps when a scholar at the Richmond Grammar School (Yorks). His first album, a Moens, was dated 1864 and, owing to Mr. Trechmann, sen., having considerable business relations with Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck and many other German towns, he was able to make a good show of the earlier German States. At Hamburg, where he went at the age of fourteen, he was able to considerably add to his collection; envelopes were hardly in vogue in those days and almost any old bundle of letters was

liable to yield treasure. Business duties for some years prevented many additions being made to the collection, and it was not for a good many years after his return to England in 1873, that Mr. Trechmann could spare time to make many additions to his album.

In the early nineties he joined several exchange clubs and his collection grew apace. We think perhaps we cannot now do better than quote his own words, he says:—"I was taking considerable interest in West Indians when my father died. Having seven brothers and two sisters, the winding up of the estate (besides starting another Cement Works on the Medway during the same year) entailed so much work that I had to give up all idea of stamps for a number of years and when I had a little time to devote to them again I found West Indians

had gone up very considerably in price meanwhile, many of them quite beyond my pocket.

Since that time I have devoted my attention almost exclusively to a portion of the English Colonies only. Those that have always fascinated me most are the fine earlier



productions of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., which in my opinion have never been surpassed in beauty of design, especially the Ceylons, Australians and some of the West Indians.

Ceylons were always a favourite with me, and, since purchasing the collection of Mr. Arthur Bagshawe a few years ago, I have made these quite a speciality. It is the only country in which I have collected unused as well as used.

Like my friend Mr. Heginbottom, I adhere to the opinion that the original idea was to collect the stamps after they had passed through the post."

Mr. Trechmann is essentially an active collector; he has helped to start several stamp collections amongst his friends. In 1899, a paper read by him induced Mr. M. H. Horsley to start collecting. He is a member of four leading Philatelic Societies namely, Birmingham, West Hartlepool, North of England and Junior Philatelic, while in February last he read a paper on "Ceylon" and displayed his superb collection of that country before the North of England Philatelic Society.

When it is remembered that Mr. Trechmann is a Justice of the Peace, has been Imperial German Consul for many years, and is Managing Director of four private companies, etc., it is astonishing that he can spare so much time for his stamps.

Few philatelists have a greater belief in the future of our hobby than the subject of this sketch, while he cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity for the younger generation to pay attention to condition, not only as regards stamps but their albums as well.

In concluding this short biography we cannot do better than again quote Mr. Trechmann's own words, he says "Young collectors should not become discouraged by seeing large collections, formed by old hands, as they must consider that even these had to make a beginning and it is wonderful what can be accomplished with time and perseverance."

We feel quite sure our readers, especially those who have the honour of Mr. Trechmann's acquaintance, will agree with us that his collection is a good example of what perseverance can do.

## English Stamps Used Abroad.

By H. F. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec. J.P.S.

IN referring to a subject which has been practically dead for the past ten years, and in which there now promises to be a great revival of interest, it is not my purpose to write a book, or even an elaborate article, but merely to make a few cursory remarks which readily suggested themselves to me whilst reading Major Evans' editorial in the *Monthly Journal* for April.

Considering the amount of genuine interest there is attached to the stamps of our own country used abroad, it is to be wondered that they are not more popular than they are with collectors. Perhaps this is due to the fact that there is so little information available with regard to them. It would be a real service to this branch of philately if an attempt were made to issue a handbook dealing in some thorough way with these stamps. This ought not to be an impossible task, for there is plenty of material, and the time, it seems to me, is opportune. In the few articles that have been written upon this

subject, little has been recorded that is at all definite and indisputable. With the exception of one or two noteworthy articles, a few incomplete catalogues, and a reference list of the obliterations employed for British Post Offices abroad, little else has been written. In the first nine numbers of the *English Specialist's Journal* there appeared some useful articles by Mr. Ewen, and to him is largely due the credit of creating whatever interest in these stamps there has ever been. It now requires someone to take up the work of Mr. Ewen or for him to continue it himself, and it should be possible to produce a complete history and catalogue. There is a wealth of historical fact which might well be recorded and altogether the subject lends itself to the compilation of a work which would be of immense value to every student of philately. The controversy in which there has been much debate as to the nationality of the stamps is not of very great moment and I do not intend to touch upon it here. The pleasure derived from their collection and study is sufficient reason for their collectability as a distinct branch of philately, but apart from

this I am further of opinion that they are of much importance and interest both to the collection of the country from whence they were used and to the English collection. To the former they should be of especial interest as they mark the advent of postal administration and the issue of postage stamps for internal and international use; and to the latter their interest should lie in the fact that they illustrate the history of a separate branch and work of the British Post Office.

In the *Monthly Journal's* editorial for April, the subject of Historical Philately is discussed, and in thinking over Major Evans' argument, I remembered that at one time it was his contention that there was no greater interest attached to a stamp used in a British Post Office abroad than to a stamp used in the Post Office at home. It has been my opinion for long that the collecting of English used abroad has a very considerable value, from the historical point of view, and I have no doubt, after reading his article, that Major Evans would now agree with that contention. Every true philatelist must be with Major Evans in his plea for the preservation of all documents and papers dealing with the Post Office; and it surely must be obvious that some of the most useful of historical evidences that we possess of the work and influence of the British Post Office lies in the stamps of our own country used in Post Offices over the seas. The stamps with their foreign postmarks are distinct records of British enterprise in those early days, and they must always be to us of great value and significance as being the forerunners in those countries in which they were used, of that gigantic and efficient organisation, the world's postal service. To ignore these stamps is to ignore valuable historical material, and is equivalent to blotting out from our memories the fact that this country inaugurated the international postal service of to-day.

If Major Evans' article helps to arouse interest in this far too much neglected side of philatelic study, it will be a great gain all round.

#### A BRIEF HISTORY.

The establishment of the first British Post Office abroad where English stamps were issued was at the Crimea during the war of 1854-56. The opening of others continued until about 1873, and except where special issues were introduced most of these offices

remained open until the various countries in which they were situated joined the Postal Union. Of these offices, which number about 150, I intend to give but a brief history and to deal with them collectively for the present. Later, I hope to treat each office individually.

For the purpose of classification, I think the simplest way to arrange British Post Offices abroad, is in the following order:

1. In Europe and on the Coasts of the Mediterranean, including the Crimea, the Levant, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and Egypt.
2. In the British West Indies and British Colonies in Central and South America.
3. At foreign ports in Central and South America, including St. Thomas (D.W.I.).
4. At British Naval Stations and at British Consulates in China and Japan.

The first British Post Office abroad which issued English stamps was one established at the Crimea, during the war of 1854-56, and although only an Army Post Office, occasioned by the necessities and demands of the soldiers stationed there, it was the forerunner of the establishment of other British Post Offices in and about the Mediterranean. So soon after as August and September, 1857, British Post Offices were opened at Constantinople, Gibraltar and Malta, while Alexandria, Cairo and Suez followed suit in 1860. A period of twelve years elapsed before any other offices were established in this district, when Smyrna, in 1872, and Beyrout, in 1873, were the next to open, while the various offices in Cyprus, in 1878, practically complete the list for this group. There is, perhaps, another office which may be added, which was established at Salonica in 1884, but being so near to the date of the issue of special stamps for the Levant, only a few unsurcharged stamps were issued, and they are consequently very rare.

In the history of English stamps used abroad, those of the West Indian group rank as the first in importance and are, perhaps, the most interesting series of all. The arrangements for the issue of English stamps at the many Post Offices in the West Indies were probably concurrent with those for Constantinople, Gibraltar and Malta, as in April and May, 1858, or a few months after the establishment of the three offices named, stamps were put on sale to the public in all of the British West Indian Colonies. Their issue was short-

lived, as in May, 1860, the sale of English stamps was discontinued, and either a special issue was introduced or the old method of prepayment in money was reverted to.

The next series, chronologically, is that of the post offices established in Central and South America. St. Thomas (Danish West Indies) which I include in this group, being the most important and the greatest commercial city in the neighbourhood, was the first to feel the need of a quicker service of communication, and the British Post Office, established in March, 1860, was the outcome. The opening of other offices followed from 1862 until 1873, and most of them remained open until the countries in which they were situated joined the Postal Union.

The fourth and last series is that of offices at British Naval Stations and at various British Consulates in China and Japan. At the present time only a few of such offices are known, but it is quite possible that more existed.

An office at Pe-chi-li, China, has first to be mentioned, and, being established sometime about 1860, its existence was possibly occasioned by the needs of the British during the Anglo-Chinese war of 1860. From records that I have seen I do not think there is any doubt as to the establishment of this office, but the period during which it was open is questionable.

Halifax (Nova Scotia) and Sydney (New South Wales), both Naval Stations, are known to have issued English stamps and employed English obliterating marks, but no definite date can be arrived at as to the period they were in use.

The obliterating numbers, D27 to D30, were, in 1879, issued for use to cancel English stamps used from British Consulates in China and Japan. Very few stamps are known bearing these marks, but I hope to give some interesting details about them later.

*(To be continued.)*

## The New Specialism.

OWING to lack of space we have been obliged to hold over an interesting article, entitled "The New Specialism." This was outlined in the April number of this journal, and we hope to be able to include it in the *P. J. G. B.* for July.

## Royal Niger Company's Postmarks.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

THE publication of my notes on the English stamps used in the territory of the Royal Niger Company has brought me a good deal of correspondence from collectors having specimens with the various types of obliteration, but the only novelty I have to report is a type of the Akassa postmark, which is quite new to me. A glance at the illustration will show that it resembles the Lokoja type in shape, but is



smaller and has a double-lined outer oval instead of a single-lined one. Unlike all the other types I have described, it bears the inscription "The Niger Territories," which was the geographical name for the country governed by the Royal Niger Company. I am indebted to Mr. E. Leader, of Cambridge, for the sight of this interesting obliteration, which is struck in violet on an envelope addressed to a lady at Hastings, England. There are no stamps on the envelope, which is endorsed in one corner with the words, "R. Niger, no local stamps." On arrival in England, the letter was charged 6d., an amount which is difficult to account for.

As will be seen, the date (4 Apr '91) is more than four years earlier than any hitherto recorded, and it was probably before the Niger Company started using English stamps, but as the letter was dated from Lokoja, as shown by an endorsement at the back, the absence of the stamps may only mean that they were not in use at Lokoja at that time. The most interesting point to be investigated in connection with the postal history of this country is as to when stamps were first used at Akassa and I should be very pleased to hear from any one having an earlier date than June 2, 1895.



## 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.** From the list of stamps not known with inverted watermark given in last month's journal, we now have to delete the 10d. of 1887 and the 2/6 of 1884.

Both of these stamps are now mentioned in *Ewen's Weekly* as having been found with inverted watermark.

**Antigua.** We were in error last month in chronicling the 1/- on multiple. The *P.R.*, the paper whence we gained our information now says that the 1/- is still coming on single wmk. paper, chalk surfaced.

The *L.P.* chronicles the 2½d. ultramarine and black on chalky paper.

*Adhesive.* Chalky paper. 2½d. blue and black.

**Bahamas.** The *L.P.* chronicles the 2½d. King's Head, on multiple ordinary paper.

*Adhesive.* 2½d. blue, multiple ordinary paper.

**British Central Africa.** *Ewen's Weekly* lists two stamps of the current set on chalky paper. It is quite a long time now since we had to record any changes for B.C.A. Would that every country would rest—on its laurels!

*Adhesives.* Multiple Chalky.  
1d. carmine and black.  
6d. buff and grey.

**British East Africa.** Dr. L. F. Houghton has shown us a very marked variety of the 5 rupees of May, 1896, in which the "U" in RUPEES is very much smaller and thinner than the normal. The foot of the letter is considerably above the level of the other letters. It would be interesting to know if any of our readers have seen a similar stamp? It is impossible that the variation could be caused by an accident of printing, as all the stamps on a plate are replicas of the same die, the only possible explanation would appear to be that there were two plates.

**Brunei.** *Ewen's Weekly* warns its readers against forgeries of Brunei on Labuan stamps. The 1c. has been seen with bogus surcharge, both green and black. Spurious double surcharges are also mentioned.

**Dominica.** Mr. W. H. Regan informs us that he has just received the current 1d. on multiple CA. chalky paper.

*Adhesive.* Multiple CA. chalky. 1d. grey and carmine.

**East Africa and Uganda.** The Colonial Stamp Market has seen the 4r. and 5r. on multiple chalky paper.

*Adhesives.* King's Heads, multiple, chalky paper.  
4 rupees green and black.  
5 " " carmine and black.

**Gibraltar.** *Ewen's Weekly* lists the following novelty:—

*Adhesive.* King's Head, multiple chalky.  
2½d. lilac on blue.

In December last we said that specimen copies of a 2½d. ultramarine had been seen. Is this the stamp chronicled above?

**Grenada.** The 2/- current King's Head is reported on multiple chalky paper.

*Adhesive.* The 2/- green and blue, multiple chalky.

**Morocco Agencies.** The *P.R.* chronicles the 10/- Great Britain overprinted "Morocco Agencies" and "12 pesetas." This stamp completes our list given in the February number.

There have also, so our contemporary tells us, been issued, for Parcel Post for Morocco, the Great Britain 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1/- and 2/6, overprinted "Morocco Agencies" only, the value being sterling and not surcharged on the stamp.

*Adhesives.*  
12 pesetas on 10/- blue.  
*Overprinted "Morocco Agencies."*  
1d. carmine.  
2d. green and scarlet.  
4d. green and brown.  
6d. purple.  
1/- green and scarlet.  
2/6 purple.

**New Zealand.** The *P.R.* chronicles the current 1½d. and 8d. values with the small perforation.

The 2½d. value is reported to have been surcharged *Official*. This stamp must be added to the list given in our March number.

*Adhesives.* Wmk. N. Z. and Star, perf. 14.  
1½d. chestnut.  
8d. blue.

*Official Stamp.* 2½d. blue.

**Northern Nigeria.** The current 6d. and 1/- values are reported on multiple chalky paper.

*Adhesives.* Multiple chalky.  
6d. violet and lilac.  
1/- green and black.

**Queensland.** Messrs. Bright & Son inform us that they have found among their stock the following novelty:—The 1899 1d. perforated at the top, plain zigzag roulette at the left and black roulette on the two other sides.

**St. Vincent.** We have received from Mr. H. W. Garrard a new stamp for this Colony. The central design is similar to that used for the large 5/- value of 1880. The stamp is of ordinary size on multiple paper.

*Adhesive.* Wmk. Crown and C.A. multiple.  
1d. carmine.

Several of our correspondents have reported other values, namely, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d., but we have not yet seen copies.

**South Australia.** We have not, we believe, yet listed the current  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. green stamp on Crown and A paper, perf.  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . The  $\frac{2}{6}$  violet is reported on the new paper.

*Adhesives.* Wmk. Crown and A.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. green, perf.  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 $\frac{2}{6}$  violet .. 12.

**Straits Settlements.** *Ewen's Weekly* has some very interesting details concerning the recent surcharges on Labuan stamps. We lift the following *en bloc*:—

"The surcharged Labuan set is rapidly becoming exhausted. The 1 and 2 cents were sold out early in 2.07, the 3 cents followed towards the end of 2.07 or beginning of 3.07, and we now hear that the 4c. on 12c. was exhausted before 17.4.07 and the 4c. on 16c., 4c. on 18c., and 8c. came to an end on 19.4.07. There then remained only the 10c., 25c., 50c. and \$1 on sale and the \$1 must have been running short as we know of one case in which application was made about the middle of April for 500 \$1 stamps and only 100 were supplied. We understand that towards the end of 4.07 the remaining values were bought up and that now no surcharged stamps remain at all. We have made the satisfactory discovery that all the surcharged Brunei and Labuan stamps are in different shades from the unsurcharged Labuan stamps which were kept on sale at the British North Borneo Company's offices in London, and that there-

fore any forgeries which may be made by surcharging the latter will be easily detectable. This is perhaps the reason that only the 1c. Brunei yet appears to be on the market with forged overprint, because only the 1c. stamp in the correct shade has been obtainable in quantity, the other values being somewhat scarce as most dealers bought their supplies in London."

**Tasmania.** The *M. J.* has seen the 4d. pictorial stamp with the Crown and A wmk. Two perforations are given.

*Adhesive.* Wmk. Crown and A.  
4d. buff. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
4d. .. .. 11.

**Trinidad.** Several of our contemporaries chronicle the £1 stamp on multiple chalky paper.

*Adhesive.* Multiple chalky paper.  
£1 green and carmine.

**Western Australia.** *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new 1/- green, presumably the same design as the recent 6d.

*Adhesive.* Wmk. Crown and W.A., perf. 14.  
1/- green.

We have not yet received a copy of this novelty.

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## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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**Austria.** The Colonial Stamp Market chronicles a new value, namely the 12h.

*Adhesive.* Current design.  
12h. violet, perf.  $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Dutch Indies.** *Ewen's Weekly* on the authority of *Le Journal des Philatélistes* records the following.

*Adhesives.* Design of 1902-3.  
10c. dull blue (formerly grey).

**France.** Mons. G. Beil has sent us the 30c. orange-yellow in the Sower type.

*Adhesive.* Sower type. 30c. orange-yellow.

**Hungary.** *E. W.* lists the current 2 kor. stamp with the small perforation.

*Adhesive.* P. 15. 2 kor. blue.

**Japan.** We made a slight mistake last month in chronicling the 6 sen, of 1876, perforated  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . We should have said that the stamps belonged to the set perforated  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13. As a matter of fact, the specimens referred to gauged  $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  exactly.

**Luxemburg.** The *P.R.* lists three more values of the new set.

*Adhesives.* Perf. 11½ x 11.  
12½c. slate-green.  
20c. orange.  
25c. blue.

**Nicaragua.** *Mekeel's Weekly* lists some oddities for this country. They include the 1c. green official stamp of 1906, surcharged "Vale 20 cts." and "Vale 50c.", in the latter case the usual inverted emblem being used to indicate centavos. The "Vale 20 cts." is in larger type, but the other value has a surcharge like the 1904 type. The former has the following varieties: Surcharge reading up; surcharge reading down; "Vale" with an accent on the "a"; "cls" for "cts." The 1f. is also surcharged "Vale 10c.", the "c" being inverted and with cross lines as usual.

*Ewen's Weekly* also lists a \$2 in black on 2c. rose.

*Provisional Adhesives.*  
"Vale 10c." on 1c. green Official.  
"Vale 20 cts." on 1c. green Official.  
"Vale 50c." on 1c. green Official.  
"Vale \$2.00" in black on 2c. rose.

Can nothing be done to stop this monthly deluge of rubbish?

**Peru.** *Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the new 2c., 20c., and 50c. values for the current set and describes them as follows. The 20c. is the same size as the 12c. stamp of 1905. It is printed in two colours, and shows a view of the Medical College of Lima. The frame is after the style of the current work of the American Bank Note Co., rather stiff, but neat and well engraved. The legends are "Union Postal Universal—Peru" at the top, with "20—Viente Centavos—20" at the bottom. Directly below the central picture, but engraved in the frame, is "Escuela de Medicina."

The 2c. is also printed in two colours, the portrait being in a small circle at the top of the stamp. There are figures of value in each corner, the word "Centavos" being printed at the bottom. The bulk of the space below the portrait is taken by the words "Union—Postale Universal—Peru." The portrait is the same as that on the 1c. value of the 20th century set of 1901.

The 50c. is described as a horizontal oblong stamp, 21 x 35mm. A broad arch shows the General Post and Telegraph Office at Lima as the picture in the background, while on the curve of the arch is printed "Union Postal Universal Peru." Scrolls and ornaments at either side have "Cinquenta—Centavos" and

the figures of value, the latter being repeated four times.

*Adhesives.* 2c. violet and vermillion.  
20c. dark green and black.  
50c. black.

**Salvador.** The freak 13c. we mentioned in the May number is evidently not the only ugly duckling of this issue. *Mekeel's* now describes the following, namely: Another similar stamp of the 13c. denomination, the frame printed on the back, without the centre piece; and, also, a copy of the 1c. green and black, the centre printed on the back but without frame.

We really must give up trying to chronicle stamps of this description.

**San Marino.** The *M.J.* lists some recent additions for this small republic.

The stamps are described as being "rather pretty," but where the prettiness comes in we fail to see. The design is much too cramped.

An Express Letter Stamp of an oblong design is also mentioned.

*Adhesives.* Perf. 12.  
1c. brown.  
15c. greenish grey.  
*Express Letter Stamp.*  
25c. carmine.

**Siam.** *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles three new surcharges for this country.

Owing to the increasing number of heavy letter packets sent from Siam to China, the present highest value, the 1 tical, is found insufficient, and stamps with a face value of 10, 20 and 40 ticals have been made by surcharging Revenue stamps.

*Adhesives.* Overprinted on Judicature Fee stamps of Siam. "Siam Postage" in two lines at top, and "10 Ticals" in two lines at foot.  
10t. on 10t. light green.  
20t. on 20t. "  
40t. on 40t. "

**Surinam.** The *P.R.* lists yet another variety to the current set.

*Adhesive.* 25c. violet.

**United States.** We have received from Mr. Eugene Wilson all three values of the new "Jamestown" stamps. These stamps are not particularly picturesque. They are oblong in shape, but not so attractive as the Columbus and Omaha issues—perhaps it is we are getting very tired of "commemoratives." The 1c. bears a portrait of Capt. John Smith, with the date of his birth and death. The 2c. a picture depicting the landing of the first Jamestown settlers; while the 5c. has a portrait of Pocahontas.

*Adhesives.* 1c. green.  
2c. rose.  
5c. blue.

**Uruguay. E.W.**, on the authority of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, chronicles a change of colour in the current 1c.

*Adhesive.* 1c. blue (formerly green).

We have not yet seen this stamp. If it is a genuine change we shall doubtless have other values following suit.

## Correspondence.

### CONCERNING DUPLICATES.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

I was very much interested in reading Mr. Foster Hobb's letter, published in your paper for April. I too, like your correspondent and possibly many more of your readers, have had great trouble in arranging my duplicates in a satisfactory way. For some years I kept them in envelopes, one or more for each country; but as time went on and the envelopes became larger and more numerous, I found I wasted so much time in hunting through hundreds of common varieties, that I came to the conclusion that very common stamps were not worth keeping, at any rate more than two or three of any one variety.

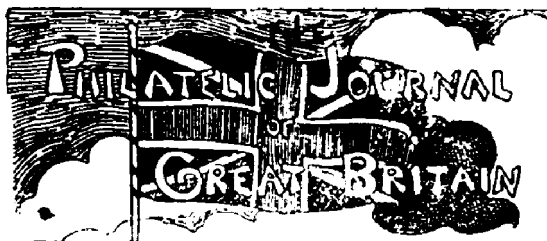
For some months I tried mounting my duplicates in exercise books. This plan enabled me to refer to any issue of any country at a glance, but the time taken in mounting and remounting was out of proportion to their value, either from a philatelic or monetary point of view.

My third plan and the one I follow now consists of having all my duplicates alphabetically and chronologically arranged in some half-a-dozen dealers' stock books. These books cost more than half-a-guinea each, but I find them so satisfactory in every way, that the outlay is practically refunded in time and trouble saved, in less than a year.

These stock books are too well-known to need describing—all well-known dealers use them. I find the ones containing about sixty oblong leaves the most handy for use. My desk—once the home for nearly a dozen cigar boxes, all containing elusive envelopes of still more elusive duplicates—is now adorned with a neat little row of well-bound stock books, an innovation I can confidently recommend to your troubled correspondent.

Yours truly,

F. ARNOLD ARNOLD.



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## EDITORIAL.

**T**IME alone will prove whether the present-day collector is wise in trying to keep pace with the ever increasing influx of new issues.

Few philatelists can hope to collect both old and new; time and money will not permit. The collector **Old and New.** who deposits his £5 or £10, against a new issue service, doubtless collects according to his views, while the philatelist who purchases to the same amount, a smaller number of older stamps and **STUDIES** them, doubtless collects according to his.

Our Norwood contemporary advocates the former; we, in our modest way, recommend the latter. Fortunately there is room in the collecting world for us both.

Presumably the pleasure of stamp collecting lies mostly in the actual accumulat-

ing. The true philatelist gets his pleasure in searching for a new stamp; when he has got it his interest to a certain extent wanes; that is why collectors so frequently specialise a country, and then sell out, only to commence again.

When it comes to putting a £10 note in at one end and receiving £9 10s. worth of new issues at the other, we fail to see where the enjoyment lies. It seems to us to be too automatic.

Our contemporary is moved almost to tears over the fact that certain New Zealand stamps overprinted O.P.S.O. have been destroyed by the N.Z. postal authorities. We think most philatelists will agree with us that the end of those stamps was better than their beginning. We know that in expressing these views we are liable to come under the heading of "philatelic editors who consider it 'the thing' to throw mud at any post-office which sells a stamp or two for the purpose of collection."

In so destroying these stamps, the N.Z. Post Office authorities have created a blank space in stamp albums that collectors will be unable to fill (we again quote our contemporary).

Unfortunately, there are too many spaces in most modern spaced albums, whole pages devoted to countries that have only issued stamps for the benefit of collectors.

We have not space to even enumerate a few of the advantages the old stamps have over the new. Perhaps one of the most obvious is that blank spaces are not created yearly, spaces that *have* (?) to be filled.

QUITE a number of our Colonial subscribers, of whom we have a goodly few, have expressed their regret at our decision concerning not publishing outside advertisements. Having been in the Colonies a good deal, we quite see **To be, or not to be.** their side of the question. Stamp shops are few and far between, so the only way to get up-to-date market quotations is *vide* the philatelic papers.

Collectors at home are generally inundated with dealers' price lists and quotations, while they have a big choice of stamp shops from which to make their purchases. Not so our Colonial confrères,

they have to buy all, or nearly all, their stamps from English dealers, and unless they see a multitude of trade advertisements, are apt sometimes to miss bargains. Needless to say, most of our best known dealers rely largely on advertising for the bulk of their trade. Advertising is, and always will be, to a certain extent a lottery. There is no use in tempting a reader with a choice lot of, say, Canadians, when he only collects African stamps; dealers have to word their advertisements in a manner likely to appeal to the majority of collectors. Realising this, we are considering whether it would not pay us better to again accept outside advertisements. We cannot hope to please all our subscribers, but in pleasing the majority lies safety.

To give our Colonial readers time to make suggestions, we shall not make a change—if indeed we do change at all—for some months. In the meanwhile, we humbly suggest that our publishers' advertisements are well worth careful study.



## June, 1907, Report.

### List of Officers and Committee, 1907-8:—

- Hon. President:* HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.  
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 VERNON ROBERTS. W. DORNING BECKTON. H. L. HAYMAN.  
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*Hon. Librarian:* W. S. KING.  
*Hon. Solicitors:* MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD.

### MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfac-

tory 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:—Donna Georgia S. della Cerda, Florence, Italy. Proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by Dr. Marx.

### MEETING.

A Committee Meeting was held on Thursday, June 13th, at Essex Hall, when there were present W. Schwabacher (in the chair), A. B. Kay, P. P. Brown, W. J. Bovill, J. E. Joselin, J. C. Sidebotham, P. L. Penberton, E. W. Wetherell, and the Hon. Sec. It was decided to continue the monthly meetings at Essex Hall on the second Thursday in the month during next season from November, closing the season with the Annual General Meeting in May and opening with a Smoking Concert in October next. Date and place of this meeting to be decided by a Sub-Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements.

Appended is the Annual Balance Sheet for 1906; also Report and Balance Sheet of the Exchange Section. The June packet has gone out. The Exchange packet will not be circulated during July and August, but will be resumed in September, when Dr. Marx hopes to hear from all members interested. Donations or inquiries as to Library should be forwarded to Mr. W. S. King. Subscriptions or donations to Forgery Collection to the Hon. Sec., who will also be glad to hear from any members willing to assist at the smoking concert, or with displays or papers next season.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

June 15th, 1907.

### ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

JAN.—DEC., 1906.

1906.	<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To Balance in hand ..	1	7	11
Jan.—Dec.	Subscriptions and Entrance Fees .. ..	29	19	6
		£31	7	5

	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
Jan.—Dec.	Official Organ ..	11	5	2
	Rent, Essex Hall ..	2	0	0
	Hall Keeper ..	0	5	0
	Stationery and Printing ..	3	15	6
	Postages ..	1	18	6
	Smoking Concert ..	3	3	0
	Donation to Exhibition ..	2	2	0
	Advt. in Catalogue ..	1	5	0
	Clerical Assistance, Hon. Sec. .. ..	3	3	0
	Memorial Wreath—S. C. Skipton .. ..	0	10	6
		29	7	8
	Balance to 1907..	1	19	9
		£31	7	5

Examined, compared with vouchers and found correct,

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, |  
P. P. BROWN, | Auditors.

THOS. H. HINTON, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

### EXCHANGE PACKET SECTION.

1906.	<i>Revenue.</i>	£	s.	d.
Jan.—Dec.	Balance from 1905 ..	1	1	6
	Commission on Sales ..	3	12	5
		£4	13	11
	<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Jan.—Dec.	Postages .. ..	2	2	6
	New Sheets .. ..	1	5	0
	Labels .. ..	0	5	0
		3	12	6
	Balance to 1907 ..	1	1	5
		£4	13	11

Number of members using this section during the year, 52.

Total value of stamps circulated, £4,250.

Total amount of sales (5 per cent.) £203.

Packets were circulated monthly, except July and August.

DR. E. F. MARX, M.A.,

"Belmont," *Exchange Superintendent,*  
11, Woodgrange Avenue,  
Ealing, W.

## A Press Canard.

### NEW HEBRIDES.

Contradiction is given to a story that negotiations are on foot for the cession by England of Sierra Leone to France on the condition that France abandons all her interests in the New Hebrides. No such arrangement is contemplated.—*Daily Telegraph.*

# Papers for Moderate Specialists.

By P. L. PEMBERTON.

## VI.—MALTA.

THE history of stamps used in Malta begins in 1857, when the ordinary, then current, stamps of Great Britain were issued by the British Post Office, for use on letters going out of the island. I have always held that a specialized collection of a Colony should, in a case like this, comprise specimens of the English stamps employed there, but this is a controversial point on which every collector must please himself. At any rate, I do not propose, in this article, to give a list of the English stamps and plate numbers so used.

While the British Post Office did the work of receiving and despatching letters to and from abroad, the work of dealing with local correspondence in and between the islands of Malta and Gozo was performed by the local Maltese Post Office. Before 1860 the postage on local letters was paid in money, and as the British Post Office did no distributing business within the island, a charge of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. was collected for every letter delivered from abroad.

In order to facilitate the work of the Local Post office it was decided to have a stamp of the value of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. prepared, and a Government notice of Nov. 10th, 1860, announced that the stamps had been distributed among the various post offices. The design of the stamp is remarkable for the fact that in no



part of it is there a representation of the national emblem—the Maltese Cross. This omission, by the way, was lavishly repaired in all following issues for the island. The half-penny stamp remained the only denomination issued by the Maltese Post Office for upwards of twenty years. During that time the charge for local letters remained at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. while newspapers were carried

for nothing. Strictly speaking all the yellow  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Malta stamps were locals as they had no franking power beyond the confines of the islands. They were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the first supply was on paper without watermark. In an article by Mr. Rizzo published in the *Melita Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, in 1899, it is stated that all indents made to the Crown Agents were for £40 worth of stamps at a time, and it seems fairly certain that, owing to the rarity of the stamp on blue paper, there could not have been equal numbers of those on white and on blue, and from this it may be deduced that the first supply was made up of both varieties, with that on white paper very much in the majority. There has always been some doubt as to which variety was used first, but the evidence of dated copies has recently proved the priority of the blue paper stamp. There are two shades of the white paper variety, one being described as buff and the other, which is somewhat scarcer, as brown-buff, though the shade is neither so dark nor so brown as the brown-orange, wmk. CC, of 1876.

The next supply of stamps was received in 1864 and was in the same shade of buff as before, but on paper watermarked Cr. CC, and still perforated 14.

This was followed in 1868 by a supply perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Of this again there were two shades, namely buff and yellow-buff. I may here mention that in my opinion the relative rarity of these two shades is not correctly indicated by current catalogue quotations, and while the former is put too low at 5/-, the latter is much too dear at 25/-. In my experience I have found them to be in the proportion of about two to one.

In 1872, a further supply was received from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., printed in yellow-buff, but perforated 14 once more. This stamp varies a good deal in shade, some being very pale. The next stamp to be mentioned is that very gorgeous shade known as the golden-yellow. This is quite an unmistakable variety

and is one which is well worth catalogue price in mint condition. It was chronicled on its appearance, as saffron-yellow, and this fairly describes it. The colour had the peculiar property of soaking through the paper and staining the gum a rich yellow. Used copies, or specimens without gum, rarely reveal this peculiarity and these might easily be mistaken by a novice for the yellow-buff, though the latter is never such a warm tint.

In 1876, Messrs. De La Rue evidently tried to revert as nearly as possible to the shade of the early issues and sent over a supply printed in what is termed brown-orange. In order that collectors may recognise it, they should remember that it resembles the early buff stamps, but is considerably darker and has a more reddish tone. It is rather difficult to get, either used or unused, in fine condition.

The compound perforation  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , which is the next in chronological order, is printed in yellow-buff, exactly the same shade as that of the CC. 14 stamp. At one time this was very scarce unused, but owing to one or two sheets turning up a year or so ago, it can now be bought cheaply and is worth procuring at the present price.

The watermark was changed, in 1881, to Cr. CA., the colour remaining yellow-buff, generally of a rather deeper tint than that of the last CC. stamp. When this ceased to be issued, in 1884, the postmaster, it is said, laid in the remaining stock as a private speculation, and, as a consequence, the price was high for many years, but of course it has now found its level.

#### ISSUE OF 1885-86.

In December, 1884, Malta joined the Postal Union, and a set of stamps available for foreign, as well as local, correspondence was issued on the 27th of that month. This issue was proclaimed by a Post Office Decree dated December 9th, 1884, which, at the same time, announced that British stamps would cease to be available for postage after December 31st. The new set consisted of six values from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1/-, the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. being in the same design as before, but changed to green. The 2d., 4d., and 1/- were all in the same design, having the profile of Queen Victoria to left on a lined ground within a circle, name in a straight band above and value below, while in each spandrel was a Maltese Cross. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. had the

profile of the Queen in an oval, inscribed with value and name, a Maltese Cross appeared in each corner. The 1d. had the portrait in



centre with curved labels above and below containing the name and value while at each side were six Maltese Crosses. The design was completed by a Maltese Cross in each corner, making sixteen Maltese Crosses on one stamp. In 1885 a 5/- stamp was added to the set. This was of large size and had a profile of the Queen in the centre of a large Maltese Cross, which formed the central design. Between the four rays of the Cross were four more Maltese Crosses, and two more appeared in the upper label containing the name. This high value, in conformity with all the other stamps of similar size printed by Messrs. De La Rue, was on Cr. CC. paper. The perforation was 14.

The lower values were all on Cr. CA. paper, and their interest for the specialist lies in the varieties of shade which it is possible to get; the 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1/- being the most prolific in this respect. Whenever possible collectors should obtain pairs or blocks with that part of the margin attached which bears the plate number.

In the early part of 1894 a sheet of the 4d. was accidentally issued imperforate. This is the rarity of the Colony and one which, necessarily, every collector cannot hope to possess. I have seen a used pair.

#### ISSUE OF 1899-1900.

During these two years five new denominations were added to the set, all the stamps being very pretty and in the case of all except the 2/6, bearing devices typical of Malta. They were as follows:—





½d. brown.	View of Valetta.
4½d. brown.	Maltese fishing boat.
5d. vermilion.	Old Maltese galley.
2/6 greenish-grey.	Britannia.
10/- deep blue.	Shipwreck of St. Paul.

The first three stamps are watermarked Cr. CA. and the two high values Cr. CC., all perf. 14. There are two marked shades of the ½d., both are common.

#### THE ONE PENNY PROVISIONAL OF 1902.

On July 4th a provisional 1d. stamp was put on sale, made by surcharging the 2½d. blue, with the words "One Penny" in two lines, in black. In each pane of 60 occurred an error, in which the word "PENNY" was spelled "PNNEY." This was the second stamp in the 9th row. Much speculation took place in this stamp locally, and this was the cause of a very curious and unique variety being issued, the history of which is as follows:—The Malta postmaster bought up, as a private speculation, as many of the errors as he could get, removing them from the sheets before they were issued in the post offices, and then, as he said, to minimise the possibility of people making forgeries of them, he caused the unsurcharged 2½d. stamps to be marked in red ink with a small tick in one corner, so that any imitations might be readily detected. For this ridiculous action, which could only safeguard his own investment, without being of any benefit to the post office, he was dismissed from the service. Specialized collections of Malta should certainly contain specimens of the 2½d. stamp with the red tick, but they are not easy to find as only a small number was done. The 2½d. with the surcharge "one penny" is found in various shades of blue and ultramarine, from pale to dark.

#### THE KING'S HEAD ISSUE, 1902-3.

The design of the stamps of this issue presents a pleasing contrast to the uniform design of the corresponding sets for most of



the Crown Colonies. The portrait of the King is in an upright oval, surmounted by a crown, this portion of the design being in a colour

differing from the rest in all values except the ½d. Only the values which had borne the head of the late Queen appeared in the King's Head set and one new value, the 3d., was added.

#### THE STAMPS WITH MULTIPLE WMK.

During 1904 and 1905, all values from ½d. to 1/-, with the exception of the 3d., appeared on paper watermarked multiple *Crown CA*. These include the King's Heads and the pictorial stamps of 1899-1900. The shades differ in many cases from those of the single CA. issue, and, as a general rule, are paler, noticeably so in the 4d. and 1/-. Quite recently the 1d. has been changed from black and red to a uniform red colour.

## Notes on West Australian Stamps.

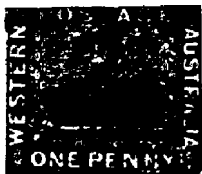
BY WALLABY.

THE stamps of Western Australia were the last of the Australian stamps to be properly classified in the catalogues. For many years, owing to the lack of official documents and the scarcity of dated copies of the early issues, collectors were very much in the dark regarding them. Thanks, mainly to the researches of Messrs. Bacon & Castle, we now have, I think, as much data concerning them as those of the other Colonies.

Having been interested for some years now in these stamps, which I have collected both in Western Australia and at home, I think, possibly, my few notes may interest some of my readers, although I am afraid I am not able to lay claim to much original research.

Western Australia was first populated by English and Scotch settlers in 1829, and for some years was known as the Swan River Settlements. Although advancing steadily, it was not until the early nineties, when a large amount of gold was discovered at Coolgardie, Cue, and elsewhere, that West Australia jumped into prominence. Needless to say, it depends very much on the population of any British Colony as to whether most of the stamps are common or rare. Had gold been found in West Australia during the early sixties, to the same extent that it was then being found in Victoria, there is no doubt that West Australian stamps of the first issues would have been much commoner than they now are.

Early students of West Australian stamps had many difficulties to overcome, for many years it was considered that the first issue of stamps consisted of four values namely the 2d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, of 1855, the penny value being then considered to belong to the 2nd issue of 1860. Even the stamps watermarked C.C. perf. 12½, were for some time thorns in the flesh of philatelists, as reference to old stamp papers makes it pretty clear that for some years they had existed without being chronicled.



#### 1854. WATERMARKED SWAN, IMPERF.

Some doubt still remains as to whether the dates given by S.G. are correct; personally I do not think they are far out.

There seems little doubt that the first three values to be issued consisted of the 1d., 4d. and 1/- stamps. The 1d. black was engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. from a steel plate made by Mr. W. Humpheys, while the two other values were lithographed in the Colony, the central design being obtained by taking transfers from the 1d. plate. Owing to these being taken from litho transfers there are innumerable small varieties, owing, in some cases, doubtless to the paper on which they were transferred being possibly slightly damp, or carelessly placed on the stones.

The 4d. value was printed in sheets of 240 impressions, made up of 12 rows containing 20 stamps.

Mr. Bacon, in his valuable paper on this stamp, contributed to the *London Philatelist*, September, 1895, says that the 1d. value was also thus printed. The 4d. stamps were transferred to the lithographic stone in batches of sixty, a process similar to that employed in India for some of the lithographic stamps printed in Calcutta in 1854.

Probably two at least lithographic stones were used for the fourpenny stamp. Many minor varieties exist, some of which seem to prove that a second stone came into use towards the end of 1859.

All three values of this issue can be found on varying thicknesses of paper.

The fourpence is known with inverted centre, only about a dozen, if so many, of these stamps are said to exist, so, needless to say, it is a *rara avis*, and when, as occasionally happens, it appears at auction, it realises a big figure.



Numerous shades of the 4d. and 1/- exist, some due to the effect a hot climate like West Australia has on stamps generally; others due to chemical changes. All three values are known rouletted, both small and large roulettes. These stamps were, I fancy, not rouletted either by the Post Office people in Perth or by the printers, consequently they must rank as private roulettes.

The next issue consisting of two values is given by S.G. as dating from 1857. I believe these stamps were put in use early during 1855 or 1856 but to prevent confusion I will follow the catalogue.

#### 1857. ISSUE II.

The postal authorities soon found that the local postage rates necessitated two new values namely the 2d. and 6d., and the government lithographer was commissioned to execute two new designs; this he did and the stamps were lithographed, as in the previous issue.

I do not know how many stamps went to the sheet of the two new values, it being most unlikely however that 240 was the number, as the stamps are larger than the three previous ones and would take up more room.

Both values are very rare, either in the unused or fine used state. The design is frequently so blurred and the paper so thin, while the fact that the stamps were very often trimmed to the shape of the design makes them very hard to obtain in good condition.

Unfortunately these two stamps are favourites with the faking community, it being a fairly easy thing to so mount these stamps on squares of paper, that it is next to impossible to detect the imposition.

The 2d. brown-black on red is known printed on both sides, and is catalogued at far too high a figure. As a rule the back of the stamp shows portions of two stamps; how this second printing came to happen, I do not know, probably owing to gross carelessness.

Both these two stamps are known rouletted, but with genuine roulettes are exceptionally rare.

All five values are said to exist with pin perf., gauging about 17, but these stamps are of little interest.

The lithographed stamps (2d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-), however, were not found to prove very satisfactory and in 1859 orders were given to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. to make new plates, which was done, and the plates, together with a trial sheet of each value, were sent out to the colony in 1860. The plates were smaller than the one made for the 1d. of 1854, and consisted of only 120 dies.

The 1/- value was not at first put in use, as it was found that a sufficient quantity of the 1/- brown was in hand.

The fourpenny value, too, was very little used, consequently is very rare genuinely used.

I will still conform to catalogue order, so describe the stamps as

1860. ISSUE III. Printed in the Colony from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon's Plates.

The designs were approved by the West Australian postal authorities, who decided to return the plates to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, together with all the Swan watermarked paper that remained on hand, so that the stamps could be printed in London and forwarded to Perth, West Australia, as necessity required. Before this was done, some sheets were printed by the government printers, of the 2d., 4d. and 6d. values, enough it was estimated to last, with the supply of old stamps on hand, until the fresh supply could be sent out from England.



As I have before mentioned, the 4d. blue is a very scarce stamp used; the 2d. and 6d., however, are fairly common. All these values

are listed rouletted, but I very much doubt if the 4d. blue was ever genuinely used in that condition.

ISSUE IV. Printed in London by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. 1860.

The first consignment of these stamps was sent out to Western Australia in December 1860; they left Southampton (where the Australian mail boats then sailed from) about the middle of the month and probably arrived at Albany towards the end of January, 1861. In those days, as Albany was not connected with the capital by rail, they would have to travel the 400 miles by coach, so that February would be the earliest date that they could arrive in Perth.

These stamps were all perforated; possibly had the West Australian Government possessed perforating machines the plates would have been retained in the colony instead of being returned to London.

The paper employed was similar to that in use for the 1861 issue of Queensland, and we find the same varieties of perforation occurring—together with a special perf. known as 14/16 "not so clean cut."

These stamps, which I have described as Issue IV., can be subdivided as follows.

*A.—Perf. 14 to 16, perfectly clean cut.*

Only the 2d., 6d. and 1/- are found in this perf. which is quite easy to separate from any other West Australian perforation. The holes are small, and it is a rare exception to find any blind perfs. left in—they gauge 14 to 16—perhaps 14½ by 15½ would describe most of them more accurately.

*B.—Perf. 14 to 16, not so clean cut.*

These stamps can easily be distinguished from the preceding three values, the perfs. are really what might be described as rough. It is only the existence of stamps showing a *very* rough perforation that has given rise to the necessity to describe them as "not so's." All five values are found with this perf. and they are much scarcer than the corresponding values in the clean cut perf.

*C.—Very rough perfs.*

These stamps are perforated in so very rough a fashion that there is really no difficulty in separating them from the "not so's." All five values exist in the very rough state.

This issue (five stamps) can be found imperf., but I doubt if genuinely used copies are known.

*(To be continued.)*



JUNE 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for May is, needless to say, full of good things.

In the Editorial, speaking of European stamps, we find the following :

The formation of a fine European collection was in fact, from the earliest days, held to be one of the most desirable of philatelic objects, and the stamps themselves hold a very high place in the esteem of all the pioneers of Philately. The old order however changeth, and a new school of later years has sprung up "who knew not these," who hankered but after the issues of our Colonial Empire, and despised what were after all "only Europeans." Despite a few notable exceptions to the contrary, the great bulk of collectors in this country favoured their own Colonial stamps, and the dealers—notably one great firm—a few years since made the great mistake of imagining that a temporary slackness in demand for European stamps in *this country* indicated a fall in value of from 20 to 40 per cent. in a standard catalogue. The issue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue with these reductions in price soon pricked the bubble. The quotations for the lowered prices were eagerly sought, and the result was a speedy depletion of stocks on this side of the channel and their removal across that unstable body of water.

The facts are—(1) that the European stamps are and have formed the staple demand of the collector on the Continent and outside this country; (2) that the number of these collectors is legion; (3) that their confidence in the European issues is unbounded; (4) that the enormous demand has made these stamps continuously scarcer; and (5) that having regard to the remarkable purity and genuineness of the European stamps this confidence and this demand are ever increasing and permanent features.

As our contemporary says, European stamps have ever been favourites with the stamp collector who is not heir to the stamps of the British Empire, and rightly too, equally right that Britishers should show a penchant for their own stamps, but when catalogue values are based on an English philatelic population against the tens of thousands of Continental collectors, there is every likelihood of our friends across the "streak" obtaining bargains.

The serious collector, rapidly tiring of the multitude of unnecessary new arrivals, will find old Europeans a welcome change from the ever increasing stream of shaky, earthquakey, and fakey issues.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg contributes a most interesting and instructive paper on the "The Two Shillings Stamps of Victoria (1854 and 1864)."

Writing about the 2/- blue on green paper, he says :

Next with regard to the second printing—the 2s. blue, on green paper, watermarked "2." As has been before mentioned, more than half, in fact nearly two-thirds of the first printing had been destroyed, and towards the end of 1864 a fresh supply was required. Accordingly Mr. F. W. Robinson, the Government printer, made up a new plate, but instead of the former arrangement—twenty-five impressions in five rows of five—the new plate was in two panes of fifteen, each pane consisting of five rows of three (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VI., p. 132). Mr. David Hill wrote in March, 1903, that he had been informed that this plate was made up partly of Calvert's woodblocks and partly of electrotypes, and that the left pane and the lower two rows of the right pane were woodblocks, while the upper three rows of the right pane were electros. This mixture of woodblocks with electrotypes was the cause of a great deal of extra work, as it meant that besides sorting out the different types it was necessary to distinguish between the woodblock and electro of the same type. However, I finally made out that there were eighteen different woodblocks and twelve electros, instead of twenty-one woodblocks and nine electros. In the case of the right-hand pane, the top row alone contains woodblocks, while the remaining four rows are electros, and these latter form a block of twelve which are from an electro of the corresponding block in the left pane.

Fortunately in every case it is possible to distinguish between the woodblock and the electro of the same type, as there is always a flaw of some kind in the latter which does not occur in the former. In certain cases the electros have breaks in the outer lines at the sides, and spots of colour on the margins. I could think of no explanation of this until after the plating was completed. The origin of these defects was then evident. In order to have a level and solid plate to print from, the electros had to be mounted on a block of some kind to make them the same height as the woodblocks, and the heads of the nails or screws used to fasten them down damaged the outlines of the adjacent stamps. These marks appear on and between the stamps of the upper and lower rows of the block of twelve, which is just what might be expected.

Having completed the plating of both stamps, it was most interesting to compare the arrangement of the types in the two plates, and this was purposely not done until they were quite finished. The left-hand pane of the blue stamp, which consists entirely of woodblocks, is with one exception exactly the same, both as regards the types and their order among themselves, as the three right-hand vertical

rows of the 2s. green. No. 22 of the latter instead of No. 23, probably as the latter was not in such good condition, was used for the left-hand bottom corner stamp of the 2s. blue, plate.

The three other woodblocks of the latter plate, namely, the top row of the right-hand pane, are Nos. 2, 16, 17 on the 2s. green, plate respectively.

The paper for the 2s. blue, was supplied by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and was watermarked 2, there being 120 watermarks on the sheets in ten rows of twelve, divided into four panes; so that each sheet of paper received four impressions from the block of thirty stamps. The paper was cut in two before printing, and each half sheet was again cut in two after printing. Specimens are sometimes found with apparently no watermark, but the paper is otherwise the same, and the absence of the watermark is due to carelessness in placing the sheet in the press, with the result that some of the impressions come between or outside the watermarks. These stamps were at first perforated 11½, 12, and afterwards 12½, 13, by a machine which came into use towards the end of 1864. The former perforation is very much the scarcer.

We notice that Mr. Yardley exhibited a block of four of the 1/- St. Vincent slate-grey of 1866, perforated 11 to 12½, before the Royal Philatelic Society. The existence of this stamp has been doubted for many years. Mr. Bacon thinks that in all likelihood a few sheets of the 1/- slate-grey, printed in July, 1866, were left over and included in a consignment of the 1/- indigo sent out to St. Vincent during February, 1869. The 1/- indigo is only known with the 11 to 12½ perf. If this is the case, and it seems very likely, it would, of course, account for the stamps with the large perforation.

The *Philatelic Record* for May contains a further instalment of Baron A. de Reuterskiöld's article on "The Forgeries of the Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland."

The Double Stamp of Geneva is fully described, together with a long account of the various forgeries, of which no fewer than thirteen are mentioned.

The Editorial consists of a long and cleverly written review of Mr. A. M. Tracey Woodward's recent work on Japanese stamps. The reviewer, evidently a very keen collector of Japanese stamps himself, has many faults to find, some of which evidently are well founded.

The Notable Philatelist is Consul Sixten Keyser, President of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, for May 18th, contains a further instalment of Mr. Poole's article on "The Stamps of the Leeward Islands." Writing of the 1902 provisionals, he says:—

The surcharge was applied to entire panes of 60 stamps at a time, and in the case of the 4d. and 6d.

values there is an interesting variety with tall, narrow, capital "O" in "One." This occurs on four stamps—Nos. 1, 27, 29 and 40. The following minor varieties also occur on most panes:—(1) broken "c" instead of "e" in "Penny"; (2) small "e" in "One"; (3) small first "n" in "Penny"; (4) broken "c" instead of "e" in "One"; (5) badly shaped capital "O" in "One"; and (6) broken "o" instead of "e" in "One."

In the "One Penny" on 7d. it will be found that the letters are more or less out of alignment on the stamps in the two lower rows of each pane, and there appear to be no other varieties.

A number of distinct shades exist and, so far as the 6d. and 7d. values are concerned, supplies from both plates 1 and 2 were overprinted. Those from plate 1 can be distinguished by their brown gum, the ones from plate 2 having white gum. The 6d. with white gum seems scarce, but in the 7d. stamp white and brown gum appear to be equally divided. I have only seen the 4d. value with white gum.

The official statistics show that 37,200 of each of these three provisionals was issued, making a total of 111,600 stamps. They were distributed among the five presidencies as follows:—

Antigua	-	-	16,800	of each.
Dominica	-	-	6,000	"
Montserrat	-	-	1,800	"
St. Kitts-Nevis	-	-	12,000	"
Virgin Islands	-	-	600	"

This article is concluded in the *S.C.F.* for June 1st. In the same number—a good one—we find an article by Mr. Robertson, entitled "Foreign Countries which have Not Yet Issued Postage Stamps." The list only consists of eight names, namely—Andorra, Baluchistan, Bhutan, Liechtenstein, Malacca, Morocco, Oman and Thibet. Mr. Robertson has confined himself to countries recognised as independent nationalities. May the day, when we have to provide spaces for the stamps of any of these countries be far distant, unless, of course, they come in as British Possessions.

The *Monthly Journal* for May, a late arrival this month, contains, as usual, some good philatelic reading. The *pièce de resistance* is an article on "The Perforations of Victoria," by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

We make a long extract:

It will be seen that the varieties are not very numerous, and there is one peculiarity which will probably be a source of much gratification to a good many collectors, and that is the fact that all stamps with abnormal watermarks, with the exception of the 8d., watermark "10," are perforated 12, 13½ only.

In these notes the "round-hole" perforations alone are treated. The first "round-hole" perforating machine was introduced by Mr. F. W. Robinson, the Government printer, on the 8th December, 1858 (vide article by Mr. David Hill in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, vol. vi. p. 131). It was a "guillotine" or "single-line" machine, that is to say, it perforated one line at a time; the gauge was similar to that of the first machine used in New South Wales, and varied between 11½ and 12. It never quite coincides with either of these measurements.

This appears to have been the only machine used

up to the latter part of 1864. A new one gauging between 12½ and 13 was introduced in October of that year, and it was similar to the 12½-13 machine of New South Wales.

The similarity of the machines sent out to the two colonies is only what might be expected, as they were all made by Messrs. Harrild and Sons. For the sake of simplicity, I propose to call them the "12" and "13" machines.

I have a copy of the 1d., "Laureated," watermarked single-line "1," perforated by the latter machine and used on the 10th October, 1864, which consequently must belong to one of the first sheets perforated 12½, 13.

Tracing first the history of the "12" machine, we find that originally the holes made by the perforating needles were clearly cut and of medium size. Towards the end of 1863, however, several of the needles appear to have been broken off, and the holes were more roughly punctured. In order to save the expense of a new bed-plate for the machine, it seems likely that when the new "13" machine arrived the "12" machine was fitted with a set of larger pins, and the holes in the bed-plate were drilled out to fit them. Towards the end of 1865, or early in 1866, another change appears to have been made, as we again find the "12" machine perforating clean-cut holes of medium size. Owing to the largely increasing use of stamps, it may have been necessary to procure another machine, but if this was the case it is most probable that another 12½-13 machine was bought, and at the same time the old "12" machine was fitted with a new bed-plate and a new set of pins. Another alteration was made about the end of 1879 or beginning of 1880, when the holes in the bed-plate were again enlarged and another new set of pins fitted. The holes made by this set of pins are very large and cleanly cut.

This latter change is marked by the issue of the various stamps printed in aniline colours, the "Laureated" 4d. rosine, followed by the 8d. brown on rose, the 5s. blue and red, without the blue line under the Crown, and the small 4d. rosine. The evidence is certainly in favour of there having been only one "12" machine. We find that all the stamps of a certain period are always perforated with the same kind of holes. If there were two machines we should be sure to find at some time or other two kinds of holes in use at the same time.

I have measured several lines of the perforations produced before and after the change of pins, and in every case the gauge is practically the same. The greatest lengths I have measured are—before the change, 3 inches containing 45 holes, and 3½ inches containing 52½ holes, both of which are equivalent to 180 holes in a foot; and after the change, 8 inches containing 120 holes, which is again 180 to the foot.

These measurements are given in feet and inches instead of centimetres for a particular reason. Probably because the French philatelists were the first to take any notice of differences in perforations, all gauges have been made to measure the number of holes in a length which is in a French scale. Unfortunately for the accuracy of the usual gauge, a very large proportion of the perforating machines have been made in England, and according to English scales of length. This is why it so seldom happens that any perforation exactly coincides with the spacing of the holes as given on the gauge. Probably the earliest machines were made with so many holes to the foot. This would account for the very irregular gauge of the so-called "A" machine of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., which varies from 14 to 16, and of the "B" machine, which varies from 11 to 12½. The machines used for the stamps of Victoria are more regular in gauge, and the numbers of pins were probably reckoned at so many to the inch. In the "12" machine we have seen there were 180 to the foot or 15 to the inch. I have measured a length of 10½ inches, which, as a matter of fact, was the total

length of the row in one of the "13" machines, and found 164 holes. This is the same as 192 to the foot or 16 to the inch.

The article is well illustrated.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his article on "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies," while in another part of the paper is a further instalment of the same author's, "Old Time Memories."

## Philately in the Colonies.

Mr. Gordon Jones, the new Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, has reason indeed to be proud of the May number of that paper. He has started well and will, we hope, maintain his standard of excellence.

From the Editorial, we learn that it is proposed to hold an Exhibition of Stamps at Calcutta during December next. A strong committee of management is in charge of affairs, so in all likelihood the Exhibition will be a huge success.

A long list of rarities, contained in Sir David Masson's collection of Kashmir, is given; unfortunately, these stamps are too intricate to appeal to many collectors.

The article on Gold Coast, that appeared in the February number of the *P.J.G.B.*, has, we notice, been reprinted in full. It always gratifies us muchly when philatelic papers of standing, copy from us; it is only when the hangers on, on the very outskirts of the philatelic press, calmly lift, without acknowledgment, articles of ours, that we get wroth.

A full account of the recent libel action takes up a good deal of space. In the "Notes and Extracts" we are told that forgeries of the ½ on ½ anna stamps, both Queen's and King's Head, are being circulated, the surcharge being, of course, inverted. They are so cleverly made that readers of the *P.J. of I.* are warned to leave all inverted ½'s on ½'s severely alone.

The *Australian Philatelist* for April reached us too late to be reviewed in last

month's journal. That old old theme, a Standard Catalogue, is discussed (we almost penned the word without its prefix). We are informed that :

By common consent collectors in various countries seem to place most reliance in certain catalogues. For instance, Great Britain and British Colonies, Gibbons'; U.S.A., Scott's; Germany, Senf's; France, Maury's; and Australasia, Hagen's.

We were always under the impression that Gibbons' was good enough for Australasians, but evidently such is not the case.

Later on, we find some sensible comments :

Priced catalogues should not be considered as anything else than what they purport to be, a list of prices at which the firms in question are prepared to sell their stock. No firm can claim that their catalogue is "Standard"; they may advertise it as such, just the same as any merchant may advertise his goods as the "best on earth," but unless certain persons by common consent decide to accept so-and-so's catalogue as *their* standard of values, the use of the word is meaningless, and its adoption by publishers is a misnomer, and only intended to help the sale of the catalogue.

Under the heading "Federal Prospects" we find the following extract from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

A board of postal experts is to investigate the matter of providing a uniform stamp for the Commonwealth. Consideration will also be given to the subject at the conference of State Deputies. Though Mr. Chapman is hopeful that a solution may be found, he recognises the serious obstacles created by the book-keeping sections of the Constitution. If there was but one stamp struck on an average basis, some States would lose. Another difficulty is that the Postal Union provides colours for different values. A suggestion that has been offered is that the stamps should be uniform, except that a space should be reserved for the name of each State . . . . .

It has been arranged by the Postmaster-General that when the conference of the State Deputies meets in Melbourne next month it shall deal with the practicability of issuing uniform stamps throughout Australasia. The book-keeping system has blocked the reform hitherto.

Although both Philatelically and Geographically weak, the above clearly proves that the near future is likely to bring us a change in Australian stamps.

The *A.P.* makes the suggestion that stamps should be overprinted for use in the various States, as India does with her Native States. Presumably, if that were done, a new set of stamps would have to be printed, it would never do to overprint,

say a N.S.W. stamp Victoria. Were that done the language of the N.S. Welshmen would be most sanguinarily lurid.

We should miss very much the *A.P.* were it deleted from our exchange list, but we *must* protest against Great Britain being classed under the heading of "Foreign Countries" in their new issue list. True, Great Britain is but an insignificant speck—where *decent* mobs of sheep, cattle paddocks and brumbies are unknown—but to class us alongside Guatemala and Honduras is really too bad.

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## Philately Abroad.

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NOTE.—The Publishers will be pleased to receive, for notice under this heading, all foreign philatelic journals, and request that the same be sent regularly, as soon as possible after issue.

The publisher, office of publication, and annual subscription of the periodicals received are given with the first notice of the journal in each volume.

*Journal des Philatélistes.* April and May.

A serial article on "Morocco and its Posts" commenced in the April number, and besides citing the European postal bureaux in that country, describes the efforts to establish local posts by means of couriers, running between the chief towns. The system which commenced about 1888 was accompanied in 1891 by the issue of stamps of the value of 25 centimes, paying the charge on letters between Mazagan and Morocco, about 125 miles apart, and this amount was afterwards reduced to 10 centimes. The venture seems to have had some success, and indeed attracted rival enterprise, and further issues of postage stamps. In view of the possible future of this woeful country, so changed from the time when its name was a terror in the Mediterranean, these early attempts at postal organisation may have one day an interest which in these suspicious times—of speculative issues of stamps whose purpose is certainly not use and can scarcely be considered ornament—they do not obtain.

M. Lemaire gives in the May issue a prospectus of the Exhibition of Stamps of France, held under the auspices of the Govern-

ment. Three leading collectors and the Government combine to produce what will probably be the finest accumulation of the stamps of this country ever got together, and the receipts will go to charities in connection with the postal service.

A very interesting paper on Hawaii also appears in this number, with much historical and biographical detail.

*La Circulaire Philatélique.* Monthly. 2f.50 per annum. Ch. Lemierre, 169, Galerie de Valois (Palais Royal), Paris.

In the May number of this journal there commences the serial issue of what must be one of the most important contributions to philatelic bibliography which have yet appeared, and collectors of philatelic literature will welcome, with the respect due to the source from which it emanates, a "Catalogue of Philatelic Literature," by Dr. Legrand. The first instalment of the catalogue is taken up by a short history of previous essays in this direction and by a systematic outline of general principles necessary to the compilation, the examination of which would confirm, if necessary, the elaborate and scientific nature of the proposed work. Viewing the three possible methods of arrangement, under country, chronological order, or alphabetical order, Dr. Legrand has decided upon the last method, with reservations, and the result will take the form of a catalogue arranged under broad subject classification with the entries in alphabetical order. It is not necessary for us to enlarge upon the importance of this announcement, and all collectors, and especially those who devote themselves to collecting literature, should not fail to possess for themselves so useful a work. The collection of philatelic literature of the learned author is one of the finest in the world, and its formation is now almost his last link with active philately, and in spite of the great value of his many contributions to this literature, we doubt whether any will have the extent of usefulness of the present, when completed. *Prosit!*

*Collectionneur de Timbres-poste.* May and June.

M. Mauny, who published a work upon the title of the cock to be considered the emblematical bird of France, brings in his paper

further evidence in support of this view, and expresses the belief that it will one day form part of the design of the French stamps. It is possible, for many of the fowls of the air and innumerable beasts of the field with no more pretensions to heraldic possibilities, have found their place in the decoration of the world's correspondence or the world's stamp albums. But we are among those who look with a sigh at the beautiful and simple classical design which the first stamps of the Republic gave us in the good old days gone by.

Two articles upon French postal history, one on the local post of Paris, giving the ordinances under Louis XIV. in 1653, the other on French postmarks, will be found in the journal for June. The latter continues M. Maury's account of the postmarks of the eighteenth century.

*Le Postillon.* May 5th to June 2nd.

The issue of 15th May, concludes the series of papers on the Forgeries of Japanese stamps, and in the following number commences that of M. de Reuterskiöld, on the Swiss Cantonals and their forgeries, illustrated with many types of originals and forgeries. We have also further lists of types and numbers of Paris postmarks.

*Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung.*

The present instalment of "The Stamps of Sweden" treats of the issues from 1855-58, and the most complete details are given of the quantities issued and the dates of the various printings of these stamps. The comparative scarcity of the 3sk. bco. of 1855, stated to be the rarest of Swedish stamps, is instanced by reference to the number given of those issued—315,600 were printed, and of these 189,200 were issued for use, all of which were on the thin paper. The die of the five values was first made on steel, without figures or letters of value; from this a matrix was made, which in turn served to produce five impressions of the design, upon which the respective details of value were engraved, and from these were made the clichés which composed the plate. The stamps were typographically printed on hand-made paper, in sheets of 200 stamps.

*Der Deutsche Philatelist.* May.

A new supplement appears in this number, devoted solely to the study of German Colonial issues, which treats of Colonial postmarks in



two articles, and there is also one upon the old types of the 5 centimes, Morocco, 1900, with notes and news from various Colonies.

*Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung.* June.

The second report of a Special Committee of the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub upon certain varieties of German stamps, occupies four pages of this journal. Dr. Rommel writes on some Morocco provisionals, which he describes as "blooming unseen." This modesty, which is unusual in philatelic matters, is almost sufficient to commend these otherwise uninteresting labels to our attention. Morocco has come into considerable prominence this month, for we have at least four references to various issues to record amongst the magazines.

The series of articles upon the stamps of Wenden is brought to a close with a list in brief of their varieties, arranged for the specialist. Herr Kosack published in a recent issue of his paper a reply by the Finnish Postal Authorities to certain questions put by him on some varieties of the issue of 1901, and this reply is criticised by a Helsingfors Philatelic Society in the current number. There is also an article on Montenegro remainders.

*Der Philatelist.* Organ of the International Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden. Fortnightly.

In a series of papers on French foreign post-offices, the post-offices in Morocco are considered in this journal for May 15th, with full particulars of the types of surcharge.

Dr. Rommel gives, upon the posts and stamps of Morocco, additional matter which has reached him since the publication of his series of articles in previous numbers.

Herr Suppanttschitsch continues the publication of various information on irregularities in the numbering and paging of philatelic magazines and similar details useful for collating these periodicals. The exhaustive nature of this information will be seen when it is mentioned that the last serial number so far given is 457.

We have here a verbatim report of a discussion which took place in the Luxemburg Chamber of Deputies on 11th April last, upon the reprints of early Luxemburg stamps. Herr Ludovicy pointing out that two stamps of 1852, the 10c. and 1sgr., had been reprinted from the original plates, upon the original

paper to the number of 18,000, complained that the plate should ever have been allowed to leave the possession of the Government, particularly in its partially cancelled condition, and even more that sheets of the watermarked paper should have passed into private hands. He further alluded to irregularities in the sale of recent issues and asked for an explanation. The General Director of Posts replied that the matter was within his knowledge. A Luxemburg firm had restored the plate, and carried out the reprinting of the stamps. In 1863, when a new issue of stamps had been made, the Government sold the old copper plates and the press used for their production to a photographer, after the plates had been disfigured to render them useless. The photographer used the press in his business, and the plates passed finally into the possession of a stamp collector, who had them restored. The suspicious part of the business was that the possessor of the plate should have been able to acquire the remainder of the paper used for the printing of the original stamps, and bearing a watermark. This was undoubtedly stolen from the government dépôt having control of the issue of stamps, which was not a department of the post office. As soon as his attention had been called to the matter, he ordered an enquiry to be instituted and full details to be laid before the legal authorities, as, in his opinion, the case fell under the penal law, which forbids the issue of government stamps by unauthorised persons, and was accentuated by the theft of the paper.

*Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal.* May 18th and June 1st.

The first of the two numbers has an account of the 1895 issue of Mexico, and reprints the report of the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub, elsewhere referred to. We learn from a note in our contemporary that the Pope is a stamp collector.

The second number contains a very interesting illustration of what must probably be the first exhibition of postage stamps ever made. It formed part of an exhibition made by a certain Mr. Vandermaelen at Brussels in 1852, and shows about 90 stamps, which are nearly all distinguishable in the illustration. The Luxemburg reprints are also dealt with, as are those of Persia, issues 1902-3.

*El Filatélico Español* (280, Disputacion, Barcelona; monthly, 2 francs per annum), for May describes five forgeries of the War Stamps of 1874, 5 and 10 cents., which were issued about that date, to defraud the revenue.

Collectors of philatelic literature will probably be interested in *Der Philatelistische Litterature-Sammler*, which Dr. Rommel, of 28, Inselstrasse, Leipsic, is issuing (Mark 1.50 per annum). This is a typewritten quarto of seven or eight pages; and though at present it is only a list of duplicates, the publisher promises in future numbers to give useful information of modern and current philatelic magazines. The latest number we have seen is for May last.

### Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of Philately* for December, 1906, reached us late during March and from an inset we learn that the December number is the last one that is to be published.

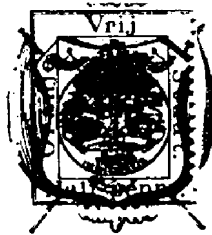
Although the *A.J. of P.* has been very irregular of late—in fact has been sickening for some years—we are very sorry to learn that it is really dead. Old friends are so few and far between that it is with sincere regret we write the word "Finis" in connection with any of them. The *A.J. of P.* has done some good work in Philately's cause, and although the later numbers have not been very good, philatelists, if for old times sake alone, will miss America's one-time leading stamp paper.

### A Curious Orange Free State Postcard.

THOUGH interest in postcards seems to be at a very low ebb, we think our readers will be interested to hear of a curious error issued in Bloemfontein in 1894, more especially as it has not been chronicled before.

We append illustrations of the normal and of the error. From these it will be seen that the former bears the Arms of the State, inscribed "Vryheid—immigratie" in a shield, resting on two flags, while the latter bears a shield-shaped device, evidently copied from the National Arms, but having the words

"The News of the World" on the scroll in the centre, in place of the motto "Geduld en Moed," "Express" above and "Bloemfontein" below. In the upper corners of the shield, in the positions normally occupied by posthorns, are the words "Trade" and "hand" on scrolls, while in the lower part of the shield, below the circle, are the words "Peace, Education, Plenty" on the three folds of a scroll. Of the emblems in the centre, only the tree and the waggon remain, the oxen and the lion being replaced by a man on horseback, at full gallop, blowing a horn. The history of this curious error as told to us by Major Davies (who also lent us the card for illustration) is as follows:—The Postmaster at



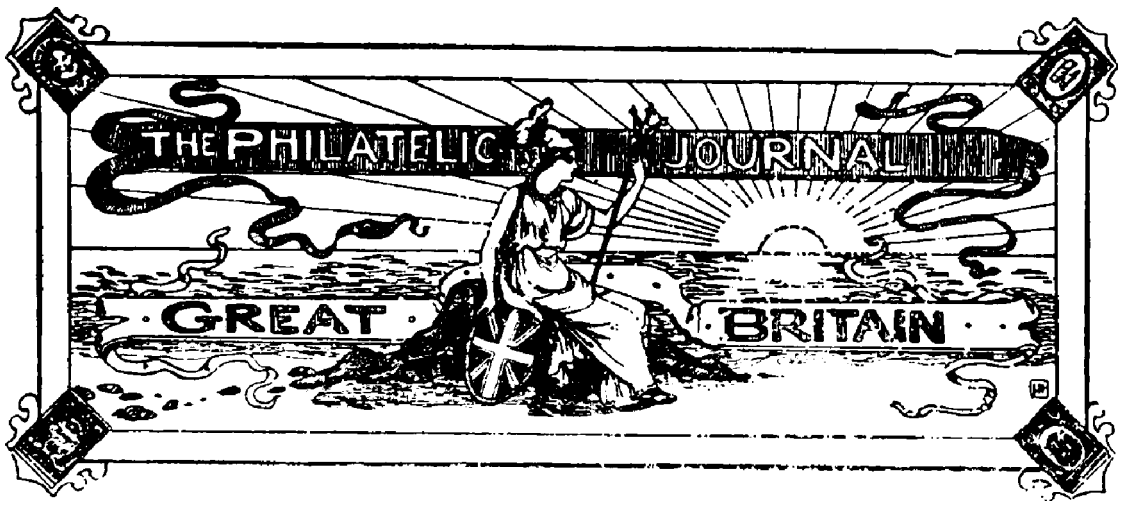
K A A R T



K A A R T



Bloemfontein wanting some cards printed, went to the firm of Borkenhagen, who, at that time was the printer of a local paper. Outside the office of the paper there was a sign swinging which was very similar to the O.F.S. Arms. The postmaster gave his order for the cards and said that they were to be printed with a design similar to that outside the office, he being under the impression that it was the National Arms. The cards were duly prepared and put on sale, but the mistake was almost immediately discovered, in fact the same day, and they were withdrawn. Major Davies has two of these cards, one postmarked Sept., 1894, which was probably the correct date, and the other Oct., 1896, this being one which chanced through the post.



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

No. 199. VOL. XVII.

JULY 20, 1907.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 90.—MR. FRANK CHALMERS.

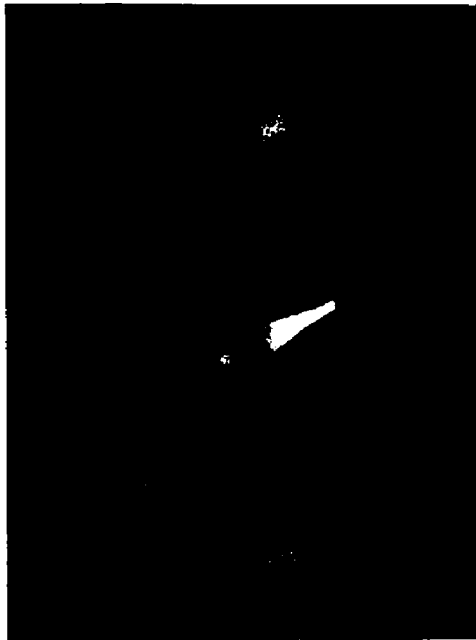
PERHAPS no better evidence of the increasing hold that philately is taking on the younger as well as the older generation could be had than the success that attends the formation of Junior Societies throughout the country. Of this success no better example could be afforded than the history of the Junior Branch of the Scottish Philatelic Society. Although born only last Autumn the Junior Branch of the Premier Scottish Society has lately closed its first Session's work with an ordinary membership of nearly 90.

No small part of the success that has attended this young society is due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Frank Chalmers, the subject of our present sketch. Mr. Chalmers is by profession a Solicitor, and was born and brought up in the "lang toon" of Kirkcaldy (where some say "the deil" died and was buried) in that kingdom peculiar to the pawky

Scot—the Kingdom of Fife. During his school-days he displayed a great liking for geography and to that may perhaps be traced the fact that he became an ardent collector at the High School, Kirkcaldy. Unlike many school collections his was not parted with, although, after leaving school, it was long laid aside but not altogether forgotten.

It was not until Mr. Chalmers visited Denmark, five or six years ago, that the fever again took hold. While in Copenhagen he made the acquaintance of two Danish Law Students most enthusiastic collectors possessed of good collections, and one of his earliest impressions of that City was the number of shops engaged in selling foreign stamps. The result was that during a month's stay in the country one of his favourite amusements was to haunt the stamp

shops. His knowledge of Danish being distinctly limited he was doubtless much at the mercy of local dealers, but it was wonderful how far the racial sympathy of Scot and Dane surmounted linguistic difficulties, especially when assisted by the omnipotent öre, and he



returned to Scotland armed with a considerable addition to his early collection.

On his return Mr. Chalmers' first act was to go carefully over his school collection, and while, as in most collections of the kind, he found many damaged and not a few bogus specimens, he was rejoiced to find several excellent stamps, as for example, a one shilling yellow-green Nevis, 1867 issue, in superb condition, a one penny on sixpence Transvaal 1879 issue, and a good number of old Victorian and other old Australian stamps.

The philatelic fever now strongly developed, Mr. Chalmers was not long in joining the Scottish Philatelic Society, and in contact with its members the fever shows no signs of abating. He has discarded his Schaubek Album and adopted plain quadrille ruled interchangeable leaves. Possessed of an interesting collection of British Colonials he has begun seriously to consider the necessity for specialising, and at present his leanings are towards Seychelles and Gambia, but all the smaller African Colonies possess attractions for him. He does not, however, believe in hard and fast favourites and picks up any good Colonial specimens he may come across at a moderate price, for like all Fifers, he is fond of a bargain. As time goes on he finds himself possessed of an increasing regard for old British issues although he still thinks the "plater" a species of lunatic. He considers that the natural tendency towards change

provides one of the most attractive features of a hobby and that the tendency should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

Mr. Chalmers retains his early taste for geography, and as a member of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society keeps in touch with recent effort in exploration. To his liking for the kindred science he ascribes a good deal of the renewed interest that stamp collecting has for him. He also finds a good eye for colour of great assistance in Philately, and what with sketching from Nature in summer and stamp collecting in winter his leisure moments are full of interest, while the increasingly onerous duties of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Scottish Philatelic Society, Junior Branch, encroach largely on his spare time.

In view of the Scottish National Exhibition in Edinburgh next year, it will be surprising if, under the auspices of both branches of the premier Scottish Society and the energetic guidance of their office-bearers, an interesting Philatelic Exhibition does not form one of the chief attractions to stamp collectors visiting Edinburgh next summer, and from all we can learn there is every prospect of the matter taking practical shape.

We wish the Junior Branch of the Scottish every success, and are sure that the excellent start already made will, as it deserves, be fully maintained.

## 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.

**Australian Commonwealth.** The Colonial Stamp Market has seen the following.

*Adhesive.* Wmkd. Crown and A, Perf. 11½, 12 with 11.  
4d. green.

**British East Africa.** The *L.P.* chronicles the 4 and 20r. stamps on multiple chalk surfaced paper.

*Adhesives.* Multiple, chalky.  
4 rupees green and grey-black.  
20 .. grey .. ..

**British Guiana.** A correspondent to *Ewen's Weekly*, writes: "The 1c. is no longer on chalky paper, and is now printed at one operation, in a non-fugitive ink."

**East Africa & Uganda.** *Ewen's Weekly* says that a new issue for the above Protectorate is possible, owing to a change of currency from annas to cents. If this has taken place we shall undoubtedly have new stamps. It is to be hoped that a Gibraltese is not Postmaster-General.

**Federated Malay States.** *Ewen's Weekly* reports the current 8c. with wmk. upright instead of sideways.

**Gibraltar.** Mr. A. H. Capurro writing from Gibraltar informs us that the new 2½d. ultramarine stamp on white paper was issued on June 21st. The previous issue, namely the 2½d. lilac and black on blue paper (multiple wmk.), is said to consist of only 200 sheets (120 on a sheet) out of which number Mr. Capurro tells us no fewer than 75 sheets were bought up by local investors.

**Hong Kong.** There seems considerable doubt as to whether the 12c. stamp chronicled on chalky multiple paper is really on surfaced paper. We listed it in the May No. as on chalky paper, and until we can definitely ascertain whether it is, or not, we refrain from deleting it from our list.

*Ewen's Weekly* lists the 50c. and \$1 on surfaced paper.

*Adhesives.* King's Heads. Chalky multiple wmk.  
50c. grey-green and violet.  
\$1 lilac and green.

**Morocco Agencies.** The *P.R.* chronicles another variety to be added to the list given in the June *P.J.G.B.*, namely, the current ¼d. green, Great Britain, overprinted "Morocco Agencies," uniform with the other six values.

*Adhesive.* Overprinted Morocco Agencies.  
¼d. green.

**Natal.** A subscriber in Natal writes us as follows:

"It may interest you to know that the Natal stamps surcharged 'Official' have been gradually dropping out of use and that a circular was issued to the Government Railway Offices on 30th May, to the effect that all 'Official' stamps were to be returned at once, and they would be replaced by ordinary postage stamps. These are being perforated N.G.R. (Natal Government Railways), and many such have already been used."

**New South Wales.** Mr. James Malings has kindly sent for our inspection a number of copies of the 2d. blue of 1862, all of which show marked flaws in the printing. The most prominent perhaps consists of an uncoloured wedge shaped flaw running from above the ear to the frame.

The *A.P.* lists the 9d. Commonwealth stamp on Crown and A. paper.

*Adhesive.* 9d. Commonwealth, Crown and A., P. 11.

**St. Vincent.** Although we referred to Mr. Yardley's discovery of the 1/- slate-grey of 1866, perf. 11 to 12½ all round, in the *P.J.G.B.* for last month we omitted to list it in this column.

*Adhesive.* 1866.  
1/- slate-grey, perf. 12 to 12½ all round.

The 3d. value, same type as the 1d. listed last month is to hand.

*Adhesive.* Mult. ordinary.  
3d. violet.

**Selangor.** The *M.J.* has the following paragraph in the June number:

"Mr. W. Brown shows us a copy of the 5c. of 1891, Type 1, overprinted 'On Govt. Service,' in three lines, in black. We do not recollect ever having heard of a curiosity of this description before, and Mr. Brown can only tell us that it was found in a mixed lot of stamps."

Curiously enough, Mr. Brown has not written to the *P.J.G.B.* about this discovery. Perhaps, for old association's sake, the omission was intentional. Are the old *P.J.G.B.* festive dinners still kept up in the Cathedral town?

**Sierra Leone.** Our publishers have shown us the 1d. King's Head, all one colour.

*Adhesive.* Wmk. Crown and CA., multiple ordinary paper.  
1d. all rose.

**Solomon Islands.** The *A.P.* chronicles a variety of the 2½d. value, viz., the absence of the left fraction bar on some of the stamps. Two shades of most of the stamps have already been noticed.

*Adhesive.* Variety, without fraction bar.  
2½d. orange.

Mr. Newissue will be dreadfully upset if he finds his 2½d. Solomon Islands stamp isn't the variety.

**Straits Settlements.** The *M.J.* prints the following letter sent to them by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., who received it from the Postmaster-General at Singapore.

"General Post Office,

"No. 376. "Singapore, 6th April, 1907.  
"Gentlemen,

"With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I beg to state that the Labuan stamps overprinted Straits Settlements are for sale at the Labuan Post Office only. They are available for postage on correspondence posted at any post office in the Straits Settlements.

"Labuan, as you may know, has been incorporated in the Straits Settlements, and Straits Settlements postage stamps will be on

sale there as soon as the stock of overprinted stamps is exhausted.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Yours obediently,

"(Signed) W. G. HILL,

"Ag. Postmaster-General, Straits Settlements."

Same old story.

**Sudan.** The *M.J.* has seen a vertical strip of three of the current 2 mil., the upper two stamps of which are overprinted "Army Service" (1905), while the bottom stamp, which is one of the bottom row of a sheet is uncharged.

**Tasmania.** The *A.P.* lists the current 1/- on V. and Crown paper, perf. 11.

*Adhesive.* Crown and V. Perf. 11.  
1/- rose and green.

**Western Australia.** Mr. Glazebrook, of Annandale, Melbourne, kindly informs us that the 5d. stamp is out on Crown and A. paper.

*Adhesive.* Crown and A. Perf. 11.  
5d. olive-green.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** The *M.J.* on the authority of the *Ph. Echo* reports that the 3c. stamp has appeared in a new colour.

Is this the forerunner of a whole army of colour changes.

*Adhesive.* Perf. 11½, 12.  
3c. blue-green.

**Chili.** The *M.J.* chronicles some horrible gumpaps from this Republic. They will be, we are sure, of little or no interest to even the most rabid specialist of Chilians. They consist of various labels, some said to be intended for the use of the "Ministry of Marine," and others for use on foreign correspondence, consisting of various values of the current stamps overprinted with an anchor and the word "OFICIAL" in red.

**France.** Mr. Gustave Beil sends us some novelties, namely, the 5c. current Sower type, very pale green, and the 25c., same type, in deep blue, also in pale blue.

The two different blues are very distinct. The former is said to be the earlier.

*Adhesives.*  
5c. light green.  
25c. dark blue.  
25c. light blue.

**Iceland.** The *L.P.* lists the new stamps, bearing profiles of the late and the present King of Denmark. All are in the same design, but some have their centres in the first of the two colours given in the lists. The Official stamps differ from the ordinary in having the word "ÞJÖNUSTU" at left. Watermark Crown, perf. 12½.

### *Adhesives.*

3 aur.	yellow-brown.
4 ..	scarlet and grey.
5 ..	green.
6 ..	sepia and grey.
10 ..	carmine.
16 ..	brown.
20 ..	blue.
25 ..	blue-green and grey-brown.
40 ..	plum.
50 ..	red-lilac and grey
1 kr.	brown and blue.
2 kr.	blue-green and black-brown.
5 kr.	slate and pale-brown.

### *Official Stamps.*

3 aur.	sepia and yellow.
4 ..	green.
5 ..	brown.
10 ..	blue.
16 ..	carmine.
20 ..	green.
50 ..	violet.

**Luxemburg.** A complete set of postage dues is now reported to have been issued for this country, value in black.

### *Postage Due Adhesive.*

5c.	light green and black.
10c.	" "
12½c.	" "
20c.	" "
25c.	" "
50c.	" "
1f.	" "

**Montenegro.** The *M.J.* lists several new comers from this country, evidently more are to follow. The postage stamps are somewhat like the 1890 issue of Servia only with the portrait full face. The acknowledgment of Receipt stamp only differs in having the letters A. R. in the upper corners instead of numerals.

The postage dues have a numeral in the lower half of the stamp, with a big Crown above, both surmounted by a half circle containing a Montenegrin inscription.

### *Adhesives.*

1 para.	yellow-brown.
10 ..	rose-red.
15 ..	blue.
20 ..	orange-red.
25 ..	dull blue.
35 ..	brown.
50 ..	lilac.

### *Postage Due Stamps.*

5 para.	red-brown.
25 ..	carmine.
50 ..	green.

### *Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.*

25 para.	olive-green.
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*Ewen's Weekly* also lists the following:—

2 para.	black.
5 para.	green.
1 kruna.	rose.
2 krune.	green.
5 kruna.	brown.

The spelling of *pare* and *para* is, *Ewen's Weekly* says, quite correct.

Has anybody seen the new Earl's Court Issue?

**Nicaragua.** Messrs. Taylor Bros., of Manchester, inform us that amongst a parcel of stamps—a recent purchase—they have found the 2c. official stamp, 1906 type, surcharged vertically in black.

The *M.J.* also lists the following, which we now add to those chronicled by us in June.

*Adhesives.*  
 \$1 on 2c. rose. Official.  
 \$3 on 2c. " "  
 \$4 on 5c. blue " "

**Paraguay.** The *M.J.* has seen the 10c. (dated 1904 series) in bright green. A 1p. official stamp is also listed.

*Adhesive.* Perf. 11½.  
 10c. bright green.

*Official Stamp.*  
 1p. black and pale red.

**Peru.** To the set chronicled last month we have to add three more values.

*Adhesives.*  
 1c. black and green.  
 4c. olive and green.  
 5c. black and blue.

**Reunion.** The *L.P.* on the authority of *Mekeel's Weekly* says that a Postal Packet stamp has been issued for this island, only one value having been seen thus far.

The stamp is of large size and is printed in two colours. The background consists of an engraved tint block, with the familiar head of Liberty in a circle at the top, "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS" appears on either side of the head within the circle. The overprint in the second colour reads: "ILE—DE LA—REUNION—COLIS POSTAUX—10 C" in five lines.

*Postal Packet Adhesive.*  
 10c. light brown and black.

**Russia.** *Offices in China.* The *M.J.* chronicles the 5 and 10 roubles stamps surcharged for use in these offices. On the lower value the overprint is in red, and on the higher it is in blue. Perf. 13 to 13½.

*Adhesives.*  
 5r. pale blue, deep blue, and green.  
 10r. pale grey, scarlet, and yellow.

**Spain.** Our publishers have shown us a pair of the 15c. Don Quixote stamps imperf. horizontally.

**Tunis.** A set of posters, said to be

intended for use on parcels, is listed by the *M.J.* The following is the list given.

*Stamps for Parcels.*  
 5c. brown-pink and green.  
 10c. dull pink and vermilion.  
 20c. vermilion and deep brown.  
 25c. brown and deep blue.  
 40c. rose and grey.  
 50c. lilac and purple-brown.  
 75c. blue and brown.  
 1fr. rose-red and lake-brown.  
 2fr. pale blue and carmine.  
 5fr. brown-pink and purple.

## New Leaves to Cut.

ME AND MYN.

BY S. R. CROCKETT.

WE have received a copy of this book from the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

As, doubtless, some of our readers are aware, this story was first published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. in their *Stamp Weekly*.

The book is one likely to please all young people, whether they are stamp collectors or not, but whether it is likely to appeal to older readers is extremely doubtful.

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Naturally enough, as is to be expected from Mr. Crockett, there are several love affairs, mostly of the variety known as "calf," but whether Millicent marries Sam, or whether he falls a victim (?) to the dark maid Jenny, we must leave the youthful reader to find out for himself, or perhaps we should say herself, as the story, although containing a fine selection of school slang is perhaps more likely to appeal to a girl than to a boy.

Lovers of "The Lilac Sunbonnet," "Kit Kennedy" and other of Mr. Crockett's delightful novels will enjoy reading "Me and Myn," if only to appreciate some of the terse and pithy sentences with which the book abounds.

Published at 6/-, by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, London.

sale there as soon as the stock of overprinted stamps is exhausted.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Yours obediently,

"(Signed) W. G. HILL,

"*Ag. Postmaster-General, Straits Settlements.*"

Same old story.

**Sudan.** The *M.J.* has seen a vertical strip of three of the current 2 mil., the upper two stamps of which are overprinted "Army Service" (1905), while the bottom stamp, which is one of the bottom row of a sheet is uncharged.

**Tasmania.** The *A.P.* lists the current 1/- on V. and Crown paper, perf. 11.

*Adhesive.* Crown and V. Perf. 11.  
1/- rose and green.

**Western Australia.** Mr. Glazebrook, of Annandale, Melbourne, kindly informs us that the 5d. stamp is out on Crown and A. paper.

*Adhesive.* Crown and A. Perf. 11.  
5d. olive-green.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** The *M.J.* on the authority of the *Ph. Echo* reports that the 3c. stamp has appeared in a new colour.

Is this the forerunner of a whole army of colour changes.

*Adhesive.* Perf. 11½, 12.  
3c. blue-green.

**Chili.** The *M.J.* chronicles some horrible gumpaps from this Republic. They will be, we are sure, of little or no interest to even the most rabid specialist of Chilians. They consist of various labels, some said to be intended for the use of the "Ministry of Marine," and others for use on foreign correspondence, consisting of various values of the current stamps overprinted with an anchor and the word "OFICIAL" in red.

**France.** Mr. Gustave Beil sends us some novelties, namely, the 5c. current Sower type, very pale green, and the 25c., same type, in deep blue, also in pale blue.

The two different blues are very distinct. The former is said to be the earlier.

*Adhesives.*  
5c. light green.  
25c. dark blue.  
25c. light blue.

**Iceland.** The *L.P.* lists the new stamps, bearing profiles of the late and the present King of Denmark. All are in the same design, but some have their centres in the first of the two colours given in the lists. The Official stamps differ from the ordinary in having the word "ÞJÖNUSTU" at left. Watermark Crown, perf. 12½.

### *Adhesives.*

3 aur.	yellow-brown.
4 ..	scarlet and grey.
5 ..	green.
6 ..	sepia and grey.
10 ..	carmine.
16 ..	brown.
20 ..	blue.
25 ..	blue-green and grey-brown.
40 ..	plum.
50 ..	red-lilac and grey
1 kr.	brown and blue.
2 kr.	blue-green and black-brown.
5 kr.	slate and pale-brown.

### *Official Stamps.*

3 aur.	sepia and yellow.
4 ..	green.
5 ..	brown.
10 ..	blue.
16 ..	carmine.
20 ..	green.
50 ..	violet.

**Luxemburg.** A complete set of postage dues is now reported to have been issued for this country, value in black.

### *Postage Due Adhesive.*

5c.	light green and black.
10c.	" "
12½c.	" "
20c.	" "
25c.	" "
50c.	" "
1f.	" "

**Montenegro.** The *M.J.* lists several new comers from this country, evidently more are to follow. The postage stamps are somewhat like the 1890 issue of Serbia only with the portrait full face. The acknowledgment of Receipt stamp only differs in having the letters A. R. in the upper corners instead of numerals.

The postage dues have a numeral in the lower half of the stamp, with a big Crown above, both surmounted by a half circle containing a Montenegrin inscription.

### *Adhesives.*

1 para.	yellow-brown.
10 ..	rose-red.
15 ..	blue.
20 ..	orange-red.
25 ..	dull blue.
35 ..	brown.
50 ..	lilac.

### *Postage Due Stamps.*

5 para.	red-brown.
25 ..	carmine.
50 ..	green.

### *Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.*

25 para, olive-green.

*Ewen's Weekly* also lists the following:—

2 para.	black.
5 para.	green.
1 kruna.	rose.
2 krune.	green.
5 kruna.	brown.



The spelling of *pare* and *para* is, *Ewen's Weekly* says, quite correct.

Has anybody seen the new Earl's Court Issue?

**Nicaragua.** Messrs. Taylor Bros., of Manchester, inform us that amongst a parcel of stamps—a recent purchase—they have found the 2c. official stamp, 1906 type, surcharged vertically in black.

The *M.J.* also lists the following, which we now add to those chronicled by us in June.

*Adhesives.*  
 \$1 on 2c. rose. Official.  
 \$3 on 2c. " "  
 \$4 on 5c. blue " "

**Paraguay.** The *M.J.* has seen the 10c. (dated 1904 series) in bright green. A 1p. official stamp is also listed.

*Adhesive.* Perf. 11½.  
 10c. bright green.

*Official Stamp.*  
 1p. black and pale red.

**Peru.** To the set chronicled last month we have to add three more values.

*Adhesives.*  
 1c. black and green.  
 4c. olive and green.  
 5c. black and blue.

**Reunion.** The *L.P.* on the authority of *Meekeel's Weekly* says that a Postal Packet stamp has been issued for this island, only one value having been seen thus far.

The stamp is of large size and is printed in two colours. The background consists of an engraved tint block, with the familiar head of Liberty in a circle at the top, "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS" appears on either side of the head within the circle. The overprint in the second colour reads: "ILE—DE LA—REUNION—COLIS POSTAUX—10 C" in five lines.

*Postal Packet Adhesive.*  
 10c. light brown and black.

**Russia.** *Offices in China.* The *M.J.* chronicles the 5 and 10 roubles stamps surcharged for use in these offices. On the lower value the overprint is in red, and on the higher it is in blue. Perf. 13 to 13½.

*Adhesives.*  
 5r. pale blue, deep blue, and green.  
 10r. pale grey, scarlet, and yellow.

**Spain.** Our publishers have shown us a pair of the 15c. Don Quixote stamps imperf. horizontally.

**Tunis.** A set of posters, said to be

intended for use on parcels, is listed by the *M.J.* The following is the list given.

*Stamps for Parcels.*  
 5c. brown-pink and green.  
 10c. dull pink and vermilion.  
 20c. vermilion and deep brown.  
 25c. brown and deep blue.  
 40c. rose and grey.  
 50c. lilac and purple-brown.  
 75c. blue and brown.  
 1fr. rose-red and lake-brown.  
 2fr. pale blue and carmine.  
 5fr. brown-pink and purple.

## New Leaves to Cut.

ME AND MYN.

BY S. R. CROCKETT.

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## English Stamps Used Abroad.

BY H. F. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec. J.P.S.

(Continued from page 118).

BEFORE I proceed with my subject I should like to make a correction. In my first instalment on page 117 in the second column, I mentioned that an office was established at Salonica in 1884. This should have been Stamboul and the date and subsequent remarks should be deleted, as it is uncertain whether the Stamboul office was opened before surcharged English stamps came into use. In any case however the "S" cancellation may be safely ascribed to Stamboul as I have undoubted proof that it was employed there and not at Salonica. The office at Salonica was opened on May 1st, 1900, and the obliterating mark employed for cancelling the stamps was the usual circular type with the inscription "British Post Office—Salonica" within the circle.

The Stamboul office was closed when the American troubles in Constantinople occurred, and not opened again.

It is my intention this month to deal only with the Crimean Post Offices, the history of which cannot be better or more fully described than in the words of the Postmaster-General at the time.

The information given in the First Report of the Postmaster-General under the title of "The Postal Service for Her Majesty's Forces at the Seat of War" is of particular interest, and, not being available to every collector, its reproduction here would be a most fitting occasion of bringing before our wide circle of readers some facts which may hitherto have been inaccessible.

### POSTAL SERVICE FOR HER MAJESTY'S FORCES AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

(From the First Report of the Postmaster-General on The Post Office, 1855; being that for the year 1854).

The evils and disturbances consequent to war have, in the past year, been severely felt by this Department, and, I fear I must add, by that large portion of the public who have an interest in the improvement and extension of postal communication with the Colonies.

Owing to the over-ruling want of steam vessels for the conveyance of troops and stores to the Black Sea, it was found necessary to release several companies, for a time, from

the execution, in whole or in part, of their contracts for the conveyance of the mails.

At the close of the last month (December 1854) no fewer than 28 steam ships, belonging to five companies, charged with the conveyance of the principal colonial and foreign mails, and being the most powerful and efficient vessels of their fleets, had been taken up by Her Majesty's Government for the service of the war, and were still so employed; nor does there appear to be hope that the number will, within any assignable time, be much diminished.

At the time when this want became urgent, a negotiation was in progress for increasing the bi-monthly service to Australia by way of India (the route which hitherto has been found to be the quickest and surest) to a monthly one; but not only was the project necessarily abandoned for the time, but the bi-monthly communication itself has been suspended, as also the other bi-monthly mail, by steam vessel round the Cape of Good Hope; so that at present the Department is dependent upon temporary engagements with sailing vessels.

At the commencement of military operations it became necessary that arrangements should be made for keeping up a postal communication with the forces despatched to Turkey and the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

It is to be borne in mind that with the exception of the steam vessels employed in the conveyance of the Indian mails, no British mail packets have for some time past been maintained in any part of the Mediterranean; the communications by sea with the Archipelago, Constantinople, and the Levant being entirely in the hands of the French and Austrian Governments. Letters sent by the packets of either country are, of course, chargeable with a foreign rate of postage, which alone offers a serious impediment to the transmission of the letters of soldiers and seamen by such means; and, therefore, with a view of affording a quick and regular postal intercourse with the army at a low rate of charge, my attention was directed to the possibility of establishing a mail service by British steam vessels of adequate power and size to run between Marseilles and the seat of war; but the urgent and increasing demand for steamers to convey troops and stores to which I have already

referred, presented an insuperable obstacle to the accomplishment of this object.

In March, however, the French Government carried out a great improvement in their Mediterranean mail service by establishing a second line of packets between Marseilles and Constantinople, thus furnishing a means of communication six times, instead of three times, in each month; and more recently, the service has been further increased to twice a week.

This change left little to be desired with respect to frequency of communication, and the very liberal offer which, about the same time and at the express command of the Emperor, was made by the French Government, to convey by their Packets the letters of British soldiers and seamen at the same low rate as is charged upon the correspondence of the French troops, removed every impediment to the transmission of mails by the Packets in question, the postage being thereby reduced to 3d. for each  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter, prepaid to destination, and 2d. for each newspaper.

These mails are conveyed through France in the charge of a body of messengers appointed for that purpose; special trains are employed whenever any time can be thereby gained, and every exertion is used to expedite this portion of the service as much as possible. Some further gain in respect of time might have been effected by the use of vessels of greater power and speed than those employed in this service by the French Government, inasmuch as the voyage between Marseilles and Constantinople occupies alternately, and according to the route taken, nearly eight days and nine; but for reasons which I have already stated, such vessels, capable of carrying a sufficient supply of coals, and suited to the service in other respects, were not at the command of Her Majesty's Government without further deranging and curtailing other services to an extent to which I could not consent.

As the French mail packets do not proceed beyond Constantinople, means have to be provided for the transmission of the mails thence to the Allied Armies and Fleets; but, in addition to the difficulty of procuring steamers fit for this purpose, the uncertainty which necessarily prevailed at the commencement of the war with respect to the points to which the mails would have to be conveyed, as well as other considerations, made it very

desirable that this part of the service should be left to be supplied and controlled by the Commanders of the Forces, and that arrangement still continues.

No doubt this break in the line has led to occasional irregularities, by which the mails from the Crimea have failed to arrive at Constantinople in time for the packet proceeding to Marseilles, but these instances have not been frequent.

I should add, that the transmission of mails to the British Forces in the East, is not exclusively confined to the route of France. Advantage is taken of the departure from England of ships of war and other vessels in the service of Her Majesty; and by those opportunities the letters of soldiers and seamen, as well as newspapers, are forwarded at the charge of one penny each.

To ensure, as far as possible, a prompt delivery of the correspondence on its arrival at Head Quarters, and a regular despatch of return mails to this country, an experienced officer of this Department was selected, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to proceed to Turkey, as Postmaster of Her Majesty's Forces; and three Assistant Postmasters, together with seven Letter Sorters, have since been despatched from England to aid him in his duties. More recently, as the means of land conveyance placed at the disposal of the Postmaster in the camp had often proved insufficient, measures were taken to supply eighteen horses and mules for the use of his office exclusively; and I have reason to hope that regularity has been thereby secured in the conduct of a service, the adjustment of which is liable to much disturbances if such facilities are wanting or uncertain.

If doubt has anywhere existed as to the ability or inclination of our soldiers and seamen to avail themselves in the midst of their trials and hardships of the means of sending and receiving letters, it has been completely set at rest by the extent to which the mail service through France has been made use of.

Since the arrangement has been in force—about eight months—more than 282,000 letters have been forwarded from England to the seat of war in these mails, and more than 325,000 have reached this country by the same route.

To these numbers must be added the many

letters which have been sent at the rate of a penny each by the occasional opportunities of direct ships, of which no accurate return can be given, but which may safely be reckoned at not less than 10,000 outwards, and 2,500 homewards monthly.

Upon the whole, the correspondence of our forces in the East presents an average of 45,250 letters despatched to, and 43,125 received from, the seat of war in each month; a result as gratifying in respect of amount as those portions of it which meet the public eye generally prove to be in respect of spirit, intelligence, and feeling.

On the departure of the fleet despatched to the Baltic, the mails were in the first instance transmitted solely by vessels of war proceeding to join the fleet, or by transports dispatched with stores for its use; but early in May, when the greater part of the fleet had reached its destination, an improvement as respects speed and regularity was effected by a regulation under which the Admiral commanding in chief was directed to establish a weekly communication, by means of a steamer, between the port of Dantzic and the ships under his command. To meet this steamer which was appointed to arrive at Dantzic with mails for this country every Friday, the correspondence for the Baltic Fleet was despatched from London to Dantzic on the Tuesday of each week, in a bag addressed to Her Majesty's Consul, by whom it was handed over to the commander of the steamer.

This arrangement worked satisfactorily, with the exception, that the letters, in consequence of their passage through Belgium and Prussia, became chargeable with rates due to the Post Offices of those countries; and thus the postage was raised to an amount which, in the case of the soldiers and seamen, counterbalanced the advantages of speed and regularity.

To remedy this as far as possible, mails were made up, as often as opportunities offered, by Government transports despatched from this country; and by those mails soldiers and seamen were enabled to send and receive letters at the usual rate of one penny.

In the Second Report of the Postmaster-General, some further details in respect of the amount of correspondence with the Army and

Navy are given, and for the benefit of readers I include same hereunder.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.  
(From the Second Report of the Postmaster-General on The Post Office, 1856; being that for the year 1855).

Reference was made in the last Report to the large number of letters passing between our soldiers on the shores of the Black Sea and their families and friends at home; but great as was the number in 1854, it was still greater last year, as will be seen by the following table, which is exclusive of ship letters and of letters from persons engaged in the Transport Service:—

LETTERS *via* FRANCE.

Year.	To the Army and Navy.	From the Army and Navy.	Total to and from the Army and Navy.
8 Months, 1854 ..	282,000 ..	325,000 ..	607,000
12 Months, 1855 ..	762,858 ..	1,198,853 ..	1,961,711

Thus it appears that last year, through France alone, nearly two millions of letters passed between the people of this country and Her Majesty's Army and Navy in the East; a number greater than that which passed during the same time between the United Kingdom and the East Indies or Australia, or any foreign country, except France and the United States; the inhabitants of these latter countries, with the English families residing there, being the only people who last year exchanged with us a larger number of letters than our Army and Navy in the East.

It will be seen from the foregoing reports by the Postmaster-General that the number of letters received from the Crimean troops during the first 20 months totals to over a million and a half, which if calculated to have been franked with an average of two stamps each, gives us a total of over three million stamps used during that period, which number I have no doubt is fairly correct. That such a vast number was used can scarcely be believed, considering how difficult it is now-a-days to find specimens with the Crimean cancellations; but on this point I can give some light. I have had a number of entire envelopes from the Crimea, which came by way of France and were franked with 3d. in stamps, some of which have been cancelled with either type of Crimean cancellations (Figs. I. and II.), while others have been pen-cancelled,

and a large proportion have been cancelled with London or other English obliterating marks.

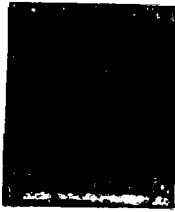


Fig. 1.

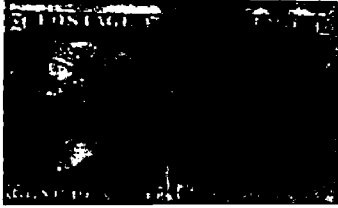


Fig. 11.

It is fairly conclusive therefore that the Crimean cancellations were not always employed and that many of the stamps were left uncanceled until they reached England. These facts will I think account for the scarcity of Crimean cancellations. I should mention that the entire with London or other English cancellations referred to above have all been stamped at the back with the usual circular postmark employed by the Army Post Office consisting of the words "Post Office—British Army" arranged in a circle enclosing the date.

The following list of stamps known with Crimean cancellations may be of interest. Those with the Crown and Star type are decidedly the rarer of the two.

STAMPS KNOWN WITH THE CRIMEAN CANCELLATION.

TYPE I. (FIG. I.).	TYPE II. (FIG. II.).
1d. red, imperf., 1841.	1d. red, imperf., 1841.
1d., S.C. 16, Die I.	1d., S.C. 16, Dies I. and II.
1d., S.C. 16, Die II.	1d., S.C. 14, Dies I. and II.
2d., S.C. 16.	1d., L.C. 14.
2d., S.C. 14.	2d., S.C. 14 and 16.
	2d., L.C. 14 and 16.
	1/- Embossed.
	1d. Envelope, with silk threads

(To be continued.)

Papers for Moderate Specialists.

The paper this month on St. Helena has had to be held over until August. Mr. Pemberton, however, contributes an excellent article, entitled "The New Specialism."

Quite a little commotion has been caused in the collecting world by this new style of

collecting. The idea, although in its entirety is not altogether original, presents many new features, and we can confidently recommend it to our readers as the "multum in parvo" of PHILATELY.

Modena Reprints.

THE following is a translation of a circular letter which we have received from Captain A. E. Fiecchi, of Milan:—

"Having come into possession of the original die used for the 1859 issue of Modena, I have had the set reprinted.

"The reprints differ from the originals in the paper used, and in the lettering of value at foot; and this has been done expressly to avoid misconception."

Then follow the prices for the stamps in quantities from 1 to 1000 sets. From these it would appear that the retail price is about 1/- the set of five values.

A sample set accompanied the circular, and we are pleased to find that the stamps differ, not only in the particulars mentioned, but also in the shades. On the other hand, in spite of the assertion made above, the paper is sufficiently like that of the originals to deceive at first glance. There need, however, be no hesitation in discriminating between originals and reprints, as the latter are all without the stop after the value and the bottom line forming the square containing the ornament in the lower right-hand corner is absent.

It is a matter for regret that a philatelist of the standing of Capt. Fiecchi should stoop to reprinting this interesting set of stamps, for, though they can present no difficulties to the careful collector who has reference books, they undoubtedly form one more stumbling block for the beginner.

Though his name was almost unknown to the majority of stamp collectors, the late Sir William Perkin, who died on the 14th inst., exercised, indirectly, a great influence on the course of philately. He was the discoverer of aniline dyes, now so extensively used for stamp printing. Last year was the jubilee of his discovery of mauve, which was the first of the coal tar colours to be found. This colour was used on the familiar 1d. stamp of Great Britain, of 1881, and was known, chemically, as Perkin's mauve.

## The New Specialism.

By P. L. PEMBERTON.

IN the April number of the *P.J.G.B.* some remarks were made, in our editorial column, about a most interesting collection of the stamps printed from plates made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

I have had an opportunity of making an extended examination of the collection referred to, with particular reference to the system of simplification which had been followed. It appears to me that a catalogue of these fascinating stamps, drawn up on the lines which I am about to explain, might be followed with advantage by any collector who is willing to make the trial.

As is well known, in most of the British Colonies after Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. had made the dies and plates and had supplied the stamps for varying lengths of time, the contract for printing was transferred either to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., or, as in the case of most of the Australian Colonies, to some firm in the issuing Colony. In nearly every such case Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. handed over their printing plates to the new printers, who continued to use them, in most cases for very many years.



The central idea is that greater interest attaches to the work of the different printers (all using the same plates) than to differences of perforation and minor differences of watermark, etc. With this constantly in view a sharp division is made between the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. and those printed by Messrs. De La Rue, or by Colonial printers, after the plates were handed over. This means that though all varieties of perforation, and many acceptable differences of watermark, are ignored, the—in many cases—subtle differences between one printer's work and another's are accepted, even though there may be no differences in watermark or perforation, and very little in shade (as in the case of Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand,

Tasmania, etc.) This is surely an intelligible system, as, whatever else may be considered of little interest, a change of printers is as important as the difference between one make of china and another, or between the sources of any other articles of vertu which arouse the collecting instincts of mankind.

Before proceeding with any further exposition of this system I must explain that I do not advocate its adoption by collectors who have time and money to collect the stamps in the fullest way, but for the medium collector, and for him who has not yet started collecting old stamps, I can recommend it as one which should give much pleasure, with the added assurance that there is not a single stamp in the list which can be considered "rubbish" by the most fastidious purist of philately.

The deletion of varieties not necessary for the collection made on these lines has to be guided by rules which, in turn, cannot be made elastic enough to meet all cases, and consequently when we meet with an issue which does not fit into any formula, its inclusion or rejection becomes an arbitrary action which would not give satisfaction to everybody. As an illustration of this I may mention that no distinction is made between roulettes and machine perforations, and in the case of most colonies this eases the list considerably, as many of the Australian roulettes are very rare and expensive. But a strict adherence to this rule would put the South Australian roulettes out of court, and, as I consider it is necessary to take note of these, even in the most drastically abridged catalogue, they are included.



The rules for reducing the list, as referred to above, provide for the acceptance of:—

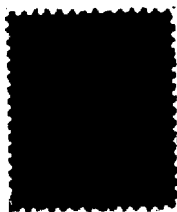
1. Difference between perf. and imperf., but no difference of gauge or machine.
2. Main differences of wmk. such as Star, Cr. CC., Cr. CA. and numerals, but no minor differences, such as large and small Star.
3. Surcharges, but no varieties of type.

4. The most marked varieties of shade only.
5. The difference between the printing of one firm, and another.

It is quite certain that no two people would agree upon what to include or reject with No. 4, and consequently, as in the case of the South Australian roulettes, some arbitrary ruling is necessary.

Practically the only shades I have admitted into my list are vermilion and red (comprising all other shades), pale blue and Prussian blue and, occasionally, ultramarine, violet and lilac, and, now and then, green, emerald-green, yellow-green, and dark green.

The complete list includes 517 stamps belonging to what may be termed the early period, and 18 stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. during the past ten years, namely the 14 values of the 1896-97 issue of British South Africa, and the four values of the 1895 issue of Sarawak. The two last-mentioned issues are so far removed in point of age and appearance from the stamps of the first period that they are included only as an appendix. The list is completed by the first issues of Chili, of which there are 8 main varieties. This set is of especial interest as it is the only issue of a foreign country which shows the peculiar traits of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s early work, of which the bluing of the paper is the most marked characteristic.



The following is a short extract from the catalogue, which will serve to illustrate many of the points referred to.

ANTIGUA (Two Dies).

	1862.	No Wmk.	Perfd.	s. d.
6d. green	..	..	..	30 0
	1863.	Wmk. Star.	Perf.	
1d. rose	..	..	..	
1d. vermilion	..	..	..	
6d. green	..	..	..	
	1873.	Wmk. Cr. CC.	Perfd.	
1d. red	..	..	..	
6d. green	..	..	..	

	1884.	Wmk. Cr. CA.	Perfd.
1d. red	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..

BAHAMAS (Three Dies).

	1859.	No Wmk.	Imperf.
1d. red	..	..	..
	1860-61.	No Wmk.	Perfd.
1d. red	..	..	..
4d. rose	..	..	..
6d. lilac	..	..	..
	1863.	Wmk. Cr. CC.	Perfd.
1d. red	..	..	..
1d. vermilion	..	..	..
4d. rose	..	..	..
6d. lilac	..	..	..
6d. violet	..	..	..
	1882.	Wmk. Cr. CA.	Perfd.
1d. vermilion	..	..	..
4d. rose	..	..	..
	1883.	Provisional.	
4d. on 6d. violet	..	..	..

BARBADOS (Eight Dies).

	1852-58.	No Wmk.	Imperf.
green (½d.)	..	..	..
blue (1d.)	..	..	..
6d. red	..	..	..
1/- black	..	..	..
	1860-70.	No Wmk.	Perf.
green (½d.)	..	..	..
blue (1d.)	..	..	..
red (4d.)	..	..	..
6d. red	..	..	..
6d. vermilion	..	..	..
1 - black	..	..	..
	1870-73.	Wmk. Star.	Perf.
green (½d.)	..	..	..
blue (1d.)	..	..	..
red (4d.)	..	..	..
6d. vermilion	..	..	..
1/- black	..	..	..
	1873-74.	Wmk. Star.	Perf.
½d. green	..	..	..
1d. blue	..	..	..
3d. lilac-brown	..	..	..
5 - dull rose	..	..	..

PRINTED AND PERFORATED BY MESSRS. DE LA RUE & CO.

	1875-78.	Wmk. Cr. CC.	Perf.
½d. green	..	..	..
1d. blue	..	..	..
3d. mauve	..	..	..
4d. red	..	..	..
6d. yellow	..	..	..
1/- purple	..	..	..
	1878.	Provisional.	
1d. on half 5/- rose	..	..	..

Next month I shall return to this subject and give the lists of some of the Colonies which present greater difficulties in the way of simplification.

(To be continued).



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Needless to say, the method, with some modifications, could be applied to various other groups besides the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., but for the present it is sufficient to treat of the stamps mentioned, which have strong claims on the attention of philatelists by reason of their beauty, interest and old association.

From the financial point of view, a collection formed on the lines suggested would prove a good investment, for, owing to the exaggerated attention which is paid at the present time to current and recent issues, it is possible to buy many of these old stamps at prices which are bound to advance considerably when the inevitable reaction takes place. Notwithstanding the fact that the large majority of small buyers have been putting their money into King's Heads during the past few years, the value of early line-engraved Colonials has gone up steadily, and, in some cases, astonishingly, as a comparison of the catalogues of 1899 and 1907 will prove. We mention 1899, as it was at this date that the new issue craze first started, and collectors were inveigled into investing in current stamps by forecasts of the huge profits that they would net by holding on for a year or two. An examination of the present prices for unused stamps which were then current hardly proves that these hopes were justified, save in a few rare instances, and it can easily be proved that if equal sums had been invested in line-engraved stamps, and in current issues, at that date, the former would have proved a far sounder investment. Many arguments could be brought forward to prove that the line-engraved stamps are the Consols of Philately; they include the most popular of all stamps, the triangular Cape, the pence Ceylon, the full-face Queensland, New Zealand, etc., the Britannia type of Barbados and Trinidad, and one set outside the limits of the British Empire, namely, the first issue of Chili. These stamps will always be amongst the most sought after in the whole gamut of philatelic issues, and must compel the attention of all thoughtful philatelists.





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The second consignment was sent out from London during January, 1861, and consisted of 342 sheets of the 6d. and 107 sheets of the 1/-. These stamps were with the (a) perforation (clean cut), as the machine, newly repaired turned out the stamps with clean cut perforations.

With these stamps was sent a large quantity of the 1d., 2d. and 4d. values, perforated by the Somerset House authorities, consisting of

155,520 of the 1d. rose.

72,000 „ 2d. blue.

12,480 „ 4d. vermilion.

In February, 1861, yet more stamps left London for Perth, namely, 2,645 sheets of the 2d. and 33 sheets of the 6d. These were still with clean cut perfs. (a), as the pins of the machine had not yet time to get blunted.

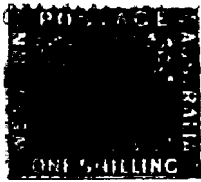
Comparatively few shades of the stamps I have described as Issue IV., exist. The colour of the 2d. frequently runs from the design to the margin, while the 6d. is found on blued paper, possibly due to the action of sea air on the gum.

ISSUE V. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon's plates.

Owing to the change in printers, Messrs. De la Rue now had the contract for printing West Australian stamps. They took over the old plates and in 1864 sent out a supply of 1d., 2d. and 4d. values. These stamps were perforated 13 and were printed on a thickish unwatermarked paper.

ISSUE VI. Crown and CC, perf. 12½.

We now have some important changes, the 1d. value is printed in bistre, afterwards changed to yellow-ochre. The 2d. in yellow instead of blue, the 4d. in carmine instead of vermilion, the 6d. in shades of violet, while the 1/- was changed to bright, afterwards sage-green.



These stamps were all perforated by the machines then in use, by Messrs. De la Rue, gauging 12½. The watermark is mostly found sideways except on the 1/-. On the 2d., 4d. and 6d. values it is to be found both upright and sideways.

Two very rare errors of this issue exist, namely, the 2d. mauve and 1/- bistre. The former stamp is listed in the new issue column of the *Philatelic Record* for March, 1879, as a new variety, but a few months later it was found that the 2d. mauve was a genuine

mistake. The theory at first put forward was, that a die of the 2d. had got into a plate of the 6d. value, from which several sheets of stamps were printed. This theory, however, will not hold good, as several whole sheets of the 2d. mauve were undoubtedly printed.

The British Museum collection contains the 2d. mauve, both used and unused, but the 1/- bistre is not represented, in fact, there is very considerable doubt if this stamp really exists. The few more or less mythical copies that have been reported are no doubt chemical changes.

The Tapling collection also contains another curiosity, this time on the perf. 14 to 16 clean cut stamps. It is a 2d. blue, with a long red line, and the figure "2" printed at the back. Why this was done I do not know, but if official, it is doubtless only a control mark.

Nearly all the CC. 12½ stamps are over-catalogued, at any rate used copies are. The 6d. stamp, given in four shades, lilac, mauve, violet and purple, is really commoner than the 1/- bright green. It must always be remembered that it was not until 1902 that West Australia had any stamps (with the exception of the long postal fiscals) with a face value exceeding 1/-, consequently numbers of the 6d. and 1/- values were used on heavy parcels and letters, that, in the ordinary course of events would have been franked with 2/6 and 5/- stamps.

It was, and in fact still is, no uncommon thing for small parcels of gold dust and nuggets to be sent by registered letter post—indeed, many miners make a practice of regularly sending their weekly or monthly returns through the post, to either a Perth or Fremantle bank. The local postage rate is 2d. per half-ounce, so needless to say, even a small consignment of gold would account for the use of half-a-dozen 6d. or 1/- stamps.

ISSUE VI. THE FIRST PROVISIONAL.

Early in March, 1875, it was found necessary to surcharge the current 2d. stamp with the words "ONE PENNY," as the supply of stamps of that value was running short. The surcharge is in green, and unfortunately numerous forgeries exist; most of which, however, are easily detected by being on C. and CA. paper, or on the CC. stamps, perf. 14. This stamp was only in use for a comparatively short time, and is well worth, used, the current

catalogue quotations. A variety of this stamp is listed with three surcharges.

ISSUE VII. CROWN AND CC. PERF. 14.

This issue contains the first Western Australian stamp printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. from their own die. The three stamps of the set, as with the earlier CC., 12½ series, being printed from Perkins, Bacon plates. The new-comer, being surface printed, is not so handsome a stamp as its confrères, in fact it completely spoils the beauty of the set.

These stamps were all printed on CC. paper, perf. 14, and consisted of the same



values up to the 6d. as did the CC. 12½ set, with, of course, the addition of the surface printed 3d. The 6d. value is only catalogued in one shade, against four for the previous issue. The 1d. bistre is known imperf. horizontally.

1882-90. ISSUE VIII. CROWN & CA. P. 12.

The important change from CC. to CA. paper now took place, the reason for this being too well known to need describing here. With this noteworthy exception the stamps I have called Issue VIII. are not very interesting. Only the 1d., 2d., 4d. and 6d. are known with the CA. watermark, perforated 12. They are all common used, while the two higher values, especially the 6d., are much over-catalogued, in fact, these stamps have been gradually finding their level for many years.

ISSUE IX. CROWN AND CA. PERF. 14.

These stamps are the commonest of all the line engraved West Australians, all five values (including the 3d. surface printed) being easily obtained both used and unused. This issue should also contain the 1d. yellow-ochre with compound perfs, a stamp, one of the very few, that is quoted at about one-fourth of its real value. Only the 1d. is known perf. 12×14; possibly the 2d., 4d. and 6d. exist compound.

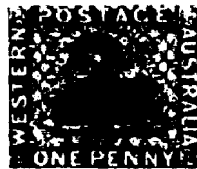
If at some future date a second compound should turn up, it will doubtless be the 2d. value.

ISSUE X. PROVISIONAL ¼D. ON 1D.

Owing to the reduction from 1d. to ¼d. on newspapers (Government notice, Jan. 31st, 1884) published and posted in West Australia

to the other Australian colonies, it was found necessary to have a ¼d. postage stamp.

This stamp was first chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* for March, 1884, and was described as the "current 1d. surcharged '¼d.' in red, in figures measuring 10mm. in total height, perforated between 11½ and 12." Stamps of both varieties of perforation 12 and 14 were so surcharged. A large number was done, consequently both varieties are very common.



Unfortunately, used copies being scarcer than unused, there is a big inducement for fakers to forge the postmarks. Sometimes, too, the surcharge itself is forged. In the latter case, the ink used is generally brighter and more glossy than that used for the genuine overprint.

This provisional was replaced early in January, 1885, by the ¼d. green, surface printed stamp, almost uniform with the 3d. of 1872-78.

1885. ISSUE XI. PROVISIONAL 1D. ON 3D.

So many 1d. stamps were surcharged for use as the ¼d. value, that they too ran short, and a further provisional was made by surcharging the 3d. CC. with the numeral 1 and the letter d.

Both shades of the 3d. were so surcharged.

There are two varieties, one with straight top to the numeral and one with slanting. The difference is not very noticeable, so it is well to remember that in the variety with straight top to the 1, the figure itself is considerably thinner.

It was also, owing to this shortage of 1d. stamps that permission was given to use the 1d. telegraph stamp as a postage stamp; this permit was sanctioned by the Postmaster-General in the Autumn of 1886.

1889. ISSUE XII. CROWN AND CA. P. 14.

We now come to the last of the line engraved stamps issued for Western Australia. This issue consists of three values, all printed, however in new colours. The 1d. pale carmine, and the 4d. red-brown, were first chronicled in May, 1889. The 2d. grey not being listed until August of that year.

Curiously enough, owing possibly to the 1d. being called pale carmine in many catalogues, it frequently happens that this stamp is taken by beginners to be the 1d. carmine-rose, no wmk., of 1864. Perhaps were the stamp listed as pink it would help to simplify matters for the juniors.

(To be continued.)



JULY 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for June is mainly devoted to a *resumé* of the Royal Philatelic Society's doings for the past season.

We learn that forty-one new members have been elected, while at the meetings the average attendance has been eighteen.

There is a balance of £307 to carry forward to the next season; so the premier Society should have few, if any, qualms concerning the coming year.

Mr. C. L. Pack, of New Jersey, U.S.A., the winner of a gold medal at the recent London Exhibition, with his superb collection of Canadians, contributes some useful notes regarding Canadian stamps. He says:—

"The first stamps issued in 1857 are always described as coming on thin, white laid paper. I have in my collection two pairs on very thick, hard paper. This paper is very rare, and I have never seen but very few copies.

"The so-called 'double strike' of the 3d. is not only found on the laid paper, but occurs in the later issues on the wove and ribbed papers. I have these 'double strikes' in my collection on four varieties of paper.

"The 3d. of 1852 is usually mentioned on ribbed, very thick, spongy paper. In addition to this I have the 3d. on a very thick, hard, ribbed paper. The 3d. of 1857 comes not only on horizontally ribbed paper, but also on vertically ribbed paper. I have specimens of these, used and unused.

"The perforated 3d. of 1858 on ribbed paper is a scarce stamp even in used condition, but in unused condition I find it one of the great rarities of Canada.

"I have never heard of the 6d., perforated, on laid paper. It is catalogued in the Society's publication, but a copy, so far as I can learn, has never been seen in Canada or in the United States.

"I have never seen listed the interesting varieties of the 1c. and 5c. of 1859, which come on very thick paper. I have these used and unused. The 1c. and 5c. also exist in my collection on distinctly ribbed paper, unused. There is no doubt in my experience about the existence of those 1859 varieties imperforate. I have the 1c. and 5c. postmarked in 1860 and 1861 at Toronto and Prescott, Canada West. I also believe that these varieties were on sale at Kingston, Canada West, at about that time.

"I have also the 2c. and 10c. in undoubtedly early used condition.

"In regard to the first issue of the Dominion of Canada made in 1868, I do not believe that the 1c. yellow, exists on laid paper. None of the large

collectors of Canada or of this country have seen it, and I believe there is no real authority for listing it. I have the 1c. yellow, of 1868, imperforate, and I also have a copy of the 15c. on distinctly soft ribbed paper."

The *Philatelic Record* for June contains the first instalment of an article likely to appeal to many collectors. It is entitled, "A Study of the Corner-lettering of the 1d. Black, 1840, and 1d. Red, 1841-54." Mr. H. S. Hodson has studied these stamps for many years. We make the following long extract:

As probably all philatelists are aware, the penny stamps of Great Britain issued during this period were all printed in sheets of 240 stamps, making the value of a complete sheet £1.

When the impression of the stamp was engraved on the die the lower corner squares were left blank. The impression from the die was then transferred to a plate of softened steel, and by means of a roller reproduced 240 times.

Letters were then punched into the blank spaces contained within the corner angles and the plate was hardened. The lettering ran from AA to TL; thus the top row would bear the lettering AA, AB, AC, . . . AL; the next row BA, BB, BC, . . . BL, etc., and so on down to the last row, which would be lettered TA, TB, TC, . . . TL.

Owing to the letters having to be punched on to the plate by hand, a wrong letter was not unfrequently impressed by mistake; these mistakes were nearly always rectified, but traces of the original letter can frequently be found, and these constitute the "double letter" varieties which are so much sought after by specialists in British stamps. Between the years 1840 and 1854 many different sets of punches were employed—how many it is impossible at present to say—and the letters occupy a different position in relation to the corner angles in the different plates.

Several of the more earnest students of philately are now attempting to reconstruct each of the eleven plates employed for the black penny stamp (that is, collect together each of the 240 combinations of each one of the eleven plates), and some of them have already begun to turn their attention to the red penny stamp. Sometimes, if a single stamp can be definitely assigned to any plate, the whole of the rest of the stamps comprising that plate can be built up by means of blocks and strips, etc. It is with the object of presenting a few landmarks to collectors engaged in this fascinating study that this article has been written, and I hope that it may be the means of gaining other recruits to swell the band of those who are already engaged in unravelling the mysteries of the early line-engraved British stamps. The old red penny stamps can still be bought for a shilling or two per thousand, and a few shillings invested in these stamps will almost certainly prove a source both of pleasure and profit.

A list of most of the varieties to be found on the 1d. black is given, all of which, of course, are most minute.

Baron de Reuterskiöld contributes another instalment of his article on the "Forgery of the 'Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland.'" Several other articles, and a goodly budget of Notes and New Issues completes the contents of the June *Philatelic Record*.

In the *Monthly Journal's* editorial for June, Major Evans makes the very sensible suggestion that the Royal Society should expedite its supply of philatelic handbooks.

The issue of an annual volume, thinner and dealing with the stamps of one or two countries only, would be more likely, we think, to keep up the interest of the members, and of philatelists in general, than the publication of large and expensive works at much longer intervals. A subject like the Transvaal could not, of course, be dealt with in one of these smaller volumes, but that is a somewhat exceptional case, though by no means unique; there are some British possessions in the Far East, and others much nearer home, whose issues the Society has never touched, but which will have to be dealt with some day, to make the books upon the British Empire complete. The fact is that the published work of the Society is done by a very few of its members. A small publication committee, even though composed of the finest philatelists of the day, can only be expected to take up one book at a time; the Royal Philatelic Society should be able to furnish half-a-dozen such committees, each engaged upon a separate work. Let us hope that some of the new members will bestir themselves and endeavour to increase the output without in any way lowering its quality.

The editorial winds up with a very much needed warning against forgeries.

Finally, we much regret to be obliged to warn our readers that one of the features of the past year has been the increasing dissemination of very dangerous forgeries, produced by the manipulation of genuine specimens of common stamps, which are converted into the semblance of rarities by skilful alterations, and by the addition of overprints and obliterations. "The lie that is half the truth is ever the worst of lies," as the minister said, and in the same way the forgery that has a genuine foundation is ever the most difficult to detect. We are not going into details; a word to the wise is sufficient.

Collectors would do well to remember that in eighty-nine cases out of a hundred it is surface-printed stamps that are so dangerously faked or forged.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his remarkably good paper on the "Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies." A plate, illustrating numerous essays, accompanies the article.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell contributes some interesting notes on the first stamps of China.

Mons. P. Mahé continues his "Reminiscences." The following good story is well worth reproducing:

There was in days gone by, at the Court of Napoleon III., a certain great personage, who was also the greatest of the collectors in Paris. I call him a great personage, not because he ever held any appointment or office in the State, but because of the position he occupied in connexion with the sovereign, owing to the fact that he had married one of the cousins of the latter. The exalted position of this collector, whom I will call "M. le Comte," enabled him to request of foreign Governments that search might be made among the old stores of the post offices, in the archives of the offices and printing works, in a word, everywhere where there was a chance of finding specimens of rare stamps that had gone out of circulation. And this request was never made in vain; nothing could be refused to such a personage; every effort was made to comply with the wishes of a connexion of the Emperor.

M. le Comte therefore obtained, by this means, some very fine and rare things, both in the way of stamps and essays, and very frequently more than one copy of each.

One fine morning—I lived then at No. 9 Rue de Clichy—arrived M. le Comte, beaming, his big face smiling all over, and he said, "M. Mahé, I have come to show you something magnificent, which I have just received." "Let us look at these fine things," I replied. He opened his portfolio, took out of it and laid before me, mounted with the greatest care and symmetrically arranged upon a fine sheet of white vellum paper, a complete collection of all the stamps of the Swiss Cantonal issues, and the two stamps of the first Federal issue, all brand new! A single glance was sufficient to show me the value of the gift. "But, my dear M. le Comte, they are all bad, these Cantonals, absolutely bad!" His face fell, changing from gay to grave, and looking at me with a very troubled countenance, he said, "How can that be? It is impossible; they came to me direct from the Legation at Berne." "The Legation at Berne! Well, say what you will, the wretched things are none the less bad, as bad as bad can be."

What had happened was evidently this. After having searched in vain in the public offices, the person to whom the task had been confided, unable to say "No" to the request of so important a personage, had simply purchased from a dealer the unfortunate set, which he then despatched. Knowing nothing about these things or their value, he doubtless believed these stamps to be excellent, and thought himself very lucky to have been able to acquit himself so easily of a troublesome and delicate task.

As for M. le Comte, the position of the sender had prevented him from feeling the smallest doubt as to the value of the contents of the package, which in point of fact he had not very closely examined, being in such a hurry to show them to me. After all, these Cantonals finally were the means of our passing a very pleasant quarter-of-an-hour.

After this, in whom and in what are we to put our trust? Here was a personage of some importance at the Court of the Tuileries, who requested the French representative in Switzerland to obtain him a collection of the stamps of the country in which he was stationed; and this representative sends to the illustrious applicant, in an official letter from the Legation, a complete set of stamps, all of which are forgeries. Let us never again assert that any source of origin is a safeguard.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for June 15th contains a paper, contributed by Mr. Percy C. Bishop, on the later stamps of Brazil. For many years now

Mr. Bishop has specialised in the stamps of this country. The following extract will, we think, interest our readers.

THE "SOUTHERN CROSS" ISSUE.

The first postage stamps issued by the Republican rulers of Brazil, after the deposition of Dom Pedro, bear as their principal feature the constellation of five stars known as the "Southern Cross." In the 100 Reis, violet, of this series—one of the commonest values—we get two distinct types, due to a re-engraving of the plate. To distinguish the one type from the other is a matter of the greatest simplicity, if the following points are noted:—

Type I.—In the original printing the letters of the word "Correio" at the head of the stamp are perfectly formed and regularly spaced. Again, the pearls forming the outer band of the central oval are quite regular and correctly spaced.

Type II.—Observing the same points of the design as in Type I. we find certain defects in the word "Correio." The serif (cross stroke) at the top of the "I" of that word is conspicuously larger than it should be, while the lower part of the "O" of the same word is broken. As regards the pearls, it will be found that the pearl placed opposite the letter "I" of the word "Reis" is very much out of alignment with its neighbours—so much so, that it touches the upper side of the band around the oval.

Collectors searching for these two types may go further and secure Type II. in various sizes of perforation. There is first of all the normal gauge of this series, measuring  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 14; then there is a smaller gauge (11 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ), and finally a compound of these two—namely, perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 at top and bottom, and 11 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  at left and right.

"Anti Humbug" contributes a short article on "Postmarked to Order Stamps." When it is remembered that "Anti Humbug" holds such extraordinary views concerning the condition, or rather the lack of condition, that stamps should have, we welcome his remarks.

My experience of Exchange Clubs, extending over some years, shows how the practice of making used stamps has grown. I have recently seen numbers of *obsolete* Turks Is. with an exactly similar and somewhat heavy postmark, without date; Seychelles and the Nigerias are done with a date-stamp, the Labuan and North Borneo obliterations are known to everyone. One can obtain new issues of the smaller countries and colonies postmarked, almost as soon as the mint stamps come over. This is not as it should be, it cannot tend to the good of our hobby, and should be met by resistance on the part of all collectors. No one needs to be reminded of the great value to research afforded by the postmarks and obliterations of the older stamps, and while conditions have altered, so that now-a-days practically everything is known about a new issue at once, even present-day postmarks have their value, as for instance in the location of shades. If current and obsolete stamps alike are to be obtained postmarked to order at any time (and this especially applies to remainders) all such value is lost.

Unfortunately, the practice of postmarking to order is a growing one. Happily the ordinary collector has no idea how wide reaching the process is, and while carefully eschewing North Borneos and St. Helenas, is perfectly satisfied with his postmarked to order Grenadas and Victorians.

As with the small boy, who treasures his surface-printed "Sydney Views," ignorance is bliss.

## Philately Abroad.

NOTE.—The Publishers will be pleased to receive, for notice under this heading, all foreign philatelic journals, and request that the same be sent regularly, as soon as possible after issue.

The publisher, office of publication, and annual subscription of the periodicals received are given with the first notice of the journal in each volume.

*Le Postillon.* June 23rd and 30th.

Commenting upon the final sale of the Le Roy d'Etiolles stock, M. Montader, after paying just tribute to the masterly way in which the whole affair has been conducted by M. Bernichon, lays down a *sine qua non* to which, in his judgment, the results of this sale have pointed the moral. Everything good, he says, has sold well in whatever country, except inferior or defective specimens. He continues:

"We can once again repeat what we have said a hundred times in the six volumes of *Le Postillon*: Collect what you will, according to your tastes and means; collect with patience, awaiting that practical result of your efforts which time and perseverance alone can give; but whatever you choose, collect only that which is fine and reject without pity inferior specimens. Those who talk to you of large discounts off catalogue prices— even though the prices reached by lots containing hundreds of copies confute them—would deceive you."

There are those among us who have lived to see the horde of forged rubbish of the early days vanish almost as if it had never been. It may be the happy lot of others to survive the annihilation of the plethora of things that once were stamps, which crowd the media of exchange and barter in these latter days. That were (philatelic) Eden.

Some interesting information on suggested reforms in international post is given from details laid before the French Chamber, consequent upon the recent Congress of the Universal Postal Union at Rome. One point may be referred to, the provision of a "reply-coupon," which the Congress suggested for optional adoption. This coupon, issued in the country of despatch, would be exchanged for a postage stamp of the requisite value current in the country of reply. This is not exactly the "International Postage Stamp" so often demanded.

M. Montader gives in the later number a circular received from E. Oneglia, of Turin. Writing in French, which M. Montader mis-



takes for Esperanto, this worthy, a stamp forger of considerable note, solicits the loan of stamps not already issued from his *atelier*, and offers in return ten specimens of his own manufacture for each genuine stamp sent. He demands, however, that complete sets be sent, from which he retains one stamp, for some reason which his French does not yield. The Editor of *Le Postillon* suggests that some one should send Oneglia a set of forgeries; the recent set of Haiti, for example. Since two negatives produce a positive, two forgeries should evidently correspond with an original.

*Le Postillon* does not bulk very largely, but we rarely take up a number of this little weekly without finding therein something interesting and well written.

*Le Timbre-Poste.* June 25th.

This journal contains a short article upon "Little-known Surcharges of Trinidad," describing the Late Fee postmarks in several varieties of type and colour, and noting similar usage of Late Fee privileges elsewhere. There are other articles on the Exhibition, continuance of "The Stamps of Uruguay," and a balloon incident during the Siege of Paris. A plate gives reproduction of five essays for the "Semeuse" type.

*La Circulaire Philatélique.* June.

Dr. Legrand in his second article of the "Catalogue of Philatelic Literature" commences the actual publication of the catalogue with Section A, catalogues of postage stamps, first period 1861-99. The author or publisher and full title are given, and the pagination and size of the volume are given where possible, and where there are several editions they are set out. We note under the heading, "Mount Brown," that Dr. Legrand does not seem to have met with a copy of the special large paper edition, in quarto, of the 5th edition. This was printed on thick paper and was called the "Boudoir" edition, and only 50 copies are said to have been issued.

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie.* June 15th and 30th.

The first of the two issues before us contains a long and interesting account of the recent Exhibition of French stamps, describing many of the rarities it contained. The Exhibition itself was a great success philatelically, notwithstanding its restricted nature. The exhibits did not overlap, and while that of

M. de l'Argentière was composed of his whole collection, that of M. le Comte Durrien was a selection made with special intent to give the philatelic history of the stamps shown, and his method of arrangement was that which particularly commends itself to English collectors, of writing up the history of each stamp, page by page, and representing it in all possible varieties, essays, proofs, etc. M. Kastler's exhibit consisted entirely of sheets showing the "millésimes"; that of the Government seems to have been, according to the journal, of but small account.

The article on "The Demonetisation of Postage Stamps" is continued, with a further list of countries out of Europe.

The second number under review concludes the full lists, which have from time to time been published of the Le Roy d'Etiolles sale. The total number of lots disposed was 12,688 and no less than 910,527 fr. 20 was realised, about £36,421. The prices maintained throughout a very high standard, continually passing catalogue rates, and the highest individual sum was 4482 fr. 50 for Moldavia 81 paras.

A further instalment of "The Stamps of Russia" appears, relating to two local issues. There is also a full account of the rural post and the service stamps of Wurtemberg.

*Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung.* June.

The opening article is a long and exhaustive one on the remainders of the 1884 issue of the stamps for the German Offices in the Levant, the larger part of which were reprints, and the most elaborate information of the minute differences between originals and reprints is given.

Some interesting details appear in a short paper on the Reprints of Portugal and Colonies, by the Consul-General at Lisbon. They were made as the outcome of a request from the King of Spain for a complete set of these stamps. Only 168 sets were made, at a cost, it is stated, of over £2000, and they are at present very difficult to procure.

The continuation of "The Stamps of Sweden" includes the issues from 1858 to 1866.

*Der Philatelist.* June.

Continuation of "The Stamps of French Offices Abroad,"—Madagascar, and the final instalment of "Morocco, its Posts and Postage Stamps" appear. The programme of the 19th

German Philatelists' Day, fixed for Hamburg on 24th to 26th of August, is given.

Messrs. Carl Willadt & Co., the dealers of Pforzheim, contribute a list of the remainders of Wurtemberg Official stamps, 1905, which constitute about one-third of the whole issue. The numbers given are as follows:—2 pfg., 59,479; 3 pfg., 126,178; 5 pfg., 148,257; 10 pfg., 622,910; 20 pfg., 225,177; 25 pfg., 63,683.

*Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, 15th June.

We notice an article on varieties of the 20c. France, Empire, and the first portion of one on the Carlist stamps.

*Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*. May.

The bibliography of works dealing with special countries is continued to Mauritius. We note one omission under Greece; this is Mr. Dorning-Beckton's book, of which a limited number was issued, reprinted from his articles in the *Philatelic Record*. To the list of books on Japan should also be added, "Resumé Historique et Statistique du Service des Postes au Japon, par la Direction Generale des Postes et des Telegraphes. Lge. 4to., pp. vi+24. Tokio, 1899"; Woodward (A. M. Tracey) Summarised Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Japon. (Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan; Vol. xxxiv., Part III.). 8vo., pp. 90., 8 pl. Yokohama, October 1906; and mention should be made of Hawes' "Some Stamp Designs of Eastern Asia," reprinted from the *American Journal of Philately*, which contains much information on the stamps of Japan, Korea, etc.

## Orange Free State Cards.

FOLLOWING my usual practice I read my *P. J. G. B.* to the last page, and this week had to rub my eyes and exclaim "Is visions about?" on seeing not one but two illustrations of the despised post cards that some editors have tried their hardest to kill the collecting of for years past—my pet O.F.S. too, of which my collection contains only something over one hundred varieties of the provisionals.

It seems rather strange now to read of "a curious error . . . not chronicled before," when it is described in detail, year by year, in

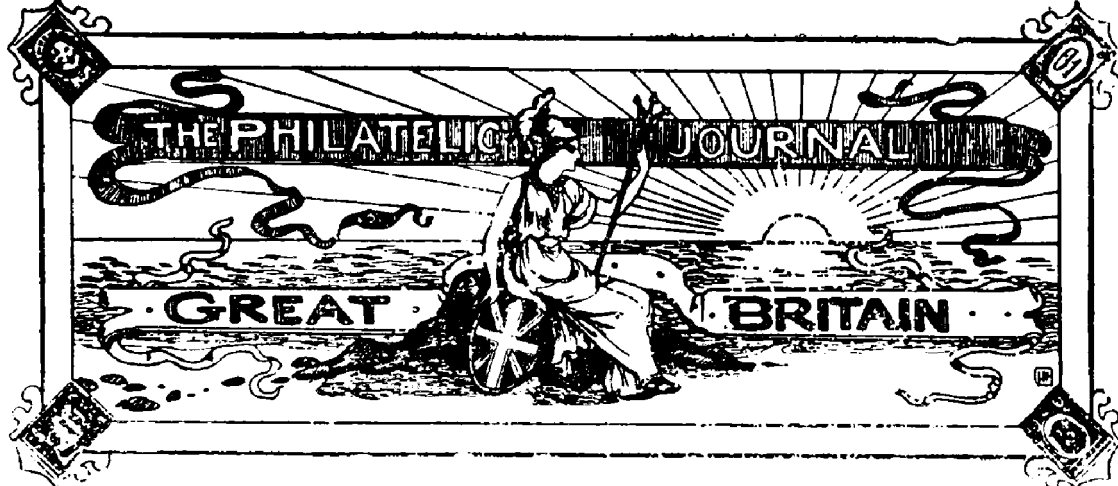
Senf's Catalogues as "Fehlbruck (?)" or error with a query, and has been discussed several times during ten years past both here and in the U.S. Most English collectors who have seen copies agree that it was merely a newspaper advertisement, certainly not an issue, or error even in the usual sense of those words, made for the Postal Authority at Bloemfontein.

To make a possible explanation clear, it is necessary to state that these "provisionals" (after the first) were the normal issues of the country, the first of the type-set cards being issued in 1888, and there were several varieties of letterpress used by different printers before the end came in 1898, including four different types of "Arms" on shield for the central portion over the stamp, as described in my little pamphlet. The first illustration you give is of a card in use during 1891; those printed in August, 1894, of the general type shown in the "error" were apparently the first halfpenny ones done by the newspaper printer, as the script type and the arms without flags on that card had not been used before and another setting was arranged in 1895. So far as can be judged these were the only printings of that office (though there is a resetting of a damaged letter) and it is conceivable that for the fun of the thing, or as an advertisement of the newspaper, this "error" block was made, and some unauthorised copies thus produced before distributing the type.

One peculiarity is noticeable in the postal stamp being upside down. I have examined some thousands of the different issues of those ten years and never found one stamp reversed before printing, and no collector has reported any such as being in existence. The 1888 cards all have the 1d. adhesive stamps (which were first affixed on top centre of plain cards) placed sideways, having "Staat" on upper side—all after issues, whether with ½d., 2d. or 3d. stamps so attached were upright with "Vrij" at top edge of cards. Then the letterpress, arms and address lines were printed on at one operation on each card singly, as they could not be done in sheets or blocks.

B. W. WARHURST.

Chelsea, 27th June, 1907.



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

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AUGUST 20, 1907.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 91.—MR. W. V. MORTEN.

WE have great pleasure in introducing to our readers this month Mr. W. V. Morten as our well-known philatelist.

Mr. Morten tells us that he was first interested in stamp collecting by Mr. Hamilton Smith. In those days he was very keen on completing his sets of Queen's Heads, but, as so many philatelists have discovered there is a limit to the amount of research that can be made regarding the more recent issues and Mr. Morten soon turned his attention to the older stamps. Before he did this however he specialized in the stamps of Zanzibar, possibly it was the visibility of the varieties on them that attracted him.

During the three years that he collected these stamps he formed a nice collection, which was, together with the knowledge gained regarding them, of great service to Messrs. Hall & Dawn when they wrote the Zanzibar section of "Africa," Part III.

Mr. Morten is, as is to be expected, an energetic worker. He joined the Royal Philatelic Society some years ago and for some time he was on the Committee of the Herts Philatelic Society, a position he reluctantly had to resign when he went to live in Yorkshire.

Few collectors are so alive to the possibilities of combining history and philately as is the subject of our sketch, a fact well emphasized by his love for essays and all official circulars relating to stamps.

In his collection of British there are many official circulars with the specimen stamps attached, that were sent out from the head office to the various postmasters.

Like many other collectors, he considers that the stamps of Great Britain open up a wide field for research, a field he has pretty well explored if his superb collection of these

stamps is any criterion.

A keen clubite, he naturally appreciates the fact that he has recently been elected President of the Leeds Philatelic Society for the coming season, indeed he waxes very enthusiastic when his club is in question.



We cannot perhaps do better than quote his own words, of the Leeds Philatelic Society, he says: "The society is the oldest in the Provinces, has a good balance in the Bank and a really magnificent up-to-date library of over 400 volumes, while the Hon. Librarian simply revels in work."

Knowing the many advantages that a good stamp society confers on its members Mr. Morten is rather surprised that the majority of clubs do not have a bigger membership; as he so truly says: The subscription is so small, it cannot be this that keeps them out, as on any evening, in knowledge gained or from the Exchange Club sheets, they might reimburse such a small amount. Then, as he goes on to

say, most collectors who do not associate with their fellow philatelists usually have some specimens in their albums, of which they do not know the value, and I am sure all the officers and members of the Leeds Society are such good fellows and philatelists that any one of them would willingly go through a new member's collection, and give all the information in their power."

We join Mr. Morten in wishing the Leeds Philatelic Society a successful and prosperous season, with such an energetic President we feel certain they will start the 1908 season under the best auspices.

## English Stamps Used Abroad.

BY H. F. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec. J.P.S.

(Continued from page 145).

To the list of stamps known with the Crimean cancellations given last month should be added the 6d. and 10d. embossed stamps with the second type of cancellation.

This month I hope to deal with the following offices:—Constantinople, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Smyrna and Beyrout and the various offices in Cyprus. I should first like to make it understood that I only intend to deal with these during the period in which unsurcharged English stamps were used, but where I am able I shall give the date of the establishment of the offices as well as the date of the issue of English stamps.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople was one of the first offices to issue stamps and as will be seen from the following official statement no time was lost in so doing as their issue was evidently authorised immediately after the opening of the office in August, 1857.

#### *British Post Office at Constantinople.*

A British Post Office has been opened at Constantinople, and I have authorised the use of British postage stamps there as well as in Malta and Gibraltar. (*4th Report of the Postmaster General on the P.O. 1858, pp. 25*).

The obliteration employed here consisted of the letter "C" surrounded by an oval of horizontal lines. There were two types—one with

the "C" measuring 11×6mm. (Fig. 3) which was in use from 1857 to 1880, and the other



Fig. iii.

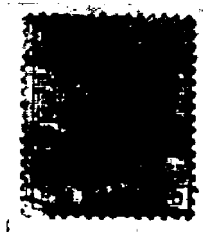


Fig. iv.

measuring 8×6mm. (Fig. 4) in use from 1880 to 1885. Since 1885 the usual date postmark with the inscription "British Post Office, Constantinople," within a circle, has been employed.

Although surcharged stamps for the Levant have been issued since 1885, yet their use has not been compulsory and I believe that all unsurcharged current English stamps have been available for use. Most values of the 1887 and later issues exist with the Constantinople and other Levant postmarks.

To make a list of the stamps known with the "C" cancellations, would take up too

much of our already limited space. Suffice it to say that a large proportion of the stamps issued between 1857 and 1885 are known with the Constantinople obliteration. Two stamps I have seen, which I think are worthy of special mention, are the 1/- circle K variety and the 2½ lilac-rose, plate 2, with error of lettering L. H. F. L.

GIBRALTAR.

Unlike Constantinople, the British Post Office at Gibraltar had been established some time before English stamps were put on sale.

They were first issued here in August, 1857, and continued to be used until January 1st, 1886, when at the request of the Colonial Government of Gibraltar the British Post Office there was transferred from Imperial to local control.

A similar type of obliteration to that of the one used at Constantinople was employed here. It consisted of the letter "G" enclosed in an oval of horizontal lines. Two types of this exist, but they are not so pronounced as in the "C" cancellation. One measures 10½mm. high and the other 9½mm. The "G" cancellation was not used after January, 1859,

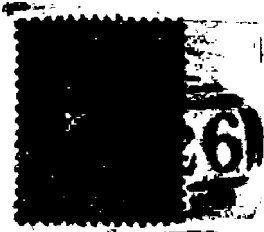


Fig. v.

and in February the "A26" obliteration came into use (Fig. 5). This was followed later in the year by the duplex or combined date



Fig. vi.

postmark and number cancellation (Fig. 6) the use of which has been continued to the present day. A number of varieties of this

type may be found, all of which are equally common. Figs. 6 and 7 present the most

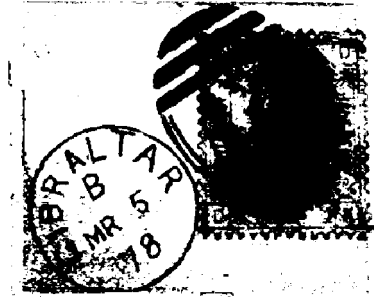


Fig. vii.

striking difference of types. As with Constantinople a list of the stamps used at Gibraltar would occupy too much space. With but few exceptions nearly all English stamps, issued between 1857 and 1886, are known with the Gibraltar cancellation. The 1887 and later issues are also found cancelled with the Gibraltar postmark.

MALTA.

The remarks made about the Gibraltar Post Office would apply almost in their entirety to Malta. English stamps were first issued in September, 1857, and continued to be used there until 1st January, 1885, when the British Post Office was transferred from the Imperial Government to the Island Government. The first obliteration employed was similar to Fig. 3, but with "M" in centre. Two types are known of this—one which measures 6½mm. in width, and the other which measures 7½mm. After February, 1859, this type was superseded by the "A25" cancellation, and later in the year the combined circular date stamp and the "A25" obliteration was introduced. Again, as in Gibraltar, many types of this are found. The two types, as in Figs. 6 and 7, are the most common, while the type Fig. 8 is, I think, a most unusual variety.



Fig. viii.

With the exception of about two or three stamps, all varieties issued between 1857 and 1885 may be found with Malta cancellations.

#### EGYPT.

English stamps were not issued at Alexandria and Suez until 1860, although both offices had then been open for some few years.

At the urgent request of the Government of the Khedive, the British Post Offices here were abolished in 1877, and the local authorities were left free to control the postal business of these ports, as they had for some time done in all other parts of Egypt.

The obliterations used at these offices were, for Alexandria "Bo1" and Suez "Bo2." The duplex postmark was introduced, but the separate cancelling stamps "Bo1" and "Bo2" were more often used, and, as in the case of the first number cancellations of Gibraltar and Malta, the date postmark was generally stamped either on the front or back of the envelope, separate from the obliteration. The types of obliterations used here are as numerous as with Gibraltar and Malta.

The British Post Office at Cairo, which was established in 1859, did not have an obliterating mark of its own. Letters were usually stamped at the back by a circular date stamp and then despatched to Alexandria, where the stamps were cancelled.

#### SMYRNA AND BEYROUT.

A British Post Office was established at Smyrna in the Levant in 1872, and English stamps were put on sale directly the office was opened and their issue was continued until 1885, when the special issue for the Levant made its appearance. The obliteration employed was "F87" in the same type as Fig. 7.

Beyrout was the next and last office in the Levant to issue uncharged English stamps. This office opened in 1873 and the sale and use of English stamps was authorised until 1885, when the special Levant stamps came into use. The obliteration used was "Go6" in the same type as the Smyrna cancellation. In the year 1885, a date postmark was introduced and may be found on some of the later issues that were used here. The date postmark consisted of a circle enclosing the words, "British Post Office" and date, and round the top part of the circle is a narrow curved band in which is inscribed "Beyrout."

#### CYPRUS.

The Post Offices established in Cyprus during the first two years of British administration are the last to be mentioned in the Mediterranean group of British Post Offices. The Island of Cyprus was ceded to Great Britain in 1878 and British Post Offices were opened in the same year. An interesting account of the early postal arrangements in Cyprus is given in the 25th report on the Post Office which is reproduced hereunder.

#### CYPRUS POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

*(From the 25th Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office, 1879; being that for the year 1878).*

In consequence of the Government of Cyprus having been assumed by Great Britain, I established a Post Office in that Island, as well for the purpose of regulating the internal conveyance of mails as for keeping up a postal communication with this country. At present the staff employed is a temporary one, consisting mainly of officers borrowed from this country, under the control of Mr. French, of the Telegraph Department, who has succeeded in organizing a tolerably efficient service between the principal towns of Cyprus. The British Inland Rates of Postage have been introduced, and, having regard to expense, as many facilities as possible have been afforded; but the people generally have not yet accustomed themselves to the use of the post, and the amount of internal correspondence is at present small.

The mail service with this country, which is in the hands of Bell's Asia Minor Company, is efficiently performed. It is a weekly one, the boat running between Larnaca and Alexandria, in connection with the Indian Mails *via* Brindisi, and the time occupied between London and Larnaca is eight days. Before the British occupation the mails were fifteen days in transit.

The Post Offices established in the Island before Cyprus stamps came into use in 1880 were as follows:—Larnaca (942), Nicosia (969), Baffo (971), Famagousta (975), Limassol (981), Kyrenia (982), Platres (098), Polymedia (D47), and Head Quarter's Camp (D48). The number against each is that of the obliterations used, which are in the same type as Fig. 7. Date postmarks were also used, but were not combined with the number cancellation; they

were either stamped on the front or back of the envelope. Unfortunately, I am not able to give much information regarding this interesting group. It is a point worthy of remark that English stamps issued here were available and used both for internal and international correspondence; and if any of the Colonial English should be recognised as distinct issues of the country from whence they were issued, Cyprus should be the first to be taken into consideration.

The following list of stamps with Cyprus cancellations may be of interest:—

LARNACA (942).

- ½d. plate 20.
- 1d. plates 181, 201.
- 2d. rose, 1880.
- 2½d. lilac-rose, plates 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
- 2½d. blue, plate 21.
- 4d. sage green, plate 16.
- 6d., plate 16.

NICOSIA (969).

- 2½d. lilac-rose, plates 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.
- 4d., plates 13, 14, 16.
- 1d., plates.

FAMAGOUSTA (975).

- 2½d. lilac-rose, plates 13, 14, 15.
- 4d. sage green, plate 16.
- 1d., plates

From Limassol (981) I have also seen various plates of the 2½d. lilac-rose, but of these I have no record.

The 1d. lilac 16 dots is known with the D47 and D48 cancellations, and except for these I have never seen any other Cyprus obliterations on English stamps, although I have no doubt whatever that others exist.

(To be continued.)

## Correspondence.

### NOTES FROM TASMANIA.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

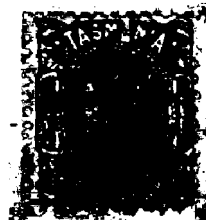
DEAR SIR,

On page 33 of No. 194 of your journal, Mr. Pemberton describes an obliteration, formerly used on the Gold Coast, as "peculiar to this Colony, nothing at all like it being known elsewhere." I enclose a Tasmanian stamp, bearing an obliteration of similar character, in so far that the background is black and the inscription is left uncoloured. In this case the obliteration is nearly circular; in the centre is a Crown, superscribed "Post Office," with the name of the P.O. below, "Kelso." Between the upper and lower inscriptions, and to right and left of the Crown are two white blotches, one on each side.

Kelso, a township consisting of only half-a-dozen houses, some only occupied during the

summer months, has little or no use for an obliterating stamp, but the river steamer calls three times a week for letters, and the cancellation described was used until about the end of 1902. As so few letters were posted at Kelso, it must be one of the rarest post-marks known.

In an article on "Flaws," in your issue of 25th March last, the writer described flaws on two Tasmanian stamps of the 1871-9 issue. I have not met with that on the 1d. stamp, but have found another flaw thereon, much less noticeable. The second A in "Tasmania" shows as a white blotch, extending from the outer, thin white oval hue to the outside of the stamp. Three small dots of colour occur in this white space. I enclose a fiscally used specimen, dated 19th July, 1877.



I have specimens of the flaw on the 3d., described in the article, and wish to state that this same flaw, and that I have just described as on the 1d., are found on the "Colonial Print" issues of the same stamps 1880-91, including, in the case of the 1d. the issue of 1891 with the older TAS watermark.

The flaw in the 3d. occurs on the first stamp of the bottom row of the left hand pane of the sheet of 120 stamps.

In the 1905-6 "Crown over A" issues I have found the following: On the 2d., a round white spot to left of the T in "Tasmania." This occurred in the fifth stamp, first row, of right-hand pane. I have not seen it on any previous issues of the same type, nor at any time since it was first noticed, about a year ago, for a space of a few weeks in our local post office, though I have had dozens of sheets since for office use. I enclose an unused specimen. I have only met with two or three on letters, but have seen it on many dozens of unused sheets, so it is not an accidental flaw on one sheet only.

The second flaw in the issue is in the 3d., and consists of a white blotch on the left of the ornament in the right-hand top spandrel of the fifth stamp, top row, right-hand sheet. I regret I cannot spare a specimen of this, as I use few stamps of this value. I have not had the opportunity of getting many specimens. I am not sure whether this flaw still exists on the sheet.

Hoping the foregoing may be of interest.

I am, &c.,

Launceston, Tasmania,

X.

10th June, 1907.

## 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.

**Australian Commonwealth.** The *A.P.* chronicles a new variety, namely, the 1d. Postage Due stamp, perf. 11. This perforation is due to a break-down of the perforating machine.

*Adhesives.* Postage Due. Crown & A. Perf. 11.  
1d. green.

**Barbadoes.** The *M.J.* says that there has been a second printing of some of the values of the Nelson labels; they have received the ½d., 2d., and 2½d. with multiple Crown and "CA" watermark, paper unperfaced.

In *E.W.* we find the following interesting particulars.

"A further small lot of the Nelson ½d., 2d., and 2½d. stamps was ordered, on account of the original supply of those values having been so quickly sold out, thus preventing the further sale of the stamps in sets. The ½d. and 2d. were chiefly bought up by foreign dealers and local 'speckers' [what kind of an animal is a 'specker.'—*Ed., P.J.G.B.*], whilst the 2½d. were mainly exhausted for foreign postage, chiefly to emigrants to Panama."

*Adhesives.* Nelson labels, multiple CA. ordinary paper.  
½d. grey and black.  
2d. yellow and black.  
2½d. blue and black.

**British East Africa and Uganda.** Another value, the 5 rupees, on the multiple chalky paper, is chronicled.

*Adhesive.* 5r. carmine and black; multiple, chalky.

**British Guiana.** We learn from *The British Guiana Philatelic Journal* that, at a philatelic exhibition held in Demerara, in April last, specimens were shown of the 2c. on 10c. and 2c. on 15c., of 1899, with the overprint inverted.

**Dominica.** Our publisher's have shown us the 2d. pictorial on multiple CA. chalky paper.

*Adhesives.* Multiple CA. chalky.  
2d. green and brown.

**Hong Kong.** We have not, we think, chronicled the 4, 5 and 20c. bi-coloured stamps on chalky paper. We have seen all three so now add them to our new issue list.

*Adhesives.* Multiple, chalky.  
4c. bi-coloured.  
5c. "  
20c. "

**Jamaica.** A correspondent to the *M.J.* informs that paper that he has the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 5d. "SER: ET," errors on single paper, together with the ½d. and 5d. multiple. We were under the impression that the errors had been corrected before a supply of the 5d. on multiple paper was printed. This was, however, evidently not the case.

We are also told that "the 5d. on multiple is orange and black, while the same stamp single wmk. is yellow and black.

**Leeward Islands.** We have to add the 1d., all in one colour, to the values already listed in our March number.

*Adhesive.* 1d. scarlet.

**Mauritius.** We learn from *E.IV.* that the 1 rupee stamp is now being printed on multiple, chalk surfaced paper.

*Adhesive.* Multiple, chalky.  
1r. grey and carmine.

**New South Wales.** The *A.P.* is responsible for the following interesting paragraph, unfortunately our Australian contemporary does not give a list of stamps to be found with the new perf.

"We have to chronicle another variety of perforation, viz:—11½ single line instead of 12. it would appear that in the month of March the perforating machine, which gauges 12, broke down and a new bed had to be made for it. During the time it was disabled the 11 machine had to be used for all those stamps requisitioned, but not in stock, which require to be perforated on the single cutters. The 3d., 5d., 10d., 5/- and 20/- have been seen on former occasions perf. 11 all round, so they need not be chronicled as new; but since the former 12 machine has been reinstated we



have found that it now gauges 11½, and we have also seen several values 11½ all round, as well as 11 with 11½ compound."

Last September we chronicled a similar breakdown, resulting in a number of stamps being perf. 11½, 12×11. We hope these varieties will not find there way into the catalogues.

A correspondent to the *M. J.* says he has the 5d. blue-green, watermark second type of Crown and N.S.W., perf. 10 at top and left, 12 at bottom, and 11½ at right. This would be a third shade with perforation (e) "compound of (a) and (d)."

**Papua.** *E.W.* prints the list of B.N.G. stamps overprinted Papua. We reproduce particulars below.

			£	s.	d.
½d.	973 sheets of 30	29,190	60	16	3
1d.	1602 "	48,060	200	5	0
2d.	2339 "	70,170	834	15	0
2½d.	841 "	25,230	262	16	3
4d.	270 "	8,100	135	0	0
6d.	385 "	11,550	288	15	0
1/-	453 "	13,590	679	10	0
2/6	447 "	13,410	1676	5	0
Total face value			£1137	12	6

Being August, when we ought to be having holidays, we have not worked out this little sum to see if it is correct, but somehow the total seems wrong—and 70,170 at 2d.=£834 15. od. seems wrong. Perhaps the number of sheets overprinted is all wrong.

**St. Vincent.** Two other values in the new type are to hand.

*Adhesives.* Multiple ordinary.  
½d green.  
2½d blue.

**Sierra Leone.** The 2½ value is said to be out—all one colour.

*Adhesive.* Multiple ordinary.  
2½ blue.

**South Australia.** The *A.P.* lists two novelties, viz:—a pair of the current 3d. green, used, imperf. between; and the 9d. imperf. horizontally. We presume the 9d. was in a pair.

**Straits Settlements.** We are much indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for kindly forwarding us a copy of the following letter, giving full particulars of the number of Labuan stamps overprinted Straits Settlements.

[COPY].

No. 584. General Post Office,  
Singapore, 20th June, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the third paragraph of

your letter, No. 154689, of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the number of Labuan stamps of each denomination which were overprinted "Straits Settlements" is as follows:—

6,000	1 cent.	42,600	50 cent.
4,000	2 cent.	45,800	\$1.
10,000	3 cent.	<i>Surcharged 4 cents.</i>	
28,800	8 cent.	48,400	18 cent.
41,700	10 cent.	28,200	16 cent.
46,200	25 cent.	25,700	12 cent.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) W. C. GILL.

Ag. Postmaster General,

Straits Settlements.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,

Ipswich, England.

**Transvaal.** The *M. J.* lists the £1 stamp on multiple chalky paper.

*E.W.* chronicles a set of Postage Due stamps, describing them as follows: "Transvaal" at top, "Post Office" at foot, in centre large figure of value, with "Postage" above and "Due" below. They are on multiple ordinary paper. The values and colours being as below.

*Adhesive.* Multiple chalky.  
£1 violet and green.

*Postage Due Stamps.*

½d.	bluish-green, value in black.
1d.	scarlet
2d.	orange
3d.	pale blue
5d.	violet
6d.	red-brown
1/-	black
	.. in carmine.

**Trinidad.** We have at various times chronicled odd values of the postage due stamps with multiple wmk. We believe that the set has now been completed, all values being on multiple paper.

**Victoria.** A correspondent to the *M. J.* has shown them a horizontal pair of the lithographed 2d., full-length figure of the Queen, 1854, lettered "D I" and "W A."

The *M. J.* says: "This combination has long been known, and was originally believed to have been due to an erroneous placing of transfers in the ninth vertical row; the pair before us, however, has a good margin at left, sufficient, we think, to prove the correctness of the theory, put forward some thirteen years ago, to the effect that the misplaced transfers were in the first vertical row."

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Abyssinia.** The *M. J.* reports having seen a horizontal pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  guerche with the "5/10" overprint, one stamp of which has the surcharge in the right upper and left lower corners, while the other has it in the left lower corner only.

**Afghanistan.** The *M. J.* describes a new stamp for this country, and gives the following particulars:—

"A correspondent shows us a new stamp for this country, in quite a new and more commonplace design than any of those hitherto in use. In the centre is a more elaborate and artistic drawing of the device, consisting apparently of a gateway and flags, which figures in the upper part of the stamps of 1893 and later; this is enclosed between two long branches, with their ends tied together below, and surmounted by a small oblong device which we cannot explain; below the branches is a curved scroll bearing an inscription, and the whole is enclosed in an upright rectangular frame, with inscriptions at top and bottom and fancy ornaments at the sides; the value appears to be given in characters enclosed in circles in the corners, in words in the upper corners and in figures in the lower. Both the copies are rather heavily obliterated, and we can only make out that the value is 'one' something, probably abasi. These copies are imperforate, but their owner tells us that the stamp also exists with a kind of zigzag roulette, like that of the Queensland 1d. of 1899.

"The engraving is in *taille-douce*, probably on a copper plate, and there are no doubt as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet—let us hope not a very large number. The impression is in colour on bluish white, wove paper."

*Adhesive.*  
1 abasi, blue-green; imperf.  
1 " " zigzag roulette.

**Bosnia.** Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., writing to the *M. J.*, say that the current pictorial set now exists imperforate, and that they have received complete sets.

Poor old Bosnia.

**Bulgaria.** The *M. J.*, on the authority of a Continental paper, says that the 1 leva stamp has not only been slightly altered in shade,

but also that the figures of value in the upper corners have been redrawn. The small projections at the top of the figures have been removed, the figures themselves being also slightly reduced in size.

*Adhesive.* Redrawn.  
11. deep green and red.

**Chili.** Our publishers have shown us the 3c. on 1 peso, 1904 issue, with the surcharge printed twice. The two printings are equally distinct, and are 3mm. apart.

**Dominican Republic.** The current set from  $\frac{1}{2}$  centavo to 1 peso is said to be printed on paper watermarked with alternate rows of crosses and circles.

*E. W.* says the new stamps reached Santo Domingo on 3.6.07 and are being issued as the old stock runs out.

**Dutch Indies.** The *M. J.* reports the "2.50" on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  gulden of Holland, perf. 11 all round, instead of perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 11.

**French Colonies.** *Oceanic Settlements.* The *M. J.* on the authority of *Le C. de T. P.* lists the 5c. stamp in a new shade.

*Adhesive.*  
5c. yellow-green.

**German Colonies.** *Cameroons.* *Mekeel's Weekly* reports the 10pf. carmine on watermarked paper.

*Adhesive.* Wmkd.  
10pf. carmine.

**German South-West Africa.** The 3pf. is also to hand on watermarked paper.

*Adhesive.* Wmkd.  
3pf. brown.

**Holland.** The *M. J.* prints some interesting information from a correspondent in Holland.

"Mr. M. Z. Booleman has shown our publishers a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. rose, of 1876, variety B, perf. 13, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; this variety has hitherto been only catalogued perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

"The same correspondent tells us that it has been found that certain parts of the designs of the current stamps, with head of the Queen of Holland, are incorrect heraldically, and that a committee has been appointed to look into the matter. The committee consists of Mr. J. W. H. Berden, Director of the Government School of Arts and Industries at Amsterdam; Baron C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Philatelist and authority on Heraldry; and Mr. A. W. Kymell, Inspector of Posts and

Telegraphs at the Hague. The defects are stated to be:—

"1. As the Queen wears a Diadem, the Royal Crown above is superfluous.

"2. It is a question whether the Dutch Coat of Arms should appear twice in the design, or whether they should be repeated for the sake of symmetry; it is suggested that the Arms of Nassau should be placed on the second shield. [We believe that the Arms of Nassau and Holland are very much alike, the field on the former being strewn with *billets*, and on the latter with *fleurs-de-lis*, which would hardly be seen on these small shields.]

"3. The Crowns over the shields on the small stamps are badly shaped and too small; on the larger the shields are placed diagonally, so that the Crowns in reality would be liable to slip off, a most incorrect position, we are told.

"4. On the larger stamps also each shield is surrounded by a frame, which takes the form of a *bordure*. This is entirely incorrect, a *bordure* being a recognized heraldic charge, and when added to an existing coat of arms is a mark of cadency, indicating a younger branch of the family."

**Honduras.** We listed in April last the 2c. of the 1907 set in rose. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., writing to the *L.P.* say they have it in two distinct shades, viz.: lake and vermilion.

**Italy.** *Offices in Crete.* We learn from the *M.J.* that the new 5c. stamp is to be added to the list of those surcharged "LA CANEA."

5c. green, of 1906.

**Italian Somaliland.** According to *Le C. de T.P.* the 60c. Postage Due label has been overprinted for use in this territory.

60c. orange and magenta.

**Paraguay.** The *M.J.* reports, on the authority of the *Stamp Weekly*, that the 60c. is now appearing in a darker colour than before.

*Adhesive.*

60c. deep brown.

**Peru.** Yet another value of the new set to chronicle, namely the 1 sol, we are informed that it bears a picture of the Hippodrome of Saint Beatrice at Lima.

*Adhesive.*

1 sol., green and violet.

**Spanish Colonies.** *Rio de Oro.* The *M.J.* copying from *L'Annonce Timb.* lists an

error of the new issue, namely, a 4 pesetas stamp in the middle of the sheet of the 3 pesetas.

*Adhesive.* Error of colour.  
4p. blue-green.

**Uruguay.** In our June No. we chronicled on the authority of another paper a change of colour in the 1c. Mr. Davis, writing from Montevideo kindly informs us that we were in error, the 1c. still being green. The blue stamp was a colour changling.

On the 1st of June Mr. Davis informs us that two new stamps were issued in the type of the current 5c.

*Adhesives.*  
7c. sienna.  
50c. carmine.

## Correspondence.

### ENGLISH STAMPS USED ABROAD.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

In reference to Mr. Johnson's very interesting account of the Crimea Post Office, your readers may like to know that when the Army was in the neighbourhood of Lisle, Macky the Packet Agent of Dover was sent over to establish stages, with relays of horses and Postilions between Lisle and Ostend, responsible persons were appointed to collect and deliver letters and receive the postage which was regulated by distance and charged at the same rates as in England, the payments went to the English Post Office so that it would appear that this would be the earliest Army Post.

I wonder if any of your readers possess any letters which passed through this Post, they should be interesting and there may have been a special postmark employed about which information would I am sure be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

W. V. MORTEN, F.R.P.S.L.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

### FLAWS ON STAMPS.

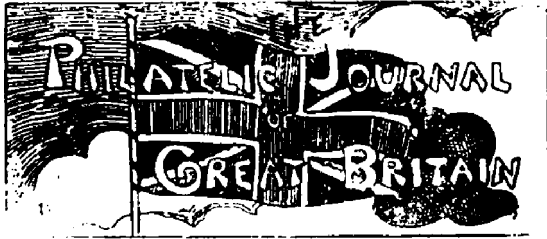
DEAR SIR,

In a recent number of your journal you had an article on "flaws" in stamps. You mentioned the New Zealand 1d. Queen variety, but you omitted a far more noticeable one, the 1/- Queen's Head with a large "blob" like a wart on her Majesty's proboscis.

Yours, &c.,

Dunedin, N.Z.

WILCOX, SMITH & Co.



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## EDITORIAL.

**S**UMMER, if the present interval between two winters can be called by so dignified a name, is the time when a great number of collectors relegate their albums and all therein to a philatelic limbo. Naturally enough **Summer Collecting.** the average Britisher prefers outdoors to indoors during the summer months, but is that sufficient reason why he should completely ignore his stamps for several months during the year? We think not—stamps, like coals should be purchased during the "off" season. The keen collector is always on the outlook for bargains and he knows full well that during June, July and August cheap snaps are to be picked up by studying dealers advertisements and dealers stock books. The too ardent cricket and boating devotee misses all these chances, with the consequence that when autumn sets in he spends much

time and money in furiously hunting around for six-months-old new issues.

There are and always will be collectors who, like the thrifty housewife that prohibits fires after a certain date, however cold the weather may be, put their albums away to be forgotten until the following October or November.

Personally we get as much pleasure out of our stamps during the summer as we do in the winter, and we think that those collectors who ignore their stamps and their stamp papers *in toto* make a big mistake. Philatelia is not to be wooed during certain months of the year, her secrets can only be learned by much patient study, secrets that the six-months-in-the-year collector cannot hope to unravel.

We are not condemning the outdoor enthusiast, far from it; but in this England of ours, with its complete sample box of climate, there are many hours when stamps would make a welcome break. Even a few hours a week help to keep the collector *au fait* with the stamp world's doings.

Stamp collecting is, or should be, a recreation, and as such has an equal claim on our leisure time as our other, usually outdoor, hobbies.

Many collectors can only spare a fortnight or three weeks during the year for holidays. Some go abroad, and incidentally buy unused Continentals; others, those not so favoured with the world's riches, go to a South Coast watering place and hunt the festive shrimp. Both, we venture to think, would enjoy their holiday all the more were they to keep in touch with their stamps; although, were it a matter of only two or three weeks there would not be much harm done, it is only when the albums lie forgotten for many months, that interest is apt to wane, and when that occurs it sometimes means that the collection is sent to a dealer or auctioneer for disposal. July and August have come to be known as the slack season; so it may be with a few, but we think that with collectors and dealers overhauling their stocks and rearranging their collections, the word "slack" is a misnomer. The *true* philatelist, and he is usually essentially an outdoor man, is just as enthusiastic over his stamps during July as he is during our sometimes Stygian winter.

## The New Specialism.

By P. L. PEMBERTON.

(Continued from page 147.)

THE publication of the first instalment of my notes, under the above heading, last month, has aroused sufficient interest, to assure me that the system of collecting is likely to have a large following. Several of my correspondents are anxious to know whether I intend to publish the complete catalogue in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, as they find some difficulty in boiling down the lists of some of the Colonies in the manner explained last month. In reply to these I may say that the full catalogue is not of sufficient general interest to publish in its entirety in these columns, as it would take up about twelve pages, but it will shortly be printed separately, and my publishers will be pleased to forward one, free of charge, to every enquirer. All collectors interested in the subject are requested to write and bespeak a copy, as early as possible.

The most I can do in these pages is to give a few more statistics on the subject, and the simplified lists of some of the more difficult countries.

But before doing this I should like to reply to a kindly criticism which appears in the *Monthly Journal* for July. The editor there states that he is unable to accept the view that greater interest attaches to the work of the different printers than to small differences of watermark, and points out that it is only possible to distinguish the work of different printers by means of those very differences which are to be ignored. Now, I do not expect that every one will agree with the governing idea of "The New Specialism," and I am not surprised that Major Evans is unable to accept it, as a bald statement of dogma, but I believe that he will agree that in dealing with the stamps under notice, namely, those printed from plates made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., it is of the greatest importance to differentiate between the work of the various printers, however much we may try, in other ways, to reduce the list of varieties for the benefit of those who do not wish to go too deeply into the subject. It is perfectly true that one has to measure the perforations and examine the watermarks, etc., to dis-

criminate between two printer's work. If it were not for these obvious guides it would not be possible, in many cases, to make the distinction; but it would be illogical to say that because results are obvious the causes are of little account.

I was at fault last month in not explaining that what I mean by "The New Specialism" is not that branch of it only, of which I am now writing, but the general plan of collecting the stamps produced by different printers. This was explained in our editorial for April, but it is unfortunate that I omitted to refer to it again, as it explains why, to followers of the cult, the name of the printer is of paramount importance.

The following is a list of the Colonies which have issued stamps printed from plates manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. It will be seen that the total number of varieties is 524, and the total number of separate dies which were engraved to produce them is 117. If we include Chili these totals are increased by 8 and 4 respectively.

Name of Colony.	No. of dies used.	No. of varieties.
Antigua ... ..	2 ...	8
Bahamas ... ..	3 ...	12
Barbados ... ..	8 ...	26
Cape ... ..	4 ...	9
Ceylon ... ..	11 ..	38
Cyprus ... ..	— ...	4
Great Britain ... ..	5 ...	11
Grenada ... ..	3 ...	15
Ionian Isles ... ..	1 ...	3
Mauritius ... ..	3 ...	10
Montserrat ... ..	— ...	3
Natal ... ..	3 ...	21
New Brunswick ... ..	3 ...	3
Newfoundland ... ..	9 ...	15
New South Wales ... ..	8 ...	23
New Zealand ... ..	6 ...	53
Nova Scotia ... ..	4 ...	5
Queensland ... ..	6 ...	35
St. Helena ... ..	1 ...	21
St. Lucia ... ..	1 ...	18
St. Vincent ... ..	9 ...	43
S. Australia ... ..	7 ...	43
Tasmania ... ..	5 ...	24
Trinidad ... ..	5 ...	31
Turks Isles ... ..	3 ...	23
Victoria ... ..	2 ...	2
W. Australia ... ..	5 ...	25
	117	524

NOTE.—The stamps of Cyprus and Montserrat are over-printed on dies of Great Britain and Antigua respectively.

I have not included, in this summary, the Sarawak stamps of 1895 and the B.S. Africa set of 1896-97, though to be thoroughly consistent these should also be taken.

The possibility of ultimate completion adds zest to collecting, and as there is no likelihood of this list ever being increased, I shall not be surprised to find that "Perkins, Bacon collecting" becomes all the rage. It is true that some of the stamps are of great rarity, but they are all attainable, and the majority of them are quite moderate in price, if taken used.

The two countries I have chosen, to further illustrate how the catalogue of the stamps is reduced, are Queensland and St. Vincent. In the case of the first mentioned, it will be seen by the following that it is important to take note of certain varieties of perforation and watermark which would not have been considered of sufficient importance to observe (according to the rules laid down) if they had not been the means of distinguishing between Messrs. Perkins, Bacon's work, and another's.

#### QUEENSLAND (Six Dies).

##### I.—PRINTED BY MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON & CO.

Nov., 1860. *Wmk. Star. Imperf.*

1d. rose	..	..	..
2d. blue	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..

1860-61. *Wmk. Star. Perf.*

(NOTE. This perforation varies from 14 to 16, rough or clean cut).

1d. rose	..	..	..
2d. blue	..	..	..
3d. brown	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..
1/- violet	..	..	..
"Registered" yellow	..	..	..

##### II.—PRINTED IN QUEENSLAND.

1862-67. *No wmk. Thick paper. Perf.*

1d. Indian red	..	..	..
1d. orange	..	..	..
2d. blue	..	..	..
3d. brown	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..
1/- grey	..	..	..

1864-65. *Wmk. Star. Perf.*

NOTE.—The perforation, which gauges 12½ or 13, square holes, serves to distinguish this issue from the London printed stamps of 1860-81).

1d. orange	..	..	..
2d. blue	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..
"Registered" yellow	..	..	..

1866. *Wmk. script characters. Perf.*

1d. orange	..	..	..
2d. blue	..	..	..

1868-74. *Wmk. Truncated Star. Perf.*

1d. vermilion	..	..	..
2d. blue	..	..	..
3d. brown	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..
1/- brown	..	..	..
1/- violet	..	..	..

1868-79. *Wmk. Q and Crown. Perf.*

1d. vermilion	..	..	..
1d. red	..	..	..
2d. blue	..	..	..
3d. brown	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..
1/- violet	..	..	..

1879. *No Wmk. Perf.*

6d. emerald green	..	..	..
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1879. *No Wmk. Burelé band at back.*

1/- violet

It will be noticed in the above list that the 4d., 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, and 20/- values are omitted throughout, as these are all lithographs which were made locally.

#### ST. VINCENT (9 dies).

##### I.—PRINTED BY MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON & CO.

1861-69. *No Wmk. Perf.*

1d. rose-red	..	..	..
4d. deep blue	..	..	..
4d. yellow	..	..	..
6d. yellow green	..	..	..
6d. blue-green	..	..	..
1/- slate grey	..	..	..
1/- indigo	..	..	..
1/- brown	..	..	..

1871-77. *Wmk. star. Perf.*

1d. black	..	..	..
4d. dark blue	..	..	..
6d. blue-green	..	..	..
6d. yellow-green	..	..	..
1/- rose-red	..	..	..
1/- violet-rose	..	..	..
1/- claret	..	..	..
5/- rose-red	..	..	..

1880-81. *Provisionals.*

1d. on half 6d. green	..	..	..
½d. " " 6d. "	..	..	..
1d. " 6d. green	..	..	..
4d. on 1/- vermilion	..	..	..

1881. *Wmk. star. Perf. Colours changed.*

½d. orange	..	..	..
1d. drab	..	..	..
4d. ultramarine	..	..	..

##### II.—PRINTED BY MESSRS. DE LA RUE & CO.

1883-84. *Cr. CA. Perf.*

1d. drab	..	..	..
2½d. on 1d. lake	..	..	..
4d. blue	..	..	..
6d. green	..	..	..
1/- vermilion	..	..	..

1885-92. *Wmk. Cr. CA. Perf.*

½d. green	..	..	..
1d. red	..	..	..
1d. on 2½d. lake	..	..	..
2½d. on 1d. blue	..	..	..
2½d. on 4d. lake	..	..	..
4d. lake-brown	..	..	..
6d. purple	..	..	..
1/- vermilion	..	..	..
5/- lake...	..	..	..

1892-97. Wmk. Cr. CA. Perf.

2½d. blue	..	..	..
4d. yellow	..	..	..
5d. on 6d. lake	..	..	..
5d. sepia	..	..	..
3d. on 1d. mauve			

In this last list, as in most of the other Colonies, the difference between the first and second periods is marked by the change of wmk. from Star to Crown and CA.

### The Junior Philatelic Society.

At a recently held committee meeting of the J.P.S., it was decided to hold an Exhibition of Stamps in London early next year, probably early in March.

The energy and philatelic zeal of the J.P.S. office holders is so well known that readers of the *P.J.G.B.* may confidently look forward to a most interesting show of stamps. The last exhibition held at Exeter Hall, under their auspices, was a huge success, and we are quite sure the forthcoming one will be, if possible, even more attractive.

Needless to say we are pleased to hear the good news. A successful Stamp Exhibition is one of the best advertisements that philately can have.

### American Humour.

By J.W.H.H.

It was said to be a hobby of the late Mr. Gladstone to read for entertainment a sheet of American advertisements. The eternal humour of the American business man is entrancing. Take for instance the dealer who heads an announcement of Dutch stamps, in the current number of the *Chicago Collectors' Monthly*, as follows:—

"The Irish and the Dutch  
They don't amount to much,  
But they're better than the niggers after all."

and then proceeds to quote his prices for the gulden values of Holland.

The whole magazine is full of this mood. A writer therein tells of an experience which, he declares, has turned his grey hairs black—he received an offer of the recently issued 2c. U.S.A. imperforate. "For old times' sake," wrote his correspondent, "we are going to let you in on a ten-strike." The block of imperforates was offered for 50 dollars, the vendor

declaring that only one sheet was issued, which he was able to obtain for himself on account of his influence with the powers that be. Rare beyond dreams, of course, they would be, and cheap at the low price asked. "Kindly let us hear from you as soon as possible if not sooner."

The man sent along his 50 dollars with a celerity that made the wires smoke. Hot-air pushers weren't in the mention. Then things went merrily on, and the lucky holder "says nothing" till an eventful "Thursday even," when, apparently, his club met. Who should "blow" into the meeting but a man with full sheets of the "one's and two's" (cents), throwing them out at face value. It was a bad hit for the speculator; not till "ten-sixty" next morning was he himself again.

There is a report of a meeting where a contest was sprung on the bunch (of collectors): "Shewn a watermark, guess the country." Then "everybody fell down hard," for "what the average Chicago collector doesn't know about stamps would fill the Public Library."

The same writer goes on: "I bumped into the January number of the Philatelic West not long since. I took a day off to digest the contents, and succeeded fairly well with one exception." He disagrees with the trend of an article therein, and this is his Trans-Atlantic rebuke: "Back, back, back to the woods; back, back, for you haven't got the goods!" Quite a change, this is, from our colder English. When the English editor adversely criticises your manuscript, instead of writing his regrets that he is unable to undertake its publication, he might, for a change, say: "Back, back, for you haven't got the goods!"

Mention is made of the President of the American Association as "having labored long in the Philatelic Vineyard." The waitresses who served at a stamp banquet are "blondies," and in view of the suggestion that was made to exchange them for male waiters, the writer expresses himself as being "sore for keeps."

"Ask any of the push who was present," he says, "and then you can tell how far Little Willie's remarks are out of plumb."

It is a tonic for dull care thus to present things philatelic. Both writers and advertisers seem to have no emotions save those that bubble over with humour. It may be the salt of their strenuous lives.



## August, 1907, Report.

List of Officers and Committee, 1907-8:—

*Hon. President:* HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

*Hon. Vice-Presidents:*

VERNON ROBERTS. W. DORNING BECKTON. H. L. HAYMAN.

*President:* H. R. OLDFIELD.

*Vice-Presidents:*

W. SCHWABACHER. L. W. FULCHER. W. SCHWARTE.

*Committee:*

P. P. BROWN.	J. E. JOSELIN.	DR. MARX, M.A.
W. J. BOVILL.	A. B. KAY.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
R. J. DUDGEON.	W. S. KING.	F. REICHENHEIM.
W. HADLOW.	MAJOR LAFFAN, R.E.	J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
	E. W. WETHERILL.	

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer:* T. H. HINTON.

*Hon. Exchange Superintendent:* DR. E. F. MARX, M.A.

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector:* W. HADLOW.

*Hon. Librarian:* W. S. KING.

*Hon. Solicitors:* MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD.

### 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.)

### NOTICES.

As notified last month, the season will re-open in October with a Smoking Concert, and members willing to take part are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.; also as to displays or papers for next season, or subscriptions due, or donations to Forgery Collection. The Exchange packets will resume circulation in September, when Dr. Marx will be glad to hear from all members. Any donation or inquiries as to Library, addressed to Mr. W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

July 15th. 1907.

## A Proposed Philatelic Literature Society.

ON August 1st, a number of philatelists who are specially interested in the literature of their subject, met to consider a proposal for the formation of a Society, the objects of which should be to encourage and develop the study and collecting of philatelic literature. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Fred J. Melville, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable to form a Society to promote the collection and study of literature relating to philately; to compile, print and publish works of value to the librarian and book collector; to assist in the interchange of duplicates; and generally to place upon record everything that may appertain to the history and bibliography of stamps and stamp collecting.”

A further motion was also adopted:—

“That steps be taken to form a Society, in accordance with the previous resolution, by circularising those likely to be interested in the subject.”

It is to be hoped that the present endeavour may lead to the formation of a Society which will be able to accomplish good work in a much neglected branch of philately, and which will have both the financial and operative support necessary to a prolonged existence. A general inaugural meeting will be held on Thursday, September 19th, and all those who are interested are requested to communicate with Mr. F. J. Peplow, 185, Barry Road, Dulwich, S.E., and they will receive due notice of place and time of meeting.

There is no doubt that collectors of all kinds are becoming conscious of the great value to them of the vast literature which has grown around their pursuit, and the days have passed when the serious philatelist can neglect to keep himself *au courant* with what passes in the philatelic world without considerable loss in general interest and in special value to himself. There is every reason why a collector should interest himself in the general and periodical literature which contributes so greatly to place philately upon a scientific basis, and the cost of doing so will often be repaid a hundredfold in value of



information acquired. Furthermore, there is a great attraction in the actual collecting of this army of books and periodicals of all kinds, from the veriest rubbish of pioneer days to the exalted issues of modern luxury, and the scope is so great that one can select freely according to taste and means. And if it is rarity which is demanded, many of these publications will test the patience and tenacity of the collector to the utmost to find or to complete a particular item.

It is unnecessary to expatiate to a stamp collector upon the joy of discovery and the delight of the unexpected—a bargain—and the literature collector has all this before him, for the field is not yet overworked.

With regard to the objects which such a Society if formed, might legitimately strive to fulfil, it is well known that the position of philatelic bibliography in England is very backward, and that there is ample scope in every direction for work of this kind. All previous attempts have fallen short, and all future attempts must similarly suffer without proper co-operation. Whether or not it is possible for anyone to attack single-handed the task of compiling a systematic bibliography (or any considerable section of the same) does not affect us; the question is whether such a compilation, completed and published, would be accepted by the philatelic world as definitive. We are inclined to think it would not. Anything approaching a complete philatelic library, moreover, even of a single language, is in the hands of very few, and a bibliography, of course, presupposes as a *sine qua non* a complete series of everything it refers to. To get this it will often be necessary to have access to numerous collections, and to use the sum total of these to the best advantage it will be necessary to work upon systematic lines, and from a standpoint whence the personal element of preferences has been as far as possible excluded. The value of a Society in carrying out such a work is self-obvious, providing that it can command the support of those capable and willing. The preparation of a scheme and its execution are far more likely to reach a happy consummation when they are the result of many brains and hands than when they are dependent upon those possessed by one individual.

## English Used Abroad.

THE current *Le Courrier Philatélique Universel* contains a delicious example of King's English as spoken or rather printed in Belgium. We hope our readers, seeing the above heading will not mistake the article for another, appearing in these pages. We tender our apologies to Mr. H. F. J.

### DAMAGED STAMPS.

Defects in stamps show themselves in very various ways: those with printed edges either have the corners torn off or dog's eared, a slit or rent with the paper intact, or a weakness in the centre; sometimes, owing to numerous stickings and unstickings in stamp albums, there is even a hole, or a more or less noticeable fold, or a lack of edging, or a stain or total obliteration: finally those with plain edges suffer from a lack or irregularity of margin extending even to a section of the print.

But there are some stamps rated as imperfect which really are not in the true sense of the word. These are old stamps of a circular form which have been cut into oval or octagonal shapes following the design, an adequate margin being left all the same.

Take for example the ten penny English stamp of 1847, the outer edge of which consists of eight flaps almost, equal to each other. If the stamp remains rectangular, that is to say with a white triangle at each corner, it is irreproachable; but if the corners have been taken away, even though the print has still a respectable margin to each of its eight flaps, the stamp is fective, however fine it may be in colouring, slighness of obliteration etc.

The same could be said of the 4 annas Anglo Indian of 1854 and of several others. The consequences of this state of things have just been suffered by one of my friends.

Possessor of a fine collection well furnished with vldstamps. He made up his mind to sell, partly from necessity but more especially because he had enough duplicates to well furnish an other album. This collection—the best part of it at least—he had inherited from his father, urho had died jounge in 1862, having collected in an ordinary copy-book the greater part of the stamps printed at that time,—about six hundred pieces.

## More Stamp Faking.

BELOW will be found particulars, taken from the *Daily Telegraph* of August 10th, of a police court case that is likely to be of much interest to all stamp collectors and dealers. Our readers will be very pleased to hear that \*Mr. Castle, J.P., is on the Bench of Magistrates as Chairman. Mr. Castle is, of course, well known as Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society; while, curiously enough, so the *S.C.F.* says, Mr. E. M. Marx, the solicitor acting for the S.T.P.A., is also a keen philatelist.

A case of considerable interest to philatelists was investigated by the Brighton magistrates yesterday. Harold Treherne, of 8, Hollingbury Terrace, was charged, on remand, with attempting to obtain £45 from Mr. T. C. Appleton by false pretences. The prosecution was instituted by the Stamp Trade Protection Association. The allegation against the accused was that by means of a press and blocks he had manipulated a number of stamps so as to give them a fictitious value for the purposes of stamp collections. Among the stamps concerned in the case was the 4 cent lilac Ceylon which, unsurcharged, is worth 1d. or 2d., but surcharged is valued by collectors at £2. The red 1d. English stamp is valued at 10/- when stamped Cyprus. Prisoner, it seems, was advertising in the name of Arnold, and he offered a collection of 6,000 varieties to Mr. Appleton for £45, declaring that to the best of his knowledge the stamps were genuine with the exception of some Japanese. It was ascertained from the trade that Treherne had been purchasing large quantities of Ceylon and red English. Some of these, which had been secretly marked, were traced to the collection offered to Mr. Appleton, and the charge was that the accused had "faked" them with the Cyprus and other marks of surcharge, all the implements for the work having been discovered in his bedroom when arrested.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Oliver, stamp dealers in the Strand, gave evidence as to the sales of a number of stamps to the prisoner, which, by arrangement with Mr. Oliver and

Mr. Appleton, had been carefully marked. All these stamps were identified in the collection produced in court, and the witnesses said the surcharging had been so cleverly executed that but for the private marks the deception would have imposed upon any expert.

It was announced the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are investigating other cases, and the prisoner was further remanded on bail.

## Why Collect Stamps?

BY HARRY E. HARRIS.

I FIND in stamp collecting a most fascinating and instructive recreation from which I derive a great deal of knowledge as well as pleasure. One of the advantages of this hobby that appeals especially to me is the various lines of interesting study which are opened through the collecting of stamps; their mechanical production; their history and that of the country by which they are issued. Even with a moderate sized collection one has a small history, art gallery and museum among his treasures. The many pictorial issues give miniature reproductions of scenery from all parts of the world, while a good illustration of the history contained in a set of stamps is afforded by our own Columbian issue; another by the Cabot issue of Newfoundland.

A good stamp collection can be formed with a comparatively small outlay of money. It is not bulky and can be easily displayed, while it costs nothing to keep after your album has been bought, and increases in value with age. The value of stamps as an investment is well known and the beginner need never regret the money spent for stamps if he buys right.

The value of a hobby to young people cannot be over estimated. It serves to occupy their minds with something entertaining and at the same time educational, keeping them off the street where their time is either wasted or spent in acquiring bad habits. Nothing affords a more exciting pastime than looking over old letters or documents in search of stamps, where there is always the chance of finding rare copies of considerable value.

As an occupation for spare moments I find that stamp collecting combines most perfectly recreation, instruction, utility and pleasure.  
—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

\* Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Castle retired from the Bench when this case was tried.



AUG. 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for July contains a capital article on "The 1861 Provisional Cape of Good Hope Stamps," by Mr. M. P. Castle.

The reason why these stamps, so well known as the woodblocks, were printed, is as follows:

Early in 1861 the Cape postal authorities were apprehensive of a shortage of stamps pending the arrival of a further consignment from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and decided to make a provisional issue. Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of Cape Town, were entrusted with the work, and they engraved two steel dies and reduplicated each sixty-four times for the 1d. and 4d. values respectively. Each sheet was composed of sixty-four stamps, arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps, forming eight squares, and by inadvertence a wrong stereotype was affixed to each plate, thus creating the well-known errors.

Messrs. Solomon & Co. evidently aimed at reproducing, as far as their limited local resources availed, a reproduction of the design of the then current triangular stamps. Every allowance must, of course, be made for the probable absence of first-class local engravers, and for the obvious haste in which this provisional issue was prepared, but it must be confessed that the Cape productions are of a vastly inferior quality.

Mr. Castle has had the opportunity of examining a big number of these stamps, and his remarks concerning the shades in which they can be found, are very interesting. We extract quite a long paragraph from his paper:

The shades of the impression of these provisionals vary considerably as we all know, and a consideration thereof invites some reflection. There can be no doubt that the issue was hastily improvised, and in view of the short time in which their existence was required, it is certain that the whole supply was printed off within a very short space of time. Captain J. Norris Newman in his article (see *London Philatelist*, Vol. VI., pp. 246-63) states that he had been informed by the foreman of Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. that the whole of these stamps were printed off in one day! The printing of 487 sheets in one day would not have been an impossible task for the local printers, but we should think it hardly likely to have been done. The foreman's statement, made twenty years after the occurrence had taken place, might very possibly be affected by lapse of memory. The consumption of stamps of the 1d. and 4d. together at that epoch was, I believe, about three thousand per diem, and there would have been no such desperate hurry to print

twelve days' consumption at one time, even if the official figures are correct. Beyond this, the marked differences in the impression and colours suggest different printings, and incontestably prove at least different mixings of the printing inks. This point is, however, of no great practical importance. Whether the total supply was printed on one day or on several, it is clear that the stamps must have been produced in batches marked by the use of differing inks. Beyond this, however, is the considerable variation to be noted in the impressions, more especially the fourpence. In some cases as to the latter it will be seen that the design shows all the fine shading which, as I have previously mentioned, characterizes the drawing of the figure, and in both values the impression can be divided into what would be probably designated early and late states of the plate, had we not evidence that the plate had such an ephemeral existence. The conclusion I hold is that owing to carelessness the plate was insufficiently wiped, and that some of the drying ink was allowed to coagulate upon the more prominent portions of the electros, thus preventing the finer portions of the design from coming in contact with the paper. The differences in the printings are certainly very clear, and no specialized collection of these stamps could omit to show and classify these differences of impression.

Some of our readers, ardently striving after one woodblock, and possessors of three or four garden triangulars, must not be disheartened by the number of woodblocks that have *not* come their way.

A number of reprinted articles, a review of two new books, and a New Issue column, complete a good number of the *London Philatelist*.

Copies of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for July 13th and 27th are before us. The earlier number contains little or no original matter, all its space being occupied with reprinted articles. An interesting column, translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, deals with the stamps exhibited by Comte Durrieu at the recent Paris Exhibition. The copy dated July 27th, although containing very little that is original, contains several translated articles from the Continental press. We must congratulate our contemporary; it is far better to have second-hand matter that is really good, than original copy that at the best is only mediocre.

Collectors of Hayti stamps will be interested in a translated article from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, while specialists in West Indians will enjoy the extract from the *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, about the large and small Star Barbados watermarks.

Is it not rather curious that the Continental philatelic press should seldom seem at a loss for real good original matter, while the cry of the majority of English papers is for copy?

Our welcome little contemporary, the *West End Philatelist*, so regular a visitor about the 20th of each month, maintains its usual standard of usefulness. The July number contains several items likely to interest beginners, all from the pen of its versatile Editor, Mr. B. W. H. Poole, namely, "The Postage Stamps of Niue," and the first instalment of an article on "The Postage Stamps of Samoa"; while the well-known series of "Things Worth Knowing" deals with Map stamps. We are told that Canada, New South Wales, Panama, Dominica Republic, Venezuela, and Crete are all countries that have, at one time or another, issued "Map" stamps.

The July number of the *Monthly Journal* is a capital one, full of good things.

Mr. J. Bornefield contributes the first instalment of what promises to be a very interesting article on "The Electrotyped Postage Stamps of Queensland, 1879-1906."

Mr. H. J. Maguires' paper on "The London Penny Post of 1860" should also prove good reading, there being no doubt that the story of the early postal system is a most interesting one.

The writer of an article entitled "The Stamps of the Solomon Islands," has achieved the remarkable feat of filling two whole pages with a description of these stamps; mostly an account of the various flaws and blotches that exist. Well, well, Philatelia has many votaries. Perhaps one amongst them will be interested to know that on No. 30 of the 1d. value there is a white dot on the right upper corner of the right-hand figure "1."

The *Philatelic Record* for July did not reach us until the 12th of August. The Notable Philatelist, Mr. John Walker, is an old friend of *P.J.G.B.* readers, as his photo and a sketch of his career appeared in this journal some months ago.

Mr. H. S. Hodson concludes his article on "The Corner Letters of the 1d. Stamps of Gt. Britain, 1840-1854." He deals largely with the numerous hair-lines that are to be found on the 1d. black. Altogether the article is of great interest to those who specialize in the early stamps of our own country.

The rest of the paper is mainly taken up with a long account of the recently held Exhibition in British Guiana. What interest the majority of English readers can find in wading through six closely printed pages, describing an Exhibition held at Georgetown—or was it Demerara?—we fail to understand.

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## Philately Abroad.

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NOTE.—The Publishers will be pleased to receive, for notice under this heading, all foreign philatelic journals, and request that the same be sent regularly, as soon as possible after issue.

The publisher, office of publication, and annual subscription of the periodicals received are given with the first notice of the journal in each volume.

*La Circulaire Philatèlique.* August.

Dr. Legrand's Bibliography continues the various "Catalogues of Postage Stamps, first period, 1861-99," numbers 41 to 120 being given, extending from Croizet to Lyford, with in many cases several editions under each name. The profusion of catalogues, priced and otherwise, which have been issued for collectors, is brought out by this imposing list, which includes representatives from almost every country.

A list of Austrian post-offices abroad is given in this number, with particulars of country and date of establishment when known.

*Le Postillon.* July. Nos. 288-291.

M. Montader announces the approaching publication of the new edition of the *Catalogue Officiel* of the Société Française de Timbrologie. This catalogue will appear in October, and it will be issued in a form new to such works. There will be two volumes, one including the stamps issued up to 1900, and the other those issued from 1901 to 1908. The numbers under each country will be the same as those of the previous edition, except for alterations due to errors, but certain rearrangements under perforation and other

varieties will be made to facilitate reference. Special efforts are to be made with regard to the pricing, and full advantage will be taken of the results of the recent great Paris sale as indicative of actual market prices. It would seem as if this new catalogue should fulfil the demands which have been made from many a philatelic enthusiast for the perfect priced catalogue. We shall be better able to decide how far it does this when we see it; its intentions are good, but we doubt not that there is much mosaic along the path to the dread home of philatelic despair.

*Echo de la Timbrologie.* July 15th and 31st.

We have in the former number the final instalment of the series of papers on stamps demonetised, except those countries which have passed under other postal authorities. Consideration of these is promised in a further article. These papers, which have been running some time, should be very useful for reference purposes, as the history of remainders is very elusive as soon as they get absorbed.

*Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.* August 3rd.

Dr. Kalckhoff writes upon the high value fiscals used postally in the Australian Colonies, dealing with the issues of New Zealand and Queensland, and giving extracts from official notices referring to their use or restriction. There is also an article on the Arms and other illustrative designs upon the stamps and postcards of Hawaii.

*Der Philatelist.* July 15th.

Six pages of this journal are devoted to an abbreviated translation of a book recently issued at Shanghai, "Note on the Postage Stamps of China," by J. Mencarini, published in April last. The contents of most of this are probably familiar to English readers, as a series of articles on the stamps of China, by the same author, recently appeared in the *Monthly Journal*, but this summary gives the list of issues and varieties in a very useful form. The stamps of China seem to have emerged from the neglect hitherto received from collectors, and they probably offer excellent ground for the specialist, like most Oriental countries. An illustration of an express stamp, or rather band, which we do not remember to have seen before, is given. This bears the design of the Chinese dragon

of conventional fearsomeness, within an irregular oval, lettered Chinese Imperial Post, Express Letter. The background is formed of constant repetition, over the whole surface, of the words Chinese Imperial Post Office. The value (10 cents) is given in large Chinese characters. The whole is described as lithographed in dark green on a background of light green, with black overprint, and it is evidently intended to be folded round the letter.

Dr. May continues his series of articles on French foreign post office issues, dealing with China in this number.

*Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung.* July and August.

In the two issues under review, "The Stamps of Sweden" is continued, and the numeral types from 1872-86 are considered in great detail.

*Philatelistische Miscellen.* July.

A "Chronicle of the Stamps of Bavaria" appears in this number, with date and other particulars of the issue from the official documents, which should be very useful to specialists of this country, as giving in brief information which requires much research to obtain.

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## Philately in the Colonies and Elsewhere.

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We have received a copy of a new journal which, owing to pressure on our space we have not been able to refer to before. It is devoted mostly to the interests of Civil servants at home and abroad. The *Colonial Office Journal*, as it is called, is to be a quarterly, and we wish it every success. The first number is full of good reliable articles, likely to appeal to all but the narrowest of narrow minded Little Englanders.

There is an excellent paper on "Stamps," written by somebody who evidently writes with authority. This article has been reprinted in most of the stamp papers; in fact for some of them it was a veritable windfall. Unfortunately, we cannot spare space to reproduce but a few of the most important paragraphs. For an officer called upon to arrange for a new issue of stamps, there are three courses to choose from:

- (1.) The head of His Majesty the King.
- (2.) The arms of the Colony.
- (3.) Designs illustrating the scenery, fauna, flora, or industries of the Colony.

When one of the above three courses has been decided upon, the next point which arises is whether the stamps shall be printed by the so-called copper plate or the surface printing method.

The former is the older way, and that by which the most artistically successful results have been obtained, as anyone who turns over the pages of a stamp album will at once perceive. The necessary plates are also cheaper, although the actual printing is a little more expensive, and, where large numbers of stamps of the same duty are required, much more expensive than the surface method.

The most important difference between the two kinds of plates is that, in case of the copper plate the ink enters the sunk portions of the plate, and is completely cleaned away from the surface of the printing plate before printing takes place. In the case of the surface plate, which is really a stereo, the ink lies on the raised, engraved portion of the plate, and never touches the flat surface.

From this it follows that a very different kind of ink must be used for the copper plate. It must be of a thick, oily nature, and the paper on which the printing takes place must be wetted, so that it may sink well into and extract all the ink from the lines engraved on the plate. The ink used for surface printing is, on the other hand, of a thinner kind, and the paper is used dry.

Many collectors are puzzled by the terms "singly fugitive" and "doubly fugitive" ink. The following extract should clear all doubts on the subject:

The term "singly fugitive" ink means that if any attempt is made to remove a cancellation which has been applied by means of ordinary cancelling ink the colours of the stamp will suffer. "Doubly fugitive" ink is so sensitive that even if the stamp is cancelled with ordinary writing ink it was thought, until recently, to be impossible to remove the mark without injuring the appearance of the stamp. The duel between the fraudulent cleaner of stamps and the manufacturer is, however, similar to that between projectile and armour plate, and, as will be seen below, it is now necessary to make the surface of the stamp still more sensitive to manipulation.

The disadvantage of doubly fugitive ink is that it can only be obtained in three colours, *i.e.*, green, purple and black. The existing universal keyplate (one example of which is to be seen in the Sierra Leone stamps) is almost the size of the whole stamp, narrow strips at top and bottom being left for the duty and the name of the Colony. It is, of course, unnecessary to print these strips in doubly fugitive ink, as they may easily escape cancellation altogether, but the body of the stamp must be printed in doubly fugitive ink. There are some objections to the use of black, so that only purple and green can in practice be used where the body of the stamp is of such extent as it is in the present universal keyplate.

If the bodies of all the stamps of a series are in either purple or green, it is extremely difficult to prevent confusion, even if a certain number of stamps are printed in doubly fugitive colours on red, blue, green or yellow paper. Printing on red and blue paper has a very bad effect on the appearance of the stamp.

There is another disadvantage in having the bodies of many stamps in the same colour, *i.e.*, the possibility of fraudulent manipulation by substituting slips of high values for the low.

This difficulty will be overcome in new issues of stamps bearing the King's Head, as the manufacturers

are preparing a new keyplate showing only a central oval containing the King's Head, and this will be used with overprint plates bearing not only the name of the Colony and the duty, but also the words "Postage and Revenue," the whole of which will therefore be in one colour.

We were hoping that the craze for collecting only King's Head stamps would die a natural death. If, however, we have numerous new issues, as appears likely, there will be renewed interest taken in single watermarks.

It has recently been found that even the use of doubly fugitive ink by itself is an insufficient protection against cleaning, and all stamps which are printed in doubly fugitive ink are now further safeguarded by a special treatment of the paper before printing. The slightest tampering with stamps printed in doubly fugitive ink on paper so treated infallibly ruins the appearance of the stamp.

The result of this process is known, of course, as "chalky."

The *British Guiana Philatelic Journal* for June safely reached us last month. This is the second number of this little paper, which is evidently published half-yearly; No. 3 being promised for December next. The price is 6d., which in our opinion is rather excessive, but no doubt Demerara printers' charges are heavier than those of their English confrères.

Mr. A. D. Ferguson contributes some notes on "The Bisected Stamps of British Guiana," in the course of which he says:

From some postal matter of the early 60's which has recently come to my hands, I am able to adduce further facts which upsets the idea that the practice of using bisected stamps was sanctioned by the Government.

The matter I refer to is a Post Office notice dated 9th April, 1862, issued by Mr. E. T. E. Dalton, at that time Postmaster-General of this Colony.

The notice reads as follows:—

"Georgetown, 9th April, 1862."

"Several parties being in the habit of affixing fractions of postage stamps to their letters, viz.:—  
"by using the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 12 cent or the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 8 cent stamp for the prepayment of a single local letter of which the postage is 4 cents. Notice is hereby given that all letters so improperly stamped will be treated as unpaid letters and taxed double the ordinary postage, and newspapers sought to be forwarded in that illegal manner will be detained,"

E. T. E. DALTON.

From this it will be seen that the use of bisected stamps could not have been sanctioned by the Government previous to 1862, and it is highly improbable that such an unsatisfactory practice, and one so open to be ill used, was authorized at a later date.

This notice further throws light on the fact that bisected stamps were frequently used for the purpose of defraying postage on letters and newspapers about the period just preceding April, 1862, and the Post Offices were evidently in the habit of accepting such matter as correctly franked. We must therefore recognize those  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  stamps bearing dates before 1862, although not officially allowed.

There are many of these bisected stamps in existence bearing dates after 1862, and I have seen a genuine envelope bearing the half of a 2c. of 1876,

which had done duty as a 1 cent stamp but these have no doubt inadvertently been allowed to pass through the post.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for July is a goodly number. Unfortunately, the two original articles contained therein are likely to interest only a few. The one on Afghanistan is very good; it contains a lot of historical and geographical information. The following short extract is interesting:

The Kabul postal department has a postmaster at Peshawar, all correspondence, to or from Afghanistan going through his hands. Letters from Kabul are brought only as far as Peshawar, and delivered there to the writers' agents, who have to forward them to the addressees in the ordinary way through the Indian post office. Letters to Afghanistan have to reach this Kabul postal official, and postage in Kabul stamps has to be affixed before they are forwarded. During the issues of 1293-1295 the Grey stamps were used in Peshawar on all letters sent into Afghanistan.

The stamp described in the catalogues as of "1868, no value, violet," is entirely bogus. It was never in use at all, and certainly never appeared as early as 1868, at which period the country was in a state of anarchy. Apparently it was produced about 1888, in Kabul, for the special edification of an European scientist (with a philatelic weakness) who was at the time travelling in the country. The faulty formation of the Persian characters and the irregular circle denote a careless and illiterate engraver, and the date appears to be 1218 which would correspond with our 1810-1811—a long way from 1868! The type of the design is a variant product of the Abdur Rahman 1298 period, when similarly printed circular stamps from single dies in aniline inks were in use. If this stamp had really been a "Sher Ali" issue, it is more than probable it would have been lithographed and have existed in several types, instead of being such a palpable copy of stamps of a much later period.

Doubtless there are more collectors of Afghans in India than at home. The stamps are too intricate and expensive; in fact you can safely say that none of them are really easy to obtain in fine condition.

The second original paper, entitled "The Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Banganapally State," is not exactly exciting reading for the general collector, although undoubtedly of great interest to a limited few.

The rest of the *P.J. of I.* is taken up with a prospectus of the coming Calcutta Exhibition, a list of London auction prices, a Review of the Philatelic Papers, and a goodly budget of "Notes and Extracts," mostly the latter.

The *P.J. of I.* is the biggest of all our monthly exchanges, while it certainly takes a high place amongst the leading first half-dozen stamp papers published in the English language. Such being the case, it is rather a pity that so many of the 40 to 50 pages are filled with extracts

from other papers. Surely more of the members of the Philatelic Society of India could contribute to their official organ, were they so inclined. We "scissor" one paragraph from the Notes and Extracts:

We have seen some very dangerous forgeries of the Indian 1 anna 1865 issue, with the dark blue "On H.M.S." overprint. These have been forged on both unused and used stamps. The type has been very closely imitated, but as the forgeries have been done singly the surcharge is not horizontally true. These new "album weeds" emanate from Parsee City.

We have received the first four numbers of a new American stamp paper, namely, *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*, published by the Redfield Publishing Co., and edited by Mr. L. G. Quackenbush.

The first number lays the *P.J.G.B.* under tribute for a goodly portion of its contents, an honour shared by many of our contemporaries.

The new "Weekly" is a paper that has evidently come to stay and we wish it every success. The four copies before us are all well edited and "gotten up," and should appeal to all stamp collectors in the States and Canada.

The following Editorial extract explains the birth of our new contemporary. May it be very many years before *Redfield's Weekly* "pops" out.

The stampman who has long watched the fitful ebb and flow of American stamp journalism will doubtless shrewdly surmise that the present barren state of America as regards readable and enterprising stamp periodicals is one of the moving causes of our appearance at this juncture. We confess it. We seek to seize the psychological moment when stamp collectors, instead of being wearied by overmany organs of their craft are served by overflow. A void exists, without question. Why should we not seize the time and occasion, and pop into it? It has been twenty years at least since America was so badly off for philatelic periodicals as it is at present. The list is really pitiful in size, when compared either with the number of stamp journals that flourished here only a few scant years ago or with the number of stamp papers supported in England or Germany at the present time. One does not have to use even all the fingers of one hand in counting up the American stamp journals of the moment. There is first, the splendid Boston weekly; and, second, Mr. Brodstone's sprightly monthly—and that is positively and absolutely all. What a sickening total for a land containing as many collectors as this—especially when compared with the seven or eight excellent periodicals supported without any apparent strain by English philatelists. Truly it seems as though there ought to be plenty of room in the American stamp field, not for one new periodical only, but for at least a half-dozen.

With the weight of 200 monthly numbers (we nearly penned summers) hanging over our head, may we suggest that our young Yankee cousin should have a few illustrations in future numbers.

A stamp paper without any wood cuts is not so likely to appeal to Britishers as one that is illustrated.

Our old friend, *Mekeel's Weekly*, arrives regularly every week, each number generally containing something good.

Mr. Louis G. Barrett, writing in the copy dated June 29th, has some interesting facts concerning Bermuda stamps to relate. He points out that three dies were used. The first one for the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/- values. The second for the ½d., 3d. and 4d. stamps; while the third, a variety of die II., being only used for the 2½d. A glance at the stamps mentioned reveals the differences. The stamps of Die I. have the forehead and point of bust not shaded, while in die II. the shading is continued right across the head and bust. Die III. is only used for the 2½d. value, the difference being in the engraving of the Crown.

*Mekeel's* for July 6th contains a capital article by Mr. W. E. Ault on "The Stamps of the Danish West Indies."

The following short extract may interest our readers:

The first of the stamps to make its appearance was the 3 cents printed in dark carmine, in 1855. It was imperforate and was printed on a yellowish paper with yellow burelage, light wavy lines covering the entire surface of the paper. This stamp is listed with two varieties of gum, and thereby hangs a tale. It seems a package of stamps consigned from Denmark on its way to the colony became damp and stuck together, rendering it necessary to re-gum the stamps before use. Part of them were sent to a pharmacist named F. Benzon, who used a poor gum in doing the work, giving us the brown gum of the catalogue. The other part of the stamps were given to another pharmacist by name of Riise, who used a pure gum arabic, making the yellow gum. In an unused condition the latter is much rarer than the stamps bearing the brown gum.

The *Australian Philatelist* for May is, as usual, a bright little paper, containing much that is interesting.

We extract the following short paragraphs:

New Zealand ½d. and 1d. stamps are coming over in varying shades. This is due to the following facts, viz., that supplies are only printed to requisition; small quantities are run through at one time; and the preparation of the inks is a matter evidently considered of little importance by the printers.

Judging by events, the 1d. New Zealand Commemoration stamp will be much the scarcest of the whole series. In that colony one penny is the rate for the first four ounces, consequently penny stamps were mostly used in sending letters to friends from the Exhibition, and were probably in many cases destroyed. The halfpenny stamps were not used to the same extent, and, like the 3d. and 6d. values, were purchased by or for collectors. In all probability they would be preserved, and as an equal number of each

value were printed it will be seen that the pennies are not likely to be so plentiful as the others.

The Brisbane printing office must have had a large stock of Q. and Cr. paper, as none of the Queensland stamps except the 9d., printed in Melbourne, have yet come along on Commonwealth paper.

The following short article, contributed by a "Specialist," will interest collectors of N.S.W. stamps:

THE PAPERS OF THE N.S.W. 1D. AND 2D.  
LAUREATES, NO WATERMARK.

In some respects Gibbons' Catalogue is, in my opinion, misleading in the description of the papers upon which these stamps were printed. As both values were in use concurrently it is only reasonable to assume that similar papers were employed for the 1d. as the 2d. and yet while "thick yellowish wove" is given for both, "bluish wove" only is given for the 1d. value, and "greyish wove" only for the 2d. I have frequently seen both values on the two latter papers, and of varying shades also. In fact, some of those printed on the greyish wove are so like yellow that many collectors think they really have the scarcer variety. I may say with regard to the latter that the paper is much thicker, and in the case of the 1d. value especially, the stamps have a more yellowish appearance altogether, both values differing materially in shade from the bluish and greyish wove papers. Those on thick yellowish wove are fully as scarce as their price in the catalogue would indicate them to be, the 2d. more so than the 1d.

It may be asserted that, following the same line of argument as the above, I should also contend that the 2d. value, like the 1d. should be catalogued on "laid" paper, but I must confess I have never seen it. Perhaps that is a surprise it store for us; it is quite a possibility.

The June number of the *A.P.* contains some information that collectors of new issues will appreciate. It relates to British Solomon Islands stamps.

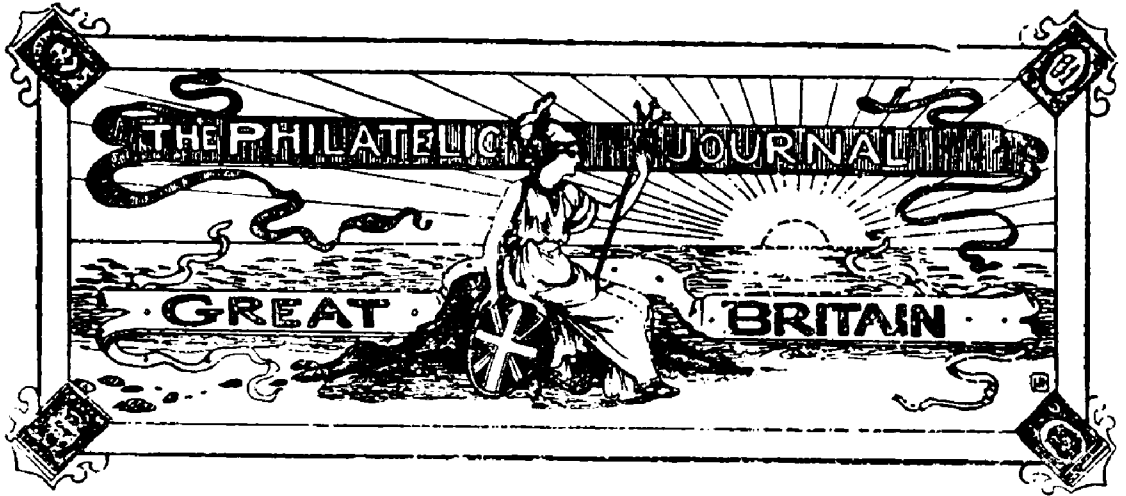
Mr. C. M. Woodford, Resident Commissioner of these Islands, was in Sydney last month on a health visit. During his stay we had several interviews, when the status of the new stamps was discussed. Mr. Woodford informed us that the Colonial Office and the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific had both given their consent to the issue, and that the putting of the stamps on an international basis was only a matter of time—that arrangements with the Federal Postal authorities were progressing, and that it was only a question of settling the proportionate payment for the carriage of mail matter and a few other details.

Mr. Woodford also informed us that the stamps had been printed by W. E. Smith, of this city (one of our largest firms), but he was not satisfied with them. There are 60 on each sheet. The issue consists of 1000 sheets each of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. and 5d. values, and 500 sheets each of the 6d. and 1/-. He has also been acquainted with the fact that the colours of some of the values are not in accordance with Postal Union requirements, which he intended to have rectified when the present issue is exhausted, or perhaps sooner.

He further informed us that he would never, under any circumstances, sell British Solomon Islands stamps at less than face value; he considered it a very reprehensible practice for a governing body to do so.

So pleasing to know the B.S.I.'s will always be worth face value. Buy, ye speculators, buy!





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

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SEPT. 20, 1907.

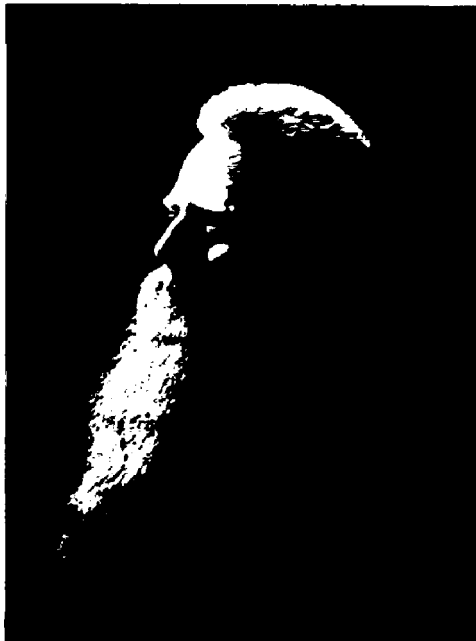
[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 92.—MR. E. TAMSEN.

The subject of our present sketch, Mr. E. Tamsen, of Nylstroom, Transvaal, is well known by name to most philatelists, and the following short account of his career will, we think, deeply interest all our readers.

He was born at Hamburg early in 1862, and like so many other well known philatelists was an active stamp collector before he left school. Shortly after finishing his scholastic studies he went out to South Africa where he has remained ever since. At first, it need hardly be said, Mr. Tamsen was a general collector, but in 1886 he began to specialize, commencing with Africa and until 1899 when he sold a portion of his collection through Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper for £5,000, he accumulated a wonderful collection of stamps. One of his most interesting deals was when he bought out the Dead Letter Office at Pretoria, with an accumulated mass of undelivered letters.



All through his philatelic career Mr. Tamsen has done a lot of exchanging with foreign correspondents, with the result that he has had many and varied experiences, some pleasant and some, as he so pithily explains, "very sad." All through his travels in South Africa he has

kept a keen eye on stamps with the result that he has enriched his own collection and the world's store of philatelic knowledge very considerably.

In 1886 he commenced to contribute to the Continental philatelic press, since which date articles from his pen have appeared in most of the well-known stamp papers, some of his work having been utilized by the Royal Philatelic Society for their handbook on "Africa."

Mr. Tamsen is essentially an active philatelist. He is a member of a great many clubs; was first Vice-President of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society; Hon. Vice of present Johannesburg Society; Hon. President of the Pretoria Philatelic Society; besides holding a number of other offices. When it is remembered that he is an active business man, carrying on a big business as

merchant and importer; is Mayor of Nylstroom; a J.P.; holds high Masonic rank; and is, or was when he so kindly spared time to let us have these particulars, contesting the Waterberg seat in the Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal—it will astonish our readers that he can find time to devote so much energy to stamps.

We have not heard whether Mr. Tamsen was successful in defeating his Parliamentary opponent. We sincerely hope so. A man who can so thoroughly devote his energies to both work and play (Philately) is one likely to do the best for his constituents.

Mr. Tamsen is married, and one of his regrets is that none of his children show any inclination for stamps. One of the reasons for this, he writes, is the climate. He gives such a glowing description of the Transvaal weather that we cannot do better than quote his own words.

"The climate of the Transvaal does not encourage stamp collecting. With about 350 fine days and evenings out of 365 each year, one is apt to be more outside on the verandah or in the garden, than indoors. Nearly all the collectors here are Europeans, who brought their collections out from home, the Colonial born does not take to collecting at all—birds' eggs, insects, stones, or stamps, have no interest for him."

This is undoubtedly the case; one notices it in every corner of the British Colonies; possibly it is the early association with the big possibilities of outdoor life that makes stamp collecting seem too "finicking."

As we have already stated, Mr. Tamsen is a very busy man, so that it will come as no surprise to our readers to learn that besides holding the offices already enumerated, he is Chairman of the Waterberg Agricultural Society, President of the Waterburg Gymkhana Club, and a member or officer of nearly every other local Club.

Not only has Mr. Tamsen written a great deal for the English philatelic press, but he has translated and written for the German papers, so that his name as a philatelic author enjoys a publicity and reputation that is not excelled by any other Colonial writer.

We feel sure our readers will join us in wishing every success to such an energetic and enthusiastic philatelist as Mr. Tamsen has shown himself to be.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

It may possibly interest your readers to know that I possess all the flaws you have described in your valuable paper. I am enclosing one or two fresh varieties that you may perhaps like to note in your columns.

No. 1. Queensland, 1879-81. 1d. scarlet, with a noticeable flaw between the letters N and D of Queensland. I have half-a-dozen copies of this variety.

No. 2. The same stamp but with the second N of the word Queensland broken. I have also several copies of this stamp.

No. 3. Queensland, 1890-94. 4d. orange, a big flaw between the E and N of Pence, this is a very noticeable variety, I have seen a score or more copies of it.



No. 4. Cape of Good Hope, 1880. 3d. on 3d. lilac-rose, short surcharge. I have this stamp with the numeral broken at the top, this variety occurs I believe only once on each sheet.

No. 5. Gambia, 1886-7.  $\frac{1}{4}$  green. On some of the panes (15 stamps) of this value the fifth stamp in the top row has a long tail to the M of "Gambia."

No. 6. Gambia, 1880. 1d. marone. On the ninth stamp on each pane there is a big white dot under the O of "One." This is the most noticeable flaw, although all of the other fourteen stamps show variations, in fact it is a very easy thing to plate the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. stamps of this issue, and possibly other values.

Trusting some or all of the above will be new to your readers,

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. OBNITER.

## 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.

**Australian Commonwealth.** The *A.P.* for August contains an extract from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* that gives the latest news regarding the long-looked-forward-to uniform Australian stamps.

"Aug. 1. — To-day's *Daily Telegraph* announces the names of the gentlemen who will comprise the Expert Committee, as follows:— 'Messrs. H. B. Templeton, Chief Clerk in the Central Postal Administration, who will represent the department, and particularly its financial interests; Mr. J. B. Cooke, stamp printer to the department in Adelaide; Mr. T. T. Patterson, of Queensland, an expert in engraving; Mr. Bernard Hall, of Melbourne, who will give attention to the artistic aspect; and Mr. Bassett Hull, who will represent the philatelic interest; to report on the question of uniform postage stamps for the Commonwealth.'

"Mr. Bassett Hull's appointment is an official recognition of the existence of philatelists, and we offer that gentleman our hearty congratulations on the honour conferred upon him."

**British Central Africa.** The *M.J.* on the authority of *Le Timbre-Poste* states that the 1s. has appeared on chalk surfaced paper with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.* Multiple chalky.  
1/- grey-black and blue.

**Canada.** It is reported that the three Unpaid Letter stamps which we chronicled last August have been suppressed and the remaining stock burnt. The news is good; possibly when other Governments hear that Stanley Gibbons is contemplating not listing "Unpaid" in the next catalogue they will likewise see the futility of retaining their stock of Unpaid.

**East Africa and Uganda.** The 1 rupee is now said to be on multiple Crown and C.A. paper.

*Adhesive.* Multiple C.A.  
1r. green.

As reported in our July number a new issue of stamps is now ready with the value in cents; various of our contemporaries list the set as follows.

*Adhesives.* King's Head, Crown and C.A. multiple ordinary

1c. grey-brown.  
3c. grey-green.  
6c. red.  
10c. pale olive and lilac.  
12c. violet and lilac.  
15c. ultramarine.  
25c. black and green.  
50c. orange-brown and green.  
75c. light blue and grey-black.

The rupee is now worth 100 cents.

**Hong Kong.** The 20c. grey-black and chestnut is now reported on multiple chalky paper.

*Adhesive.*  
20c. grey-black and chestnut.

**India Gwalior.** A correspondent to the *M.J.* has shown that paper a specimen of the 1a. King's Head, of 1902, with the official overprint so much misplaced that the relative positions of the two words are exactly reversed, and they are about 9mm. apart instead of 11mm.

**Indian Native States. Nepal.** The *M.J.* chronicles a new set of stamps for this State. We are indebted to that journal for the following long extract:—

"The stamps are engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., to the order of Messrs. Keymer, Son & Co.

"The stamps are described as follows:—

"In the centre of the stamp, amidst the eternal snows from whence flow the fertilizing streams to the green hills below, sits the god Siva Mahadeo, or Mahadiva as some spell it, the destroyer, 'The Supreme God,' with his three eyes to denote the three divisions of time—past, present, and future. In one hand he holds an Antelope; in another the Trident, to show the three great attributes of Creating, Preserving, and Destroying, and that he is the Iswara or Supreme Lord. Another hand is held up in a forbidding attitude, and the fourth is stretched out in the act of solicitation. The necklace of skulls signifies the lapse and



the 1899-1900 set. The following details are given:

"These varieties are owing to a strike of compositors during the latter part of 1906. 'La Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco' at that time held the contract for the stamps, and owing to the difficulty of carrying on business during the strike, the checking of the completed sheets was not strictly performed. Some sheets got out imperforate vertically and some horizontally, hence the undermentioned varieties:

- Varieties Imperf.* Wmk. Sun. (a) imperf. horizontally.  
 4c. brown.  
 2c. indigo.  
 5c. carmine.  
 (b) Imperf. vertically.  
 2c. indigo.  
 5c. carmine.  
 6c. black.

We listed the 4c. stamp in our January number.

**Austria.** The *M. J.*, on the authority of the *Stamp Weekly*, chronicles a fresh variety of perforation in the 1890 issue, a 5kr. perf. compound of 9, 9½ with 10, 10½. This is a combination which has not hitherto been found apparently in that issue, though something very like it is known in an earlier one.

5kr. rose-carmine; perf. compound of (a) and (b).

**Bulgaria.** *G.S.W.*, on the authority of a continental exchange, says that three commemoratives were issued in August last to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Prince's accession to the throne.

The stamps consist of the 5 stot., 10 stot. and 25 stot. values and were available for postage in Bulgaria between the 15th and 20th of August.

The design of the three stamps is, we believe the same, consisting of two medallion portraits of the Prince, one taken in 1887 and the other in 1907.

- Local Commemorative Gumpaps.* More or less adhesive.  
 5 stot. green.  
 10 .. carmine.  
 25 .. blue.

We believe they do it purposely to annoy.

**Chili.** A correspondent in Chili sends us a block of four, of what appears to be an error of the 1904 provisional issue. The stamps are the 5 centavos red, telegraph stamps, which ordinarily received the 12 centavos surcharge, overprinted 3 centavos (type 23 in Gibbons' Catalogue). They are unused, and our correspondent unfortunately

does not give us any information about them. Can any of our readers enlighten us?

*Issue of 1904.*

3c. on 5c. red (head design) instead of on 1 peso brown.

**Ecuador.** In the April number of the *P.J.G.B.*, we quoted the numbers of stamps that constitute the new issue.

The *M. J.* now prints full particulars which we reproduce, as many of our readers will doubtless be interested:—

"DECREE

"ELOY ALFARO, *Constitutional President of the Republic,*

"Seeing that the issue of stamps ordained by the Executive Decrees of the 8th June and 2nd July of last year is finished;

DECREES:—

"Art. 1. There is put in circulation in all the post offices of the Republic, from the 1st July of this year, the new issue of postage stamps, which are of the values, and colours, and bear the portraits indicated below.

- |                         |                      |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 centavo, red;         | President Roca.      |  |
| 2 centavos, light blue; | President Dr. Novoa. |  |
| 3 .. orange             | Gen. Robles.         |  |
| 5 .. lilac-rose         | " Urbina.            |  |
| 10 .. dark blue         | Dr. Garcia Moreno.   |  |
| 20 .. light green       | Carrion.             |  |
| 50 .. purple            | Dr. Espinosa.        |  |
| 1 sucre, dark green     | " Borrero.           |  |

"Art. 2. In accordance with the terms of the Universal Postal Union, the usual number of stamps is sent to the office at Berne.

"Art. 3. A fixed period of thirty days is allowed during which the holders of stamps of the previous issue may make use of them or change them at the offices of the collectors of taxes.

"Art. 4. The Ministers of Public Instruction, Posts, etc., and of the Treasury are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

"Given at the National Palace, at Quito, June 20, 1907.

(Signed) "ELOY ALFARO.

ALFREDO MONGE, *Minister of Public Instruction.*  
 AMALIO PUGO, *Minister of the Treasury.*

"True copy. ALFONSO FREILE, L.,  
*Under Secretary of Public Instruction."*

We have only to add to the description given above, that the portraits in the centres of the stamps are in black, and evidently printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*; the rest of the design, different for each value, is in colour, and it appears to us to be surface-printed or lithographed. The perforation gauges 14 to 14½, and we should not be

surprised to learn that the beautiful work is that of Messrs. Waterlow.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1 centavo	red.
2 centavos	light blue.
3 ..	orange.
5 ..	lilac-rose.
10 ..	dark blue.
20 ..	light green.
50 ..	purple.
1 sucre	dark green.

**French China.** *Hoi Hao.* The 35c. stamp of Indo China is now reported to have been overprinted "Hoi Hao."

*Adhesive.*  
35c. black on yellow.

**French Guinea.** According to *Ewen's Weekly*, the stamps for this Colony have been withdrawn, those of the general French West Africa design being substituted.

**German Colonies.** *Kiautschou.* The 2f. and the ½dol. of the Kiautschou set are now reported on watermarked paper.

*Adhesives.* Watermarked.  
2f. green.  
½dol. carmine.

**Iceland.** To the long list of new issues given in our July number we are told that a new official stamp has to be added.

*Official Stamp.*  
6c. dark grey.

**Norway.** The *M. J.* has seen the new Norwegian high values with the value in krone, bearing a portrait of King Haakon VII.

*Adhesives.* Perf. 14½ × 13.  
1k. pale green.  
1½k. ultramarine.  
2k. dull rose.

**Roumania.** The 25 bani stamp is now said to be coming over in a new shade—ultramarine, instead of pale blue.

*Adhesive.*  
25 bani, ultramarine.

**Uruguay.** Apparently another new value has now to be added to the two we listed last month.

*Adhesive.*  
2c. red.

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## Rare Indices.

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For some reason or other, the indices to Volumes I. and II. of the *Ph. J. of G.B.* are of the greatest rarity, and we have been unable to supply them for many years. Many readers who neglected getting them at the time have since had to have the volumes bound without them. Others have waited and waited, in the hope of coming across them, and their dis-

appointment has resulted in our being continually asked for them. We have been offered as much as 5/- each for the two indices, and, at last, in order to satisfy the demand, we have had them both reprinted, and can now supply them at 1/- each, post free. The reprints are practically exact reproductions of the originals, the type and the paper being the same, but there are minute differences which will serve to distinguish them. Of these, no doubt, specialists in Philatelic Literature will take due note.

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## Our Limericks.

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As we have been informed by a correspondent that the *P. J. G. B.* is the only paper now printed in the English language that does not offer its readers a Limerick prize, we have decided to throw our columns open to this absorbing sport.

We print two unfinished verses, and the reader bold enough to send in the missing line will be rewarded by seeing his effort in print, should of course we consider it worthy of printer's ink.

The conditions are quite simple. Every attempt must be accompanied by a cheque for £50 and the *flap* of the envelope enclosing it marked with a big red cross.

Contributors whose cheques are drawn on London Banks, near High Holborn, will have strict partiality shown to their "lines."

---

Some dealers well known in the Strand,  
Who are experts on stamps made by hand,  
Were called off to Brighton  
To help throw some light on

.....

There is a well known young Society,  
Well versed in bun fights and propriety,  
Who wanted a hall  
At a price not too tall

.....

---

"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SARAWAK," by Fred J. Melville. We have received, too late to review in this month's journal, a copy of the above publication. We hope to be able to refer to it at length in our next month's issue.

# Papers for Moderate Specialists.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

## VII.—ST. HELENA.

THIS is not a difficult country for a "moderate specialist" as all the normal issues are attainable, both used and unused, though many of them are worth from 10/- to 40/- each. Of late years they have been somewhat out of favour ("out of fashion" would be a better term) and consequently can be obtained, in common with many other interesting old Colonials, at prices which should show a very considerable advance when their "turn" comes round.

The population of St. Helena, including troops, at the last census was about 5000, but as the Garrison has recently been withdrawn the number is reduced to 2000. Some idea of what this small population is can be gathered from the fact that it would not greatly tax the accommodation of an average liner. I am informed that since the troops left it has only been necessary to open the post office on one day in each week, so stamps of the current issues used in the ordinary way should become scarce.

### ISSUE OF 1856-63.

The date of the first issue of stamps is generally given as Jan. 1, 1856, but it is possible that the imperf. 6d. was issued before that date, as the supply was despatched to the Colony on Sept. 1st, 1855. Collectors should therefore always be on the look out for these stamps on entires, in the hope of finding one used in the last month of 1855. At this time the postage for a half-ounce letter to Great Britain was 6d., whether sent by Packet or by Private Ship; and it was not, at first, thought necessary to issue stamps of any other denominations.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. were the printers of the first sixpenny stamp. The plate, which was of steel, contained 240 impressions, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. The stamps were printed on paper watermarked with the large Star, similar to that used by the same firm for Ceylon, New Zealand and other Colonies. The first issue

was without perforation and was in a shade of blue which varies but little on different specimens. The imperf. stamps were in use for



five years, and at the end of 1860 the printers despatched 6,000 stamps which were perforated 14 to 16 with fairly clean-cut holes. They are described in Gibbons' as "clean-cut" but they are never so clean-cut as the perforations of the 5d. Ceylon, Star, the Queenlands of 1860, or the clean-cut perfs. of Trinidad. Later on the same stamp appeared perforated 14 to 16 *rough*. The exact date when the latter variety was issued is not known, but according to The Philatelic Society's work on Africa it was more than twelve months later than the date given in Gibbons' Catalogue (Jan. 1863). Several varieties of this stamp with *bogus* perforations gauging 12 or 13 are known.

### THE FIRST SURCHARGED ISSUE. IMPERF.

In 1863 the postage rate to Great Britain was raised from 6d. to 1/- per ounce if sent by Packet, and reduced to 4d. if sent by Private ship. At the same time the rate for newspapers was fixed at 1d. and private soldiers' and non-commissioned officers' letters were allowed to pass at this rate. These changes necessitated the issue of new stamps.

In the meantime, the contract for printing St. Helena stamps was transferred from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The latter firm supplied the new stamps, which were printed from the same plates as before (which were handed over by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon) but in new colours and with the new value surcharged in

black. The stamps were imperforate as, at that time, Messrs. De La Rue had no machine capable of perforating stamps of this size. The watermark is Crown & CC and it is worthy of note that there are only three other instances of stamps with this watermark which were ever intentionally issued imperforate, these being the 4d. and 6d. Gambia of 1874, and the 1d. triangular Cape of Good Hope, of which only very few copies are known to exist.

There are two varieties of the One Penny surcharge. In one the bar under the words measures  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to 17mm., in the other about  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. In some sheets all the stamps are of one variety, but unsevered pairs are known shewing both types side by side, from which it follows that some sheets were printed on which both varieties were represented. Pairs shewing *both* types together are of great rarity and are amongst the most desirable objects that a specialist can acquire.



While the 1d. surcharge appears on the 6d. stamp printed in lake, the 4d. is on a *rose-carminé* stamp. The latter is known with double surcharge, but from its rarity this variety is not likely to trouble any of my readers. The *lake* stamp is known without overprint and specimens have changed hands at fancy prices, but no used copy is known. The best authorities agree that it was never issued in this state.

#### FIRST PERFORATED ISSUE, 1864-67.

Either at the end of 1863 or early in 1864, Messrs. De La Rue acquired a new guillotine perforating machine, giving a gauge of  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and the St. Helena stamps were among the first to be operated upon. The set included two new values, namely, the 3d., which was rendered necessary by an alteration in the postal rates, fixing the postage on books not exceeding a quarter of a pound at that amount, and the 1/-. All the stamps were printed from the same plate as before, and surcharged with the new value and a long thin bar, the

latter measuring from 16 to 17mm.—nearly the same length as the words. The colour of the 1d. remained as before, but the 4d. was changed slightly, but appreciably, in shade, having less *rose* in it. The 3d. was printed in purple and the 1/- in yellow-green. In order to distinguish the 1d. of this issue from that of 1871-73, it is necessary to remember that the letters forming the surcharge measure  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in height instead of 3mm., as in the later issue.

#### THE SHORT THICK BAR ISSUE, 1865 TO '68.

During the years 1865 to 1868 new printings of all values were made, in which the surcharges were re-set. For purposes of identification it is only necessary to note that the bars are thicker and shorter, measuring from 14 to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , and, in the case of the one penny, occasionally 15mm. in length. The words also



differ in length, notably in the case of the one shilling. Two new values were added during this period, both having the same characteristics. These were the 5/- and 2d. In the latter, owing to the words not taking up so much space, they barely exceed the length of the bar, but in all the other values the words are much longer than the bar.

The four pence of this set is found in two different types of surcharge, in one the words measure about 18mm. in length and in the other, which is the rarer, the measurement is about 19mm.

This issue provides several varieties with double surcharge, and in order to explain how these occurred it is important to remember how the surcharges were printed. The entire sheets contained 240 stamps in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, the surcharges were set up in blocks of sixty in five horizontal rows of twelve, which necessitated the sheets being put four times through the press. It follows that if the sheets were not placed exactly in position to receive the different descents of the press, double surcharges



would be inevitable, and in proportion to the number of horizontal rows of stamps which received two surcharges there would be rows without any surcharge at all. This is known to have occurred in the case of the 1/- value. An entire sheet turned up some years ago on which the stamps in the fifth row all had a double surcharge, and all in the tenth row were without surcharge. It is known that this sheet was never issued at the post office in St. Helena and therefore the varieties of this value with double surcharge and without surcharge are not given in the catalogue.

The other values known with double surcharge are the 3d. and the 4d., but it is a curious fact that neither value is known *without* a surcharge. It is possible that the Post Office authorities in St. Helena noticed the errors, and, though not objecting to the double surcharges being used, kept the unsurcharged ones back on account of their face value being higher. Both types of the fourpence are known with double surcharge, and specimens are also known shewing *both* types of surcharge, thus proving that the two varieties occur on the same sheet. I believe that, with the exception of the one shilling, all the known specimens with double surcharge are used; they are of great rarity. The four lowest values exist imperforate, but these are either proofs, or stamps which were rejected as imperfect; there is no evidence that any were ever used.

#### ISSUE WITH SURCHARGE IN TALLER TYPE.

The stamps of this issue are placed in Gibbons' Catalogue, for convenience of classification, much lower down on the list than the date of their issue would warrant. Properly speaking they should come here, as they



were issued in the early seventies, namely between the years 1871 and 1873. In this issue the perforation and watermark remained as before but the surcharges were altered to

types resembling those of 1864-67, but differing from them in the following respects.

In the one penny the letters are 3mm. instead of 2½mm. high, the bar being of the same length as the words. In the 1/- the words are of the same length as in the first issue, but the bar is longer than before, being exactly the same length as the words. In the second issue the length of the surcharge is 18mm. instead of 15½mm. as in the previous issue. The letters forming the words "TWO PENCE" are in the same type but are spaced wider apart.

In 1873 was issued the first 6d. stamp printed by Messrs. De La Rue. When the contract for printing passed into their hands, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. delivered, with the plates, a large quantity of 6d. stamps which had been prepared in anticipation of further requirements. These lasted until 1873 when a fresh printing was made by Messrs. De La Rue. The first printing was evidently a small one as it lasted only about a year. The colour was a rather dull blue, and fine specimens, either used or unused, are among the scarcest of the ordinary issues of St. Helena. The second printing, which was made in 1874, was in a rather bright ultramarine shade. Both were perforated 12½ and watermarked Crown & CC.

#### THE ISSUE OF 1882-83.

In preparing fresh printings of the 1d., 2d., 3d. and 4d. values, Messrs. De La Rue again altered the types of the surcharges. These resembled those of the 1865 to '68 issue in having the bar much shorter than the words in the case of the 1d., 3d. and 4d., while the height of the letters forming the words on the 1d. was reduced to 2½mm. again. In the 2d., the letters forming the words are placed closer together, as in the 1865 to '68 issue, and the bar is but very slightly shorter than the words.

The most striking fact in connection with this issue is the new perforation. At first this gauged 14×12½, the result of two single-line machines being used; that gauging 14 perforating horizontally, the old one, with the 12½ gauge, being used vertically. The 1/- stamp of 1871-73 was issued, together with the lower values, in this perforation, and this stamp, though common used, is worth getting unused, at its present price. The set also includes a new printing of the 6d., in a pale greyish blue.

In the following year, 1883, three of the values were issued perf. 14. These were the 1d., 2d. and 1/-, and at the same time the last mentioned value was altered to conform, as to the type of the overprint, with the rest of the set. The bar was smaller and the letters measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height and 17mm. in length, instead of 3mm. and 18mm. as before. The stock of the 6d. with  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  perf. was evidently a large one, as it was not replaced by the stamps perforated 14 until 1889.

#### ISSUE OF 1884-1894. WMK. CR. & CA.

This set was not all issued at the same time, the stamps with the new watermark being put on sale as the old stocks of the different values became used up. The types of the surcharges were almost identical with those of the previous issue. A new value,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., was added in September, 1893. This differs from the rest of the set in having the value surcharged in figures instead of in words. The colours of these "CA" stamps vary much more than do those of the earlier issues, and the earlier shades are those which are most like the "CC" stamps. The setting of the surcharge of the halfpenny was changed in 1894, the value being made shorter, measuring  $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of 17mm. Of the first type of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. there are two distinct colours, namely, yellow-green and emerald-green, the latter being much the scarcer. There is a minor variety of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of this type, in which the "Y" is further away from the "N" than in the normal; this is No. 216 on the sheet.

The *Crown CA* paper used for these stamps was not suitable for receiving impressions of 240 stamps of this size, and consequently the unwatermarked edges of the sheets had to be utilised and specimens may frequently be found without a watermark.

#### ISSUE OF 1890-97.

The first value to appear in the new design



was a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, this being issued six years before the other values of the set. The design

is one of the well-known key-patterns of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and is the same as that used for Gambia, Seychelles and one or two other Colonies. It has the word "POSTAGE" on either side. The plate numbers known are as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., plates 2 and 3.

1d. " "

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., plate 1.

2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d. and 10d., all plate 2 only.

There were no 3d., 4d., 1/- and 5/- values issued in this design as a large stock of the old stamps remained on hand.

#### REMAINDERS OF THE QUEEN'S HEAD ISSUES.

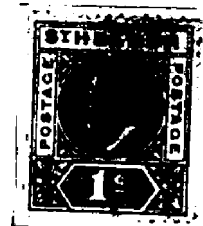
In a circular dated 11th July, 1904, the Crown Agents offered all the remainders of the 1884-1894 and 1890-97 issues, for sale. The stamps so offered, with the exact number of each, were as follows:—

1884-94.		1880-97.	
3d. ...	53,882	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	49,409
4d. ...	68,216	2d. ...	58,394
6d. ...	47,650	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	29,229
1/- ...	7,090	5d. ...	39,588
1865-68.		10d. ...	43,376
5/- ...	3,015		

As there was no big demand for the stamps the whole, or at any rate a large proportion, was sold to a London dealer, after being obliterated with a diamond-shaped cancellation struck in violet. This is quite unlike a postmark and is unlikely to deceive anyone.

#### THE KING'S HEAD ISSUE OF MARCH, 1902.

Only two values, namely, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., were issued in the ordinary stock design with the King's Head. They are both from plate 1.



#### THE PICTORIAL ISSUE OF JUNE, 1903.

It was evidently thought that pictorial stamps would form a more profitable source of revenue than the ordinary form of postage stamp, shewing the head of His Majesty alone. At the same time the authorities did not like to do away with the head of the sovereign.

A compromise was the result and a new set,

consisting of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 8d., 1/- and 2/- values, was brought out, on each of which appeared a view of some part of the island and, impinging on the same, from above, an oval frame enclosing the regulation portrait of the King. The stamps are all printed in two colours, perforated 14, and are on paper watermarked *Cr. & CC.*

## The Press and Philately.

The below cutting, from an evening paper, will doubtless interest our readers. We entirely approve of the design. Will the second five millions differ from the first? When it is remembered that considerably over thirty millions of the first  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue India were printed, it seems absurd to talk of five millions.

### REPLY PAID STAMPS.

In one month from to-day it will be possible for a correspondent residing in any country within the Postal Union to prepay a reply. This stamp for all posts has been printed at Einsiedeln, in Switzerland, and five millions are being struck off at the first impression. It shows a goddess on a background of olive branches, and was designed by Grasse, the author of the French stamp of 10 centimes. The international stamp will cost 25 centimes. This novelty was proposed by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., and was accepted by the Postal Congress at Rome last year.—*Evening Standard.*

## New Issues and Ideas?

THE *London Gazette* has already this month contained two notices that are likely to interest stamp collectors.

The first one relates to the British Central Africa Protectorate, and we are told that henceforth it is to be known as the Nyassaland Protectorate. The principal changes will be that a Governor will be appointed in lieu of a Commissioner, and that there will be Executive and Legislative Councils.

From a stamp collector's point of view there are also likely to be changes; there is a possibility that the current B.C.A. stamps will be surcharged "Nyassaland," in which case there is also a greater possibility of provisionals being needed (?). The B.C.A. postal authori-

ties have always shown a ready adaptability for emergencies, and we dread to picture what the future may have in store.

Our Portuguese neighbours in Nyassa will possibly be able to advise as to a design, should one be needed, for new stamps. We, ourselves, rather fancy the usual stock size label (with outside size for high values), showing nine Nyassaland niggers in full sail after five rampant Camelopards, with four corner designs, representing (1) Six niggers pelting each other with coffee beans; (2) One nigger sowing strophanthus seed (these two to illustrate the products of the country); (3) Native printing press showing natives at work printing bogus overprints; and (4) Governor and Council (full face portrait of Governor) holding a debate as to whether pill box labels, cartridge wads or cheque book stamps should be used for surcharging as provisionals.

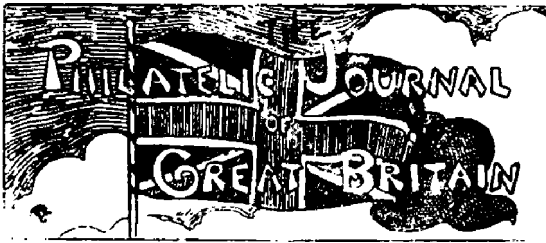
Having thus utilized the centre of the stamp we think that a well-executed frill of bicycles (to represent the rubber industry) should do well for a border, the whole concoction to be overprinted with a heliotrope surcharge to denote its value.

The second *Gazette* notice creates a new Dominion within the British Empire, New Zealand in future, is to share, with Canada, the honour of being so called.

This change is also likely to effect stamp collectors.

The unnecessary Island surcharges will even be less necessary. When it is remembered that the Maorilanders celebrated the South African War with a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. label there is every likelihood that their new dignity may be partly represented by a new issue of stamps.

The 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. label above mentioned was so elaborate that God's own people may deem the present time auspicious for a 12 inch set. We do not feel competent to undertake the design but we should think that something with a few regiments of troopers, a mountain (snow capped) or two, some cupids (is it cupid, or a pigeon, or a ballet dancer on the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp? we think it must be the last as the stamp is inscribed "The Empire's Call," but our junior stamp sticker says that he was at the Alhambra last night, and it looks like an Alhambra call), and a dozen or two ornithological specimens on it, with the motto, "We hold a smaller Dominion than has been" on it, might meet the requirements.



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## EDITORIAL.

PERHAPS the collection of stamps on the entire envelopes or original covers is more likely to appeal to the specialist than to the general collector, but, granted that it is so, why should such an anomaly be? The general collector of to-day is the

**Stamps on specialist of to-morrow. Entires.** It is from the study of

postmarks that specialists have, to a great extent, been able to elucidate many intricate and knotty problems relating to our hobby.

The specialist has always had to turn to used stamps as a final court of appeal when dates of issue have been in question, and used stamps are undoubtedly at their best when on the cover they originally franked. Unfortunately many collectors regard these originals only as a means to an end, but surely that is a great pity. Just recently we have inspected a specialised collection of the stamps of Queens-

land and South Australia, mounted in blank albums, both countries being exceptionally strong in stamps on the originals and the sight moved us to great admiration. Not only did the entires add greatly to the appearance of the collection but they had enabled their owner to open up a much wider field of research.

Of the two countries, South Australians are much the commoner on the original.

Queensland stamps are exceptionally scarce to find in this condition, a fact that is easily ascertained by anyone energetic enough to hunt through the London dealers' stock books.

The old days when collectors refused original entires admittance into their albums have fortunately passed, their excuse, in these days of blank albums, that there is not "space" (detestable word) provided, is now happily antiquated.

Nearly every serious collector hopes to become a specialist, while it is a well-known fact that specialists who have made a reputation by the study of unused stamps can be counted on the fingers of one hand. This being the case we think our plea for more attention being paid to original covers is justified.

In many cases a stamp on its envelope is the stamp of one country; off it, it becomes the stamp of another, provided, as is frequently the case, that the postmark on the stamp itself is indistinct. As an example, we can quote the stamps of Antigua used in St. Christopher, the stamps of Chili used in Peru, and numerous other instances; while specialists in the stamps of Great Britain can frequently only tell by the entire envelope, showing dated postmarks whether the stamps were used in Malta, Cyprus, or many of the other numerous British Colonies and foreign post offices. The stamps used during the Crimean war were frequently, according to Mr. H. F. Johnson's interesting article on these stamps, obliterated with English postmarks on their arrival in this country.

In these days of automatic machine collecting, when stamp collectors have only time to write out their new-issue-cheques, we cannot expect the subtle differences enumerated above to appeal to all, but there is fortunately a wide circle of earnest collectors consisting both of philatelists and specialists who only want reminding of the importance of the stamp

on the original cover to welcome it with open tweezers.

For those jaded philatelists tired of seeing dealers' approval selections, in the everlasting hope that they may contain something new, we can confidently recommend the collection of originals, with the knowledge that a search through London will result in the accumulation of but very few desirable pieces.

Some little time ago we tried to buy a collection of New South Wales stamps on entires, used in Queensland between June 1859 and November 1860, with the result that only one London dealer was able to forward two specimens!

Should there be, after reading our few remarks on the subject, any doubters who query the desirability of paying special attention to original covers, may we advise them to pay a visit to the Tapling collection? The Trinidads alone will we think convert them, or perhaps, were the custodians not so attentive, pervert them.

## The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held on July 25th, at 128, Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. F. Jackson occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance both of Senior and Junior members.

The minutes of last Annual Meeting having been read and confirmed, the President proceeded to address the meeting.

It was proposed, seconded, and carried, that the Annual Report and Balance Sheet be taken as read and also be adopted.

The election of office bearers for the year 1907-8 resulted as follows:—President, Mr. L. A. Chester; Vice-President, Mr. W. C. Horwood; Hon. Sec., Treas. and Exchange Supt., Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarian, Mr. J. Williamson; Committee, Rev. H. W. Lane and Messrs. W. R. Rundell, A. G. Kelson and E. H. Edmondson.

The President having addressed the members, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers concluded the meeting.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER,

128, Russell Street,  
Melbourne, July, 1907.

Hon. Sec.

## New Leaves to Cut.

### THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF BRITISH INDIA.\*

THE major portion of this important publication, namely that dealing with the postage stamps, is the work of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, while the chapters on the Telegraphs have been written by Messrs. C. Stewart Wilson and C. S. F. Crofton in collaboration.

It is unfortunate that the price of the book is so high as to put it out of the reach of most ordinary collectors, but this is apparently unavoidable, as the twenty-three plates with which it is embellished have been produced by the costly photogravure process, with results which are worthy of the greatest praise.

It is well-known that Mr. Hausburg has been collecting material for this work for the past five years, and if specialists who have been eagerly awaiting its appearance have chafed at the delay, they are now amply compensated by the wealth of new and interesting matter which it contains.

To us the most fascinating section of the book is that dealing with the first regular issue (1854-55). The author's researches in this direction have resulted in discoveries which, though they have been suspected, were generally regarded as being too obscure to afford any hope of their ever being exposed and explained. The sum of our knowledge of these lithographic productions was hitherto contained in the writings of Messrs. Tapling and Garth, published in the Philatelic Society's work on India and Ceylon, in 1892, and in the supplement to that work by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, in 1896. These writers only hinted, for the most part, at what Mr. Hausburg now explains. We refer to the subject of the retouches on the stones as well as those on the original copper dies.

It now seems that there were four transfers of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna blue, made in May, July and August 1854, and August 1855. Owing to retouches on the stones, in the second and third transfers, and on the copper die in the fourth, it is possible to tell, when the stamps are at all clearly printed, which of the transfers they come from. We have tested this by examining a large number of the stamps of this value and

\*Published for the Philatelic Society of India by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C. 40/- net.

we find we can separate the August 1854 and 1855 transfers from the earlier ones, but we cannot, in most cases, discriminate between those of May and July, which are very much alike. Besides the generic differences between the four transfers, Mr. Hausburg proves the existence of isolated cases of retouches on the printing stones themselves, but these would seem to be so indistinct that they can only be seen on stamps that are exceptionally clearly printed.

The 1 anna presents less difficulty. Mr. Hausburg shows pretty conclusively that the *copper die* was retouched, not only to produce the third transfer, which is the well-known "pointed bust" variety, but also for the second transfer, and we find little difficulty in sorting out our stamps into the different printings. As in the case of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a., there are various instances of retouchings on the printing stones, and some of these are fairly easy to distinguish on the stamps—having been fortunate enough to come across some ourselves.

Mr. Hausburg also has much that is new to tell us about the 4 annas, of which there are again several well-defined retouches.

The plates illustrating this section are of the very greatest assistance, and are so well reproduced that most of the retouches are clearly shown. Entire sheets of the four transfers of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna and one of the 1 anna are reproduced, also an entire sheet of the first setting of the 4a. and one (from the official records) of the third setting. Besides these there are numerous plates illustrating single pairs and blocks containing the retouches, etc.

Throughout the work the same thoroughness is exhibited. The dates of issue are now practically complete, and much information about the plate numbers and the lettering surrounding the plates is given.

The tall POSTAGE overprint on the 6 annas provisional of 1866 has been partially reconstructed into the 20 types, and illustrated by an excellent plate. Of the 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ as. surcharge on the 4a. 6 pies, of 1891, seven varieties of type are illustrated. Our readers will remember that in the early numbers of the current volume of the *P. J. of G. B.* we gave illustrations of two marked varieties of this surcharge, viz.:—one in which the "As" and stop are raised, and the other in which the

"S" and stop are raised. The other varieties given by Mr. Hausburg are:—

Stop raised.

"A" raised.

"2" of " $\frac{1}{4}$ " and "As" on the same level.

Large and small "2" and "As" all on same level.

In the normal variety the "2" and the "As" are on the same level and the "2" of the fraction is slightly lower. Complete sheets are known in which only one of these varieties occurs, and Mr. Hausburg is unable to say whether there were two settings, whether the displacement of the letters and figures was noticed and corrected, or whether the type got shaken up and disarranged before the end of the printing.

In the official stamps we are treated to another surprise. This is the discovery of a second setting of the small "Service" overprint. This was used only on the 8 pies,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1 anna stamps, and while it does not show the well-known varieties with larger and smaller capitals "S," etc., it includes the following prominent varieties.

- (a) No period after "Service" (No. 77 on the pane).
- (b) No dot over "i" of "Service" (No. 50).
- (c) "Service" the last "e" being defective (Nos. 58 and 63).
- (d) "Service" with broken "r."

The chapter on the provisional service stamps formed by overprinting fiscals is of the greatest interest, and it is explained that there were two settings of the overprint on the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna "Receipt or Draft" stamp, and illustrations of blocks and pairs, which go to prove this contention, are given.

It appears that several stamps which now figure in the catalogues should be deleted on various grounds. In the first place, Mr. Hausburg distinctly states that no used copy of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a. red (with eight arches) is known, and therefore he does not include it in his reference list.

The 2 annas green, of 1855, is omitted for the same reason, though it is admitted that "a few copies seem to have passed through the post." Most of the so-called used copies have trial obliterations. Among the official stamps, the 2a. and 4a., with the small "Service" overprint, without watermark, and the 8a. with watermark, are omitted, "as no genuine copies have been seen."

We are not competent to say much about the section of the book dealing with the Telegraph stamps, as we must confess to a profound ignorance concerning this branch of philately; but from a cursory reading of the chapters devoted to this subject it would seem that the most exhaustive information is given, and that it is likely to give a fillip to their collection.

MAURY (ARTHUR). *Histoire des timbres-poste français, enveloppes, bandes, cartes, timbres-télégraphes et téléphone, essais, marques postales et oblitérations.* 8vo, pp. 404.

Paris, 1907, 5 francs.

The publication of this work is an event of the highest importance in the history of the literature of philately, and it will rank not only as the *chef d'œuvre* of its learned author, but as a rare example of diligence and research among the monographs devoted to the study of the philately of a single country. M. Maury, as he states in his preface, commenced nearly twenty years ago, and continued intermittently, in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the series of detached articles upon which the present volume is based, and the whole of these have been carefully revised and co-ordinated. Everything calculated to throw light or give information upon the postal institutions of France, and the means by which they have been facilitated will be found in copious detail within the pages of this work.

It commences with a brief survey of the period preceding the adoption of postage stamps, which, as in most countries, was the immediate result or the concomitant of postal reform. The various arrangements which attended the first issue of stamps, the many essays and designs, the manufacture, statistics, and multifarious particulars of all issues down to 1885 are given with great wealth of detail and illustration. It would be impossible by extracts or other references to give anything like an indication of the minuteness of the information which is brought out in every way. It may be sufficient to say that the whole is excellent reading, quite apart from its philatelic interest, and on many of its pages we see revised the vivid chapters of history of empire and republic, which it is the peculiar privilege of postage stamps to manifest.

The illustrations are exceedingly numerous,

and generally very good, and extend from the stamps, their designs and varieties, to the many subjects relating to pigeon, balloon and other devices adopted during the Franco-German war, to keep open the postal communication of the besieged city.

The book is a monument, and every philatelist having an acquaintance with its language should hasten to possess it, and to many who have not this advantage, it is worth the money for the sake of its illustrations. For, indeed, we are of the opinion that this is, without exception, the cheapest book ever published on a philatelic subject, considering its high value and authority. It is not infrequently the custom for connoisseurs to spend a lifetime in the production of a work which reaches, from its prohibitive cost, but few to whom it would appeal. Not only has M. Maury not done this, but he further provides, by means of a voucher attached to the present volume, that all purchasers shall receive the supplement bringing the work down to 1907. We tender our thanks to the author and publisher who has, after so long a devotion to his book, issued it at such a price as will make it available to the humblest philatelic purse.

## Line Engraved v. Surface Printed Stamps:

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

By W.

DURING the early winter months of 1904, I tried an experiment with some forty stamps, the results obtained being I think sufficiently important to interest many collectors.

In November, 1904, I selected forty British Colonial stamps, thirty printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., or printed from their plates, and ten printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. The stamps chosen for my experiment were all full coloured stamps, and were hinged and mounted on white cardboard. This card I had framed with a glass front touching the stamps and exposed to the light.

For nearly two and a half years these stamps were hanging in the full glare of natural and artificial light, and although not exposed to

much direct sunlight they have on sunny days been subject to the sun's rays for a short while.

Perhaps if I give a full list of the forty stamps chosen it will make matters clearer for those interested.

I list the Perkins, Bacon stamps first :—

1	Great Britain	1d. black, 1840.	Appears cleaner looking paper, slightly bleached.
2	"	2d. blue, 1857.	ditto ditto gone.
3	"	½d. rose red "	Colour almost completely
4	"	"	"
5	Barbados, CC 14	1d. ultramarine.	Unchanged.
6	"	4d. carmine.	"
7	"	6d. chrome yel.	Slightly discoloured browner shade.
8	Ceylon, CC 12½	1d. deep blue.	Unchanged.
9	Cape, 1855	1d. rose red.	Colour almost gone.
10	"	1/- yellow green.	Unchanged.
11	Grenada, 1881	1d. green.	"
12	Natal, 1862	3d. blue.	"
13	"	6d. pale lilac.	Colour quite faded.
14	Newfoundland	1d. reddish purple.	" "
15	New South Wales, 1860	1/- rose.	" "
16	"	1/- carmine.	" "
17	New Zealand, 1863	1d. carmine ver.	Unchanged.
18	"	2d. pale blue.	Brighter and newer looking.
19	"	2d. deep blue.	" "
20	"	6d. red brown.	Unchanged
21	"	2d. vermilion.	"
22	Nova Scotia,	3d. deep blue.	"
23	Queensland, no wmk.	1d. deep or. ver.	"
24	"	1868, 2d. blue.	"
25	"	6d. green.	"
26	South Australia, 1856	2d. pale red.	"
27	"	1880, 4d. purple mauve.	Colour quite faded.
28	Tasmania, 1857	4d. pale blue.	Unchanged
29	"	1871, 6d. dull mauve.	Colour gone.
30	W. Australia, 1889	1d. pale carmine.	" "



I have given some of the watermarks and perms., not of course that they influenced the experiment in the slightest, but they help to identify the specimens chosen.

The ten De la Rue stamps are as follows :—

1	British Honduras, 1891	6c. on 3d. blue.	Hopelessly faded.
2	Cape of G. H. 1880	3d. rose on 3d. lil.-rose.	"
3	Gambia, 1886	1/- violet, CA.	"
4	Gibraltar, 1886	2½d. ultramarine.	"
5	India, 1882	2a. blue.	"
6	Orange River Colony, 6d.	blue V.R.I.	"
7	"	1868, 6d. rose.	"
8	Sierra Leone, 1876	1½d. lilac CC.	"
9	Tobago, 1885-94	1d. carmine.	"
10	"	2½d. blue.	"

My experiment has proved that out of the thirty line-engraved stamps sixteen have been effected, either adversely or beneficially, while the remaining fourteen have not been affected at all.

The surface printed stamps of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have, however, suffered to the extent of 100% !

An analysis of the colours of the Perkins, Bacon stamps, as given by Gibbons, works out as follows :—

10	shades of blue.	
11	"	red (vermilion, carmine, etc.)
3	"	green.
4	"	mauve (lilac, purple).
1	"	yellow.
1		black.

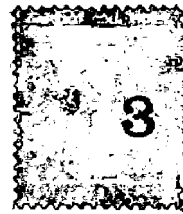
All the blues have retained their colour, in fact, owing possibly to the paper becoming slightly bleached, some of them look even brighter than before exposure.

The reds, however, have not fared so well ; they include rose-reds, carmines, carmine-vermilions, and deep orange-vermilions. The stamps with *rose* or *carmine* tints have all faded, but the true red, vermilion and orange coloured stamps have kept their colour splendidly.

The four stamps, described as mauve, have all faded, in fact have suffered even more than the rose and carmine ones.

The green stamps were not affected in the slightest.

The black stamp, likewise remained unchanged.



The yellow stamp has slightly discoloured.

From the above list of colours given it would appear that practically all shades of blue are unaffected. Some shades of red are quite safe, while others, especially those with carmine and rose tints are very liable to fade. Lilacs, mauves, and purples all discolour, while most shades of green are just the reverse.

The ten De La Rue stamps all faded hopelessly, in most cases practically the whole of the design disappeared.

Probably the little experiment I have described will only interest a very few, but however few they may be I feel sure they will agree with me in saying that the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. have stood the test very well.

I illustrate two of the stamps experimented with—comment is needless.





## September, 1907, Report.

List of Officers and Committee, 1907-8:—

*Hon. President:* HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

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*Hon. Librarian:* W. S. KING.

*Hon. Solicitors:* MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD.

### 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.)

### NOTICES.

The season will re-open in October with a Smoking Concert and the Hon. Sec. will be glad to receive any suggestions or offers of assistance with the programme from any member in order to lay same before the sub-committee who will shortly be meeting to make arrangements. The Monthly Meetings will be held on the second Thursday in each month at Essex Hall, commencing in November next and concluding with the Annual General Meeting in May 1908. Will members note these dates and make a point of attending. The Hon. Sec. will be glad to receive any offers of displays or papers, also any subscriptions due, or donations to The Forgery Collection. Dr. Marx, M.A. will be

glad to hear from members *re* Exchange Packets and Mr. King *re* Library.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Sept. 10th, 1907.

## The Leicester Philatelic Society.

PROGRAMME FOR 1907-8.

1907.

Oct. 2.—General Meeting. Display, "Tasmania and W. Australia,"

By J. E. Heginbottom, Esq.

Nov. 1 & 2.—Society's Second Exhibition of Postage Stamps, at Victoria Hall, Leicester.

All entries to be in by Oct. 1st, 1907.

.. 6.—Display, "Italian States,"

By Mr. A. P. Walker, Birmingham.

Paper, "Library and how to use it."

By Mr. Thos. Edwards.

Dec. 10.—Display, "Victoria with Notes,"

By Messrs. C. A. Stephenson and

T. W. Peck, Birmingham.

1908.

Jan. 10.—Display and Paper, "Minor Varieties of Engraving on Postage Stamps,"

By W. S. Lincoln, Esq., London.

Feb. 5.—Auction Sale.

.. 19.—Display, "Ceylon,"

By J. E. Heginbottom, Esq.

Mar. 4.—Answers and Questions.

Display, "India and Hong Kong,"

By J. E. Heginbottom, Esq.

April 1.—Display, "Gibraltar and Morocco

Agencies," By Dr. R. M. West.

Lecturette, "On Paper,"

By T. B. Widdowson, Esq.

May 10.—Display, "Straits Settlements,"

By J. E. Heginbottom, Esq.

Paper, "Modern Philately,"

By Mr. J. W. H. Goddard.

Hon. Sec., MR. P. V. SANSOME, Tennyson

Street, Leicester.

## Double Impressions.

A READER has shown us two copies of the three cent, 1861, United States, each having a clearly defined double impression. All the evidence points to the certainty that both stamps came from the same sheet, as they bear the same characteristics and the letters on which they paid postage were both sent by the same individual to the same firm, during the period of a week. Pronounced double-strikes are of much interest to the specialist in particular; they seem to be rarely met with in the 1861 issue but are rather commoner, it is said, in the 1847 and 1851-60 issues. Perhaps, the double strike that is found oftenest is that of the three cent, 1851.—*Mekel's Weekly.*



SEPT. 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for August contains a further paper on the Cape Woodblocks. Mr. M. P. Castle, writing of the "Errors," says:

If, as seems probable, the whole of these woodblocks were printed with the errors contained therein, it opens the door to some other interesting points of discussion. The printers possibly found out the mistake after completion of the 1d. plate, and being evidently driven for time, probably decided not to delay the process by waiting for another die, and were thus compelled to substitute the surplus 1d. die on the 4d. plate. The fact that it was the last stamp on both plates seems to corroborate this—the first might have been done in the hurry to complete the plate, but it would be miraculous if the same mistake were to occur in the same position on the other plate. If the printers therefore knowingly put the 4d. plate error "in the corner," they would have been compelled to advise the postal authorities of their mistake. If not, it seems to me the accounts of the post offices would have gone wrong, unless the authorities intentionally recognised that a red stamp denoted one penny and a blue one fourpence. In the latter case the public could have bought a stamp labelled "FOURPENCE POSTAGE" for a penny, and could have clearly defrauded the Government to that extent. In any case, I may say that such a purchaser would have to-day an excellent investment for his money! Another and quite feasible suggestion is that in some cases the postmasters withdrew and destroyed the errors from the sheets before their issue to the public, and if so, this would account very considerably for their rarity. On this point it would be of interest to see the errors on original covers as showing in what places they were actually issued with the other stamps, but I fear that errors on original letters are like angels' visits—few and far between! As I have before said, I have not found the 4d. error in brick-red or the 1d. in dark blue, and as these impressions are both of an apparently later appearance, it may well be that they were the last struck off, that only a limited number of copies exist, and that the few errors thereof that ever existed have perished. It seems, however, fairly certain that they were printed, and we may yet see specimens. There is, however, yet another possibility that may account for the non-existence of these errors. It may be that in the earlier printings the printers and the postal authorities allowed the errors to circulate as well as the ordinary copies, but in the later printings either the one or the other—probably the printers—eliminated the errors. Such a course seems to me as quite probable, and it would account for the non-existence of these shades, but not for that of the retouched corner. Only one

electrotype of the fourpenny has been removed, hence this must have existed in the dark blue, except in the unlikely event of the damaged electro having been replaced by a new cliché. The occurrence of the error is only a matter of fifty-three to one, and of the two combined varieties on the 4d. plate only twenty-six to one, and the number of the copies of the dark blue extant must be many times that number. In leaving this part of the question, I can only say that I hope my conjectures and surmises hereon may lead to the shedding of further light on the question of the shades and quantities of these interesting errors.

Mr. Castle's surmises are very interesting. Much has yet to be found out about the "Woodblocks"; unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately from a wealthy collector's standpoint, these stamps are too rare to permit only but the philatelist with a long purse to thoroughly study them.

A long account of the Brighton Stamp Prosecution and the usual "Notes" and "New Issues" completes the *L.P.*

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* continues the even tenor of its weekly way, "Cornelius" and others contributing philatelic fiction and facts, in lieu of Mr. S. R. Crockett. The copy dated August 17th contains a reply on behalf of the *M.J.* and the *P.J. of G.B.*, to the *Australian Philatelist*, apropos both papers, condemning the recent "Papuan" stamps.

The Australians cannot understand why the Editors of the *M.J.* and the *P.J.G.B.* both sneer at the popular stamps, and yet the proprietors offer them for sale.

Well, the explanation seems to me a simple matter; the stamp dealer is a sinful man at best, but the Editor is a philosopher who labours day and night without ceasing, to make the world worth living in.

Thanks, Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle, you have expressed our very innermost sentiments—sentiments we modestly thought were hidden in the furthest corners of our own heart. You are quite right about those dealer chaps, too!

In the number dated August 31st, we find an article written by Mr. B. W. H.

Poole, entitled "What is a Postage Stamp?" The note of interrogation is the most important part of the whole article, for we are still left in doubt as to what a postage stamp really is.

Mr. Poole tells us that

No one has yet been able to prove to the satisfaction of every one else the exact definition of the term "postage stamps." Consequently opinions are still divided as to the collectability of various classes of postal labels.

Exactly! There lies the charm of stamp collecting.

May we suggest that an article entitled, "What is *not* a Postage Stamp," should prove good holiday reading. Being the weary month of September, when all the *other* fellows are returning home well sunburnt, we feel too slack to worry out the problem, but on the spur of the moment it occurs to us that we have never seen a Bath bun used as a postage stamp.

The *Philatelic Record* for August contains a further instalment of Baron A. de Reuterskiöld's article on "The Forgeries of the Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland," no fewer than fourteen forgeries of the 1847 Geneva 5c. stamp being described. The envelope adhesive of 1849 is also fully dealt with.

Mr. T. H. Hinton is the Notable Philatelist. Many of our readers will remember our interviewing him some years ago. As Hon. Secretary of the International Philatelic Union, his name is well known to a very big percentage of our readers, most of whom would sadly miss his monthly I.P.U. report.

A long account of the recent Brighton Stamp Case and a goodly budget of "Notes and News," completes a good number of the *P.R.*

The *Stamp Collector* for August contains some capital reading. Collectors of U.S.A. will be interested in the translated article, entitled, "Portrait Studies of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, on the Jamestown Memorial Stamps." The stamps are already well known; so, too, is the story of Capt. John Smith, but we think the following short extract will interest our readers.

Captain John Smith was born for an adventurous life in which the romantic character was predominant. When only a boy he left his home in Lincolnshire, England, to enter the Dutch war service. Later on

he fought against the Turks. In France he got robbed of everything, being obliged to beg his way. In the Orient a Mussulman offered to break a lance with a Christian knight in honour of the ladies. Smith accepted the challenge and slew three Turks. Captured in battle he was sold as a slave, but Smith killed his master, dressed himself in his clothes and escaped to a Russian camp. Returning to England he took ship to the new world, and the services he rendered to Virginia were of inestimable value.

Upon an expedition up the Chicahominy he was captured by hostile Indians. With the greatest of coolness, he explained to his enemies his pocket compass, also the movements of the moon and stars; herewith he excited their interest to such an extent that they permitted him to write to Jamestown. As they became aware that by this act his friends got notice of his misfortune, they could not understand how he could express his thoughts by means of a few signs on paper, and they brought him before the great chief Powhatan. He at once condemned him to death. His head was laid upon a stone, and already an Indian had raised his club to execute the chief's will, when, of a sudden, Pocahontas, the young daughter of the chief, threw herself upon Smith and begged for his life. Pocahontas was the favourite of the tribe; she got her wish granted, and, with promises of friendship Captain Smith was allowed to depart for Jamestown.

Of course, this is not philately or even stamp collecting, but it explains the reason why Pocahontas came to have her likeness engraved on a postage stamp.

Possibly some of our readers may be interested to know that Capt. John Smith was related to the Yorkshire family of the same name.

The *Monthly Journal* for August is splendid. The principal article is contributed by Mr. J. Bornefeld—being a continuation of his paper on "The Electrotyped Postage Stamps of Queensland, 1879 to 1906."

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his article on "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian States." The story of the early posts is an interesting one, no matter whether the reader collects Italian stamps, or not; so we make a short extract.

Previous to the adoption of the use of postage stamps in Sardinia, the public, as was, indeed, for the most part the case everywhere, never prepaid their letters, considering it more convenient to leave the postage to be paid by the receiver; there was, nevertheless, but little interchange of correspondence. The rates to be paid were usually noted on the address side of the letter. Article 23 of the general regulations of the postal service, laid down by the Royal Decree of March 30, 1836, which replaced the regulations of 1818, drew the special attention of the postal officials to the necessity of properly forming the figures denoting the rates to be paid, and of most carefully avoiding all risk of covering with them the name of the addressee.

Of the hieroglyphics employed for this purpose, which has been adopted by various countries in Europe, and notably by Belgium and France, two tables were published, which were intended to serve as patterns for the post office clerks.

Although Article 3 of the regulations mentioned above states that the prepayment of letters for the interior of the State was optional, the public sometimes so far forgot its privileges as to hand in letters at the post office windows for the purpose of prepaying them. Article 31 prescribed that the amount of the rate that had been prepaid was to be noted upon the letter, also the weight of the letter, and that the letters "PP" (port payé) should be impressed with a stamp in ink, in the presence of the sender, in order that he might be assured that the postage would not be charged over again to the receiver. This security of the prepayment was only effective in the cases in which the sender did not make use of a messenger, who as often as not forgot to pay the postage. From this arose numberless inconveniences, the least of which was that quantities of letters were refused and destroyed.

The rest of the *M.J.* is filled with the usual monthly features—all good.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for August 10th and 24th are before us. Neither of them contains much that is original, although, of course, there is plenty of interesting reading. The report of the Stamp Prosecution at Brighton takes up a good deal of space. Unfortunately we have had too much of the "seamy side" of philately this year, and, until the stamp forger, the stamp faker and the stamp changer, are taught by stringent means to give up their nefarious habits, we are likely to hear yet more.

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## Philately Abroad.

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*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.* July and August.

M. Maury, writing upon the recent Exhibition of the Stamps of France, after some personal references and reminiscences (in which he attributes to M. Clemenceau a considerable share in the idea of the exhibition), passes some strictures upon the manner in which it had been arranged, and further upon the modern tendencies of philately to minute specialism and "bloating." We do not see the force of his argument that blocks of four of stamps, which are rare to most collectors in singles, constitute more or less of a danger to the peace of mind of all but the fortunate possessor, or that the tête bêche varieties lack anything more than an incidental interest. Following the somewhat querulous remarks in this vein, we find a paragraph of quite another kind, in which M. Maury puts forth the ideal of the work which has occupied him for so long, in which the postage stamps of his country have served him as a means for the study of a portion of its history, by the

investigation of its postal laws and of all that concerns the manufacture and issue of postage stamps. This is indeed philately of the highest type, and in England has for many years been accepted as such without insistence. It is most satisfactory to know that the results of M. Maury's labours, which have appeared from time to time in his journal, have received general revision, and have just been published in a handsome volume, to which we hope to do justice in a later review. All philatelists will be glad to know of the publication of a work which has been often demanded by those who have read portions of it as it first appeared.

M. Maury has given us in the last three numbers a most interesting account of the first local post of Paris, which, though a failure, may be cited as an excellent example of an invention, conceived before its time, which was one day to become universal. By an ordinance dated 18th July, 1653, patent rights were granted to the Comte de Nogent and M. de Villayer, authorising the establishment under monopoly of a system of local post in Paris and other towns. Previous to this time the post charged itself only with the delivery of letters from town to town, and the local delivery was made either by personal servants or by messengers, who presumably made a living thereby, as they were to be found at the corners of the street. The whole of this ordinance is given, and it clearly sets forth the intention of the founders to provide a cheap, expeditious and reliable postal service in Paris. M. Maury gives in considerable detail a biographical sketch of this M. de Villayer, who seems to have been a remarkable man, and who was famous among his contemporaries for his inventive genius. The postal system which he originated provided at various places in the city, boxes for the reception of letters, and they were to be cleared three times a day. The letter was to be accompanied by a *billet de post payé*, and it was this which franked the letter. No specimen of this is known, but M. Maury hypothecates one, which takes the form of a band, having upon it the Arms of the inventor, with the cost, and the words, "Post payé le . . . . . iour de . . . . . l'an mil six cens cinquante. . . . ." in three lines. M. de Villayer did not cease here, for he provided also printed circular letters, of several kinds, requiring only the blanks to be filled by

the sender, and the whole of the postal stationery was obtainable at the Palace, the price of the *billet de post payé* being one sou. The account of this early institution, which obtained nothing more than a *succès de curiosité*, is of great interest, and it is to the middle of the seventeenth century that must be assigned the earliest attempts at prepayment of postage by means of a printed cover.

## Philately in the Colonies and Elsewhere.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for August is before us. As is usual, this paper contains a lot of interesting reading matter. The notes on the stamps of Afghanistan are continued, while a reprinted paper from the *West End Philatelist*, a list of prizes to be awarded at the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition, a long budget of "Notes and Extracts" and a capital Review of the English Philatelic Papers, completes the contents of the *P.J. of I.* We think, possibly, our readers may be interested in the following short paragraph.

Apropos of stamps postmarked with dates long after they have become obsolete, Capt. R. Bromhead draws our attention to the 2½ as. green stamp of 1892 which is still in use at Kamptee, C.P., and has outlived its successor of 1900 in blue, and which has not even yet been displaced by the King's Head stamp of this value. In many places in India the 1891 "2½" on 4 as. 6 pies green stamp is also still in use. The Indian postal department apparently never calls in old stocks and does not issue new stamps until older ones are all used up.

Few countries have a cleaner postal record than India. Would that all old issues were used up before being replaced by unnecessary ones.

*Redfield's Stamp Weekly* for August 8th is a very swagger number. We guess its Editor must feel kind of real proud.

Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt contributes a short paper, entitled, "The Collecting of Proofs." The article only deals with U.S.A. proofs and in a concluding paragraph the author says:

A most interesting feature in connection with the collecting and study of U.S. proofs is the comparatively still unexplored condition of the field. Many proofs may exist of which nothing is now known, and of others the existence is claimed but is very doubtful, and finally there is the question which constantly comes up: How many were printed? Leaving aside perforation, watermarks and gum, a collection of U.S. proofs readily lends itself to specialising, particularly in the line of shades. Some of these shades are very scarce and will lead the collector a merry chase. With proofs, even more than with stamps, the question of

condition should be paramount. Shop worn, and soiled sets and specimens are met with, but as a rule the condition of the dealers' stocks is very satisfactory and as yet the supply is not as limited as to warrant the purchase of goods of an inferior quality.

Naturally enough, proof collecting is no new branch of our hobby; it has been indulged in now for many years. Some of the British Colonial proofs are exceptionally rare, some of them, indeed, beyond the dreams of avarice.

Several numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly* are before us on the Editorial desk; they all contain plenty of good copy.

The Papers for Moderate Specialists, that have recently been appearing in the *P.J. of G.B.*, have, we notice, all been reprinted.

Needless to say, we are only too glad that our Yankee cousins, who are not subscribers to the *P.J. of G.B.*, should have the benefit of our articles.

We regret we have not space in this number to reproduce some of the many interesting paragraphs that are always to be found in *Mekeel's*.

The *Australian Philatelist* for August contains a number of extracts from the Sydney morning papers, regarding the promised Federal issue.

We reproduce the following short article. It may interest our readers to know the almost chaotic state in which the Australian stamp printers are.

### STAMP PRINTING DISPUTE.

It appears that the attempt to set up Federal stamp printing works that would supply all parts of Australia has been blocked owing to the dispute between the Treasury and Postal Department. Yesterday, Mr. Batchelor, in the House of Representatives, sought to get the reason from the Postmaster-General why the money voted for buying the new machinery for the Adelaide stamp printing works attached to the post office there, had not been expended. Mr. Chapman evaded a direct answer, and Mr. Batchelor asked the Treasurer to explain why the money, though voted in each of the last five years, had not been spent. Sir John Forrest, in reply, referred to the existing arrangements. Stamps were printed at Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane for the respective States, and West Australia and Tasmania were supplied from the Melbourne G.P.O. He did not think there should be any alteration until the Federal printing works were established. Mr. Mahon (W.A.) interjected that the Adelaide works were Federal property. Sir John Forrest, however, contended that any Federal printing works should be under the close observance of the Treasury officials, and the printing should not be done far away from the central government. There was a little difference between the departments, and that was the reason why the matter had been delayed, and unless it was taken out of the hands of the Treasury, he would not approve of the printing being done far away from the Treasury. Pending a settlement of this departmental dispute the present stamp printing arrangements are to continue.—Sydney N.S.W. *Daily Telegraph*.

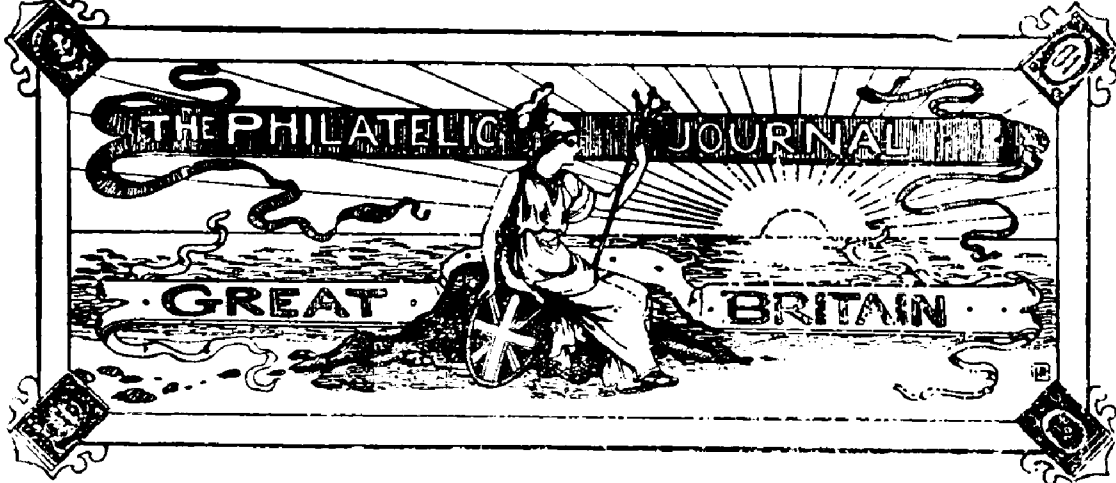
**SPECIAL OFFER.****ST. HELENA.**

St. Helena is a popular country with most Collectors, owing to the comparative ease with which the stamps can be obtained, and also owing to the fact that until 1890 all St. Helena stamps were printed from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s plates.

\* Signifies Unused.

			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
<b>1856. Imperf.</b>				<b>Surcharge in taller type. Perf. 12½.</b>			
6d. blue	..	..	0 9 6	*1d. lake	..	..	0 2 3
<b>1861. Clean-cut Perfs.</b>				1d. "	..	..	0 2 0
6d. blue	..	..	0 14 6	2d. yellow	..	..	0 8 6
<b>1863. Rough Perfs.</b>				1/- green	..	..	0 5 6
*6d. blue	..	..	1 1 0	<b>Perf. 14 × 12½.</b>			
"	..	..	0 16 9	1/- deep green..	..	..	0 5 0
<b>July, 1863. Crown &amp; CC. Imperf.</b>				<b>1873/89 Perf. 12½.</b>			
*1d. lake, bar 17mm.	..	..	0 10 6	6d. ultramarine	..	..	0 10 6
*4d. carmine	..	..	1 2 0	6d. dull blue	..	..	1 4 0
4d. "	..	..	0 16 0	<b>Perf. 14 × 12½.</b>			
<b>1864/83. Thin bar. Perf. 12½.</b>				6d. milky blue	..	..	0 5 0
*1d. lake	..	..	0 3 9	<b>Perf. 14.</b>			
1d. "	..	..	0 3 3	6d. milky blue	..	..	0 7 9
*3d. purple	..	..	0 17 6	<b>1884/94. Crown &amp; C.A.</b>			
3d. "	..	..	0 13 9	*½d. green	..	..	0 0 3
*4d. carmine	..	..	0 12 9	½d. "	..	..	0 0 3
*1/- green	..	..	0 8 6	*½d. emerald-green	..	..	0 1 8
1/- "	..	..	0 2 6	½d. "	..	..	0 1 8
<b>Thick bar. Perf. 12½.</b>				*½d. green, short surcharge	..	..	0 0 2½
*1d. lake	..	..	0 18 6	½d. "	..	..	0 0 2½
1d. "	..	..	0 16 9	*1d. red	..	..	0 1 0
*2d. yellow	..	..	0 11 0	1d. "	..	..	0 1 0
2d. "	..	..	0 12 0	*1d. pale red	..	..	0 0 5
3d. purple	..	..	0 5 0	1d. "	..	..	0 0 6
*4d. carmine, words 18mm.	..	..	0 10 0	*2d. yellow	..	..	0 0 4½
4d. "	..	..	0 4 9	2d. "	..	..	0 0 6
4d. carmine, words 19mm.	..	..	0 16 3	*2½d. ultramarine	..	..	0 0 4½
1/- green	..	..	0 13 0	*3d. mauve	..	..	0 0 9
*5/- orange	..	..	0 8 0	*3d. violet	..	..	0 0 9
5/- "	..	..	0 8 0	3d. "	..	..	0 0 10
<b>Perf. 14 × 12½.</b>				*6d. grey	..	..	0 1 1
*1d. lake	..	..	0 4 3	6d. "	..	..	0 0 10
1d. "	..	..	0 3 6	<b>1890/97.</b>			
*3d. purple	..	..	1 4 0	*½d. green	..	..	0 0 1½
3d. "	..	..	1 1 0	½d. "	..	..	0 0 3
*4d. carmine	..	..	0 8 0	*1d. red	..	..	0 0 4
4d. "	..	..	0 8 0	1d. "	..	..	0 0 4
<b>1883. Perf. 14.</b>				*1½d. red-brown and green	..	..	0 0 2½
*1d. lake	..	..	0 2 6	*2d. yellow	..	..	0 0 4½
1d. "	..	..	0 2 3	*2½d. blue	..	..	0 0 4½
*2d. yellow	..	..	0 3 3	*5d. violet	..	..	0 0 9
*1/- green	..	..	0 1 5				
1/- "	..	..	0 1 5				

**P. L. PEMBERTON & CO., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.**



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[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 93.—MR. J. H. M. SAVAGE.

WE have great pleasure in introducing to our readers this month, the President of the Liverpool Philatelic Society.

Mr. Savage is a philatelist after our own heart. He not only collects countries because they are neglected, but revels in stamp essays and philatelic literature. When so many of the present day collectors rush for the stamps of so-called popular countries, and ignore essays and literature, because they do not know their market value, it is a great treat to meet a collector of the old school.

The subject of our present sketch was born in Port-au-Prince, Hayti, in 1863, his father being at that time in business there, as a merchant.

At a very early age, Mr. Savage came—or was rather, we should say, brought—home to England. Later on he went to school at Southport, where, at about the age of ten, he first commenced his collection of stamps—a

collection that has been gradually growing ever since.

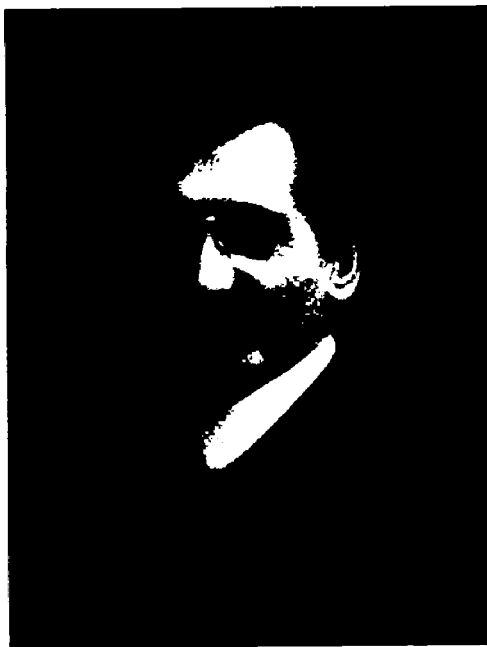
Mr. Savage is a general collector, with a strong *penchant* in favour of the stamps of Hayti, Spain, Argentine, Uruguay and St. Helena—all countries that are somewhat neglected by the general collector.

Needless to say, in accumulating his collection of nearly 19,000 varieties (not including a collection of 5,000 forgeries, for reference purposes), he has had some interesting experiences.

We think the following is perhaps the most humorous. We quote his own account of the little episode:

“I thought I had a ‘find’ once; I was cycling in S. Wales and was ‘rained up’ at a small hotel for thirty-six hours. An old farmer came in, and eventually we talked ‘stamps’ and got on to the V.R. 1d. English

Black, of which he was *sure* he had one or two. He knew the ordinary 1d. Black with Stars. When I told him the value, he naturally got very excited and elated, and he went straight home to fetch them to me; *but* he never returned. He, however, had *stood drinks all*



*round in anticipation!*" Mr. Savage first collected in a German Album, but before long "Germany" had to give place to loose-leaf albums, of which he now has thirteen.

Attached to that first album, is a rather interesting little story.

We cannot do better than quote his own words:

"I started in a German Album, which my elder brother brought over from Germany, when at school there. He also collected in a similar album, and eventually I obtained possession of his, and ran two collections at the same time, which came in most useful, as I found afterwards that most of the duplicates (in the two collections) were really not duplicates—one book having Crown CC and the other Crown CA specimens, in the Colonials—which was very fortunate."

As President of one of our leading Societies, the subject of our present sketch is naturally a keen clubite. Of the Liverpool Society, he says:

"The Society is no doubt going ahead. Three years ago, we had sixty members, now one hundred; and the attendance was about twelve per meeting, now average attendance last year was about thirty-five per meeting; and we have had to make three moves in three years to larger rooms, and this year have the largest room in the Hotel St. George, which will hold one hundred to one hundred and fifty easily."

Would that all Societies could report so favourably. No small portion of this success is due to the President's energy; amongst other things, he inaugurated the system of competitions for the Society's prizes. Mr. Savage was the founder of the Liverpool branch of the J.P.S.—a society which was afterwards dissolved and started afresh under the wing of the Liverpool Philatelic Society. He (Mr. Savage) is now kindly acting as Hon. Secretary, and the Society, known as the Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society, is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of over seventy active members. This, for a junior society started only three years ago, is remarkably good.

Although a very busy man, being buyer for one of the biggest commercial firms in England, he still finds time to collect philatelic literature, and his library already contains nearly two hundred volumes relating to our hobby.

Mr. Savage was, as a youngster, able to obtain, both from his father's office and from a friend in the office of a large Insurance Company, a great number of the then current stamps, many of which are still in his collection at the present time.

He has been an active member of the Liverpool Society for twelve or more years, a record that many of the present "current issue" collectors must greatly envy.

We feel sure all our readers will join us in wishing Mr. Savage, and the Society of which he is President, every success.

## English Stamps Used Abroad.

By H. F. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec. J.P.S.

(Continued from page 161).

### CORFU.

I HAVE been often questioned as to whether a British Post Office was ever established at Corfu, Ionian Islands. I am of opinion that previous to the issue of special stamps for these Islands in 1859 the postal arrangements were under the control of the British Post Office, and that at some period British stamps were issued there. If such was the case, the period during which stamps were issued must have been a limited one, as it is hardly possible that such a small and unimportant place would have a preference over such places as Constantinople, or Malta, in the privilege of using British stamps.

The principal lines of communication from Corfu were with Malta and Trieste, and to Malta most of the letters were sent for distribution. Letters were prepaid and stamped with a handstamp denoting that prepayment had been made. The handstamp employed consisted of two concentric circles broken into at the top by a crown and enclosing the inscription "Paid at Corfu."



Fig. ix.

A few entires from Corfu are known bearing the postmark illustrated above and franked



with British stamps cancelled with the Malta cancellation. The explanation that the stamps were affixed at Malta is not conclusive; it is my belief that they were affixed at Corfu, and, through the want of a proper cancelling stamp, were left to be cancelled at Malta. I have seen several British stamps with the "Paid at Corfu" cancellation which is I consider conclusive evidence that they were used from there. The stamps of which I have record are the 6d. no letters and 1d. red L.C. 14, of 1858. The latter of these was recently shown me by Mr. J. C. Sidebottom. The cancellation is in blue.

To conclude the first section of this article dealing with the British Post Offices about the Mediterranean and Egypt I propose to make a few comments about several rare varieties of English stamps, some of which, according to existing records, are more frequently found with foreign postmarks than with home cancellations. I have already men-

tioned a number of rare English stamps which are met with bearing foreign cancellations, but those I propose to refer to now are varieties so rarely found that they are worthy of special attention. The collector of English used abroad has, I think, greater opportunities and a better chance of finding these exceptional rarities than has the collector who ignores foreign postmarks.

The first stamp in my mind is the 10d. watermarked Emblems, which is universally accepted to be a printer's error. The number issued is not known, but taking into consideration its extreme rarity, one may assume that only several sheets were issued. The specimen of this stamp, contained in the collection of the Earl of Crawford, is cancelled with the large "C" cancellation of Constantinople. It is lettered <sup>J.R.</sup><sub>R.J.</sub> and another specimen with

a similar cancellation is lettered <sup>L.L.</sup><sub>L.L.</sub> I know of the existence of three other specimens, including a pair, which are likewise cancelled with the Constantinople postmark.

Another rare variety is the 2½d. lilac-rose, plate 2, on blued paper, which is generally found bearing the Malta postmark. Most of the known copies have been used from Malta.

The 6d. plate 5 is known to exist without watermark, and is only found with the Malta

postmark. Nothing is officially recorded of this variety, but it is believed that a few sheets were printed on unwatermarked paper and sent to Malta.

Only recently a variety was noted in the philatelic press. Mr. C. J. Phillips, in his brief analysis of the Breitfus collection, states that it contains a copy of the 4d. rose watermark Large Garter, on distinctly blue paper, slightly surfaced and cancelled "A 25." I have seen other specimens of this variety with a decided blue appearance in the paper and slightly surfaced as in the case of the one referred to above. The paper is of a different texture—thicker and softer—to the ordinary white paper of the normal variety, and has more the appearance of that of the Small Garter issue. This may be an ingenuity of the faker, but I am inclined to believe that this variety is a genuine one and the result of a process in the manufacture of some of the paper. Unlike those already mentioned, this is not common used abroad.

The last variety I have to record is the 6d. red-violet, plate 9, imperforate, used at Alexandria, "B 01." The 6d., plate 9, is officially known to have been issued imperforate, and I have every faith in the specimen referred to as being genuine.

With these few remarks, I conclude the first part of this article, and shall continue now with the West Indian group.

#### POST OFFICES IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The privilege of using British stamps was accorded to our Colonies in the West Indies, in the early part of the year 1858, and in April and May of that year most of the established offices were issuing British stamps. This new system was soon accepted as an improvement on the old methods of prepayment, and when, in 1860, the British Post Office was transferred to local control, the system was again adopted as soon as special issues could be prepared.

The postal arrangements in the British West Indies had been, for some time previous to the issue of British stamps in 1858, under the direction of the British Post Office, and continued so until May and June of 1860, when the transfer of management by the British Post Office to the Local Governments was carried into force.

The following extracts from the Postmaster-

General's Reports have some important bearing on the West Indian Posts:

#### COLONIAL POSTS UNDER BRITISH DIRECTION.

*(From the Fourth Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office, 1858; being that for the year 1857).*

The recommendation of my predecessor that such of the West Indian Posts as are still under the direction of the British Office should be placed under that of the local Governments has not yet been adopted, the Houses of Assembly of Jamaica and some of the smaller colonies having adopted resolutions adverse to this measure.

#### ENGLISH POSTAGE STAMPS.

*(From the Fifth Report of the Postmaster-General on The Post Office, 1859; being that for the year 1858).*

It having been found that the use of English postage stamps at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople led to no forgery, the privilege has been extended to the British West Indies, and to the foreign ports touched at by the Mail Packets on the Western Coast of Africa. It is obvious, that such an arrangement is only applicable when the whole of the postage belongs to the British Post office.

#### WEST INDIAN POSTS.

*(From the Sixth Report of the Postmaster-General on The Post Office, 1860; being that for the year 1859).*

From a conviction that the present West Indian Posts could be more efficiently and economically managed on the spot, by the colonial governments, than at a great distance by this office, a transfer of these posts to the local authorities was recommended by this Department more than four years ago; but the Legislature of the colonies were averse to the change, and the transfer was consequently postponed.

Under these circumstances, it was deemed expedient by my predecessor to send a superior officer to the West Indies, to examine the whole working of the system, with a view to improvements and greater economy. The gentleman selected was Mr. Anthony Trollope, . . . . . One advantage arising from Mr. Trollope's visit was to place, in a yet clearer point of view, the propriety of calling upon the colonies to manage their own Post Offices; and your Lordships and the Duke of

Newcastle having concurred in the expediency of the measure, it has now been formally announced to the West Indian colonial governments, that on the 1st May next (with a proviso that in Jamaica the period may, if desired, be postponed to the 1st June) this Department will cease to charge itself with the management of the West Indian posts, and that from that day the colonial governments must themselves undertake their control.

A similar announcement has been made in the case of Hong Kong.

After the 1st May, therefore, or at latest the 1st June, the British Post Office will no longer have the direction of any colonial post offices, except those at the military stations of Gibraltar and Malta.

#### TRANSFER OF MANAGEMENT OF POSTS IN WEST INDIES AND HONG KONG TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

*(From the Seventh Report of the Postmaster-General on The Post Office, 1861; being that for the year 1860).*

The transfer of management of the Posts in the West Indies from this office to the local Governments, an object long desired by this department, from a conviction that the direction on the spot would be much more efficient and economical than when conducted at a distance, was last year carried into effect, and a like transfer was made at Hong Kong. With the exception, therefore, of the military stations at Malta and Gibraltar, the British Post Office has no longer the management of any colonial office whatever.

From these extracts it will be seen that the British West Indian Post Offices were established before British stamps were issued there, which is a point to remember, as some authorities give the date of issue of stamps as that of the establishment of the offices. We gather from the Fifth Report, that British stamps were first issued in 1858, and from existing records in the form of entires, we know that their introduction came about in April and May of that year.

The date of the transfer of the West Indian posts to local administration is officially given in the sixth Report as the 1st May, 1860, and in the case of Jamaica the time was extended to the 1st June, if desired. Except in the case

of Jamaica these dates agree on the whole with the evidence we have that the use of British stamps was discontinued at this period, and that either the old method of prepayment in money was again introduced, or special issues brought into use. With regard to Jamaica I have seen several entires from various towns in Jamaica franked with British stamps as late as June 8th, 1860, and, in one instance, at the still later date of July 8th, 1860. The old system of prepayment was, I think, generally adopted about June 10th, and used throughout the island until Jamaica stamps made their appearance in November, 1860. The isolated instance referred to above of a dated entire franked with a 6d. stamp as late as July 8th, 1860, from Lilliput (A 49) is probably one which passed unnoticed or was allowed to pass without comment.

The system of compulsory prepayment was enforced in the West Indies early in the year 1857, but for some five years previous to this the system was generally adhered to. Before the advent of British stamps all letters were cancelled with a handstamp, similar to that used at Corfu (Fig. 9). With the revival of the old method of prepayment in money in 1860, pending the arrival of special stamps for the various colonies, this same handstamp was again employed.

It would be a difficult matter to give the precise dates when British stamps were first issued in the British West Indies, the knowledge of which would not serve any great purpose. Suffice it to say that they were introduced into most of the colonies at the latter end of April and during the first two weeks of May, 1858. There is no doubt whatever, that with the change of management of the posts in 1860, the use of British stamps was discontinued, and the date of their withdrawal may be fixed at the last day of April. With the exception of Jamaica I have not seen any British stamps used in the British West Indies during May, and I am quite convinced that none was used. I have already referred to some exceptionally late dates from Jamaica, of which I have seen a number used in the early part of June, but of these, unfortunately, I have only kept the following records.

A letter from Vere, Jamaica, bearing one 6d. stamp, postmarked at Vere with the type of postmark generally employed throughout

Jamaica, consisting of the words Vere, Jamaica, divided by two lines either side, arranged in a circle enclosing the date. In this particular instance, the date June 8/1860 is inverted. This letter is also postmarked at Kingston, and the stamp cancelled with the A01 obliteration.

A letter from Lilliput, Jamaica, bearing one 6d. stamp cancelled A49, postmarked at Lilliput and Kingston on July 8/1860; also bearing the London arrival date, July 28/1860, in red.

The following list of British West Indian Offices with their respective obliterating numbers comprises all that were established during the issue of British stamps in the West Indies.

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| A01 Kingston, Jamaica.                                |                           |
| A02 Antigua (St. John's), see also A18.               |                           |
| A03 British Guiana (Demerara or Georgetown).          |                           |
| A04 " " (Barbice or New Amsterdam).                   |                           |
| A05 Bahamas (Nassau, New Providence).                 |                           |
| A06 British Honduras (Belize).                        |                           |
| A07 Dominica (Roseau).                                |                           |
| A08 Montserrat (Plymouth).                            |                           |
| A09 Nevis (Charlestown).                              |                           |
| A10 St. Vincent (Kingstown).                          |                           |
| A11 St. Lucia (Castries).                             |                           |
| A12 St. Kitts (Basseterre).                           |                           |
| A13 Virgin Islands (Road Town, Tortola) see also A91. |                           |
| A14 Tobago (Scarborough).                             |                           |
| A15 Grenada (St. George's).                           |                           |
| A18 English Harbour (Antigua) also see A02.           |                           |
| A27 to A78 (Towns in Jamaica).                        |                           |
| A27 Alexandria.                                       | A53 Mandeville.           |
| A28 Annotto Bay.                                      | A54 May Hill.             |
| A29 Bath.   | A55 Mile Gully.           |
| A30 Black River.                                      | A56 Mongeane.             |
| A31 Brown's Town.                                     | A57 Montego Bay.          |
| A32 Buff Bay.   | A58 Montpellier.          |
| A33 Chapelton.  | A59 Morant Bay.           |
| A34 Claremont.  | A60 Ocho Rios.            |
| A35 Clarendon.  | A61 Old Harbour.          |
| A36 Dry Harbour.                                      | A62 Plantain Green River. |
| A37 Duncans.  | A63 Pear Tree Grove.      |
| A38 Ewarton.  | A64 Port Antonio.         |
| A39 Falmouth.   | A65 Port Morant.          |
| A40 Flint River.                                      | A66 Port Maria.           |
| A41 Gagle.  | A67 Port Royal.           |
| A42 Golden Spring.                                    | A68 Porus.                |
| A43 Gordon Town.                                      | A69 Ramble.               |
| A44 Goshen.   | A70 Rio Bueno.            |
| A45 Grange Hill.                                      | A71 Rodney Hall.          |
| A46 Green Island.                                     | A72 St. David.            |
| A47 Highgate.   | A73 St. Anne's Bay.       |
| A48 Hope Bay.   | A74 Salt Gut.             |
| A49 Lilliput.   | A75 Savannah-la-Mar.      |
| A50 Little River.                                     | A76 Spanish Town.         |
| A51 Lucia.  | A77 Stewart Town.         |
| A52 Manchoneal.                                       | A78 Vere.                 |
| A91 Virgin Islands (see also A13).                    |                           |

The following obliterating numbers were employed at various towns in Jamaica many years after the issue of British stamps and consequently they are never found on British stamps:

- 193, 196, 199, 201, 598, 615, 617, 622, 631, 640, 642, 647.

A79 to A83.

E06, E30, E58.

F80, F81, F95, F96, F97, F98.

G13 to G16.

The list of British stamps used from the West Indies during the two years they were authorized is a small one. The principal varieties met with are the 1d. red, L.C. 14, of 1858, and the 4d. Large Garter, 6d. and 1/- Emblems of the 1856 issue. These four varieties constituted the regular issue for the British West Indian Offices and are known with practically every cancellation of this group. Plates 7 and 8 of the 2d. blue, 1858, are found occasionally, but these I believe were not supplied to every office. Numbers of varieties have been chronicled in years gone by, such as the 1/- of 1862, the 6d., 9d. and 1/- values of the 1865 issue, and others equally impossible. These have since been discovered to have been faked in some way or other.

I have seen a few other varieties of British stamps which I believe to have been genuinely used, from the West Indies. They are the 1d. red-brown on blue, L.C. 14; 2d. blue, L.C. 14; and the 1d. rose-red, L.C. 16. It is, of course, possible that small supplies of these were sent out, but I would rather accept the theory that they were brought and used by visitors from England. The 4d. Medium Garter may also have been used in this way, but it is impossible that a supply was ever sent to the West Indies.

The type of obliteration employed throughout the West Indies is the same as that of Gibraltar (Fig. 5) as illustrated on page 159.

The date postmark was never combined with the cancellation.

(To be continued).

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## Notes on Mr. T. W. Morris' Articles on the Stamps of Greece.

By P. L. PEMBERTON.

A USEFUL contribution to the literature on the subject of Greek stamps has just been completed in the pages of the *Stamp Collector*. It is from the pen of Mr. T. W. Morris, a collector who has evidently studied the subject



for many years; any specialist in Greek stamps will find something new to him in it. In the arrangement of the stamps Mr. Morris favours the system of taking each value and following it through all its different printings instead of grouping the several values together into periods. This system has much to recommend it, though it is one that I, personally, neither like nor recommend; by following it the student is apt to overlook the fact that certain marked characteristics of printing and paper run through several values at the same period, a fact that is of great assistance in arranging the printings.

Though following closely on the lines of the well-known articles by Mr. W. D. Beckton, published in the *Philatelic Record* in 1897, Mr. Morris' arrangement is by no means a slavish imitation of it. At any rate, he has separated his printings quite independently, and the result is that, in most cases, he makes more varieties than Mr. Beckton gives. One cannot be surprised at this, for Greece is the one country in the world upon which specialists are bound to differ with astonishing consistency, and, having said this, I have no qualms in going further and asserting that neither of the arrangements referred to fit in with one which would seem to me to be the ideal one, and which, needless to add, is the one which I hope some day to explain to the readers of the *Ph. J. of G.B.*

There are certain questions in connection with Greek stamps which, though they have always puzzled writers on the subject, seem to yield a solution when approached with a little common sense and a practical knowledge of printing. Mr. Morris appears to speak with authority born of both these qualifications, and his articles are interspersed with notes which are well worth reproducing.

With regard to the ribbed paper on which certain early printings of the Athens 1 lep are occasionally found, he says:

RIBBED PAPER.

"Printings 4 and 5 are found on vertically

ribbed paper, but personally I do not attach any importance to ribbed paper, because in the first place I never heard of any printer who would choose a ribbed paper to print such a large electro from, and one showing such an amount of solid colour; and in the second place, I don't think that at that period there was any machine-made ribbed paper except 'Repp,' which was, of course, quite out of the question. The ribbed appearance usually occurs at the edges of the sheet, and may be caused either by some peculiarity in the process of manufacture of the paper, or possibly it may be caused by the milled edge of the clamp which would keep the paper in position, when being trimmed by the cutting machine."

There is a very interesting variety of the 5 lepta which has not escaped Mr. Morris' notice,

#### 5 LEPTA, WITH DOTTED NECK.

This is the one which has fine lines of shading on the neck and cheek, broken into dots and dashes like the Paris prints. It is mentioned by Mr. Beckton as a variety of the 5 lepta of 1879 (without figures at back), but it certainly occurs on some of the earlier printings as well. Mr. Morris has found it on the first Athens print (the one with the first type of 5 at the back). He says that though he cannot say precisely what position it occupies on the sheet it is certainly the second stamp in a row, as shown by an unused block of four in his collection. I can verify this as I have had a similar block. Mr. Morris goes on to say:

"This variety is *not* caused by the printing, but it must have been 'touched up' with a graver on the plate; this would be quite feasible on an electro. I have altogether nine specimens, and after examining them most closely, I am absolutely convinced that my statement is correct; the markings correspond exactly in every detail. As this variety occurs as early as printing 4 (and of course every subsequent printing) is it possible that when printing 3 did not show the dots and dashes, a trial was made, on a single stamp on the plate, to see if this could be remedied?"

Of course, it is impossible to express an opinion as to this. A remarkable fact about the stamp is its rarity; considering that there is one on every sheet, it should be fairly plentiful, but this is not the case. It is

evident that it only shews when the printing was very lightly done.

Then with regard to the 20 lep on paper, which is

#### YELLOWISH ON THE FACE,

he again speaks with the authority of one who has a special knowledge of the manufacture of papers. He says:

"This paper is rather peculiar, as on the surface it is quite *yellowish*, and at the back is *bluish*. The yellowish tone varies a great deal, my theory for this is as follows:—It is a well-known fact in the paper trade that nearly all azure laid and wove papers are darker in shade on the 'right' side than they are on the 'wrong' side, and I should say that in this particular instance the paper happened to show the peculiarity in a very marked degree, and also that the stamps were printed on the wrong side. I have no doubt also that in course of time the surface of the paper has faded a little."

This is an ingenious hypothesis, but I think it more likely that the surface of the paper had been treated with some chemical wash, a system which, at that time, was very much in vogue with the French manufacturers.

With regard to the 20 lep. of 1870, from the cleaned plate, the stamp which is generally referred to as the

#### 20 LEP. WITH "WORN" SPANDELS,

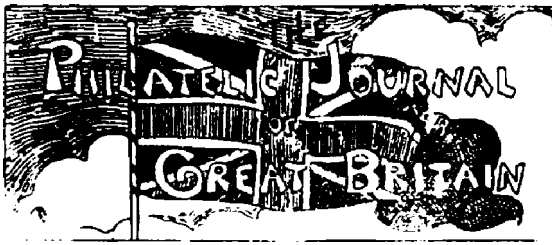
Mr. Morris makes the following remarks:

"This printing is generally called the 'worn spandrel issue.' The indistinct spandrels, however, are not caused by wear of the plate, but by the very light pressure used in printing. If the spandrels were worn on the plate they would appear heavy and blotchy, because these stamps were printed from electros. On the other hand, if the stamps had been printed from steel or copper engraved plates, and the spandrels had worn away on the plate, then they would so appear when printed."

Mr. Morris has made a special study of the flaws which are to be found on Greek stamps, and gives lists which contain many that have never been chronicled before. I will refer to these next month.

(To be continued.)





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## EDITORIAL.

SEVERAL very important postal changes have been inaugurated this month, changes that will have a very direct bearing upon our hobby. From October 1st the postage on all foreign letters has been reduced from 2½d. the ½ oz. to 2½d. the 1 oz., with the **Postal Progress.** further reduction of 1½d. for the second and succeeding ozs., while the postage to British Colonies has been reduced from 1d. per ½ oz. to 1d. per oz. Needless to say, this very sweeping reduction will be greatly appreciated by the general public, whether they be philatelists or not. The immediate result of this change will be that certain current low values of most of our smaller Colonies will be very hard to obtain in a used condition; as it is, some are already fairly hard to procure—to wit, the 2½d. stamps of Natal and Orange River Colony; although the sale of low value postage stamps has increased tremendously

of late years, the demand for the higher values has not increased in proportion.

With cheap rates of postage to every part of the world, the need for 6d. and 1/- stamps on letters is not so great as it was a few years ago, when, for instance, the postage to Australia was 6d. the ½ oz., 1/- the oz., as against the 1d. that is needed at the present time.

Practically speaking, all current Colonial stamps from 1½d. to £1 will appreciate slightly in value, as there will be even a smaller demand for their use than heretofore.

Fortunately, from a collector's point of view, the need for high value stamps for use on telegrams, registered letters and parcels will be as great as ever. Stamps used on parcels are seldom of little use afterwards, as they are too frequently very heavily obliterated, or, owing to the shape of the parcel, torn. Registered letters and, above all, telegrams call for nearly all the high values that are so eagerly coveted by the present-day collector.

The second great postal change that came into effect on the 1st of this month was the adoption of reply paid coupons. At any head post office the public can now purchase, for the sum of threepence, a small coupon that can be exchanged at practically any post office throughout the world for a 2½d. stamp.

Needless to point out, this will be a great boon to numberless people. The use of these reply paid coupons will make current unused low value foreign stamps scarcer than they are at present, as numerous small remittances, which now take the form of postage stamps, will be sent in reply paid coupons.

A writer in one of our Continental contemporaries is greatly perturbed over the facility with which the stamp forger will make his fortune by forging these universal reply coupons. As he so truly points out, the forger has to find a market for his wares, whereas the man that counterfeits the reply "stamps" can dispose of his handicraft at any post office.

We quite see the ease with which forged coupons could be disposed of, and, provided that a supply of watermarked paper could be procured, see no reason why certain deft-fingered gentlemen should not be able to circulate a goodly number of forged coupons.

We rather fancy, however, that the supply of surfaced and watermarked paper that would be needed will be a big stumbling block in the way of the would-be forger, while that same healthy fear of Nemesis, in the form of a visitor from Scotland Yard, that safeguards the Bank of England from the forger's art, will also help to protect the humble but evidently needed reply paid coupon.

As many of our readers are possibly unaware of the existence of these coupons, and even more in ignorance as to how this system is worked, we think it would not be out of place here to describe the *modus operandi*.

Say, for instance, that Peru is allotted 50,000 of these coupons, they will then be sold in Peruvian Post Offices as required by the Peruvian public, and forwarded to every corner of the world to be exchanged at a Post Office for postage stamps. After having been "cashed," they will be returned to Switzerland (Berne being the headquarters of the Postal Union), where, together with the coupons of other countries, they are sorted out, and either returned or their value debited to their country of origin.

Naturally, a small percentage will get lost; an equally small percentage will be retained as postal curiosities; but the bulk of these coupons will undoubtedly find their way back to Switzerland. Possibly, if our Continental confrère is correct, with additions in the form of forgeries, time alone will prove whether that will be the case.

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## New Leaves to Cut.

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### \*THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SARAWAK

UNTIL quite recently, Sarawak was one of the most neglected countries, philatelically speaking, that a hunt through the British Colonial section of a catalogue would reveal. This has all been changed during the past eighteen months by the publication, last year, of a book on the subject by Mr. B. W. H. Poole; and, now, of the work under notice. Since both works are very similar, not only in size and shape, but, as must necessarily happen in dealing with matters of fact and a

limited subject, in contents also, we may perhaps be pardoned for drawing a few comparisons.

There are two particulars, however, in which Mr. Melville's book is well ahead of the other. The first of these is in the illustrations, which are certainly excellent, being produced by the collotype process on plates, of which there are eight. The second is in the history of the post-office as distinct from the history of the stamps themselves. For the chapters on this subject, Mr. Melville has been able to gather a surprising amount of data and statistics, and he gives the text of several official notices and decrees which have not been published before.

On the other hand, there is no information about the various printings and flaws to be found in the 1869-1875 issues, and though this omission may be to the taste of the general reader, it will be regretted by the specialists in Sarawak stamps, whose interest in these matters was aroused by the copious, yet incomplete, notes by Mr. Poole. We had hoped that Mr. Melville would have cleared up some of the matters which are in doubt, and it seems to us that he has missed an opportunity in leaving the subject so severely alone.

We notice that in referring to the sheets of the 12 cents of 1875, in which some of the types appear out of their usual order, Mr. Melville mentions a sheet in which the last stamp in the last row is type 2 instead of type 5. Now Mr. Poole mentions a sheet in which the last stamp in the *third* row is type 3 instead of type 5. Does this point to different transfers or to a mistake on the part of one of the writers?

Two stamps are included in Mr. Melville's reference list which have not, we think, been described hitherto. These are the 3c. of 1869 and the 3c. of 1871, engraved instead of lithographed, and printed on paper which is coloured yellow on the face only, instead of throughout. Only three copies are known of the first and two of the second; all are cancelled. One of each is to be seen in the Tapling collection in the British Museum, Mr. Melville himself has one of each and the odd one belongs to Mr. J. W. Jones. The supposition is that the engraved proofs which were sent out to Sarawak for approval were used,

\* The Postage Stamps of Sarawak (with a History of the Post Office in Sarawak from 1869 to 1906). By Fred. J. Melville. 1/- nett. London: Chas. Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, W.C.

and that these stamps were some of them. This seems to be the only possible solution of what is at present a great mystery.

#### \*HOW TO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE have received from the publishers, Messrs. George Bell & Sons, a copy of the above mentioned new book on postage stamps.

Mr. Smith has tackled in a novel way a rather hackneyed subject. The main portion of the book is devoted to a short history of the stamps of all stamp-issuing countries; in most cases this is necessarily of a very brief description, but, however short it may be, it generally contains something that is likely to interest the stamp collector.

Mr. Smith has accumulated a vast store of philatelic lore, which, distributed through the pages of his book, relieve them of the monotony which is the inevitable result when only dry-as-dust figures and dates are given. The grouping of the countries is especially good; indeed we think a synopsis of the chapters will interest our readers.

##### CHAPTER.

- I. The First Postage Stamp and its Forerunners.
- II. Postage Stamps of Great Britain.
- III. The British Colonies in Europe and the Levant (Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, and Malta).
- IV. France.
- V. Spain and Portugal.
- VI. Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.
- VII. Switzerland.
- VIII. The Scandinavian Countries.
- IX. Germany.
- X. Italy.
- XI. Austria-Hungary.
- XII. The Balkan Peninsula.
- XIII. Russia, Poland, Finland and Livonia.
- XIV. India and Ceylon.
- XV. Persia, Afghanistan and the Far East.
- XVI. Egypt and Northern Africa.
- XVII. Equatorial Africa.
- XXIII. Southern Africa.
- XIX. British North America.
- XX. The United States.
- XXI. Mexico and Central America.
- XXII. The West Indian Islands.
- XXIII. South America.
- XXIV. Australia and Oceania.
- XXV. Local Postage Stamps.
- XXVI. Postal Stationery.
- XXVII. How Postage Stamps are Printed.
- XXVIII. Forgeries, Bogus Stamps and Reprints.
- XXIX. Stamp Collecting, Past and Present.
- XXX. The Stamp Market.
- XXXI. The Stamp Collectors' Outfit.
- XXXII. Some Terms used in Philately.
- XXXIII. Bibliography.

Perhaps the last six or seven chapters are the most interesting from an old collector's

point of view. In them we find one or two paragraphs that clearly denote the expert's touch. Chapter XXX., "The Stamp Market," is particularly good. Writing of auction sales, Mr. Smith says:

"Some bargain hunters delight to attend auction sales and buy under the hammer. This is a very dangerous pastime, and unless the amateur be unusually well armed by considerable experience, it is one that I should warn him against. Now and again some measure of success may attend the adventure, but it is a kind of experiment that brings more disappointment than satisfaction."

Mr. Smith has, we are glad to see, a very kind word to say for stamps on the original covers. Writing of the treatment old stamps require before mounting them in an album, he says:

"If they are still on the original cover, they should certainly, if great rarities, be preserved on the 'entire original,' and the same course should be followed if the cover itself presents any interest, even when the stamp is common. In collections made in blank albums, a certain proportion of stamps 'on entire,' adds to the good appearance of the whole."

Mr. Smith sounds a note of warning with regard to Stamp Exchange Clubs, for he writes:

"With regard to exchange clubs it is not my intention to decry them, but, as the advantages of sheets circulating among members are much more apparent than the disadvantages, it may be well to point out that in the case of small buyers the expenses of postage, subscription and commissions, are not unimportant items, and that the absence of satisfactory guarantees of the genuineness and correct descriptions of the stamps sent round, the long delays, the danger of substitutions, and the great disparity usually existing between the reserve funds of the clubs and the value of the stamps in circulation, are not wholly to be overlooked."

Although not likely to be of much interest to the philatelist, Mr. Smith's book is one that should bring many recruits to our hobby, it is well written, well illustrated (48 plates showing upwards of 770 different varieties) and contains much that will interest the beginner, especially if he realizes the interesting parts that History and Geography play in the science of stamp collecting.

\* How to Collect Postage Stamps. By Bertram T. K. Smith. Published in London by Messrs. George Bell & Sons. 6/- net.





## October, 1907, 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.)

### NOTICES.

The first meeting of the season will take place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Monday, October 21, at 7.30 p.m. A Social reunion of the members and friends and a Smoking Concert will be held. The sub-committee are sparing no pains to provide a good programme—and it only remains for the members and friends to support them by a good attendance to ensure a successful and enjoyable evening.

The second meeting of the season will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday, November 14, at 8 p.m., when Mr. P. L. Pemberton will give a display and paper on the stamps of Greece. This will be an excellent opportunity for members to become enlightened on the knotty points of the many different varieties of this country and a good attendance is hoped for.

The programme for the remainder of the season is nearly complete, and will be in the

hands of all members very shortly. The Hon. Sec. will be glad to hear from those members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions also to receive any donations for Forgery Collection. Dr. Marx, M.A., also wants to hear from any members who are interested in the Exchange Packets, and Mr. King *re* Library.

At all meetings members are invited to bring with them any new issues, novelties, or duplicates for exchange, and any country members who may be in town or any visitors are cordially welcomed.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Oct. 11th, 1907.

## Correspondence.

New Zealand,

17.8.07.

### WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

The Publishers, the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIRS,

In my last letter of a week ago I promised to send a list of a few stamps I needed, but quite forgot to do so, but now make amends. Will you please let me say how much I enjoy reading your journal? I subscribe to four philatelic journals and candidly, I must say, I enjoy yours the best. I am a medium collector, have over 8000 stamps in my collection, my two boys have over 4000 each in their albums and three or four thousand duplicates, I cannot go for expensive stamps but I revel in my collection as if I spent thousands. Though I take *Gibbons' Monthly* and have done so for years I find it a bit advanced for me, yet I could not forego it as it is full of information that some day may be useful. I take their *Weekly* and also the *Australian Journal of Philately* because it is very useful and because I have done business with the proprietors for years. But your journal meets my wants admirably and I only regret I did not subscribe to it before. I envy very much my philatelic friends in the old land who have such great facilities for seeing such fine stamps as you note from time to time, and when I read how certain well-known collectors exhibited their collections at the meetings of the various societies my mouth fairly waters. Here am I, a solitary collector in this little town of 1200 people, that is to say the only one possessing anything like a collection, with no one whom

I can meet who takes a real interest in stamps. I have no doubt there are hundreds of collectors situated likewise, and you have no idea how eagerly the philatelic papers I take are welcomed. I have half-a-dozen good books on my favourite hobby and they are well read and well cared for. Well this may or may not interest you, but in a round-about way I have tried to show how much your paper is appreciated, and each month, as it comes, it is my oasis in the desert land of philately here. Hoping the *P.J.G.B.* may long flourish, and with kind compliments, believe me,

Yours faithfully,  
M. Mc. D.

October 2nd, 1907.

#### A WARNING.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

We enclose copy of a letter which we have received from Santo Domingo, to which we have sent a reply to fit the occasion. Attached to the letter in question is a slip of yellow paper, on which is a hand struck impression of the "Un Real" Dominican Republic stamp of the type of 1865. As the impression appears to have been taken from the original die, we shall be much obliged if you will insert a note in your next issue, warning collectors against reprints of this stamp.

Yours faithfully,  
WHITFIELD KING & Co.

[copy].

Santo Domingo,  
September 5th, 1907.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,  
Ipswich, England.

DEAR SIRS,

I attach hereto a rough print of the 1862 Santo Domingo "Un Real" stamp, of which I am in possession of the original cliché. I will be glad to know if you could have a quantity of these printed for me, and if you can arrange to get this done on papers of the proper colour, having the appearance of age, and using old ink.

I should want probably a couple of dozen prints of each issue. What would your terms be?

Very faithfully yours.

3rd October, 1907.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

There is a statement in the September number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, to the effect that a London dealer has made a standing offer of £25,000 for my collection. As this is entirely without foundation I should be extremely obliged if you would allow me to contradict it in your journal.

There are also several incorrect statements about the 1906 Exhibition.

Yours faithfully,

Rothsay,  
St. George's Hill,  
Weybridge.

4, St. John's Road,  
Oxford.

Oct. 7/07.

#### INDEXES NOT INDICES.

The Editor *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

I have frequently noticed in recent years and especially in philatelic papers emanating from London, the misuse of the word indices as the plural of index when referring to the contents of books and similar lists. I venture to suggest that philatelists should restrict their use of, and uniformly conform to the recognized spelling and meaning of the word indices, and to use indexes when referring to more than one index or contents of a book.

Hoping that the indexes of future philatelic volumes will give indices of the progress and healthiness of philately,

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
F. A. BELLAMY.

### Stamp Brevities.

1d. and 2½d. stamps in the Postal Union colours have lately been supplied to St. Kitts, and the ½d. value will follow suit when more of that value are required.

\* \* \*

St. Lucia has ordered ½d., 1d. and 2½d. stamps in the Postal Union colours.

\* \* \*

2½d. stamps printed in two colours are being supplied to the Transvaal for the last time. In

future they will be printed in all blue. The number of 1d. stamps required by the Transvaal is so large that a fresh 240 set plate is being prepared for use with the existing plate, thus enabling the stamps to be supplied in sheets of 480.

\* \* \*

Several corrections have been made in the Arms of Mauritius, necessitating a change in the existing issue of stamps in the early future.

\* \* \*

Owing to alterations in connection with the local currency of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, the 3 cents stamps will in both cases take the place of the 4 cents stamp as the international equivalent of 10 centimes. It will therefore be printed in all red, and the 4 cents Straits Settlements stamp will be in lilac, and that of the Federated Malay States will remain black and red as at present.

\* \* \*

Hong Kong has ordered a stamp of a new value, *i.e.*, 6 cents, and Cyprus, one of 5 paras. The latter is, we think, the lowest value used by any of the Colonies, as 40 paras make up 1 piastre, the international equivalent of 1d.

\* \* \*

½d. Trinidad stamps may shortly be expected in singly fugitive ink.

\* \* \*

The 8 cents Federated Malay States stamps will in future be printed in all blue.

\* \* \*

Montserrat has recently been supplied with 1d. and 5s. stamps on chalk-surfaced paper with all over watermark.

\* \* \*

Mauritius 3 and 50 cents stamps of the existing design, but on chalk-surfaced all over watermark paper are on order.

\* \* \*

Two new Revenue stamps have been supplied to Seychelles. They are of the existing revenue type, and the values are 50 cents in lilac and sage green and Rs. 2.50 in green and black. Both are on chalk-surfaced paper with all over watermark.

\* \* \*

The last supply of ½d. and 1d. N. Nigeria stamps in two colours has just been despatched. In future these values, and also the 2½d. value, will be printed in the Postal Union colours.

It has been decided that the Grenada postage and revenue stamps for 3d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 5/- and 10/- shall in future bear the Colony's badge, instead of, as hitherto, the King's Head, and they will be surface printed with doubly fugitive inks, instead of copper plated.

—*The Colonial Office Journal.*

## The Scottish Philatelic Society

### JUNIOR BRANCH.

#### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, 1907-8.

1907.  
 Oct. 5.—Annual General Meeting.  
 Nov. 2.—Display (with Notes), Iceland. President.  
 Dec. 7.—Members' Night.  
 1908.  
 Jan. 4.—Paper, Display and Discussion, "The New Specialism." Mr. J. Mullo Weir. Display, West Indies, No. 1. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.  
 Feb. 1.—Paper and Display, India. Mr. John Walker, President S.P.S. Display, Great Britain. Mr. J. J. Knowles.  
 Mar. 7.—Lecture and Lantern Display. Mr. F. J. Melville, President Junior P.S., London. Display, Ceylon. Baron de Worms. Display. Mr. Leicester Paine.  
 April 4.—Display, Sarawak. Mr. F. J. Melville. Display, West Indies, No. 2. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.  
 Display. Mr. J. L. Sievwright.  
 May 2.—Members' Night—Uruguay. Vice-President. Display. Mr. G. L. Beattie. Display. Assistant Secretary. Empire of Brazil. Librarian. Modern Egypt. Mr. R. M. Stewart.

The opening meeting of the session was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 5th October, at 7 p.m., when the President, Mr. John Walker, presided over a good attendance.

Four new ordinary and two honorary members were admitted.

The secretary submitted his report on the accounts for session 1906-7, which showed that after paying all expenses there was a substantial balance at the credit of the Society. He stated that the exchange branch had proved a great success, the sales exceeding the most sanguine expectation of the committee. Packets are regularly sent out every month and circulate among about 70 members.

MR. FRANK CHALMERS,  
*Hon. Sec.*

24, Bruntsfield Gardens,  
 Edinburgh.

## 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.** *Levant.* *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 4 piastres overprinted on the current 10d. stamp of Gt. Britain.

*Adhesive.* Chalk surfaced paper.  
4p. on 10d. purple and scarlet.

**Antigua.** Mr. Yardley has shown the publishers of the *M. J.* a copy of the 1d. carmine red of 1884, perf. 12, wmk. Crown and CA, but in the colour of the earlier issues, namely, scarlet.

**Australian Commonwealth.** Both the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. postage due stamps are chronicled as having been printed on the Victorian Crown and A paper.

**Canada.** The rumour that the Canadian set of Postage Due stamps was to be withdrawn and the remainder burnt, is unfortunately evidently untrue. A correspondent, writing from Canada to *Mekcel's Weekly*, says that on enquiry he is informed that they are still in use and there is no reason for their withdrawal.

**Cayman Islands.** We are indebted to *Ewen's Weekly* for the news that the Cayman Islands have issued a provisional stamp.

*Adhesive.* King's Head, CA multiple ordinary.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  on 1d. carmine.

**Dominica.** Two more values have now to be chronicled on multiple chalky CA paper.

*Adhesives.*  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$  black and ultramarine.  
1/- magenta and green.

**Gold Coast.** We have not, we believe, yet chronicled the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. all one colour.

*Adhesive.* Multiple ordinary.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.

**Gwalior.** *Gibbons' Weekly*, on the authority of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, chronicles the current  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna Indian stamp with the inscription, "Indian Postage and Revenue" overprinted for use in Gwalior.

*Adhesive.* Indian  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green overprinted Gwalior.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. pea green.

**Mauritius.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current 15c. Express Delivery stamp

with double overprint. They say that two sheets of fifteen stamps each have been discovered (?) in this condition.

**New Zealand.** A correspondent living in Cambridge, N.Z., kindly informs us that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp overprinted Official, chronicled by us in our June number, has not been issued. Will our readers kindly delete this stamp from their list.

The *Australian Philatelist* for September chronicles the two following novelties:

*Adhesives.*  
6d. rose (large size), wmkd., perf. 14 x 11.  
5/- vermilion, wmkd., perf. 14 compound with 11.

**Orange River Colony.** Two values are reported on unsurfaced multiple Crown and C.A. paper.

*Adhesives.* Multiple C.A., ordinary. paper.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green.  
1d. carmine.

**Papua.** Several of our contemporaries chronicle other values overprinted with the second type of surcharge.

*Adhesives.* Surcharge in small type.  
1d. red and black.  
6d. green ..  
1/- orange ..  
2/6 brown ..

**Queensland.** The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 3d., 5d. and 1/- stamps in new shades.

*Adhesives.* Watermarked Crown and Q, perf. 13.  
3d. grey-brown.  
5d. black-brown.  
1/- deep bright mauve.



**St. Vincent.** The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue new type (Arms) is reported by one of our Continental contemporaries.

*Adhesive.*  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue.

**South Australia.** Nearly all the English philatelic papers have chronicled the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

stamp on Crown and A. paper. Most of them have later on asked their readers to delete this stamp from their lists, while a few have contradicted this, their second effort, and state that the 2/6 does exist watermarked Crown and A. The *Australian Philatelist* for September says that the Deputy Postmaster-General of South Australia informs that paper that the 2/6 stamp on Crown and A. paper has not appeared, nor will do so for a considerable time. Can any of our readers kindly help us? Is there a 2/6 South Australian stamp? Is there such a place as South Australia?

Mr. W. Boys kindly informs us that the 10d. stamp is now issued with thick "Postage," in a dark yellow-brown.

*Adhesive.* Wmk. ? "Postage" in thick letters. 10d. dark yellow-brown.

**Southern Nigeria.** *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new value, viz., the 3d. lilac and brown. The stamp is on chalk-surfaced paper.

*Adhesive.* King's Head, multiple C.A. paper, chalky. 3d. lilac and orange-brown.

**Tasmania.** The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the following:

*Adhesives.* Wmk. Crown and A.  
8d. purple-brown, perf. 12½.  
8d. " " " 11.  
1/- rose and green, perf. 12½, compound with 11.

**Victoria.** The £1 stamp is now announced on Crown CA paper, perf. 12½.

*Adhesive.* Wmkd. Crown CA, perf. 12½. £1 carmine.



## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Abyssinia.** A new set of stamps has made its appearance, and is chronicled as follows:

*Adhesives.* Overprinted with Amharic inscription in violet and value in guerches.

½ gairsh green.  
1 " red.  
1 " blue.  
2 " brown.  
4 " claret.  
8 " lilac.  
16 " black.

*Postage Duc.* Overprinted "Taxe à Percevoir T." and value with stars as on the ordinary issue.

½ gairsh green.  
1 " red.  
1 " blue.  
2 " brown.  
4 " claret.  
8 " lilac.  
16 " black.

**Afghanistan.** *Ewen's Weekly*, on the authority of a Continental exchange, chronicles the following. We listed two varieties of the 1 abasi in our August number.

*Adhesives.* (1) Imperf.  
1 abasi, green on white paper.  
1 " " yellow "  
1 " light blue.  
2 " dark blue.  
(2) Zigzag Roulette.  
1 abasi, blue-green.  
1 " deep green.

**Belgium.** *Ewen's Weekly* reports that the design of the current 5c. green has been slightly altered. The ornamentation which previously connected the upper part of the stamp with the Sunday label is now missing and the upper portion forms a complete stamp without the Sunday label.

*Adhesive.* Altered design. 5c. green.

**Crete.** Most of our contemporaries chronicle two new stamps, namely, 25 lepta and 1 drachma values. Both are big stamps, the lower value bears a portrait of the present High Commissioner and the picture on the higher value represents the landing of Prince George of Greece at Suda.

The stamps (so says the *M.J.*) are printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, the portrait and the picture being in black and the rest of the design in colour.

*Adhesives.*  
25l. black and blue.  
1d. " green.

**Denmark.** We are informed by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* that a new set of stamps has been issued to prepay the postage of newspapers sent through the post. The reason for this is thus explained:—

"In Denmark it is the practice to subscribe to any newspaper by simply ordering it at any post office; the paper is then delivered by the postman, unstamped, and without any wrapper; so these new stamps will not be used for newspapers ordered regularly through the post office. The stamps are printed in sheets of 100, composed of ten rows of ten."

The newspaper stamps are not to be used for prepaying postage on letters.

*Newspaper Stamps.* Wmkd. Crown. Perf. 12½, 13.

1 öre olive.  
5 " blue.  
7 " carmine.  
10 " lilac.  
20 " green.  
30 " orange.  
60 " brown.  
1 kr. claret and blue.  
5 " yellow-green and rose.  
10 " blue and stone.

**Danish West Indies.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles a number of minor varieties that are to be found on the Postage Due stamps of 1902. There are five varieties of each value in horizontal strips of five, repeated throughout the sheet.



**Ecuador.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles four fiscals, rendered available for postal use by being overprinted with S.G. type, F 10, only with the date altered from 1903 Y 1904 to 1907 Y 1908.

*Fiscals overprinted for Postal use. S.G. Type F6.*

1907-8.  
1c. deep brown.  
2c. carmine.  
5c. green.  
10c. black.

**France.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2c., 3c. and 5c. of the 1900-4 issue of the 5c., 10c., 25c. and 30c. of the latest type of the Sower, in an imperforate condition.

*Varieties. Imperf.*

1900-4.  
2c. claret.  
3c. orange-red.  
5c. green.  
1906-7.  
5c. green.  
10c. vermilion.  
25c. blue.  
30c. orange.

*Gibbons' Weekly* chronicles the current 10c. with the "F.M." overprint.

*Adhesive. Overprinted for military use.*  
10c. vermilion.

**French Colonies. Indo China.** The *M.J.* illustrates five new high values recently issued for this place.

As we have not yet chronicled these stamps we take the liberty of copying the humorous description that is given in the *M.J.*

On the 75c. is represented a Native Lady in a low-necked dress; on the 1fr. is another Native Lady, with pet monkey; on the 2fr. a Native Gentleman, leaning against a rail; on the 5fr. another Native Gentleman leaning against a fence—illustrative, perhaps, of the usual avocations in those parts; on the 10fr. is a Native Lady or Gentleman in a broad-brimmed hat, gathering apples (or cocoa-nuts?) and washing them in a basin.

*Adhesives.*  
75c. orange and black.  
1f. carmine .. ..  
2f. green .. ..  
5f. blue .. ..  
10f. violet .. ..

**German Morocco.** The *M.J.* now lists the 1p. 25c. on 1m., on the new watermarked paper.

*Adhesive. Wmkd.*  
1p. 25c. on 1m. carmine.

**Italy.** A correspondent to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* has shown that paper a specimen of the 10 centesimi orange and magenta Postage Due stamp, imperforate all round.

*Postage Due. Imperf.*  
10c. orange and magenta.

**Japan.** We have received from Mr. Makenishi a new value of the current set, namely, the 6 sen marone, which does not appear to have yet been chronicled.

*Adhesive. 6 sen, marone.*

**Luxemburg.** Three more values of the current set have now to be chronicled. We have already listed the 10c., 12½c., 20c. and 25c.

*Adhesives. 1907.*  
15c. red-brown.  
37½ green.  
50c. brown.

**Lourenzo Marques.** A correspondent of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* informs that paper that he has seen the 25 reis of the 1898 set, perforated 12½ instead of 11½.

*Adhesive. 1898, Perf. 12½.*  
25 reis blue-green.

**Peru.** Yet two other values have to be added to the current set, namely the 10c. and 2 soles.

*Adhesive.*  
10c. black and brown.  
2 soles violet and green.

**Portugal.** We are indebted to the *M.J.* and *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* for the below list of oddities.

*Adhesives. Figures of value omitted.*  
— reis, pale grey.  
— .. orange.  
— .. green.  
— .. lilac.  
— .. carmine.  
— .. pale ultramarine.

*Figures of value greatly displaced outside the tablet, but right way up.*  
2½r. pale grey.  
5r. orange.

The 5r. with figure displaced and with figure omitted are known in an unsevered pair.

*Figures inverted at the top of the stamp.*  
25r. carmine.

*Figures inverted in the tablet.*

25r. carmine.  
Error of colour.  
25r. orange.

All appear to be perf. 11½.

The *M.J.* has also seen a complete sheet of stamps of the current type in the colour of the 2½ reis, but without either the figures denoting the value or the usual perforation!!!

**Salvador.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* on the authority of a continental exchange chronicles three values of the 1906 issue overprinted in black with the old shield 12mm. wide.

The same stamps are also reported to have been surcharged with a new value in addition to the shield.

1906 Issue. Centre in black, surcharge with shield  
12mm. wide.  
1c. black and green.  
2c. " " red.  
3c. " " yellow.  
Same, but surcharged with new value.  
1c. on 5c. black and green.  
2c. on 6c. " " red.  
10c. on 6c. " " "

**Spain.** A set of stamps is said to have been issued to commemorate the Industrial Exhibition now being held at Madrid. Six values have so far been reported by our contemporaries.

**Surinam.** A correspondent to *Gibbons' Weekly* informs that paper that four new values of the figure type are to be issued shortly, and gives the colours as follows:—  
1c. olive-green, 2c. red-brown, 2½c. deep green and 3c. orange-yellow.

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### J.P.U. Smoker.

EVERY Member of the International Philatelic Union who can possibly attend the Smoking Concert on Monday, the 21st inst., is advised to do so, as a programme, far in advance of those of the last two years, has been arranged, and a most enjoyable evening is assured. Amongst the artistes who have been engaged are the Prince's Vocal Quartette (the well-known glee singers) and Mr. Vernon Irving (the humorous singer who was so much appreciated at the "Smoker" of 1905); while Mr. Lincoln, who is now well-known to most philatelists, by reason of his wonderful recitations, has also promised his assistance.

The concert will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Monday, October 21st, at 7.30, and Members and others who have not already bought tickets (1/- each) may get them from the Hon. Secretary, at Anderton's Hotel, before the entertainment.

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### The Production of Stamps.

SOME particulars as to the manufacture of the paper on which stamps are printed may be of interest to our readers. It is machine made, and watermarked by means of a private dandyroll, the cost of which in the case of the Crown Colonies has been defrayed by them in proportion to the amount of paper used by each.

The dandyroll is of the shape of a drum, about 6 inches in diameter and equal in length to the width of the paper. It is made of brass gauze and the emblems (which in the case of the Crown Colonies are C.A. and the Crown) are punched with steel dies out of sheet of brass, sewn on at intervals with fine brass wire. The paper is made from cuttings of Irish longcloth which is first reduced to its original condition before it was woven. The dandyroll passes over the pulp as soon as it has settled into the form of paper, and before the drying begins, and the local pressure of the above mentioned emblems marks the paper.

The dandyroll is kept locked up by an Inspector appointed by the Inland Revenue Department, except when it is actually in use. The paper made each day is counted by him and any made in excess of the order is retained in his custody until another order reaches the mills.

The paper is then sent to the Inspector at the Stamp Manufacturers' Works, and duly counted out to them as required in exchange for a receipt.

It is at this point that some of the paper is treated with the solution which produces the so-called chalky appearance. This is done to paper required for stamps printed in doubly fugitive ink but not to that on which singly fugitive ink is used. The reason is that in the latter case this additional precaution is not required, as stamps printed in this ink are only intended to be proof against attempts to clean off cancellations applied by means of proper obliterating ink. It will thus be seen that stamps which are supposed by some people to differ only in respect of the presence or absence of a chalky surface differ also in the character of the ink employed for printing them. A chalky surface will never be found on a stamp which is not at least partly printed in green, lilac or black, these being the double fugitive colours, and not always in these cases, and a practised eye is required to detect which ink has been employed. An example of this is to be found in the recent change to singly fugitive ink of the stamps of the Federated Malay States. The 4 and 10 cents stamps are now printed in singly fugitive ink, and one printing of the 20 and 50 cents stamps was made in similar ink, which has however again

been abandoned in favour of doubly fugitive ink, and consequently chalk-surfaced paper for these two values.

The printing plates are "proved" on ordinary coloured paper without watermark, for no white paper is allowed on the works. The making ready occupies a considerable amount of time as the slightest inequality in the plate has to be compensated by "underlaying" and "overlaying." Underlaying is the insertion of paper between the printing plate and iron back and overlaying is the insertion of paper on the "drum" which carries the sheets of paper on to the printing plate.

The next difficulty to be overcome is the mixing of the colour or ink, so as to match the pattern stamp exactly. The trials have to be made on paper of the same kind as that which will be used for the stamps, as the slightest variation of the character of the paper affects the colour of the stamp. The printed sheets of stamps are eventually counted out to the firm for perforation. This is done by machines with a large number of accurately placed needles, each of which fits exactly into a bed, and it may easily be imagined that breakage of the needles is far from a rare occurrence. Indeed, a staff of workmen is perpetually attending to this one branch of the business.

The last process is the examination for flaws and for final counting. The quickness of the trained eye in detecting the slightest defects is most astonishing. An untrained eye may search long for the defect for which a sheet has been condemned. Of course one defect in a sheet of 240 or 120 stamps does not condemn the whole sheet. If it is one of 240 stamps only the quarter in which the offending stamp occurs is sacrificed, the remainder of the sheet being then divided into sheets of 60 stamps. Thus original sheets of stamps may be found to contain sometimes 240 and sometimes 60 stamps. The condemned sheets are destroyed by fire in the presence of the Inspector, who has to show that the sheets so destroyed, together with those passed by him, make up the total given out for the order.

A question that is often asked by philatelists is why many of the Colonies use  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps printed in colours other than those prescribed by the Postal Union Convention of Washington. It has been raised as recently as April of this year in *Gibbons'*

*Stamp Weekly*. The answer may have been gathered from the last number of this Journal, but it may be worth while to give it more explicitly.

Until recently, it was thought wiser to print stamps of all values in doubly fugitive ink, and unless coloured paper is used (the artistic effect of which is not quite satisfactory, the resulting colour not being very clear), part of each stamp must then be printed either in purple, black or green. The last named colour suited the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Duty, but the only way in which the red and blue colours could be introduced in the other two values was on the labels at the top and bottom of each stamp, the body of which was printed in doubly fugitive purple. This is still done in a few cases, but the Rome Postal Union Convention has made it obligatory for the prescribed colours to be followed as from 1st October, and the change will, we believe, be made as early as possible.

Another point which is of considerable interest to stamp collectors will be found in the provisions of the Rome Convention that stamps of all values which are valid for the payment of postage or correspondence sent from one country of the Postal Union to another must, as from 1st October, bear their values in Arabic numerals. This, if strictly carried out, will involve a new issue of stamps in all cases in which the values are expressed in words. The first colony to take definite action in this matter is Ceylon, where, however, the change will not take effect until March of next year, when five and six cents stamps of the new pattern may be expected. The expense of complying strictly with this regulation will be considerable and will fall heavily upon the smaller colonies and the new plates will therefore only be made as opportunities occur.

A record of the principal changes in Colonial stamps will, we believe, be found useful, and we intend to give details of the changes which are made by the Colonies so far as they come to our knowledge.

*The Colonial Office Journal.*







OCT. 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *Monthly Journal* for September is a paper which Major Evans has (as usual) reason to fill extremely proud of.

The most important item is the first instalment of an exhaustive paper on the "Stamps of Salvador," well illustrated and most ably written by Mr. Joseph B. Leavy.

In our early stamp collecting days the first issue of Salvador held an almost irresistible fascination for us, with the result that even at the present time we have a few of the early stamps stowed away, together with some of the 1866 issue of Peru, once rival favourites with the Salvadors.

Some of our readers are probably not aware why the first issue was overprinted with the circular surcharge. Mr. Leavy informs us that—

In 1874 a quantity of stamps was stolen, and the Government had recourse to an overprint to prevent these stamps being used. The overprint consisted of a shield bearing the smoking volcano, with two palm branches crossed beneath and extending on each side, to the top of the shield. These were surrounded by the words "CONTRA SELLO" and the date, 1874, and the whole was enclosed in a circle. "Contra Sello," literally translated, is Counter Stamp. The overprint was handstamped in black, and first appeared about October, 1874. There are three types of this overprint. In Type I. the letters are double lined, 1½mm. high, and almost touching the outside circle; the shield is 3½mm. wide and 4½mm. high; the spread of the wreath at the widest part is 8mm., and there is a star at each side of the date. In Type II. the letters are double lined, 1½mm. high, but 1mm. from the outer circle; the shield is 3mm. wide and 4mm. high; the breadth of the wreath at the widest part is 6mm., and there is a period at each side of the date. In Type III. the letters are single lined, 1½mm. high; the shield is 3mm. wide by 4½mm. high, with an overhanging top; the wreath is 4½mm. wide at the top, and there is a star at each side of the date. This type is very poorly stamped, and in many specimens is barely more than a smudge of ink. Type I. is exceedingly rare. I have not seen a dozen copies of all values combined. Type II. is rather scarce, blocks being out of the question. Type III. was the last to be issued, and when the stamps were superseded by the issue of

1879 there was a goodly quantity of remainders, which found their way to the dealers, and, to-day, three dealers whose stocks I have looked through have them in large blocks. These blocks are interesting in that they show the overprint to have been very carelessly applied, with the result that overprints, normal, inverted, and sideways are plentifully sprinkled about, and pairs *lête-bêche* are quite common.

There are two very fine counterfeits of these overprints. In the first the letters are double lined and 2mm. high; the shield is 3mm. wide and 4mm. high; the breadth of the wreath at the top is 5½mm., and there is a period at each side of the date. In the second the letters are single lined, 1½mm. high; the shield is 3½mm. wide by 4½mm. high, with an overhanging top, and there is a rosette at each side of the date. In both counterfeits the shield, instead of bearing a smoking volcano, has a mountain with four or five stars, respectively, arched above it. These counterfeits are exact reproductions of the illustrations appearing in the various catalogues. The stars are not symbolical unless there are eleven, and that there was room for eleven stars on the shield is shown by the telegraph overprint.

These counterfeits I believe to have been made in Belgium in the early eighties upon some of the stolen stamps which were the cause of the overprint originally. All values with the counterfeit overprint are to be found cancelled with rather clever imitations of some of the genuine cancellations.

Mr. Leavy has a lot to say concerning the 1879 issue, all of which is extremely interesting. Would that the later issues of Salvador held half the interest for a collector that the early stamps do.

Mons. L. Hanciau continues his capital paper on "The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies." In the present instalment the 1864-68 issue is fully dealt with. This issue is an exceptionally interesting one. We make the following extracts:—

### ISSUES OF MAY, 1864, TO 1868.

Emblems of Royalty (Sceptre and Sword surmounted by a Royal Crown) in an oval with background of vertical lines; surrounded by a plain oval band with inscription "KGL. POST. FRM." in coloured, double-line letters in the upper part, and value below; enclosed in a rectangle, with numerals on a ground of horizontal wavy lines in the spandrels (the ground of the spandrels is different for each value).

Engraved on steel by Ph. Batz, from a design by the painter Ohik; approved by the Finance Minister on the 15th September, 1862. Surface-printed in colour, on machine-made white paper, varying in

thickness and in tint, watermarked with a large crown, and perf. 12½, 13.

Dimensions, 18 × 21½ mm.

The gum was brown at the commencement of the issue; it was white towards the end of the period covered by these stamps.

(a) White paper.

Sept. 1, 1865. 2 sk., blue (pale, deep, bright), greenish blue (varying to very pale), indigo.

Oct. 10, 1865. 3 sk., lilac, reddish lilac, lilac rose, mauve.

May, 1864. 4 sk., vermilion (pale, very pale, bright), rose, bright red, red, orange-red.

March, 1868. 8 sk., bistre, olive-bistre, pale olive-bistre, yellow bistre.

Aug. 1864. 16 sk., sea-green, olive-green, bronze-green.

Varieties.—Imperforate.

2 sk. blue.

3 „ lilac.

4 „ vermilion.

8 „ bistre.

16 „ sea-green.

(b) Greyish-white paper.

2 sk. dull blue.

3 „ rose-lilac.

8 „ bistre.

16 „ sea-green.

The 4 skilling differs from the other values in having the outline of the rectangular frame interrupted at top, bottom, and sides, showing spaces without frame, varying in length. This value also exhibits other variations, not to be found in the other values.

Mons. Hanciau gives a lengthy list of so-called secret marks, adding that although they undoubtedly exist, their history is unknown at the printing office.

We extract the following, relating to the manufacture of these stamps:—

It was in 1864 that machine-made paper was employed for the first time. In the early days, when the hand-made paper was in use, one workman and an apprentice sufficed for the printing of two hundred sheets per day, which were all that were required for use, and even so the work was only carried on in the summer! At the present day forty persons are employed all the year round, with three fast presses. It is rather a contrast to the two attics at the Post Office, which contained the whole establishment of 1851, with a staff of one workman! In March, 1862, the printing office was transferred to the Thiele works, where it is still.

The perforation of the stamps is done with three machines worked by steam, under the charge of women. The machines perforate three or four sheets at a time, and each can turn out 1500 sheets per day.

The die of 1864 was engraved without an outer frame and without any numeral in the oval band. The frame that completed the design was engraved separately for each of the five values. The 4 skilling, the plate of which appears to have been the first that was made, differs from the other values in the fact that the frame varies in each of the hundred stamps, as may be easily ascertained by comparison, especially by noting the space between the two portions of the frame at the bottom of the stamp. This peculiarity does not occur in the 2, 3, 8, and 16 skilling, which have continuous thick frame lines on all four sides.

The 4 sk. also has always a small coloured dot before the numeral in the oval band. Why is it thus distinguished?

Several other contributed papers and a capital new issue list completes the *M.J.*

The *Philatelic Record* for September, in

the editorial note, contains a suggestion that is worthy of being carried out.

Writing of the forthcoming publication of the work on the stamps of Australia, which has been promised for some time, the Editor makes the following remarks:

That objections to the publication of important works like that on the Stamps of India in monthly or quarterly instalments exist, we are fully aware, and assuming these objections could be got over, it is still problematical whether the increased circulation would compensate for the disadvantages. At the same time anything which tends in the direction of further popularising works of this kind, is, in our opinion, worthy of trial, and bearing in mind the further important work upon the stamps of Australia which is in sight, we would venture to suggest, as an alternative, that the publishers might open a subscription list at once on the monthly instalment principle. If the publishers cannot see their way to do this, surely the suggestion is worthy of the consideration of the provincial philatelic societies.

Club secretaries and librarians, please make a note.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. William Martello Gray, F.C.A., well known as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bradford Philatelic Society.

Mr. G. Lionel Campbell concludes his paper on "Philatelic Libraries."

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld continues his article on the "Forgeries of the Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland." It is a great pity that such a number of forgeries exist, and for this reason many collectors fight shy of these very interesting stamps.

No fewer than six pages of the *Philatelic Record* are filled with reviews of new books. These reviews are ably and well written, and should induce many collectors to invest in the new publications.

A list of "New Issues" and a few "Notes" completes a good number of our contemporary.

The *London Philatelist* for September contains the first instalment of an interesting paper on "Ceylon Stamps," contributed by Baron Percy de Worms.

Writing of the imperforate stamps, he says:

There are two distinct shades of the 2d. and 1s. 9d., viz., dark green and yellow-green; of the latter the dark green was certainly issued first, but as regards the 2d. the point is still undecided. The 1s. 9d. plate was completed on January 28th, 1859; the first and only supply was despatched on February 7th following. All the 1s. 9d. must therefore have been printed during the intervening ten days, but this value exists in both dark green and yellow-green. These facts tend to show that the change of colour took place at the commencement of 1859. I have not seen the 2d. yellow-green dated before 1860, but have found the dark green postmarked "Galle, June 4th, 1858," and consequently

believe that the 2d. dark green was issued before the yellow-green. It is by no means improbable that the 2d. dark green bore too great a resemblance to the 1d., especially at night, so the 2d. was changed to a lighter shade. The current 1d. of Great Britain affords a similar instance.

In addition to the 6d. on blued paper this value is found in the following shades, viz., violet-brown, dark violet-brown, deep purple-brown, and bistre. The two last vary considerably, and the paper of the violet-brown is more yellowish than that of the other shades. The 9d. is in the dark violet-brown shade.

I have seen the following dated postmarks:—

6d. violet-brown	Colombo, March 14th, 1859.
6d. dark violet-brown	London, March 27th, 1860.
6d. deep purple-brown	Colombo, June 11th, 1860.
6d. bistre	London, November 27th, 1860.
9d. dark violet-brown	Colombo, October 29th, 1859.

It is barely possible that the violet-brown could have been included in the consignment of February 7th, 1859, so that this shade appears to have been issued before the 9d. was printed, as the plate for this value was only completed on January 26th, 1859. The violet-brown was therefore probably the first shade to be issued on white paper. The dark violet-brown is in the same shade as the 9d., and appears to be the second.

The 6d. is the only value of which no shade existing imperforate also exists perforated. This increases the difficulty of forming any conclusion with regard to the two remaining shades, but the fact of the deep purple-brown resembling the previous shades suggests that it preceded the bistre, which is more closely allied to the shade first perforated, viz., the dull deep brown.

The plate of the 1d. value appears to have had a defective design, which it seems was rectified, because the imperforate 1d. alone is found with the following defects, all of which are in colour:—

1. A large dot on the nose and another over the mouth and dots in the label containing the word "Postage."
2. Lines in the letters of the words "Ceylon" and "One."
3. In the top left corner the lower ornament has a line along its lowest section.

The rest of the *L.P.* is mainly filled with Societies' programmes for the coming season, a list of new issues, a report of the Brighton stamp prosecution, and an interesting little budget of "Philatelic" and "Occasional Notes." We extract the following:—

#### NEW ZEALAND: ISSUE OF 1856.

We are indebted to Mr. A. T. Bate, of New Zealand, for information as to a new variety of this issue on the soft or hard white unwatermarked paper. This discovery is that the 6d. chestnut with serrated perforation exists, Mr. Bate having seen an undoubted copy. This issue was (unofficially) pin-perforate, rouletted, and serrated-perforate in all four values, but the 6d. was not hitherto known in any of these series except in the normal deep brown. The chestnut colour in the imperforate series is of course well known, being however considerably scarcer than the brown shades.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* is a regular and welcome visitor to our scissors and paste department. As most of our readers are doubtless aware, *G.S.W.* is no longer edited by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, that gentleman now being on the staff of our new contemporary, *The Postage Stamp*.

Needless to say, we shall miss the chatty writings that "Cornelius" used to regale us with. We trust Mr. C. J. Phillips will continue his series of "Topical Notes." The following paragraph seems to denote that *G.S.W.* will still maintain its "Fact and Fiction" column:—

Scissors and Paste will be freely used in culling interesting information from our confrères, with, of course, all due acknowledgment. I find many interesting facts in various home and foreign stamp papers, and I am fully aware that many of these papers have a circulation of under one thousand per month. We, however, are now able to place our paper before upwards of ten thousand readers per week, and to the BULK of our readers such cuttings will be new matter.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, for October 5th, is a capital little paper. Mr. W. Percy Barnsdall continues his interesting paper on "Ecuador"; Mr. Charles J. Phillips contributes a budget of chatty notes on the "Breitfuss Collection" and other topics; Messrs. Bernstein & Nissen contribute the first instalment, of what promises to be an exceedingly interesting article, on "British Stamps Used Abroad."

Both these gentlemen are well-known experts in "Used Abroads," while we have no doubt that the article we are publishing on this subject in the *P.J.G.B.* will be found useful for reference.

A short paper on "Garibaldi's Newspaper Stamps for Naples," by Mr. Norman Thornton; a page of "Topical Notes," from the Continental press, some of them, however, of ancient date, contributed by "Philologos"; and a splendid list of "New Issues," edited by Mr. Frank Phillips, completes a capital number of *G.S.W.*

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for Sept. 7th contains the first instalment of Mr. J. Corner-Spokes' translation of "The Imitations of the Stamps of Japan" that recently appeared in *Le Postillon*. We must congratulate our contemporary on scoring such a distinct coup. The article is illustrated in an excellent manner from the original blocks. All students of Japanese stamps should invest in the numbers of the *S.C.F.* that contain these articles.

The copy dated Sept. 21st contains a further instalment of Mr. Corner-Spokes' translated article on Japanese Forgeries.

J.W.H.H. contributes an interesting column, entitled "The Stamp Market of To-Day." We make the following extract:—

There is a growing demand everywhere for fine used South American States which is worth attention. Mint Salvadors and Nicaraguas flood the shops, demonetised, remainders, and what not; but a fine used copy never drops in value. As an investment, for example, 15 centavos to 5 pesos Nicaragua, postally used, are not a bad thing. They, and such as they, are out of ken and scarcer by far than Seychelles Queens. How few collections contain Paraguay Service, Uruguay Unpaid, or Venezuela Officials, yet these in their way are rarities, and a delightful tonic for ennui engendered by constantly hankering after King's Heads. Many a collector who started gathering South Americans in his juvenile days is now filling in the higher values, and he is wise. The stamps are most interesting, both as a spectacle and a speculation, a wealth of colour, of high artistic design, and every fine used copy fully worth its market price. Much correspondence with America proves they are hard to get.

The October 5th number of the *S.C.F.* is a capital one, not only containing a further instalment of the above-mentioned article on "Japanese Stamps," but other good matter as well.

We have to welcome another new contemporary to our "Review of Review" pages this month. *The Postage Stamp*, although only born on the fifth of this month, is an exceptionally healthy and bright youngster, showing many symptoms of its living to a great age. Possibly, the laws of heredity may partly account for this, as Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the author of its being, is editor and contributor-in-chief.

We have nothing but praise for our new philatelic confrère, as, edited as it is by a well-known stamp man, and published by a well-known firm of publishers not interested the slightest in the stamp trade, it is able to forward the best interests of Philately, untrammelled by any of the many trade prejudices.

The number dated Oct. 5th contains a capital paper on the "Stamps of Bermuda."

The number dated Oct. 12th contains an equally good paper on "The Stamps of Lagos." Evidently it is going to be a weekly feature of *The Postage Stamp* to publish articles dealing with the stamps of one particular country. Both numbers contain plenty of readable matter, most of which is contributed by our old friend, "Cornelius Wrinkle."

We are very pleased to note that the Editor of *The Postage Stamp* discounts the ever-increasing flood of gum-paps. He writes:—

#### COMMEMORATIVE RUBBISH.

We hope to do something to render the game of

Commemorative Rubbish unprofitable to all concerned in its production and in its sale, for we are convinced that such issues are most harmful and prejudicial to the real interests and stability of stamp collecting.

Bravo! Bravissimo!!

## Philately Abroad.

### *Le Postillon.*

Several numbers of *Le Postillon* have recently been occupied by a more or less verbatim report of a trial held in connection with delinquencies of officials in the Indo-Chinese Postage Service. The trial was the outcome of a crop of surcharged stamps, in considerable quantities, some of which, being presented for postmarking, were denied officially. This led to an examination, and finally two post office officials, one in a confidential position, and a third person, the receiver of the stamps in question, were charged with malpractices before the court at Hanoi.

The history of this pungent example of the shady side of philately may be given in the extract from the statement of the prosecution. In May, 1906, a new surcharge upon the stamps for the offices in Indo-China was decided upon, substituting for the general word "Chine" the name of the actual office of sale. The local Director of the postal administration had this done in the local office of Public Works, by one of the workmen attached thereto, who decamped rather than face the trial. The surcharging was done during September and October, and a detailed account of the quantities done was duly drawn up and signed by all participants. In November, the postmaster at Hai-Hao reported that specimens, the surcharge of which seemed bad, emanating from Tonkin, had come under his notice, and on enquiry being instituted, it was found that these came from a philatelist at Haiphong. Owing to further information the Director laid a charge against one of his subordinates of having made essays in various colours, and of having printed a number of sheets, in addition to those ordered, which had been clandestinely sold.

The hearing of the trial occupied several days, and some curious evidence was forthcoming. Of the stamps which found their way into the philatelic market some were surcharged in three or four colours, others had two or three

surcharges; or had the surcharge inverted or in other positions. No less a sum than 13,500 francs was admitted to have been received from the dealer concerned. In spite of the weight of evidence brought forward to prove gross irregularities, to put it as mildly as possible, the accused were acquitted, apparently on the technical point that, as no use was made of other than the official methods and printing machines they could not be charged with the falsification of stamps. Truly a delightful specimen of justice as obtains under colonial administration, such as would probably have had a very different termination had it been dealt out in the tribunals of the mother country, judging by the reception of the result by the French journals.

In No. 296 of this journal, for Sept. 1st, 1907, there commenced a series of articles on "The Stamps of Greece and their Classification," to which we hope to refer more fully at a later date. Judging from the numbers before us, this is an attempt to treat a very difficult subject very exhaustively, and as due reference is made to the most important literature on the subject, it may be expected that this further essay will attract attention. A feature may be mentioned, which, if carefully done, will add much to the value of these papers. This is the estimation of the relative marked values in general terms of rarity between certain degrees.

*Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.* August 17th, September 1st.

In these two numbers, Dr. Kalckhoff completes his account of the high value postal and fiscal stamps of Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, being respectively treated.

Some time ago we drew attention to an Express Letter stamp used in the Chinese post offices. From particulars communicated by a Shanghai correspondent to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, it seems that this cannot be considered as coming within the limits of postal stationery usually collected, and its function is that of a voucher or receipt, or rather of a series of these only. The labels are kept in books similar to those of ordinary receipts, and as already described, each label is capable of division along three lines of rouletting, giving four parts. On the first of

these the name and address of the sender of the express letter is written, and the end portion is torn off and acts as a receipt for the 10 cents charged, after being duly postmarked. The third portion is retained by the letter carrier, and acts as a voucher for payment of his services. The remaining portion is delivered with the letter and is signed by the recipient and returned to the post office. The labels are not obtainable entire by the public.

*Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung.* 1st October.

Herr Kosack contributes to his own journal a warm appreciation of Dr. Heinrich Fränkil, who died on 20th September last, at the early age of 54. His name has long been well known in German philatelic literature, and he was one of the foremost of German philatelists.

This number contains the first part of a long and very full account, by W. Sellschopp, of the Express Companies of the Western States of America, and of the postal labels they issued.

KRASEMANN (R.) *Bibliographie der wichtigsten Spezialwerke über die Postwertzeichen einzelner Länder.* Stockholm: Sveriges Filatelist-Förening. Sm. 8vo. pp. 45. Price Mark 1.25.

We have received the above "Bibliography of the Most Important Works on the Postage Stamps of Special Countries," which contains in a most convenient form (interleaved for additions), these publications treating of separate countries or groups of countries, with full particulars of date, place, pagination, etc. We have already had the pleasure of noticing portions of this book, during its serial issue in the *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, and heartily commend it to every philatelist as an indispensable work of reference. We tender our thanks to the Swedish Society, under whose aegis the work has been issued, for thus successfully stepping into the breach with a book, the want of which has been universally felt.

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OWING to pressure on our space, we have been compelled to hold over this month, "Papers for Moderate Specialists," also Colonial "Review of Reviews."

# GREAT BRITAIN.

## LINE ENGRAVED ISSUES.

We have just re-made up our Book of these issues and it is now ready to be sent out on approval.

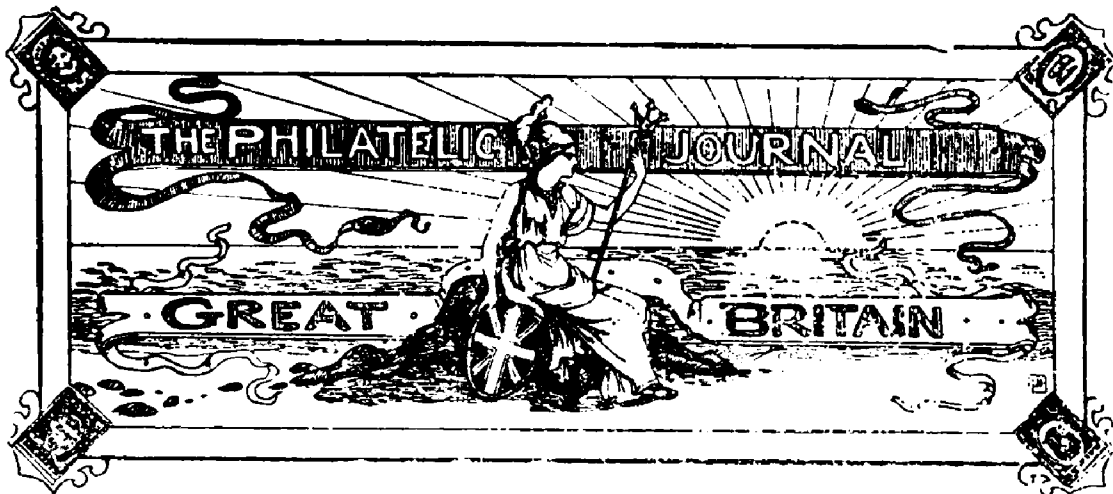
The following are some of the Stamps offered:—

<b>1840.</b>				<b>1841.</b>			
1d. black, red cancellation	..	from	4d.	2d. blue .. .. .	..	..	2d.
1d. ,, black ,, ..	..	..	4d.	2d. pale blue .. .. .	..	..	2d.
1d. ,, worn plate ..	..	..	3/0	2d. violet blue .. .. .	..	..	4d.
1d. ,, bleuté paper ..	..	..	5/6	2d. blue, ivory head .. .. .	..	..	1/0
1d. ,, hair lines ..	..	..	2/0	2d. blue "hair lines" .. .. .	..	..	1/9
1d. ,, inverted wmk... ..	..	..	15/0	2d. blue, numbered maltese cross, oblitr.	..	..	2/6
1d. ,, double letters ..	..	..	10/6	(No. 12) .. .. .	..	..	..
1d. ,, pairs from ..	..	from	2/0	(other numbers from 5/-)			
2d. pale blue .. .. .	..	..	5/0	<b>1854-57.</b>			
2d. blue .. .. .	..	..	2/6	<i>Wmk. Small Crown. Perf. 16.</i>			
2d. violet blue .. .. .	..	..	3/6	1d. red-brown, die I. .. .. .	..	..	2d.
				1d. ,, on white, die I. .. .. .	..	..	1/0
				1d. ,, double perf. .. .. .	..	..	18/0
				2d. blue .. .. .	..	..	10d.
				1d. red-brown, die II. .. .. .	..	..	6d.
				1d. ,, perf. 14, die I. .. .. .	..	..	2/6
				2d. blue .. .. .	..	..	1/0
				1d. red-brown .. .. .	..	..	8d.
				<i>Wmk. Large Crown.</i>			
				1d. red-brown, perf. 16 .. .. .	..	..	3/0
				2d. blue, perf. 16 (plate 5) .. .. .	..	..	12/0
				2d. ,, ,, ( ,, 6) .. .. .	..	..	10/0
				1d. red-brown on blue, perf. 14 .. .. .	..	..	1d.
				1d. brick-red .. .. .	..	..	2d.
				1d. plum .. .. .	..	..	1/6
				1d. brown-rose .. .. .	..	..	1/6
				1d. orange-brn. .. .. .	..	..	1/3
				2d. blue, plate 5 .. .. .	..	..	3d.
				2d. ,, ,, 6 .. .. .	..	..	4d.
				1d. red-brown on white, perf. 16 .. .. .	..	..	1/0
<b>1841.</b>							
1d. red-brown on white ..	..	..	3 6				
1d. ditto, ditto, worn plate	..	..	5/0				
1d. red-brown on blue ..	..	..	1d.				
1d. deep red-brown on blue	..	..	1d.				
1d. orange-red on blue ..	..	..	1/6				
1d. orange-brown on blue	..	..	10d.				
1d. lake-red on blue ..	..	..	1/0				
1d. red-brown, ivory head	..	..	6d.				
1d. ,, worn plate ..	..	..	8d.				
1d. ,, "hair lines" ..	..	..	1/3				
1d. ,, blue maltese cross oblitr.	..	..	1/6				
1d. red-brown, blue 1844, oblitr.	..	..	9d.				
1d. red-brown, with line all round	..	..	2/0				
1d. red-brown, double letters	..	from	6/0				
1d. red-brown, inverted "S" ..	..	..	20/0				
1d. ,, numbered maltese cross,	..	..	6d. each				
oblitrns.							
(set of twelve, 5/6).							

— All Stamps in fine condition. —

Many other varieties besides those mentioned above in stock.

**P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, High Holborn, London, W.C.**



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

No. 203, VOL. XVII.

NOV. 20, 1907.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 94.—MR. W. W. MUNN.

THE subject of our present sketch is Vice-President of the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society and an active member of the Manchester Society. Although a Scotchman by birth he only spent the first few years of his life in that country, coming to Manchester when seven years of age; and it was in the early seventies, when employed in a Manchester Shipping House that he first commenced stamp collecting. Having to go to the G.P.O. for the foreign mails he was in the habit of meeting other youths on the same errand, with the result that they employed their leisure time in swapping stamps.

Some kind friend presenting him with a Lallier Album, containing some nice sets, led to his taking an added interest in stamps, so that until philately temporarily lost its charms he added many scarce stamps to his collection.

For some years the Lallier was mislaid, and

it was only when Mr. Munn was removing to another house that it was found, with the result that he was again attracted to our hobby.

Joining the Manchester Philatelic Society he commenced collecting on a scientific basis, with the result that he has now formed a very fine collection, although a general collector he is especially interested in Australian and United States stamps. We think his own words are worth quoting:—

“I collect principally British Colonials with a partiality for Australians. I have never been able to make up my mind to confine myself to this branch so I collect in a general way other countries, with a weakness for United States and a few European countries. I think there is more pleasure and information to be got in collecting generally than

in specializing one or two countries to the exclusion of all the rest.”

Manchester philatelists are indebted to Mr. Munn for the hard work he has done in the cause of Philately—he was elected on the Committee of the M.P.S. in 1893, was Secretary



in 1894-5, and Librarian in 1895-6, and has been on the Committee from that date until the present day. At the Manchester Exhibition of 1899 he exhibited his South Australian, New Zealand and Queensland stamps, being awarded one of the silver medals placed at the disposal of the judges by the Dresden Philatelic Society.

This, we believe, was the only occasion on which Mr. Munn has been persuaded to exhibit at any Exhibition.

Our short sketch would not be complete were we to omit to mention the fact that Mr. Munn is an enthusiastic horticulturist—like so many well known collectors he finds that the study of philately and horticulture go well together.

## 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.

**Antigua.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 5/- on chalk-surfaced paper. The number given as printed is only 3000.



*Adhesives.* King's Head, wmk. Crown and C.C.  
Chalky Paper.  
5/- grey-green and violet.

**Bahamas.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 3/- stamp in a new shade.

*Adhesive.* Wmk. Crown and CC, ordinary paper.  
3/- pale green and grey-black.

Possibly it is only a faded copy.

**British Honduras.** In the February number of this paper, we chronicled the 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1, \$2, \$5, as having been issued. This was evidently premature as they were only specimen copies, and on ordinary paper.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* now informs us that they have just received the new values, all on chalky surfaced paper! They say:

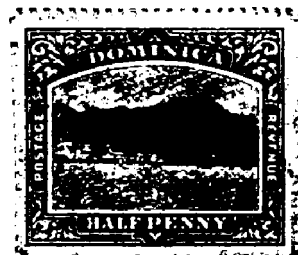
"There is something of a mystery about these stamps, as when the 'specimen' sets were distributed about six months ago, the

Continental philatelic journals recorded it as being printed on ordinary instead of chalk-surfaced paper. We are now officially assured that none of these stamps have been printed except on chalk-surface paper. It is admitted that the first supply was returned to London to be destroyed, the reason being that 'the surface was found to adhere insufficiently.' This is the cause of the delay in the issue."

We again chronicle these stamps as follows:

*Adhesives.* King's Head on multiple C.A. chalky paper.  
10c. lilac and green.  
25c. .. orange-red.  
50c. green and carmine.  
\$1 .. ..  
\$2 .. blue.  
\$5 .. black.

**Dominica.** The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the current ½d. stamp all in one colour.



*Adhesive.* Multiple Crown and CA.  
½d. green.

**Falkland Islands.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 1d. King's Head with watermark sideways.

**Fiji.** *Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., the 1d. carmine on CHALKY multiple paper. Have any of our readers seen this stamp?



**Mauritius.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the following novelties:—

*Adhesives.* Arms type, multiple CA, chalky.  
1c. black.  
15c. black and ultramarine on blue.

**Montserrat.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles two more values to hand on chalky multiple paper.



*Adhesive.* Multiple chalk surfaced paper.  
1d. black and carmine.  
5/- .. ..

**New South Wales.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current 20/- stamp, perf. 11 all round.

*Adhesive.* Perf. 11. Wmk. Crown and A.  
20/- bright blue.

**St. Kitts-Nevis.** *The Monthly Journal*, on the authority of a Continental exchange, chronicles the current 1d. stamp in one colour, as the wmk. and paper are not described, we refrain from listing it until we know more about it.



**Southern Nigeria.** The following novelty is said to be now in use:—

*Adhesive.* King's Head, multiple C.A. chalky paper.  
1/- black and green.

**Sudan.** *The Philatelic Record* chronicles the current 4 mill. stamp with centre in red instead of blue.

*Adhesive.*  
4m. red and brown.

**Transvaal.** A correspondent to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* has shown that paper a copy of the current King's Head 4d. stamp in a new shade.



*Adhesives.* New shade, multiple Crown CA ordinary paper.  
4d. deep green.

**Trinidad.** *The Monthly Journal* chronicles the 5/- stamp with multiple wmk., but does not say whether the paper is chalky or not.

*Adhesive.* Multiple Wmk.  
5/- purple and mauve.

**Victoria.** The current 3d. stamp is now reported as being printed on Crown and A paper, perf. 11.

*Adhesive.* Wmk. Crown and A. perf. 11.  
3d. orange-brown.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**AUSTRIAN F.P.O.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles two new stamps and described them as being in the same designs as the current Austrian but without figures in corners, one is overprinted 15 centimes and the other 30 paras.

15—15

### CENTIMES

15—15

*Adhesives.*  
15 centimes on ?-mauve.  
30 paras on ?-violet.

**Belgium.** Other values, besides the 5c. green, chronicled by us last month, have now appeared in the altered design.

*Adhesives.*  
1c. grey.  
2c. brown.

**Costa Rica.** *Meeke's Weekly* chronicles a new 25c. stamp and describes it as follows:

"The portrait presented is that of Eusebio Figuerda. The design shows 'Cerrees—Costa Rica—U.P.U. 1907' printed in three straight lines at the top, with the value in figures in an ornamental tablet at the bottom, and the value in words at the left reading up and 'Centavos' at the right reading down. The design is quite elaborate, but the frame is so pale that the whole effect is neutral.

*Adhesive.*  
25c. pale lilac and black.

**China.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles a new value.

*Adhesive.* No wmk., perf. 14 to 16.  
16c. olive-green.

**Egypt.** The 5 piastre stamp is now reported to have been overprinted with the overprint O.H.H.S.

*Official Stamp.* Overprinted O.H.H.S.  
5 pi. slate.

**French Colonies.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp*

*News chronicles a new value for the following Colonies :*

Anjouan.  
Gabon.  
Grande Comore.  
Inde Française.  
Mayotte.  
Mohéli.  
Océanie.

*Adhesive.* French Colonial Design.  
45c. brown on green.

*Guadeloupe.* *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new value.

*Adhesive.*  
45c. brown on violet.

*Indo China.* *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on the authority of the *Bulletin Mensuel Champion*, chronicles the following thirteen stamps. We listed the high values in our October number.

*Adhesives.* 1907.  
1c. dark brown, centre black.  
2c. brown ..  
4c. blue ..  
5c. green ..  
10c. rose ..  
15c. violet ..  
20c. .. ..  
25c. blue ..  
30c. brown ..  
35c. olive-green ..  
40c. brown ..  
45c. orange ..  
50c. carmine ..

*French Guiana.* *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new value.

*Adhesive.*  
45c. brown.

*Honduras.* The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 20c., 1907 issue, describing it as bright blue. In our March number the colour of this stamp was given as red, evidently a grievous error.

*Adhesive.* 1907.  
20c. bright blue.

*Iceland.* We were evidently in error in chronicling a 6 aur. official stamp for this country in our September number. A correspondent to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* says that this stamp does not exist. Will our readers please delete it from their new issue list?

*Italy.* *Eritrea.* The *Monthly Journal* on the authority of a continental exchange chronicles the Express Letter stamp overprinted for use in this Colony.



*Express Letter Stamp.* Overprinted "Colonia Eritrea."  
25c. rose.

*Luxemburg.* Various of our contemporaries chronicle a set of low values.

*Adhesives.* Arms in centre, figure of value in each lower corner.  
1c. grey.  
2c. brown.  
4c. olive-yellow.  
5c. green.  
6c. violet.

*Nicaragua.* A correspondent to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs that paper that two more provisionals have to be listed.

*Mekeel's Weekly* also chronicles a 1p. on 5p. dull violet.

*Adhesives.*  
20c. on 2c. red.  
50c. ..  
1p. on 5p. violet.

*Paraguay.* *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* on the authority of a Continental exchange, chronicles the following high value stamps. The design is said to be similar to that on the 1 peso stamp.

The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 2c. orange-red, overprinted "Habilitado en 5 centavos" in four lines with a bar below, in black.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 20c. in a new colour, namely, green.

*Mekeel's Weekly* also chronicles the 2c. grey-green similarly surcharged.

*Adhesives.*  
20c. pale green.  
2 pesos, blue and black.  
5 .. vermilion ..  
10 .. orange-brown ..  
20 .. olive-green ..

*Provisionals.*  
5c. in black on 2c. orange-red.  
5c. .. on 2c. grey-green.

*Philippines.* The *Monthly Journal* gives a list of the quantities sold to the public of the overprinted U.S.A. stamps of 1899 and 1902-3. As these stamps are rather popular now, we think it will interest our readers if we reproduce the figures.

1899 Issue.		1902 Issue.	
1c.	5,500,000	1c.	9,631,172
2c.	6,970,000	2c. (I.)	850,000
3c.	673,814	2c. (II.)	862,245
4c.	404,907	3c.	14,500
5c.	1,700,000	4c.	12,500
6c.	223,465	5c.	1,211,844
8c.	248,000	6c.	11,500
10c.	750,000	8c.	49,433
15c.	200,000	10c.	300,179
50c.	50,000	15c.	91,341
\$1.00	3,000	15c.	183,965
\$2.00	1,800	50c.	57,641
\$5.00	782	\$1.00	5,617
10c. S.D.	150,000	\$2.00	695
		\$5.00	746

*Salvador.* The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a new set of stamps for this country and describes them as follows:— "Bearing a picture of the 'Palacio Nacional' in the

centre in black, with value on an engine-turned device (also in black) below, surrounded by a fancy frame, in colour. The stamps are printed from plates engraved in *taille douce*, on paper with a mottled surface in very pale buff, and apparently chalky."

- Adhesives.* Perf. 11½. Overprinted with small shield.  
 1c. green and black.  
 2c. red "  
 3c. yellow "  
 5c. blue.  
 6c. orange.  
 10c. mauve.  
 12c. "  
 13c. brown.  
 24c. rose.  
 26c. brown.  
 50c. yellow.  
 100c. blue and black.

**Spain.** The colours of the six Exhibition gumpaps, mentioned last month, will be found below.

- 10c. carmine.  
 15c. violet.  
 25c. blue.  
 50c. green.  
 1p. claret.  
 4p. brown.

**Spanish Colonies.** *Marianne Islands.* *Mekeel's Weekly* contains an interesting history of certain Philippine stamps surcharged for use in the Marianne Islands.

Mr. J. M. Bartels writes to our contemporary as follows:—

"A very interesting issue of these islands has, by some strange oversight, entirely escaped the chroniclers of the philatelic press. Several denominations of the 1898 Philippines issue during 1899 were surcharged with rubber stamp 'MARIANAS ESPAÑOLES' in violet ink, the surcharge being placed vertically in an octagonal single-lined frame. The letters are small capitals, block type, and the surcharge is in two lines. The necessity of this surcharge is plainly evident. When the Philippines were acquired by the United States, all Spanish issues became obsolete. At that time the only stamps in use in the Marianna Islands were the regular Philippine stamps. For almost a year the islands remained in the possession of Spain before they became a German colony. As the stamps of the Philippines were obsolete and demonetized the Marianna Islands were left in a peculiar position.

"Communication with the home country was very infrequent, and it naturally took many months to secure new supplies. We therefore find that this surcharged issue was in use possibly about a year until the surcharged German stamps were employed. I have seen

copies of the 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8c. stamps of the Philippines 1898 issue which were thus surcharged used on mail to Manila. I have also seen the cover with the full cancellation. This is a large oval with the coat of arms in the centre, at bottom 'YSLAS MARIANAS,' and at top 'GOBIERNO P.M.' The date on back of the letter was the ordinary cancellation of the Manila military station, and dated December 11, '99. There is a prospect of getting the official decree concerning this issue. I understand that one is to be had in Manila."

**Wurtemberg.** *Gibbons' Weekly*, on the authority of the *Philatelistisches Echo*, chronicles sets of both the Municipal Service stamps and Official stamps with overprint dated 1806-1906, in an imperforate condition.

Why not, Wurtemberg?

## Notes on Mr. T. W. Morris' Articles on the Stamps of Greece.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

(Continued from page 207).

THE number of flaws, or small varieties, which Mr. Morris has found on the various values, is rather astonishing, and if they are as constant as he states the study of them may be of great use in helping us to arrange the printings. Of the seven flaws on the 1 lep. which he describes I have been able to trace six on one or more of five sheets in Mr. M. Jonas' collection which he has kindly allowed me to examine.

These sheets which I call A. B. C. D. and E. belong to the following printings as far as I can tell:—

A.	Beckton's J. or Morris'	14
B. C. & D.	" R. "	21
E.	" T. "	24



The first two flaws are those that are already well-known, appearing on Nos. 44 and

55 on the sheet. These, of course, are found on all five sheets but it is noticeable that No. 2 is much less distinct on B. C. and D. than on the others. The third flaw is a small white blotch in the background between the top of the cap and the circle of pearls. This is No. 62 on the sheet and is very distinct on sheets B. C. D. and E. but there is not the slightest trace of it on A., thus proving that it was caused by some damage to the plate subsequent to printing J.

The fourth flaw is a small circular white blotch, at the foot of the second "M," in the inscription at the top of the stamp. This is No. 67 and is quite distinct on all the sheets.

The fifth variety is described by Mr. Morris, as follows:—"The Greek border at the upper right-hand side almost touches the edge of the solid background, as also do the points of the small ornament in the top right-hand corner," and he goes on to say that "when compared with a normal stamp the difference is very apparent." But in spite of this assertion he confesses, in his addendum, after examining an entire sheet, that he cannot trace it though he thinks No. 149 is the most likely. If I understand Mr. Morris' description aright, he means that the Greek border in the upper right-hand margin almost touches one of the uncoloured lines which enclose it on either side. If this is so I find, on all the sheets, that on many of the stamps, No. 149 among them, this peculiarity does occur to a very slight degree, the Greek border being slightly nearer to the outer uncoloured line to the right of it, but the deviation is so very insignificant that I think it can hardly be the "variety" that Mr. Morris refers to.

The sixth variety, described as "a small white blotch on the solid background, quite close to the forehead and running parallel to it, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm. long," does not appear on any of the sheets, and as Mr. Morris says he has only found it on certain stamps of some of the earlier printings, this seems to give colour to his contention that the damage to the plate was rectified in some way.

The seventh and last variety is a white hair-line running from the top left corner ornament diagonally through the lower part of the E, and ending below the second letter of the inscription. I find this is quite distinct, though the line is very fine, on sheet A, which is very lightly and carefully printed, but does not shew

at all on the others which are all more heavily printed. I attach no importance to the fact of this hairline not being apparent on the later and coarser printings, in fact, considering the delicacy of the line, it would be more astonishing to find it. It occurs on No. 29.

I have also noted a small variety, so small that I should have hesitated to introduce it to my readers were it not for the encouragement afforded by Mr. Morris' variety No. V. It requires a glass to see it but has the merit of being constant on all the five sheets. On stamp No. 120 the left lower petal of the ornament in the upper left corner has a small coloured spot on it.

To revert to Mr. Morris' researches, we note he records varieties on the different values as follows:—

2 lep.,	none.
5 "	eight, including the one with dotted shading on the neck.
10 "	ten.
20 "	seven.
40 "	two.
80 "	none.

Some of them I know well, others I have never noted and I am unable, at present, either to add to or detract from the information.

In dealing with the errors of figures at back Mr. Morris has, I fear, not been careful enough in examining the credentials of some of the candidates, and I very much doubt the existence of some of those that he lists. One of these is a 5 lep. of the 1876-78 issue without the figure at back. He credits this through seeing a pair, one of which was with the figure and the other without. I too have seen such a pair, probably the same one, but I did not like it though it came from a celebrated collection. It appeared to me that it was a pair of the 1879 issue with a forged figure printed on the back of one, but it was so very indistinct that even if it were genuine, there was nothing to prove it.

He also includes two errors of the 40 lep., one having the figures at back inverted and the other having them reversed, thus: "O4." I presume Mr. Morris has seen neither of these, but has lifted them from Mr. Beckton's list? They are stamps which I should like to hear more about, and should not be surprised to learn that since Mr. Beckton's articles were published they have been proved to be either non-existent or forgeries.

Taken altogether, however, the lists of the errors are very good, and they are interspersed with notes, which make them very interesting. But I notice that he ascribes the error of the 10 lep., without figures at the back, a variety which is only found on printing G (Beckton), to its having missed the machine altogether. This, however, is known to be not the case. There are two vertical pairs and one block of four in existence, in each of which the lower stamp or stamps is without figures, and it is almost certain that at that period two or more "10's" were missing from the printing forme. In the block of four referred to only one stamp is normal, the second stamp having "01" and the two others being without figures altogether.

## Notes on West Australian Stamps.

BY WALLABY.

(Continued from page 151).

UNFORTUNATELY, I have now to deal only with the surface printed stamps, which, in point of beauty, colour and design are not to be compared with the early line engraved stamps.

1885-93. ISSUE XIII. CROWN AND C.A. P. 14.

This issue consists of eight values, the first to appear being the ½d. green during January 1885. Little need be said about these stamps, they were in use for many years and all values exist in two or three marked shades.

The two high values are frequently found with what looks like a bank cancellation, generally in a reddish violet ink—this however is a registration postmark.



1893 AND 1895. ISSUES XIV. AND XV.

Both of these issues consist of the 3d. stamp being overprinted respectively ONE PENNY and half-penny; both surcharges were locally made and both were, I fancy, quite unnecessary—possibly the sight of a big pile of old 3d. stamps suggested to some futile brain the idea of surcharging. Both C.C. and C.A. values

were used for creating the 1d. provisional. Why C.A. stamps were used I cannot say, because two years later there was still a supply of the C.C. stamps, which was utilized for printing the ½d. provisional on.

The ½d. surcharge is a stamp that collectors should be very wary about handling, although only catalogued at a few shillings it has been extensively forged.

The variety known as double surcharge, in red and green inks, is a stamp with a very shady history, very few were printed, so few indeed that they did not supply the local philatelic demand, a fact emphasized by a supply of C.A. stamps being similarly overprinted to oblige local philatelists?

1889. ISSUE XVI. W.M.K. W AND A.

During July or August, the colour of the 2d. stamp was changed from grey to yellow, while both it and the 1d. carmine appeared on a paper with a new watermark, namely, that known as W Crown A. The change from grey to yellow was a very necessary one, as at night time the ½d. green was frequently mistaken for the 2d. grey. The local postage being 2d. the ½ oz., the result of using a ½d. stamp in lieu of the proper value would result in the consignee having to pay 3d.

For some reason or other a number of sheets of the 2d. yellow were issued to country post offices, to be followed with a further supply of the old colour, this gave rise in the other colonies to the idea that the 2d. yellow had been withdrawn, with the result that for a few weeks there was in Sydney a ready sale of these stamps at 6d. each.

1901. ISSUE XVI. W AND A.

Early in January a new 2½d. stamp was put on sale, the design being much prettier than the previous one.



This stamp had been ready for use a long while before it was put into circulation, doubtless the Perth Postal Authorities thought it better to have a supply on hand before it was needed, than risk the possible need of another surcharge.

*Federal Administration. Stamps Printed in Melbourne.*

1902-6. ISSUE XVII. CROWN AND V. WMK.

We now come to very important changes. The first intimation being the arrival of the current 1d. stamp printed in a new shade from a new plate on thicker paper with thicker gum, and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , watermarked with the Victorian V and Crown. This stamp was accompanied by two new values, namely, the 2/- and 5/-. The *P.J.G.B.* for November 1902, lists these stamps in its new issue column and describes them as "being improvised from the dies of the Victorian  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2/- stamps, in which the words 'West Australia' have been substituted for Victoria."

In the December *P.J.G.B.* of the same year we find the 2/6, 10/- and 20/- stamps described; these values, as in the case of the 2/- and 5/- being from altered Victorian plates, doubtless all the high values were issued during August or September of 1902. The 2d. value was the next stamp to fall into line with those printed on Crown and V paper and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . The plate however was altered, the word "Postage" being added to the lower label. The 4d. value was likewise so treated.

Early during 1903 yet three more new values were printed, namely, the 8d., 9d. and 10d. stamps. Western Australia had managed



very well without these denominations for many years, but evidently she had to keep pace with some of the other Colonies. About this time they used a new perforating machine in Melbourne, with the result that several of the values are to be found perf. 11, none of which is very common. The 5d. value was the last to appear on V and Crown paper, consequently it is a scarce stamp, as shortly after its issue the watermark was again changed. All the above mentioned stamps are very roughly printed, giving them an unfinished appearance. The 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 9d. and 2/- are all known perforated 11. Possibly, the 2d. and 2/- values are the most common.

Two sets of nearly, if not all, the Crown and V stamps can be made by anyone who takes the trouble of separating upright watermarks from watermarks placed sideways.

1906. ISSUE XVIII. CROWN AND A.

The stamps I now have to describe are the current ones, as space is limited, my remarks will necessarily be very brief.

Up to the present, six values have been printed on Crown and A paper, namely the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 9d. values. The 1d., 2d., 3d., and 5d., values being found perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , also 11; while the 4d. and 9d. stamps as yet have only been issued perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The stamps perf. 11 are, as are those in the issue I have called XVII., fairly scarce; the current catalogue quotation of 3d. for the 1d. carmine being absurd.

I have not seen a copy of the 1d. stamp catalogued in Gibbons' as a compound of 11 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

1907. ISSUE XIX.

Early this year two new stamps made their appearance, namely, the 6d. and 1/- values, both printed in a new design, somewhat similar to the current  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. These stamps are on W and A paper, perforated 14, and, together with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., are the only stamps now in use in Western Australia that are not printed in Melbourne.

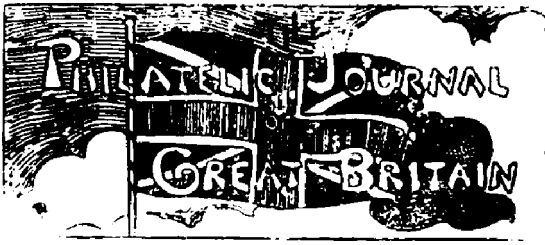
As the 6d. and 1/- stamps are on W and A paper, perf. 14, it is safe to assume that they have been printed for some years, and it was only the big stock of these values held by the Perth Post Office that prevented their being put on sale earlier.

Perhaps the most curious fact about recent Australian postal history is that the modest little  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of 1885 is still doing duty, and has thus created a record, being the only Australian stamp now in use that dates back so far without a change in watermark or perf.

## Australia's Penny Post.

MR. DEAKIN has promised Mr. Henniker Heaton (says a Reuter message from Melbourne) that universal penny postage shall be established throughout Australia next year.

—*Evening Standard.*



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**EDITORIAL.**

TO the collector, an uncatalogued variety of a stamp is a thing to be promptly exchanged for number 60 or number 600 in So and So's catalogue he has no use for it; but for the philatelist, life can

hold few greater joys than the discovery of an uncatalogued variety, and herein lies the difference between philatelist and collector.

The man who only collects varieties of stamps because they are catalogued by Smith, or by Jones, has not yet lifted the curtain that veils Philately's shrine; not until he has made discoveries—unaided by Brown or Robinson is he worthy—or indeed likely to join the brotherhood of Philatelists.

Many wealthy collectors, owners of fine collections—and possibly members of well known Societies have yet to experience

the keen delights that are often felt by their less fortunate brethren—less fortunate as regards the wherewithal to purchase their treasures. As the world wags and we rub shoulders with all sorts and conditions of philatelists, collectors, dealers, speculators, fakers, and speculative-collector-dealers, we grow more and more convinced that the true philatelist cannot be envolved out of a collector.

The collecting instinct, so strong in all mankind—is not sufficient, even when directed to stamps to alone make the philatelist; there still remains a subtle difference that, although so easily felt, is to us, quite indefinable—perhaps it is that the philatelist is born, whereas the collector merely collects stamps because they appeal to his collecting instincts to a greater degree than do coins, medals, or the hundred and one other things that are beloved by collectors.

Fortunate indeed is the philatelist with a big banking account, but his poorer brother philatelist does not envy him to the same extent as does the non wealthy collector envy the rich collector. When Jones, the collector, has completed his collection of Australian stamps, catalogue varieties, he loses most of his interest in them, whereas Brown, the philatelist, with half the rare stamps still wanting, is happy in searching for shades, printings, proofs, essays and postmarks, many of which when found are purchased for a few pence.

Which is the happier of the two? In answering this question readers will possibly solve the riddle as to whether they are philatelists or collectors.

It has been our pleasure to meet many philatelists—many of whom can only afford to spend a few shillings a week on stamps; in our opinion their collections, consisting of well studied stamps are infinitely more interesting than are the collections (all recent issues complete) formed by the collectors who patronise the "Automatic Served Hot New Issue Delivery Company"—and who ignore the older issues as being too difficult to understand.



## Competition.

WE have decided to award two small prizes next month to the readers who correctly answer the following questions.

- 1.—What stamps were lithographed by Mr. Dardenne?
- 2.—What stamps have the spelling Surchace instead of Surcharge?
- 3.—Which stamp bears a design representing a Municipal Institute of Hygiene?
- 4.—What stamps bear a design representing a Prehistoric Monument?
- 5.—Which stamp in Gibbons is priced at 25c.?
- 6.—Which stamp has a portrait of King Henry VII. on it?
- 7.—What stamps have a portrait of King George II. on them?
- 8.—What stamps bear the portrait of Sultan Ibrahim?
- 9.—What stamps bear a design representing an "Allegorical picture of Victory by Anton von Werneu?"
- 10.—What stamps have an Argus pheasant as their central design?
- 11.—What stamps were engraved and printed by Mr. S. Calvert?
- 12.—Which country issued stamps to commemorate Captain Calderon?
- 13.—What stamps bear a portrait of General Artigas?
- 14.—Which stamp was first used as a 9d. value and afterwards did duty as a 1d. stamp without being surcharged.
- 15.—Which stamp, with the face value of 2½c., was sold to the public for 2c.?

All letters must be addressed to the Editor *P. J. G. B.*, 84 High Holborn, W.C., and the envelopes marked "Competition."

Letters so addressed received by us will be put on one side until the 7th of December, when they will be opened, and the first one containing the correct answers will ensure its sender receiving a cheque for half-a-guinea. The sender of the second next best attempt will be entitled to take stamps to the value of 10/- from our approval books, at the marked prices. Should nobody be successful in answering all the questions correctly, the prizes will be awarded to those readers whose attempts contain the fewest mistakes.

We may say that all the answers to these

questions are to be found in Parts I. and II. of the 1906/7 Gibbons' Catalogue.

No Indian or Indian Native States stamps are included in the above list.

## The I.P.U. Smoker.

A MOST enjoyable evening was spent by members and visitors at Anderton's Hotel, on October 21st, on the occasion of the International Philatelic Union Third Annual Smoking Concert.

The Concert was held under most propitious circumstances. A rattling good attendance, a splendid programme, most ably carried out, and a convivial atmosphere that immediately affected all visitors and members.



Proceedings were commenced by a short informal speech by the Chairman (Mr. E. W. Wetherell); Songs, all capitally rendered were sung by Messrs. J. Chamberlain, Gustave Dreier, Vernon Irving, Frank L'Epine, W. B. Mapplebeck and Percy Scholey; while the Prince's Vocal Quartette gave a splendid example of glee singing.

Mr. W. E. Lincoln kindly gave no fewer than three of his famous recitations, all most uproariously encored, while Mr. Arthur Glynn contributed two capital displays of conjuring.

It would indeed be hard to eulogize one singer more than another, were it possible we think Mr. Frank L'Epine received the most vociferous encore.

The fact alone that Mr. W. E. Lincoln had kindly promised to assist with the programme, would have been *raison d'être* enough for the attendance of many members. Needless to say, they were not disappointed; his rendering of Kipling's, "On the Road to Mandalay," was superb.

The evening concluded with a few toasts, all most enthusiastically drunk (and sung), and members of the I.P.U. and visitors, to the number of nearly seventy, wended their homeward way, unanimously pleased with a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.



## A Protest.

OUR publishers, unworthy worms that they are, have been favoured with a letter from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, of 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E., which letter we reproduce in full below.

"28th October, 1907.

"Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co.

"DEAR SIRS,

"I beg to draw your attention to the fact that your Editor is copying on a considerable scale, from our *Weekly Stamp News*, and attributing such information to *E.W.*, whatever that may mean.\* I look upon this as pure dishonesty. If you wish to copy anything, surely the information is worth the space required, to give acknowledgment in full to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

"Yours faithfully,

"H. L. EWEN, Editor.

We extremely regret that in our August number we referred to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as *E.W.* August was a busy month with us and in sending our copy to the printers as many abbreviations as possible were used. At the same time we were certainly under the impression that *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* was sufficiently well known to be recognized as *E.W.*; a mistake evidently on our part.

Mr. Ewen publishes an excellent weekly list of new issues, and we are only too glad to give him all due credit for the information we learn from its pages. Doubtless, when Mr. Ewen reads his September *P.F.G.B.*, he will notice that the *P.F.G.B.* acknowledges some of its new issues, as from *Ewen's Weekly*, while in the current number, which doubtless Mr. Ewen will peruse some time during January 1908, he will notice that we credit *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

We consider the tone of Mr. Ewen's letter very objectionable, and quite uncalled for, and were it not for the fact that we think it will amuse many of our readers, would not spare the space in which to print it.

The *P.F.G.B.* is an old publication, run by a stamp firm of wide-world reputation, and is the last paper that would intentionally mislead its readers in any way; a course, which in our opinion, Mr. Ewen evidently attributes to us.

\*I refer to your issue of 23/8/07, which I have only just read.

## Notes of an Art Collector.\*

So many of the *P.F.G.B.*'s well-known philatelists achieve distinction apart from their stamps that it will come as no surprise to our readers to learn that Mr. Maurice Jonas, our "well-knower" for June of last year, is the author of a remarkably successful book for art collectors.

The title of the work "Notes of an Art Collector," is particularly appropriate, as Mr. Jonas, being a keen devotee, is able to treat his readers to some delightful reminiscences of past finds and discoveries.

As a connoisseur his chapters on Wedgwood portraits, China, Greek coins, Prints, and Book collecting are all very interesting, and we cannot do better than advise our readers to invest in a copy of the book, as we feel sure all lovers of the beautiful, which all true philatelists are, will muchly appreciate Mr. Jonas' notes.

## New Leaves to Cut.

### THE YVERT & TELLIER CHAMPION CATALOGUE FOR 1908.

TIME was when the principal French catalogue was a long way behind those of England and Germany in comprehensiveness, lucidity and accuracy, but of late years the catalogue of the combined firms Yvert & Tellier of Amiens and Th. Champion & Co., of Paris has improved to a very great extent, and the edition which has just been published is in every way worthy to be classed with the best.

Now that there is talk of the ejection of postage due and other extraneous issues from the catalogues, it is interesting to note that the French catalogue includes not only these but war-tax stamps, telegraphs, envelopes, and wrappers, the last two cut square. And yet the whole world is included in one volume of 669 pages!

Wondering how the publishers managed to get so much into such a small space, we examined the lists carefully and found that, in many cases, the lists of perforations are not elaborated, especially is this the case with the Perkins Bacon perforations of British Colon-

\*Published by Messrs. George Routledge & Sons, Limited, Broadway House, London.

†Catalogue Timbres-Poste, Yvert & Tellier—Champion twelfth edition, 1908. Amiens, Yvert & Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins. 669 pp. fr4.

ials, and with the perforations of the Australian Colonies. Unfortunately there is apparently no system in the way in which some varieties of perforation are recognized and others ignored. For instance, the perforations of Roumania are fully, and of Austria partly, given, but such important varieties as the Ceylon no wmk. and CC., id., perforated 11, are not even referred to in a foot note.

More space is saved by the elimination of all but the most prominent *shades*. As an instance we may cite the case of the 10c. of Sardinia, 1855, of which Yvert & Tellier give three different shades, whereas we find five listed in Kohl, and no fewer than *nine* in Gibbons.

For collectors of France and Colonies fuller provision has been made in this respect, but even then the number of shades is not so great as that in Gibbons, though there is more information about the varieties, tête-bêche, and forgeries.

With regard to the pricing we find that there is no very great divergence between the French and the English catalogues as far as British Colonial stamps are concerned, but for most of the medium and rarer standard varieties of Europe Yvert & Tellier's prices are high, and, in many cases, much higher than those quoted by Gibbons. But, as we all know, the next edition of Part II. of Gibbons' catalogue will shew considerable advances in the same section, and the French catalogue is therefore a more correct guide, at the present moment, than Gibbons'.

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## Correspondence.

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October 22nd, 1907.

The Editor *P.J.G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

In the October number of the *P.J.G.B.* you ask for enlightenment on the subject of the South Australia 2/6 stamps, watermarked "Crown A." We have had both this value and the 1/- on the new paper, but only in one consignment received some time ago, all subsequent consignments of both values have been on the old paper. We wrote to the Deputy Postmaster-General of South Australia on this subject and have just received his reply, which is as follows:—

"I have received your letter of the 9th ultimo, and in reply beg to inform

"you that a few of the 1/- and 2/6 stamps  
"may have been printed on paper water-  
"marked 'Crown A,' but the only ones  
"we have in stock have the 'S.A.'  
"watermark."

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING & Co.

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## The Scottish Philatelic Society

### JUNIOR BRANCH.

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THE Monthly Meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, 2nd inst., when Mr. Percy Mercer, the Vice-President, presided over an attendance of 21 members.

The minute of last meeting was read, approved and signed.

On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the President, four new ordinary members were admitted, and one honorary member, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, F.R.P.S., London, Editor of the "Postage Stamp."

The Secretary reported the sales from the packets in circulation, and that the November packet went out on 1st inst.—43 sheets, value £143 1s. 11d. (nett)—which was considered eminently satisfactory for a young Society in its second session.

The Librarian reported donations to the Library, and Stamp and Forgery Collections of the Society, from Mr. R. M. Stewart, the Hon. Secretary and the Vice-President. It was mentioned that the Committee had decided to add the "Colonial Office Journal" and the "Postage Stamp" to the Library.

Five visiting members were appointed to the next meeting of the Senior Society, on Monday, 11th inst.

The Chairman then called on the President, Mr. Norman N. Berrie, to give an address on the stamps of Iceland.

The President gave a full and very interesting account of the postal arrangements in Iceland, both before and after 26th February, 1872, when the island was first allowed by the Danish Government to issue stamps of its own. He also explained at length the various issues and the necessity for them, and especially the temporary "pír" and "i gildi" surcharges.

The paper was accompanied by a display of Mr. Berrie's magnificent collection of Icelandic stamps, which was examined with much interest, and evoked general admiration and envy, both on account of the extent and superb condition of its contents.

The mint blocks of the early "Skilling" issue, now very difficult to get, were a noticeable feature, as also was the wide range of the scarce varieties of the 1897 and 1902-3 issues; the inverted and double surcharges, and errors, being very fully represented. The superb condition of the used specimens was a matter of general comment. The error in the King Christian issue was a point of interest, as also was the new issue with the Head of the present King, superimposed on King Christian's.

In thanking the President for the treat he had given, the Chairman remarked that it was a great privilege to have an opportunity of studying such an extensive collection of these interesting and comparatively little known stamps, and the meeting awarded a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Berrie, which he suitably acknowledged. On the suggestion of Mr. Stewart, Mr. Berrie allowed his notes to be added to the Library for future reference.

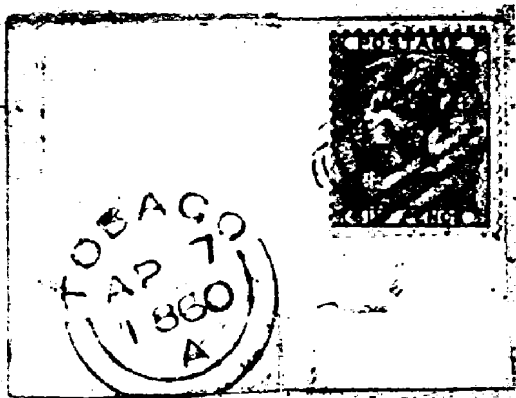
It was intimated that the December meeting was to be of a more or less social character, and that when complete, the arrangements would be duly announced.

# The Stamps of Tobago.

By F. F. LAMB.

FEW West Indian stamps are more interesting than those from the Island of Tobago. Tobago is a dependency of Trinidad, with a population of about 18,000 of which number a large proportion are coloured people, most of whom would of course make very little use of the postal service.

Tobago, like some other Islands of the Windward and Leeward groups has had rather a chequered career as far as its postal history is concerned. The first letters posted in Tobago were franked through the post without the aid of stamps, it not being until April, 1858, that stamps were available. During that month the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1/- of the then current stamps of Great Britain were placed on sale. These stamps were in use until April, 1860, when they were withdrawn. The following notice, copied from the 7th report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office for the year 1861, giving the reason for their withdrawal.



“The transfer of the management of the Posts in the West Indies from this Office to the Local Government—an object long desired by this Department from a conviction that the direction on the spot would be much more efficient and economical than when conducted at a distance—was last year carried into effect.”

After English stamps were withdrawn, and they were certainly in use until April, 1860, the old plan of prepaying letters was reverted to. The cancellation used was the same as the one in use before April, 1858, namely, a double-lined oval-shaped circle, containing

the words “Paid AT Tobago,” and broken at the top by a Crown.

This frank was not used when stamps were available.

I have examined a number of entires posted from Tobago between April 1858 and April 1860, nearly all of which had the postage paid by means of the 6d. emblems of 1856, and cancelled with the A14 obliteration.

For nearly twenty years after English stamps were withdrawn, the Island prepaid its letters in cash—a mode of procedure that seems hardly credible, when it is remembered that the neighbouring Island of Trinidad has had its own stamps since 1851.

## II.—PROVISIONAL ISSUE, AUGUST, 1879.

The first Tobago stamps, inscribed Tobago, were issued during July or August, 1879, and consisted of six values, namely, the 1d., 3d., 6d., 1/-, 5/- and 20/-. These stamps were originally intended for fiscal purposes, and it is not until they were authorised for use as postage stamps that they have any value in the eyes of philatelists. Naturally enough, the four new values were fairly extensively used for prepaying correspondence between the Island and Great Britain, while a number found their way to the other West Indian Islands, America and elsewhere. The 5/- and £1 stamps, however, were little used, and collectors should be on the look out for cleaned copies of these two values, also stamps with forged postmarks.



The catalogue prices for these six stamps is I think a very fair criterion as to their relative rarity. The 5/- slate, with genuine cancellation, being worth about £5. These stamps were engraved and printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., as are all Tobago stamps; and like all following issues were perforated 14. They were watermarked Crown & C.C.

1879. Fiscal stamps authorised for postage.

- 1d. rose.
- 3d. blue.
- 6d. orange.
- 1/- green.
- 5/- slate.
- £1 mauve.

## III.—SECOND PROVISIONAL, 1880.

Owing to a shortage of 1d. stamps it was found necessary to create this value by surcharging the 6d. stamp, this was done by hand with black ink, each half of the stamp receiving one surcharge—1d.—the stamp being then divided vertically with scissors. Naturally enough, being a manuscript surcharge, there is no difficulty in forging it, so collectors are warned against buying unless they have a guarantee of genuineness. This stamp is referred to in the *Philatelic Record* for June, 1881, in the new issue list and chronicled as "a pair of very curious provisional stamps of undoubted authenticity, postmarked the 6th November 1880."

This provisional was undoubtedly primarily used as a *fiscal*, pure and simple, but as all the stamps then in use were available both as postals and fiscals, it naturally followed that a few went through the post.

Nov. 1880. Provisional 1d. on 6d.  
1d. on right half of 6d. orange.  
1d. " left " 6d. "

## IV.—REGULAR ISSUE, 1880.

Towards the end of 1880, Messrs. De La Rue sent out a supply of stamps, inscribed Tobago and Postage, using a similar die to the one they had already used for the stamps of St. Christopher, Dominica, etc. The fact that only five values were printed, namely, the ½d., 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-, proves pretty



conclusively that there must have been an *extremely* limited demand for 5/- and 20/- stamps.

It will be noticed that the 3d. value was omitted, while a stamp with a face value of ½d. was substituted. The colours, too, were all changed.

Considering that these stamps were in use from 1880, until they were gradually replaced, between 1882 and 1884, by those printed on C.A. paper, it is a wonder that they are all so comparatively rare.

1880. Crown and C.C. Perf. 14.  
½d. purple-brown.  
1d. venetian-red.  
4d. yellow-green.  
6d. stone.  
1/- yellow-ochre.

## V.—April, 1883. PROVISIONAL, 2½D. ON 6D.

This, the first Tobago type-set surcharge was overprinted locally, "2½ PENCE" on the 6d. value. The overprint is well done, unfortunately it proved the forerunner of many other surcharges.

This stamp was only in use for a short time, being replaced in November, 1883, by the 2½d. blue. Like most of the surcharged stamps of Tobago, this value was somewhat largely speculated in, with the consequence that the current quotation of 3/- does not represent its true market value.

2½d. on 6d. stone. wmk. Crown & CC.

## VI.—CROWN AND C.A., 1883-1884.

THE first of the Tobago stamps to appear on Crown and C.A. paper were the ½d. and 1d. values, which were on sale during the early part of 1883. The 2½d. ultramarine shortly followed, taking the place of the provisional already described. It was not until well on in the next year (1884) that the 4d. green and 6d. stone were issued. The 2½d. was also printed in a duller blue, in which shade it is now considerably rarer than the 2½d. ultramarine, owing to the former having been extensively used for surcharging.

The colours of these stamps were exactly the same as those used for the C.C. series. Very few marked shades exist—in fact, there are few countries where shades give less trouble—(or pleasure).

1883-4. Crown & C.A.  
½d. purple-brown.  
1d. venetian red.  
2½d. blue.  
2½d. ultramarine.  
4d. yellow-green.  
6d. stone.

## VII.—1885-6 CROWN AND C.A.

Owing to the change of colours necessitated by the Postal Union, several of the stamps, as the supplies ran short, were replaced by stamps in new colours. The 4d. pearl grey was the first of these changings to appear, which it did about May of 1885. The 1d. rose followed during November, the 6d. orange and the ½d. green, not being used until the summer of 1886. Owing to the tardy arrival of the ½d. green, it was found necessary to surcharge various values for use as ½d. stamps. I will, however, describe these surcharges separately.

1885-6. Crown and C.A.  
½d. green.  
1d. red.  
4d. pearl-grey.  
6d. orange-brown.

## VIII.—PROVISIONALS, 1885-89.

The Postmaster at Tobago, evidently was quite aware of the possibilities of surcharging stamps, both as a means of using up old stock, as a profitable transaction, and possibly as the best means of supplying a real demand.

As before mentioned, it was owing to the late arrival of the ½d. green that necessitated a number of sheets of the 2½d. blue, 6d. stone and 6d. orange being surcharged "½ PENNY." The 6d. stone was the first value to be so treated, followed by the 2½d. blue and 6d. orange.



Although no variations of the type itself exist, there are several well known varieties. The best known being the variety where the figure of value is printed further away from the word, 3mm. instead of 2mm. This variety is to be found on all three varieties.

The fourth surcharge was on the 2½d. blue, "1 PENNY" and was issued during July, 1889, nearly three years after the ½d. surcharges.

The spaced variety is also known on this stamp. Several other values exist; personally, I am rather doubtful as to their claim to catalogue rank. The British Museum collection contains a pair of the ½d. on 6d. stone, the lower stamp having the surcharge inverted. Another curiosity, in a pair, shows the lower stamp without surcharge.

1886-89.

½d. on 2½d. blue.

½d. on 6d. stone.

½d. on 6d. orange-brown.

Variety, ½d. and penny spaced.

½d. on 2½d. blue.

½d. on 6d. stone.

½d. on 6d. orange-brown.

Surcharge known inverted, double and also in a pair, one stamp without surcharge.

½d. on 2½d. dull blue.

Variety, 1 and penny spaced.

½d. on 2½d. dull blue.

## IX.—1891-4, PROVISIONALS.

Yet more provisionals, fortunately almost the last Tobago was to issue, have now to be listed. They consist of the 2½d. on ½d. grey, in a type smaller—but similar—to the first 2½d. surcharge of 1883, and the ½d. on the same value in the same type as the previous

surcharges on the 6d. stone and 6d. orange-brown.

The "spaced" variety is not, however, known on the ½d. grey.

The spaced variety occurs, however, on the last of the Tobago surcharges, namely, the ½d. lilac and carmine fiscal stamp, which was surcharged for postal service. Both varieties occur on the same sheet, and it is said of this stamp that it was not sold over the P.O. counter, but was affixed to letters by the postal clerks. I am afraid the number of surcharges is disproportional, considering the number of Tobago stamps issued.

1891-4. Provisional ½d. and 2½d.

½d. on ½d. pearl-grey.

2½d. on ½d. "

½d. on ½d. lilac and carmine, fiscal stamp.

Variety, ½d. and ½d., spaced.

½d. on ½d., fiscal stamp.

Doubtless numerous curiosities exist, such as double surcharge, pair, one with and one without surcharge, inverted surcharge, and so on.

## X.—1894, 1/- YELLOW.

The C.C. 1/- yellow-ochre, of 1880, being but in small demand the supply sent out in that year lasted until 1894, when a fresh supply printed on C.A. paper was received from Messrs. De la Rue & Co.

Two marked shades exist, namely olive, and greenish-yellow.

The design, of course, is the same as all other C.A. Tobago stamps, and they were printed, as were all the other values, in panes of 60.

1894. Crown &amp; C.A.

1/- olive-yellow.

1/- greenish-yellow.

## XI.—1896, 1/- ORANGE-BROWN.

The last consignment from Messrs. De la Rue & Co. consisted of a parcel of 6,000 1/- stamps, printed, however in error, in the colour of the current 6d. These stamps were largely cornered by speculators, with the result that the current market price is not commensurate with the number of stamps printed.

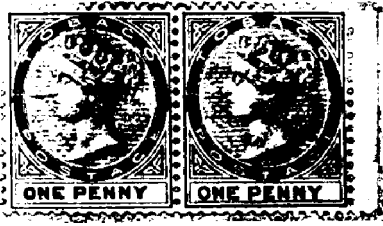
1896. Error of colour.

1/- orange-brown.

Although I described in the *P.F.G.B.* for March last an interesting flaw that is to be found on the stamps of Tobago, I think the description will bear repetition. The below illustration—shows at a glance the position of the flaw, namely, just above the "e" of "postage," this flaw is to be found on all the five values of the 1885-94 issues.



Another variety and one possibly not so well known is to be found on the 1d. red of 1885, and consists of a marked difference in the size of the letter o in the word "one."



Minute differences are also to be found in the word "pence" on the 4d. pearl grey—but they are not so marked as the one described on the 1d. value.

Frequently collectors are puzzled by seeing Tobago stamps without the word Postage in the design, on both C.C. and C.A. paper. These are fiscals, pure and simple. Any post-marked copies, excepting those of course used prior to December, 1880, have been cancelled to order.

Early during January 1900, the Crown Agents for the Colonies offered for sale the remainder of Tobago stamps, consisting of the following:—

Postage	Stamps.	Crown and C.A.	
4d. green	.. .. .	.. .. .	10,927
1d. rose	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,833
2½d. blue	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,989
4d. grey	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,775
6d. orange	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,941
1/- ochre	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,553

These stamps were not, I believe, tendered for at the time, but from the number of them on the market at the present time they must, I think, have been subsequently sold to a dealer. At the time they were offered a guarantee was given that they constituted the whole stock then held by the Trinidad Government, also that the plates from which they were printed had been destroyed.

As everybody knows, the stamps of Tobago are now obsolete. Trinidad stamps being used in the Island. I was recently examining a lot of Trinidad stamps with the Tobago

postmark, which is the usual circular hand stamp, containing Tobago at the top and a letter (generally A.B. or C.) and the date and year, when I noticed that in nearly every case the letter in the postmark was either inverted or sideways.

The letter and the date in the postmark are of course movable, so that owing to carelessness it might occasionally happen that the letter was misplaced, but why should it in 90 cases out of a 100 be either upside down or sideways?

## The Rise of Stamp Issuing Countries.

BASED ON STANLEY GIBBONS' LATEST CATALOGUE.

*A Paper read before the Transvaal Philatelic Society, 13th August, 1907.*

BY JOHN A. ORNSTIEN.

So much has been written and said of late of the difficulty, nay almost impossibility, of making a good collection of the whole world unless one is a "Great Mogul," on account of the large number of countries collectable and the diversity of their issues; that I think that a few remarks on the rise of stamp issuing countries may be of interest to you.

At the outset I had to face the difficulty of what to exclude and what to include, and finally decided that each State and Colony should be counted as one.

Where a State has been split up or incorporated in another, I have counted each separately. For example, British Columbia and Vancouver are counted as one until 1865 when they were divided, and after that they are counted as two. It is on this basis that my figures are arranged.

I have omitted the three Mexican and sixteen Peru States which issued stamps for a very brief period only.

It is unnecessary for me to tell you all the details of the introduction of stamps, by Sir Rowland Hill, as Mr. Hawley, in his very excellent paper on the stamps of Great Britain, went into the matter fully.

The first stamps to be issued were by Great Britain in 1840, followed in March, 1843, by Switzerland and later in the same year by

Brazil. United States started in 1846 and Mauritius in the following year. After these the countries follow fast and furious, until, with the latest one—British Solomon Islands, first issued this year—they now aggregate 310 for the whole world, past and present; 130 of which belong to Great Britain and Colonies, and the balance, 180, to the rest of the world.

At the present time there are 243 stamp issuing countries, 93 of which belong to Britain and Colonies, and the balance, 150, are foreign.

Coming now to our own part of the world, the Cape of Good Hope first issued stamps in 1853, St. Helena in 1856, Natal in 1857, O.R.C. in 1868, Transvaal in 1869, Bechuanaland in 1886, Zululand in 1888, B.S.A. and B.E.A. in 1890, B.C.A. in 1891 and Lorenzo Marques in 1894.

In the decade 1840-9	3 British and 6 Foreign Countries start.		
" 1850-9	20	44	" "
" 1860-9	26	29	" "
" 1870-9	22	25	" "
" 1880-9	27	23	" "
" 1890-9	21	38	" "
" 1890-7	16	15	" "

Thus it will be seen that the greatest number of the whole world started in one decade is 64 in 1850-9.

The greatest number of British started in one year is six, in 1861 and also in 1886, and the greatest number of foreign in one year is twelve, in 1892.

The greatest number of the whole world started in one year is 15, in 1892.

Only in one year since 1846 has there been no new stamp issuing country started, viz: in 1872.

Great Britain and Colonies own 41.9% of the stamp issuing States of the world, past and present, and 38.2% of the present stamp issuing States. France comes next with 11.9% of the past and present and 15.3% of the present stamp issuing States. Germany owns 8.7% of the past and present and 4.9% of the present stamp issuing States. This falling off is due to so many of its States now using the general issues of the German Empire.

Portugal owns 6.4% of the past and present and 7.8% of the present stamp issuing States.

Europe	has 6 British and 55 Foreign stamp issuing States.
Asia	48 " 16 " " "
Africa	30 " 52 " " "
America	30 " 51 " " "
Oceania	16 " 6 " " "

Before bringing this paper to a close, I wish to give you some figures which I have taken from the latest *Philatelic Record*. They represent the number of stamps issued in the

world up to the end of 1906, without taking into account paper, perforation, shades, watermarks, &c.

1840-4	..	21 stamps.
1845-9	..	45 "
1850-4	..	277 "
1855-9	..	461 "
1860-4	..	823 "
1865-9	..	906 "
1870-4	..	1042 "
1875-9	..	1164 "
1880-4	..	1382 "
1885-9	..	1416 "
1890-4	..	2766 "
1895-9	..	3004 "
1900-4	..	4595 "
1905	..	697 "
1906	..	582 "
		19,181

## A Philadelphia Find.

BY A. F. HENKELS.

IN the fore part of March, 1903, there was in Philadelphia a notable find of the stamps of Modena and Tuscany, amongst the old correspondence of the firm of Vito Viti & Son, importers. The full authentic account of this important find is herewith given.

Of the first issue of Modena there were nine of the 5c., seventy-seven of the 10c., twenty-seven of the 15c., fifty-two of the 25., one hundred and eighty-seven of the 40c., and one hundred of the scarce 1 lira.

Of the first issue of Tuscany there was one of the 1s., forty-five of the 1c., twelve of the 2c., nine of the 4c., twenty-one of the 6c., one hundred and eighty of the 9c., and eight of the 60c. Of the Provisional Government issue there were two of the 20c., sixteen of the 40c., and two of the 80c.

All of the above stamps, both of Modena and Tuscany, were in various combinations used on the original covers with letters attached, and consisted of 254 covers in all. There were some of the scarce errors of spelling in the first issue of Modena, and two horizontal strips of three of the 1 lira, and amongst the Tuscan stamps there were two unsevered pairs of the 60c. There was also a good selection of early Italian stamps, and taking it all in all, it was the most important find of these scarce and interesting stamps that has occurred in recent years. The correspondence had fallen into the hands of a dealer in old paper, and was rescued by the finder just in the nick of time to prevent it from going to the pulp mill. Every letter with the accompanying stamp was in a fine state of preservation, having been folded and endorsed at the time of receipt, and having rested all these years in the original packages until they fell into the hands of the finder.

—*Mekel's Weekly*.



NOV. 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for October, contains a second instalment of Baron Percy de Worms' capital article on Ceylon stamps. We wish very much we had space to reproduce his "Notes" in full. As doubtless all our readers know the brothers De Worms have made the stamps of Ceylon their special study for many years, with the result that their knowledge of these stamps is second to none.

We make the following extract.

It has hitherto been believed that only one printing of the values on the "no watermark" paper ever took place, and it is so stated on page 64 of *British India and Ceylon*. On page 55 of the *Monthly Journal* of September, 1903, the authors mention two printings of the 1d. value (apparently the first was perforated "barely 12" and the second "13"). I have endeavoured to discover why two printings should have been rendered necessary. The values with Star watermark most largely required were the 1d. and 2d.; these were forwarded regularly, both as to time and number, the 2d. till January 16th and the 1d. till April 17th, 1862. With the exception of a few 2d. sent out in August, 1864, a date which is not material, no later consignment of either value printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. was ever sent to Ceylon; the stock of 1d. and 2d. Star watermark must therefore have been exhausted about August, 1862. On June 25th of that year the Agents-General received the stock which Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. had discovered, but it contained no 1d. and practically no 2d. The "no watermark" stamps had been ordered from Messrs. De La Rue & Co. before the Agents-General heard of this discovery, but were not sent out until July 26th, 1862, one month after the stock had been taken over; consequently during this interval the Agents-General knew that no 1d. stamps were at their disposal, and though they had a quantity of 1d. envelopes, none were dispatched until 1868. It is therefore certain that a large number of 1d. stamps was required during the latter half of 1862 and the whole of 1863. For these reasons I think the Agents-General must have ordered a very large supply of the 1d. "no watermark," which would account for two printings and the two varieties of perforation of this value. The 2d. is taken into consideration because its place could only have been supplied by the ½d. and 1d. values, and judging from another paragraph on the above-mentioned page of the *Monthly Journal*, it seems probable that exactly during this period, viz., 1862-63, no supply of the ½d. was printed.

It is, however, impossible to say exactly what proportion the two perforations of the 1d. bear to one

another, though certainly the number with "13" perforation far exceeded that with the "barely 12." The only other 1d. stamp besides the "no watermark" which can have been issued before 1864, and that only late in 1863, is the 1d. "Crown and CC" perforated "barely 12"; so that, in any case, this very scarce variety and the two perforations of the 1d. "no watermark" must have sufficed for both 1d. and 2d. values during at least fifteen months.

In addition to the stamps of this issue watermarked with the paper-maker's name and date, I have seen the 6d. with "H" and part of "S," but have not found the 1d. perforated "barely 12" with watermark, though it may exist.

Baron de Worms goes on to demonstrate that there is little or no likelihood of any more of the C.C. stamps turning up with the 1862, perforation (13), over and above the 6d. and 9d. values already catalogued.

Still writing of the 1862 perforation, he says:—

Blocks or pairs with the 1862 perforations (13) are extremely scarce. I do not know of a block of the 1d. blue, perf. 11½, but my brother has this in a strip of three, and also a pair of this value on Crown and C.C. paper, perf. 11½. I have seen strips of three and of four, all used. The 6d. Crown and C.C., perf. 13, my brother has in a block of four, unused, and a block of twenty, used, both of which are probably unique. I only know of the 9d. in single copies.

Baron de Worms has a lot to say about the Star and C.C. stamps, all of which is of exceptional interest. The rest of the contents of the *L.P.* is not of great interest. The usual features, namely, a new issue list, a few occasional notes, three pages devoted to the review of three new books, two pages of Societies reports, a page of "Correspondence," and a page-and-a-half of "market" prices, are all represented.

The Editorial, which rightly comes first, deals with the coming philatelic season; in the course of his remarks the Editor suggests that more stamp exhibitions might be held, devoted only to the study of one country, or a group of countries. Excellent idea, we too, should like to see more small displays.

The *Philatelic Record* for October, is a capital number, containing much that is good.



In the Editorial Note, the Editor deals with the recent reduction in postal rates, also with the new reply coupons.

Mr. R. R. Thiele treats us to another instalment of his interesting notes on various stamps—dealing with the stamps of Baden. Writing of the "Land Post" stamps he says:—

The familiar "Land-Post" are a species of postage-due stamps. They were used for collecting postage on mail originating *unpaid* on a rural delivery route and addressed to a place on the same delivery route without first passing through a regular post-office—for the rural carriers often covered five or six villages before returning to the main post office of their delivery district. Hence there had to be some kind of a check upon mail on which they collected postage; these stamps were intended for this purpose. The rates were fixed in 1862, as follows: Printed matter on the same rural route, 1kr.; letters on the same rural route, 3kr.; packages up to 5 lbs., 3kr. The 12kr. was no doubt intended for heavy official documents, used copies of this stamp being nearly always found on this kind of correspondence. The scarcity of these stamps in used condition is easily understood when one considers how relatively limited the correspondence for which they were intended must have been. They are so common unused because of the enormous number of remainders sold to dealers after their retirement.

A photograph and short biography of the late Herr Heinrich Fraenkel occupy the pages usually devoted to the *Record's* Notable Philatelist.

We too, join our contemporary in regretting the loss to philately of such a man as Herr Fraenkel; he was a notable philatelist in every sense of the word and the collecting world will be considerably poorer for his loss.

Baron A de Reuterskiöld concludes his paper on the Swiss Cantonal Forgeries. A "New Issue" list and a number of excellent "Notes," make up a good number of the *Record*.

The October number of the *Monthly Journal*, proves, what few indeed would dispute, that the Strand is undoubtedly the home of the world's premier stamp paper.

In this number there is truly a superabundance of good things.

Mr. Frank Phillips contributes a translation of Mr. W. Svenson's article on Types and Varieties of the Stamps of Wenden, illustrated by three plates showing numerous varieties.

These stamps, together with their reprints and forgeries are extensively dealt with and the article should greatly appeal to specialists in European stamps.

Mr. Leavy continues his important article on the stamps of Salvador. We feel curious to know whether Mr. Leavy has read the article on the 1c. stamp of

1879, which appeared in the August number of the *P.J. of G.B.* for 1903. This article was from the pen of a very able philatelist, who attempted to veil his identity under the initials B.W.W. If he has not seen it, we would recommend it to Mr. Leavy's attention, as the descriptions and arrangements of the settings there explained appear to us to be far more likely to be correct than that given by him in the *Monthly Journal*. By a very curious coincidence Mr. Leavy's arrangement of the first four settings is an *exact* reversal of B.W.W.'s. There would seem to be room for some controversy here.

Writing of the 1889 issue we are told why these, and earlier stamps were overprinted 1889. Mr. Leavy says:—

On November 10th, 1889, the National Palace of Salvador was set on fire and burned to ashes. The palace contained all the offices of the Republic, including the Post Office. Mr. S. G. Dawson writes to the *Philatelic Journal of America*, under date of November 24th, 1889, five days after the fire: "With the exception of a few of the 1c., 3c., 5c. and the new 2c. stamp (not in use yet), all the others were burnt, also the stamped envelopes and postal cards. Nothing was saved. You will notice that the envelope of this letter has not the postmark of the office, as they have none, and to cancel the stamps they are using a cork seal. My letter will not go registered, as they have not the means to register it.

"I hear that after the fire some smoked stamps were taken out of the ruins, and fearing that some good ones could have been found by the people and taken away, they are surcharging those at the office with a small handstamp '1889.'"

The surcharged and unsurcharged stamps of 1887-9 on so-called tinted paper are merely stamps which passed through the above-mentioned fire, the action of smoke and heat upon the gum having caused the paper to assume a permanent yellowish tint.

In view of the fact that the 2 centavos, red, with bar across the top, was not in use at the time of the burning of the Post Office, its only possible existence as a postage stamp is with the "1889" overprint, and I very much doubt its existence even in that condition, as all those I have seen bore counterfeit "1889" overprints.

The 2 centavos, red, surcharged "1 centavo," the same as the 3 centavos, brown, is a fraud pure and simple, either complacently surcharged in Salvador for some influential person, or else counterfeited in exact imitation of the surcharge on the 3 centavos. The stamp was never officially ordered, and it is asking too much to expect one to believe that a sheet could have been surcharged in error for the 3 centavos, brown.

I have found the "1889" overprint most puzzling to decipher. As I understand that the overprint was used only in the San Salvador Post Office, and only from November 21st, 1898, to January 1st, 1899, there was no reason for having a number of different hand-stamps, yet I find five distinct varieties. Consequently I conclude this overprint must have been counterfeited. I have been informed by a gentleman who was in a position of authority at the time, that the stamps were overprinted in small lots, practically as needed for postal duty, and that no large quantity of the overprinted stamps was in the lot of remainders sent to a speculator under the terms of a contract which I shall give in full later on. In listing this overprint I have been guided entirely as to genuine types, by copies

that I know positively to have been postally used, and have classed as frauds the types that I could not find used and satisfactorily vouched for.

It would be extremely interesting to have a full list of Post Office fires at which part, or all the supply of stamps has been burnt.

Mr. Harry J. Maguire concluded his paper, entitled "William Dochwra" and the London "Penny Post" of 1680.

Other good reading matter, the usual splendid "New Issue" list and several Editorial notes complete one of the best numbers of the *M.J.* that it has been our pleasure to read.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, dated October 19th, contains several interesting reprinted articles, but original contributions are conspicuously absent. The same may be said of the copy dated November 2nd, with the exception, that there is a capital report of the recent Brighton stamp trial, also a readable column of notes on "The Stamp Market of to Day" by J.W.H.H.

Now that the *S.C.F.* is enlarging its subscription list we should like to see more original articles in its pages.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* is ever improving, the numbers before us all contain much excellent reading

Messrs. Bernstein & Nissen contribute further instalments of their interesting article on British Stamps used Abroad, while Mr. C. J. Philips, Mr. Barnsdall and "Philologos" all weekly maintain their particular contributions.

In the number dated October 19th, Mr. Eustace B. Power contributes a capital little paper entitled, "Hard U.S. Problems Made Easy."

Many juniors, and for a matter of fact many seniors too could read this short article with advantage, as Mr. Power throws considerable light on several somewhat knotty points regarding the early U.S.A. stamps.

In all the numbers before us great attention has been paid to the New Issues, and we must congratulate Mr. Frank Phillips on the excellent result his labours have produced.

Four numbers of the *Postage Stamp* have made their appearance since we reviewed the number dated October 12th. All of them are very good. In the number dated 19th October Mr. Nankivell treats us to a very readable article on the stamps

of Jamaica. The stamps of the Gold Coast are dealt with in the next week's edition, while in the copy dated November 2nd the stamps of Sierra Leone are laid under tribute for a most interesting paper. The *Postage Stamp* for November 19th is even better than any of its predecessors, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Nankivell on the excellence of his paper.

The stamps of Zululand are extensively discussed, while other good features already place our new contemporary in a leading place amongst our philatelic literature.

## Philately in the Colonies and Elsewhere.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for September reached us safely last month. As usual it contains a lot of readable and interesting matter.

A short illustrated interview with Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, a continuation of the article on Afghanistan stamps, a capital review of the philatelic press and the usual big budget of Notes and Extracts constitute the main features of the *P.J. of I.*

The *P.J. of I.* for October contains more notes about Afghanistan stamps and a lot of readable "Extracts."

The following may interest our readers:

### INDIAN POSTAL RATES.

#### THE CHEAPEST LETTER POSTAGE IN THE WORLD.

The reductions in the rates of foreign letter postage which will come into force on October 1st are the result of the recent Universal Postal Congress held at Rome; but, whereas the unit of weight laid down at the Congress was 20 grammes, the United Kingdom and India have been permitted to fix their equivalent for this unit at one ounce, which is a little over 28½ grammes.

As regards inland postage rates, India has long had the cheapest postage on inland postcards and on light letters. Except for purely local purposes there is no postage in the world so low as our ½ anna postcards and our ½ anna letters give. One drawback to the ½ anna letter was, however, the fact that the weight did not allow the public to make use of the best writing paper and envelopes. This was got rid of to some extent when the weight allowed for ½ anna was raised from ½ tola to ¾ tola. From 1st October letters weighing up to one tola will go for ½ anna, and this weight will allow of the use of a sheet of paper and envelope of a really substantial quality, or of several sheets of thin paper.

The United Kingdom has so far had the cheapest penny rate in the world i.e., 4 oz. for a penny. As, however, 10 tolas is rather more than 4 oz., India now leads the world in this respect also.

It will also be observed that, from the 1st October, inland parcels weighing not more than 440 tolas (or 11 lbs.) will be carried at the uniform rate of 2 annas for every 40 tolas, i.e., at 2 annas per lb. This means an all-round reduction of 2 annas per parcel on exist-

ing rates, and, considering the enormous distances to be traversed and the difficulty of communication in many parts of India, it is thought that the new rates of inland parcel postage will compare very favourably with those in any other country.

It must be remembered that the Indian Post Office carries articles from Cape Comorin to Chitral and Gilgit, and from the Mekran Coast to the borders of Siam.

A number of copies of *Mekeel's Weekly* are to hand, one and all of which contain much that is interesting. In the copy dated September 14th we find the following, relating to curious ways of delivering letters.

We have heard of various unique methods of mail delivery, such as by pigeon-post, balloon-post, etc.; by reindeer sledge post and by cask sealed and cast into the ocean, the current being trusted to carry it to another shore. The painted barrel attached by chains to the rocks at the extremity of Tierra del Fuego and used as a sort of international post office has often been referred to in print, but a most striking method is the delivery of mail by rocket according to the following clipping sent us by a reader: "An ingenious method is employed to deliver letters to the islands of the Tonga group, in the Pacific Ocean. These islands, guarded as they are by dangerous rocks and breakers, are hazardous to approach, and would often were the ordinary routine of delivery employed, have to go letterless. To overcome this difficulty, the steamer that carries the mails is supplied with skyrockets, by means of which small bags of letters are projected across the danger zone to the shore." If this information is to be relied upon, it is strange that modern enterprise has not seen the advantage of charging an extra tariff on letters so delivered to be paid in stamps, by "skyrocket post;" and the fascinating significance of such specimens would not be lost on collectors.

*Mekeel's* for September 21st contains an interesting article on "The Chilean Postage Dues," by Mr. C. A. Howes. We make two extracts as we think they will interest our readers.

Besides furnishing us with a very interesting postal history, Chile also presents an equally noteworthy study in postage dues, and revenues and telegraphs authorized for postal use. We will consider first the subject of the postage dues, which has been fully treated by the Santiago Philatelic Society in its *Anales* and translated therefrom by Mr. J. M. Andreini. The same decree that provided for the prepayment of postage by stamps beginning July 1, 1853, also provided for the collection of double the amount of deficiency on mail matter not fully prepaid. This was practically a fine for carelessness, and the word *Multada* used in this connection means simply "fined." No special stamps were provided, but a handstamp having *MULTADA* in a single-lined frame was generally struck on the cover in red, blue, black or violet ink, and a figure denoting the amount added, sometimes by a rubber stamp and sometimes by pencil or pen. In 1875 a number of the principal offices were furnished with special handstamps similar to postmarks, bearing the name of the city, the word *MULTADA*, and figures in the centre indicating the amount. Nine different values are known, viz.: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20, 30 and 40 centavos, but these are no more "stamps," of course, than the old "PAID 5" or "PAID 10" handstamps of the days before adhesives.

Mr. Howes goes on to described in detail the various issues of Postage Dues, and incidentally we learn that a number

were postmarked to order to oblige collectors.

The following extract explains the reason why these stamps were withdrawn.

But the general use of postage due stamps was not as satisfactory as had been anticipated, and they had been employed scarcely two years when the Director General of Posts, Carlos Lira, in a letter to the Ministry dated May 30, 1899, stated that their use was a grave inconvenience and led to frauds which were only discovered after considerable time; he therefore recommended the abolition of the law of May 26, 1897. As a result of this a decree was issued on June 12, 1899, by which the use of postage due stamps was discontinued and the old system of handstamping was reverted to.

Our new contemporary, *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*, is still going strong, every now and again bursting forth with a coloured cover. In the number dated October 10th the *P.J.G.B.* is congratulated on having reached its 200th number. We tender our thanks for the kindly words of praise that *Redfield's* gives us, all of which we fully reciprocate, indeed we hope to have the pleasure of congratulating our contemporary when it reaches its 200th number and again later on when it reaches its 1000th number.

*Redfield's Weekly* is a paper that has come to stay and we wish it all the success that its proprietors wish for it.

We have, however, one complaint to make, we object, as Editor of one of the oldest and best known philatelic papers, being known as a butcher and what else can the following paragraph infer:—

As to the number itself, it is one with which the most captious critic could scarcely pick a flaw—full of good, meaty matter, of a sufficiently varied character to interest all classes of collectors.

Ye Gods. "Meaty matter."

The copy of *Redfield's* dated October 17th is a good juicy number, containing several fatty articles written in the usual breezy Yankee style.

The *Australian Philatelist* for September does not contain very much likely to interest our readers. The following short extracts will however be appreciated.

Mr. Samuel Mauger is the latest Federal Postmaster-General, this makes the sixth inside seven years.

The "Penny Postage" Bill has not yet passed the "House," no one seems to know where it is.

We regret to say that an increase in the tariff is likely to affect purchasers of Albums, Catalogues and accessories. The duty on Albums has been raised from 25% to 35%, and on Catalogues from 3d. to 6d. per lb.



## Philately Abroad.

### *Le Postillon.*

The receipt of two English philatelic works furnished M. Montader with a text for a recent number of his paper comparing the literary output of France and England. The question of the literature of philately is so much to the fore just now, both as regards quality and quantity, that the opinion of a foreign critic upon our own is of considerable value. M. Montader says:—

I experience, I admit, not a little shame in speaking of the works which are constantly appearing in England, finding authors, editors and public, and to which French philately affords no parallel. Where among us are those who can produce works comparable with these of which we speak, appearing often several within a year; who would publish them, and who would buy them? French collectors are constantly complaining that they have been robbed and imposed upon; my opinion is that the results achieved by the collectors of the two countries arise from their distinctive characteristics: those of the one studying along well defined lines, of the other collecting it matters not what, "without aim, guide or study."

Years ago, when philately was a very tender plant, there arose in England the "French" school of philately, which required from its students something more than the amassing of numerous specimens, and which laid the foundations for the science as we now know it. This "French" school met with strenuous opposition from those who declined to regard stamp collecting except as an amusement. If M. Montader's estimate of the position of philately among his countrymen is a correct one, the irony of time again prevails. It would seem that the quality of philatelic literature in France, both in book and periodical form, falls short of that of England or Germany; though often interesting and pleasing in its style (as is much of the literature of the country), it is lacking in research and in permanent scientific value.

*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.* October and November.

The new issues of Indo-China are illustrated in the above numbers of this Journal, and are accompanied by reproductions of the artist's own essays. They are also accompanied by some observations on the artistic differences of the projected and resultant designs, which we consider to err, if at all, on the side of mildness. We gather that it is not the first time that work of distinction has been transferred into something quite different, and the present case is a glaring example. The delightful original designs, with representa-

tions, of unusual quality, of natives and local fauna, and a delicate border in keeping with the central design, all these have been redrawn and adapted in the choicest style of commonplace vulgarity, preserving the original details only just enough to enable the two sets of designs to be compared as artistic antitheses. Borders, numerals and lettering of quite unusual barbarism, fully represent the bad taste of the whole. The smaller types are particularly mean, and the charming essay of the native woman ("La petite Tonkinoise" possibly) is rendered in a manner which would be poor in an advertisement label. It seems impossible to convince designers of postage stamps that the highest art is often the simplest.

*Echo de la Timbrologie.* 31st October.

Three types of the 10c. *Semeuse* (without ground) are noted in a short article in this number, differing in the definition of the contour of the design. In type 1 this contour is not clear; in type 2 it is brought out more, while in type 3 the lines of white to effect this are accentuated and the word *POSTES* is in thicker type.

The sale is reported of the final portion of the collection of Dr. Legrand, consisting of France and Colonies, to M. Bernichon, the well known Paris dealer, the Doctor having determined to devote himself entirely to the completion of his philatelic library. Thus disappears finally one of the great collections of the world, which probably dates for its commencement almost to the earliest days of stamp collecting, and which occupied its owner for some forty years in formation. It would be interesting to know the part played by this historic collection in the development of stamp collecting, no mean one indeed, for to the knowledge and penetration of "Dr. Magnus" how great is the debt of philately.

*Der Deutsche Philatelist.* October, 1907.

The supplement for German colonial issues is entirely occupied with the first of a series of articles: Samoa the pearl of the South Sea. This account is in the approved style of thoroughness, treating the subject very completely, with special reference, naturally, to German issues and cancellations.

*Der Philatelist.* September-October, 1907.

The *Vineta* provisional (3pf. on half 5pf.), concerning which so much has been written in

German journals comes up for discussion once more, in a long recapitulation, the outcome of which is a piece of advice to German collectors to put there money into something else.

A separate supplement accompanies this number, containing three papers read at the recent Hamburg gathering. The first of these is, "Are there official reprints and proofs of the Hamburg lithographed issue?" a most exhaustive study, with illustrations; the second is the "Express Companies of Western North America and their postal labels." The third paper is a report of a commission on the "Marking of forgeries," so as to indicate their character.



## November, 1907, Report.

### List of Officers and Committee, 1907-8:—

*Hon. President:* HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

*Hon. Vice-Presidents:*

VERNON ROBERTS. W. DORNING BECKTON. H. L. HAYMAN.

*President:* H. R. OLDFIELD.

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*Hon. Exchange Superintendent:* DR. E. F. MARX, M.A.

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector:* W. HADLOW.

*Hon. Librarian:* W. S. KING.

*Hon. Solicitors:* MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD

### MEMBERSHIP.

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

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—Captain R. McKenzie

Skinner, R.A.M.C. Proposed by Mr. Joselin and seconded by Mr. Schwarte.

### NOTICES.

The first meeting of the season was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Monday, October 21st, when members and visitors to the number of nearly 70 spent a most enjoyable evening.

The second meeting was held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday, November 14th, when there were present:—W. Schwabacher (in the chair) L. W. Fulcher, P. L. Pemberton, J. E. Joselin, W. S. King, P. P. Brown, J. C. Sidebotham, F. F. Lamb, A. B. Kay, W. Schwarte, E. Wetherell, and M. Z. Kuttner, O. Fearnley, H. F. Johnson, J. D. Ragg, B. F. Cooper (visitors), and the Hon. Sec.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton gave an exceptionally interesting display of Greek stamps, accompanied by copious notes. The fact that Mr. Pemberton is a recognised authority on the stamps of Greece and that he was able to supplement his own display of these stamps with the collections of Mr. Maurice Jonas (medalist) and those of Mr. M. Z. Kuttner and Mr. O. Fearnley induced the members present to take an added interest in the evening's proceedings.

Particular interest is attached to the numerous errors and flaws to be found on the stamps of Greece, and members were fortunate in having such a superb display before them.

Mr. Wetherell proposed and Mr. L. W. Fulcher seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pemberton, which was carried unanimously and suitably responded to, the evening proving a great success; closing with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Schwabacher for presiding.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held on Thursday, December 12th, at Essex Hall, at 8 p.m. (Committee 7.30 p.m.), when Mr. Schwabacher will give a display of Mexican Fiscals. All members and any visitors cordially welcomed.

The programme for the remainder of the season has been sent to all members, who are invited to bring with them to the meetings any new issues, novelties, or duplicates for exchange.

### LIBRARY.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledges with thanks, six volumes *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* from B. K. T. Smith, Esq., and a selection of Philatelic Literature and October and November Reports from the Herts Society. Any donations to the Library will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, and the Hon. Librarian will be pleased to hear from any members interested.

The Hon. Sec. will be glad to receive any donations for the Forgery Collection and any subscriptions still due.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Nov. 15th, 1907.

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## Special Offer of Picked Copies at Bargain ... Prices. ...

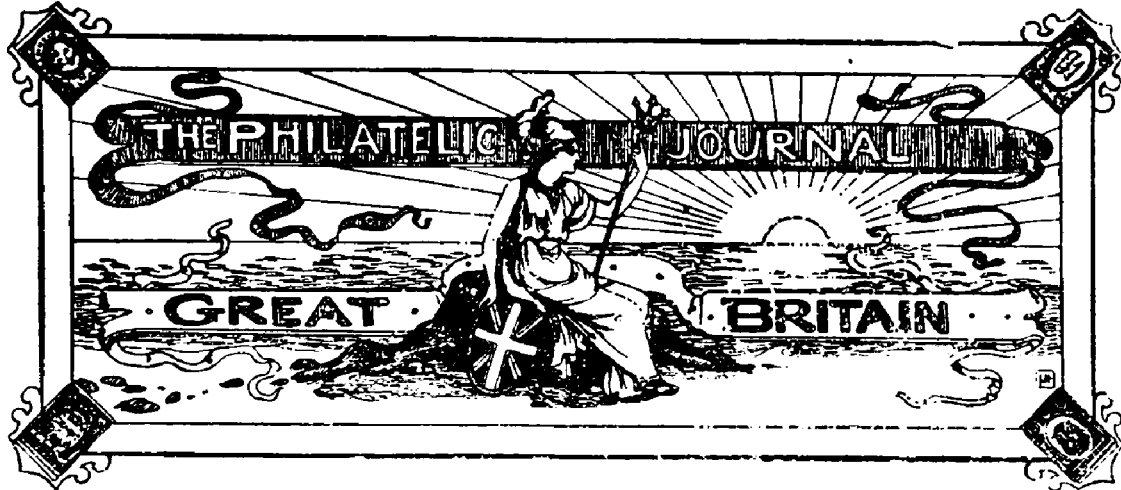
\* Signifies Unused.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1854.							
1d. black	0	5	3	*6d. lilac	1	1	0
4d. blue	0	8	0	6d. "	0	6	6
*4d. "	0	8	6	1865. Crown and C.C., p. 12½.			
1/- grey-brown	1	14	0	*1d. bistre	0	2	5
*1/- "	0	16	3	1d. "	0	0	10
1/- chocolate	2	4	0	*1d. yellow ochre	0	10	6
*1/- pale brown	1	13	6	1d. "	0	0	5
Rouletted.				2d. yellow	0	0	3
4d. blue	2	10	6	*4d. carmine	0	7	3
1/- pale brown	2	0	0	4d. "	0	2	4
1857.				6d. lilac shades	0	2	0
*2d. brown-black on red, margins small	3	5	0	*1/- bright green	0	10	9
6d. black bronze	2	8	0	1/- "	0	1	4
6d. " cut to shape	0	4	6	1/- sage green	1	14	0
1860.				1/- "	0	7	9
2d. vermilion	0	5	9	1872-8. P. 14.			
6d. green	1	2	0	1d. bistre	0	1	0
Rouletted.				1d. ochre	0	0	1½
6d. green	2	8	6	*2d. yellow	0	6	0
1861. P. 14 to 16, clean cut.				2d. "	0	0	1
*2d. blue	0	6	6	3d. brown	0	1	0
2d. "	0	2	3	*3d. cinnamon	0	1	9
*1/- green (Official)	2	8	0	3d. "	0	1	0
1/- " ( " )	0	6	6	6d. lilac	0	1	0
P. 14-16, not so clean cut.				1882-90. Crown and C.A., p. 12.			
*1d. rose	4	10	0	2d. yellow	0	0	3
*2d. blue, block of four	12	10	0	Perf. 14.			
6d. purple-brown	0	16	6	*1d. yellow	0	1	9
1861. P. 14-16, very rough.				2d. "	0	0	1
1d. rose	0	10	6	*3d. brown	0	4	9
6d. purple on blue (Official)	1	2	0	3d. "	0	1	0
1/- green	2	10	6	*3d. red-brown	0	0	5
1861. P. 14.				3d. "	0	0	1½
1d. rose	0	5	0	4d. carmine	0	2	6
*2d. blue, block of four	2	10	0	6d. lilac	0	0	8
*4d. vermilion	1	6	0	1884. Perf. 12.			
4d. "	1	8	0	*½d. on 1d. yellow	0	1	3
1864. No wmk., p. 13.				Perf. 14.			
*1d. carmine-rose	0	4	3	*½d. on 1d. yellow	0	2	6
1d. "	0	1	6				
*1d. lake	0	9	0				
1d. "	0	2	6				

We have nearly all the surface-printed West Australian Stamps in stock, and shall be pleased to submit a Good Selection on Approval.

**All the above Stamps are in Stock, ready to send out on Approval.**

**P. L. PEMBERTON & CO., 84 High Holborn, W.C.**



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

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DEC. 20, 1907.

[PRICE 2D.]

## Well-known Philatelists.

No. 95.—MR. W. T. ROYCROFT.

MR. ROYCROFT may well be described as one of those collectors who form the backbone of Philately. Born in London, he commenced to collect at an early date. Describing his first collection, he says:

"I well remember my first 'Album'; it was a penny memorandum book with the usual red cover, and contained several of the 1d. red and 4d. blue Triangular Capes (what a lot there must have been at that time). This 'Album' I exchanged for a collection of 'Roman Coins,' which I have now, so I turned from Philately to Numismatics, and did not return to my 'first love' until March, 1895, since when I have never ceased to collect! Nor have I ever regretted it; on the other hand, I become more and more interested every day!" The cause of Mr. Roycroft's returning to the fold was a somewhat serious illness, which necessitated a number of visits from his physician. During the course of one of these

calls, it was suggested that the patient should take up Stamp Collecting, with the above happy result.

Mr. Roycroft's collection includes over 14,000 different stamps, mostly unused, with a reserve of over 120,000 duplicates for reference purposes. He is a general collector and, although complete in several countries, has not yet branched out into the intricacies of Specialism.

A member of six Exchange Clubs, Mr. Roycroft, or "Roy," as some of his friends are privileged to call him, is still able to add a number of stamps to his collection; while it is said by those who know him well, that he frequently buys stamps to give away, with the object of making others interested in our hobby.

During the thirty years that he has lived in the South of London, Mr. Roycroft has caused

many recruits to inscribe their names on Philately's scroll, in which he differs from certain collectors who delight to collect and hoard in silence.

Naturally enough, Mr. Roycroft has had, during the number of years he has been



collecting, a number of interesting reminiscences. Perhaps one of the best is the following:

"Some ten years ago, I saw an album in a shop window, marked 50s., so went in and looked at it; it contained about 600 stamps, many very fine. I said: 'These look nice stamps,' and to my astonishment the man replied, 'Yes, but it's the beautiful engravings that are so valuable.' I told him 'No, it was the stamps'; so he called his assistant, and they both agreed it was the 'engravings' or 'portraits,' 'the stamps,' he said, 'had merely been stuck on by someone for amusement,

just to see if they could match them'; so I left it at that, and carried my purchase home, with much delight."

Mr. Roycroft has a great belief in the future of our hobby; a belief most ably emphasized by the real work he does in the good cause.

Our short sketch would be incomplete were we to make no mention of the fact that "Roy" is a poet of no mean order; a fact he very modestly forgot to mention when being interviewed for this paper. We are sure our readers will all join us in wishing him, themselves and ourselves, a Happy Xmas!

## 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.

**Australian Commonwealth.** The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 2d., 4d. and 6d. postage due stamps on paper watermarked with the Victorian type of Crown and A.

**Cape of Good Hope. Mafeking.** Mr. Field has shown the *Monthly Journal* a copy of the 6d. on 3d. Bechuanaland Protectorate with inverted surcharge.

**Cyprus.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on the authority of a continental exchange chronicles a new 5 paras stamp, only specimen copies have yet been seen.



*Adhesive.* King's head, multiple, ordinary, name and value black, 5 paras light yellow brown.

**Dominica.** The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 3d. stamp on multiple C.A. paper. They do not state whether it is ordinary or chalky paper but it is sure to be the latter.

*Adhesive.* Multiple C.A. Chalky. 3d. black and lilac.

**Federated Malay States.** The *Stamp*

*Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles the following two stamps.



*Adhesives.*—Multiple wmk. Ordinary paper. 5c. green and red on yellow. Multiple wmk. Chalky paper. 20c. lilac and black.

The 5c. stamp has been chronicled some time now, but evidently it was too previous.

**Hong Kong.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles on the authority of a German exchange specimen copies of the new 6c. value.

*Adhesive.* King's Head, multiple, ordinary paper. 6c. black, violet and orange.

**Morocco Agencies.** The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current 4d. English stamp on surfaced paper, surcharged "Morocco AGENCIES" at top and "40 CENTIMOS" below, like the rest of the series with values added Spanish currency.

*Adhesive.* 40c. on 4d green and brown.

**Papua.** Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the following list of the numbers of the various values with the two varieties of overprint; the figures were obtained from official sources, and may be relied upon as correct:—





Stamp.	Large print.	Small print.	Total.
½d.	11,040	18,150	29,190
1d.	12,960	35,100	48,060
2d.	29,610	40,560	70,170
2½d.	12,000	13,230	25,230
4d.	2,970	5,135	8,015
6d.	6,300	5,255	11,555
1/-	5,970	7,625	13,595
2/6	2,730	10,696	13,426

Our informants add that they have received news by cable to the effect that a new issue is now on sale, so that the surcharged stamps are probably all sold out.

**Queensland.** In August of last year we chronicled the 2/6 and 5/- lithographed stamps as being on Crown and Q paper, we are now informed by various of our contemporaries that these stamps are on Crown and A paper.

*Adhesives.* Lithographed, wmk. Crown and A. twice sideways, 2/6 vermilion, 5/- deep brown.

**Solomon Islands.** The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the local labels for these Islands—described in our April number—are now available for international postage.

**South Australia.** The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 10d. stamp with thick "Postage." We chronicled this in our October number, but were not certain whether it was on Crown and S.A. or Crown and A. paper.

*Adhesives.* "Postage" in large type, wmkd. Crown and S.A. 10d. brown.

**Victoria.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 5/- stamp on Crown and A paper, perf. 11.

*Adhesives.* Crown and A. perf. 11. 5/- carmine and blue.



**Western Australia.** The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 5/- on Crown and A. paper.

*Adhesives.* Wmk. Crown and A., perf. 12½. 5/- green.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**Argentine Republic.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* tells us that the 3c. blue-green stamp, chronicled in our July number, has not yet been issued.

**Austria.** We are indebted to the *Daily Telegraph* for the following excellent description of the new set of Austria Jubilee Stamps.

It is a somewhat novel procedure having to refer to the daily press for information *re* new issues. We congratulate the *Daily Telegraph* on its evidently enthusiastic philatelic correspondent.

"The new series of eighteen stamps printed in commemoration of the Emperor's Jubilee is now on public exhibition. A glance is sufficient to show the prodigious amount of labour which has been expended upon them. They recall the last epochs of the history of Austria. The values from one to twenty heller show portraits of the immediate predecessors of the Emperor Francis Joseph—Karl VI., Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Leopold II., Francis I., and Ferdinand. The stamps of five, ten, and twenty-five heller display pictures of the present monarch in profile. The thirty-heller stamp is extremely interesting, as it shows his Majesty at the time of his accession in 1848, when he was in his eighteenth year. The other stamps give full length portraits of his Majesty. On the fifty-heller he is in General's uniform, and on the sixty-heller on horseback. On the one krone stamp the Emperor wears the Order of the Golden Fleece, and the two kronen show the entrance to Schönbrunn and part of the Hofburg. The actual jubilee stamp is the ten-kronen, with the dates 1848-1908, with a full-face portrait of his Majesty, executed with life-like fidelity, although the Emperor has always refused to be photographed in this manner. The portraits of former Emperors are copied with slight variations from the great family picture gallery."

**Belgium.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles two of the old type of Belgian stamps (with ornamentation) in new shades.



*Adhesives.* 1c. slate grey.  
2c. dull claret.

**Bosnia.** On the authority of *Mekeel's Weekly* it is announced that the new stamps of this country are to be changed, because the Bosnians, who are of Slav origin, are protesting against the use of the German language on these stamps.

**Chili.** The various gumpap trials for official stamps made by the Chilian Government early during the year have now resulted in the current stamps being simply overprinted with the word "Official." *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles them as follows.



*Officials.* Current stamps surcharged official in black.  
1c. green.  
3c. on 1p. deep brown,  
5c. blue.  
10c. black and grey.  
15c. .. purple.  
20c. .. orange-brown.  
50c. .. blue.  
1p. grey-black and brown.

**Costa Rica.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the new set of stamps issued for this country. We listed the 25c. in our Nov. number.

*Adhesives.*  
1c. indigo and chestnut brown.  
2c. black and yellow green.  
4c. indigo and carmine red on toned.  
5c. indigo and orange buff.  
10c. black and blue.  
20c. slate and olive.  
50c. indigo blue and reddish lilac.  
1 col. black and sienna.  
2 .. myrtle and claret.

**Crete.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current 1 lepton stamp in a new shade and on slightly toned paper.

*Adhesives.* 1c. yellow brown on toned.

**Dominican Republic.** The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the provisional Postage Due Stamp, 2c. on 5c. (listed in our August 1906 number) with inverted surcharge.

**Ecuador.** The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 5c. and 20c. fiscal stamps dated "1901-1902" surcharged with S.G. Type F11 in black like the 1 sucre of the same issue.

*Fiscals.* Overprinted for Postal use.  
3c. on 5c. grey lilac.  
3c. on 20c. grey.

**France. Offices in China.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the following novelties and describes them as the current stamps surcharged in cents and piastres. The second line of the overprint expresses the value in Chinese characters and naturally varies on each value.

*Adhesives.*  
2c. on 5c. green.  
4c. on 10c. carmine.  
6c. .. 15c. pale red.  
8c. .. 20c. brown purple.  
10c. .. 25c. blue.  
20c. .. 50c. brown and lavender.  
40c. .. 1f. lake and yellow green.  
2pie on 5f. deep blue and buff.

The *Monthly Journal* already chronicles an error on the 8c. on 20c. i.e. the figure 8 inverted!

**French Congo. Moyen Congo.** The *Monthly Journal*—on the authority of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the French Congo has been divided into four portions—Gaboon, Moyen Congo, Tchad, and Oubangui.

The first named has stamps already, the second has just issued a complete set, while the two last will doubtless follow suit.

The *Monthly Journal* in describing the new abortions, says: they are re-engraved stamps of the 1900 issue of Congo—with the name altered from "Congo Français" to "Moyen Congo" and the letter C inserted below the large numerals in the design of the lower values, to show that they are centimes not francs.

We hate to see so much of our valuable time wasted in describing this class of rubbish.

*Adhesives.*  
1c. olive and brown.  
2c. violet ..  
4c. blue ..  
5c. green and blue.  
10c. carmine and blue.  
20c. brown and blue.  
25c. blue and green.  
30c. red and green.  
35c. deep brown and green.  
40c. green and brown.  
45c. violet and red.  
50c. green and red.  
75c. brown and blue.  
1f. green and mauve.  
2f. violet and yellow-green.  
6f. blue and rose.

Somebody must be responsible for this string of gumpaps. We think a fitting punishment would be to make him or them, suck a couple of hundred or so of the high values on to envelopes, every day!

**Hayti.** The *Monthly Journal* chronicles two new provisionals, namely, the 20c. and 50c. of the 1904 regular issue, overprinted in red 1c. and 2c. respectively. The same hand stamps were used to make similar provisionals at the beginning of last year, but the overprints were then in black.

*Adhesives.*

- 1904. Regular issue overprinted in red.
- 1c. on 20c. orange.
- 2c. on 50c. brown lake.
- Overprint double.
- 1c. on 20c. orange.

What has the 50c. stamp done not to be doubly overprinted?

**Holland.** The three De Ruyter commemorative stamps, chronicled by us in April last, have now assumed the role of postage due stamps. They are overprinted in black and no fewer than 13 values have been created.

PORTZEGEL

7½

CENT

- ¼c. on 1c. lake.
- 1c. on 1c. "
- 1½c. on 1c. "
- 2½c. on 1c. "
- 5c. on 2½c. vermilion.
- 6½c. on 2½c. "
- 7½c. on ½c. blue. "
- 10c. on ½c. "
- 12½c. on ½c. "
- 15c. on 2½c. vermilion.
- 25c. on ½c. blue.
- 50c. on ½c. "
- 1 gulden on ½c. blue.

A correspondent to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* says that

40,000 of the ¼c. were overprinted 7½c., 10c., 12c., 25c., 50c. and 1g.

40,000 of the 1c. overprinted ½c., 1c., 1½c., and 2½c.

30,000 of the 2½c. overprinted 5c. 6½c. and 15c.

The same correspondent says that two days after the stamps were issued no more of the ¼c. or 1g. were to be had at the various post offices. There are still about a million De Ruyter stamps that have not been surcharged.

This is Philately with a vengeance.

**Hungary.** The *Monthly Journal* chronicles three of the current Postage Due stamps perforated 15 instead of 11½, 12.

- Postage Dues.* Centre figure in black. P. 15.
- 6f. green.
  - 10f. "
  - 20f. "

**Nicaragua.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles a host of new surcharges, namely the long Fiscal stamps overprinted for use as Official stamps and the value changed.

**Roumania.** Several of our contemporaries chronicle a permanent (?) set of postage stamps for this country. They appear neither to *commemorate, charit,* (copyrighted) or *celebrate* anything, or anybody. The *M.J.* gives a list of values and colours which we take the liberty of copying.

*Adhesives.*

- 1b. brown.
- 3b. chestnut.
- 5b. green.
- 10b. rose.
- 15b. violet.
- 25b. blue.
- 40b. green.
- 50b. orange.
- 11. black and brown.
- 21. .. .. green.

We nearly forgot to mention that these stamps bear a portrait of King Charles.

**Switzerland.** Several of our correspondents have shewn us copies of the new 5c. stamps. The design consists of a picture of Tell's son holding the apple of mythology (not Adam's), pierced by an arrow and holding a huge cross-bow.

There is also a new 10c. stamp issued, which pictures Helvetia seated on a rock, with a sabre in one hand and an olive branch (not misletoe) in the other, with a range of mountains as a background.

The design of the 5c. is execrable—doubtless that of the 10c. too.

- Adhesives.* 5c. green. 10c. red.

**Uruguay.** We have received the following interesting communication from Mr. A. H. Davis, of Montevideo.

"In your issue of September 20th, received to-day, I notice you chronicle a new 2c. stamp of this country. The 2c. stamp of 1904-5, is still in use and it is not intended to issue any more stamps printed here as an extensive printing of forged stamps has been discovered, so a complete series has been ordered from England and the issue at present in use is to be withdrawn as soon as the new stamps arrive."

A correspondent to *Mekel's Weekly* describes the following novelty, being evidently intended for an "officially sealed" stamp. It is printed in blue on white paper and perforated, the stamp being a narrow horizontal oblong, with Arms at left with "Correos" in a curved line above, while to the right the inscription reads

"Y Telegrafos del—Uruguay." In a tablet in the lower right hand part of the stamp there is an inscription reading, "Recibida con el Cierre—en Mal Estado," in two lines of small capitals.

**United States.** *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 24c. slate stamp of 1862-66, printed on both sides. The Earl of Crawford is said to be the proud possessor.

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## Rhodesia.

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BY PAUL HOWARD.

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### I.—THE FOUNDING OF THE COLONY.

TRACES of a splendid earlier civilization were found in Rhodesia when the white man first entered that region. A thousand years ago an unknown race was digging gold out of its mines, and diamonds from its hills; they built temple-fortresses, the ruins of which to-day astonish the visitor by their strength and permanence. It is not known whether these people were annihilated by the blacks or whether they voluntarily abandoned the country. In 1870 persistent rumours of gold in abundance attracted the first white man thither. Casual Europeans dug for gold at the risk of their lives, from 1870 to 1888, when three Englishmen appeared at Bulawayo, the capital of the Matabele tribe. These men were the pioneers of the British South Africa Company.

Sent by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the white men obtained from the tribe a concession to work the mines, in return for £1200 a year and 1000 rifles to be paid to Lobengula their king. At once an outcry was raised in England, the Aborigines' Protection Society sending a letter to Lobengula, pointing out that the white man was seeking to possess his country and drive him out—a letter which alarmed the Matabele. Luckily Dr. Jameson appeared at Bulawayo in the nick of time; this gentleman had treated Lobengula for gout and defective eyesight, and the king listened to him with respect, and consented to allow the concession to stand.

### II.—THE PIONEER COLUMN.

A force of 180 Britishers was then raised in the Cape by Mr. Rhodes, and proceeded to cut a road 400 miles long through the heart of

the new country. This force was supplemented en route by 400 other volunteers. At one time 9000 natives opposed them, and they were obliged to form a laager with their 65 wagons, a seven pounder gun at each corner, and a searchlight that swept the country by night; after several months of severe labour however, they at length got through.

By this time many foolish adventurers, knowing nothing of the country, were prospecting in various localities; most or all of them lost their lives, either from native treachery or fever. Salisbury, at first a fort, was established as a mining camp, and licences were issued to prospectors at a shilling each, the Company claiming fifty per cent. of their finds as revenue for the consolidation of the Colony.

This British success excited the envy of the Portuguese in their colony on the east; there was friction which resulted in a battle; the Portuguese, foolishly leaving their cannon behind on account of the hilly nature of the district, were routed, their guns taken, and their army of 500 either dispersed or slain. Then came trouble from Lobengula. This warlike chief made war on the Mashonas; the British interfered and fired on Lobengula's warriors. The storm of Matabele revolt which ensued was only suppressed by Dr. Jameson's calling the braves together and threatening to hang them on the nearest tree before sundown unless they desisted.



### III.—THE FIRST STAMPS.

The Colony was established in 1889, and stamps came into existence the next year. They were required chiefly for purposes of revenue, the natives being taxed as well as the whites. There were eleven values, engraved on wove paper which was watermarked "W.C.S. & Co." in a monogram covering each sheet of 60. This monogram is really not a watermark, but simply the initials of the paper-makers, and should not be taken into serious account. On any given sheet of 60,

30 or 40 of the stamps may be minus any "watermark" at all. The words "Pure Linen Bank Note" also occur here and there.

In March, 1891, there were four surcharges, due to a change in postal rates, the necessary values not being to hand. In April, the new values reached the Colony:  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 2d., 3d., 4d. and 8d. The 3s. and 4s. values came later, being wanted for the native hut-tax. These stamps are an artistic improvement on their predecessors, and the motto "Justice, Freedom, Commerce" on the stamps did more towards establishing peace and order than a royal proclamation.

#### IV.—WAR WITH THE MATABELE.

It soon became evident that the Matabele were becoming alarmed at the progress of the whites, and the speed with which the yoke of civilization was being thrust on their shoulders made them uneasy. The Salisbury miners saw plainly that war was inevitable, and suggested the employment of Imperial troops, but the gallant members of the Company decided to fight without Government assistance. Dr. Jameson telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes, to whom the crisis proved a serious blow. He was already spending much of his own money on the Colony, he had provided three-quarters of the capital necessary for the railway from Beira, and was now called upon to bear the cost of a native war. 750 men only, comprised the Colonial army; there were 20,000 blacks. Several weary months of fighting followed, but the hordes of savages never got nearer the British force than a hundred yards, the Maxim guns mowing them down like corn before the reaper. Their first battle cost them 500 braves, the British loss being seven. Of 700 blacks who one night flung themselves on the British laager only 200 went back. Then came the catastrophe on the Shangani, when thirty troopers were cut off, and fought from dawn till sunset. The story of that gallant stand can never be told, for not a Britisher escaped. Then Lobengula died from the privations of the fight, his followers grew convinced of the uselessness of the struggle, and the war ended.

After this the Colony prospered, the railway was pushed through in the hope of its eventually reaching even as far as Cairo, the Company paying for its own extension all along. The Home Government stood aloof, Mr. Rhodes' appeal for help being thrown out

by the Colonial Office. The Jameson Raid of 1895, however, proved a serious menace to the Company's reputation, it came but little short of destroying their prospects for ever. Mr. Rhodes, when he heard of it, exclaimed that all was lost. But even this piece of foolishness was lived down in time.

#### V.—THE "RAPACIOUS COMPANY."

In 1895 there are two new stamps to record, whose appearance throws some light on the financial difficulties of the Company, and marks their first appreciation of the revenue that might be obtained from stamp issuing. There was no dearth whatever of the 2d. and 4d. stamps of 1861, yet these two values now appear on thicker paper, quite distinct in colour, with a different perforation, and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. For a year or two these might be seen on letters, side by side with the older issue. 5s. for the pair was a contemporary London quotation, though they have since fallen from that figure. The appearance of the large issue of 1896 seems to show that the Company had entered the lists whole-heartedly, intent on exploiting this new source of revenue for all it was worth.

Considering the state of their exchequer, and the brave fight for colonization they were making, the sacrifices they had already made and the scanty help from England they were receiving, they should not be too harshly blamed for this. They have been branded as a "rapacious company"; they have been held up alongside Borneo, Labuan, and some South American States as being equally guilty with them of the philatelic crime of issuing superfluous stamps; but surely here the circumstances are extenuating.



This handful of British pioneers, fighting England's battles without the help of English soldiers, working for the extension of the Empire, securing a stretch of territory very

necessary to British interests in Africa, surely deserves all the support they ask for in this little matter, even though their asking trespass on the higher instincts of philatelists. These grand labels, perhaps exhibiting the most dignified workmanship to be found anywhere in the album, do but reflect the dignity and the sterling worth of the pioneers who issued them. The Company had been drained of its resources, the workers had toiled and fought unaided.

#### VI.—THE PROVISIONALS OF 1896.

These surcharges were the natural outcome of events. The Matabele had grown restless again, the rule of the whites being too severe a restraint on their fighting impulses. They broke into revolt, in a second war. The mail route to Bulawayo was interrupted, the stock of stamps lay at Salisbury; hence Bulawayo was obliged to employ surcharges: 1d. on 3d., 1d. on 4s., 3d. on 5s. The numbers issued of these were too small to admit of any suggestion that collectors were "exploited," being but 420, 1080 and 3000 respectively. They were used up in about two months.

#### VII.—"B.S.A. ON CAPE."

A similar remark applies to these. Salisbury was still unrelieved, the stamps there were locked up, so a series was wired for from Capetown. Seven values were sent in reply, the stamps of the Cape being surcharged. This was a very necessary issue.

The war had depleted the Colony of its stamps, many parcels of them that had been carried away for safety were never restored.



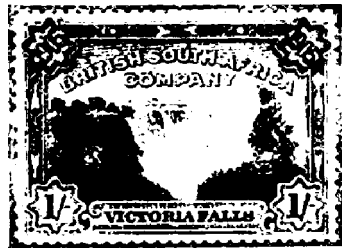
When the Cape surcharges were exhausted the Company fell back on its 1896 issue, the design being re-drawn. If these, and the surcharges that preceded them, were boomed by the postal authorities, as they seem to have been, it was because the second war had fallen as a heavy burden, at a time when every penny was invested in the expansion of the colony.

The issue of 1898 (Arms design) came perhaps too quickly on the heels of its forerunners



and the Victoria Falls issue is of the nature of an advertisement, akin to the pictorial series of other climes.

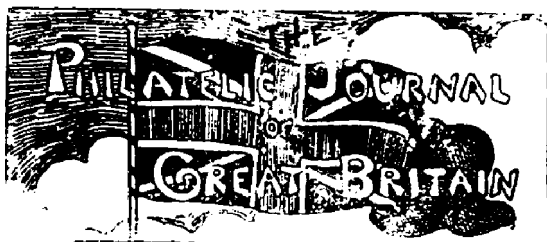
The second war was a longer matter than the first; but it was ended by an act of personal bravery on the part of Mr. Rhodes, which Englishmen should never forget. He entered the enemy's camp unarmed and practically alone, he stood surrounded by 10,000 blacks while he attempted to make peace with their leaders. After some moments of frightful suspense he succeeded, and the war was ended by this noble deed of the great Coloniser, whose body now rests in the solitudes of the Matoppo.



## Australian Postage Stamps.

IN the House of Representatives, on October 22nd, Mr. Frazer asked if it were correct that the Postmaster-General intended to adopt a postage stamp design bearing the King's head instead of one emblematic of Australia. Mr. Wilks: Perhaps you would like a view of Flemington racecourse. (Laughter.) Mr. Manger (Postmaster-General) said he intended to have a design of the King's head placed on the Commonwealth postage stamp. Parliament could, if it so desired, have it removed. (Hear, hear). The design would also be emblematic of Australia.

—British Australasian.



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**EDITORIAL.**

**F**EW Collectors realize the temptations that stamps offer to many of their less fortunate brethren, and few indeed, of the big body of philatelists can picture the dark side of our hobby.

The year 1907, just drawing to a close, has been notorious for the number of undesirable legal cases in

**Temptations.** which stamps have had a prominent place. We have no desire to stir up muddy waters, but stamps have figured so many times in our Law and Police Courts during the past twelve months, that thoughtful collectors are apt to wonder what particular fascination stamp faking—to use the word

in a very liberal sense—has for so many. Not only has there been an unprecedented number of stamp prosecutions, but during the past few weeks at least two more serious cases of theft have taken place, both of which will probably remain unpunished, the first from a well-known firm of auctioneers, and the second from a collector-dealer who has lost a very valuable selection of English stamps.

To a few collectors, and to all dealers, it is well known that London harbours a very dangerous gang of stamp thieves, forgers and fakers, men who devote the whole of their time defrauding, more or less successfully, collectors and dealers. In most cases this particular gang of undesirables is unable to directly victimise the stamp collector, it being only through the aid of ignorant dupes that their nefarious work can be foisted on to the philatelist. The dealer, however, is considered fair and legitimate prey, with the result that he has to use all his cunning and skill to prevent being defrauded.

The number of forged, cleaned and faked stamps offered to London dealers would astonish most collectors, while did they know the numerous times that petty pilfering and changing were indulged in, they would, as we do, seriously wonder why so fascinating a hobby should have such an undesirable fringe of hangers-on.

There is no doubt that the profits dealers made in the years that have gone, caused them to be less careful in their dealings, with the result that petty pilferers have grown bold. Nowadays, when dealers are satisfied with a living profit, and find that hard to make, they have to suffer to an extent that can hardly be realised.

Rare stamps afford an excellent medium of barter in most parts of the world, while the fact that a couple of hundred pounds worth of stamps can be safely carried in a match box, offers an attraction to light fingered gentlemen that is almost irresistible.

We already have an excellent Trade Protection Association, but dealers and collectors must rely more on their own individual efforts, the collector to be careful in only buying from a dealer with a reputation for straightforwardness and knowledge; and dealers, in not being tempted to purchase at bargain rates, stamps of whose genuineness they are not quite cer-

tain, and above all, not to trust valuable selections of stamps to the care of persons whose antecedents are practically unknown.

Unfortunately the unrighteous, like reprints, are always with us, but we sincerely hope the coming year will not be besmirched as has the one we are now bidding farewell.

## Exhibition of Postage Stamp at Leicester.

(UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEICESTER  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY).

UNDER the auspices of the Leicester Philatelic Society, an Exhibition of Postage Stamps was held on Friday and Saturday last, at the Victoria Hall, Granby Street. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. T. W. Peck, Vice-President of the Birmingham Society. The chair was taken by the President, Dr. Milbourne West, before a large gathering of members and friends, including:—Dr. and Mrs. R. M. West, Dr. and Mrs. W. Mussen, Dr. and Mrs. Paine, Dr. and Mrs. Lewitt, Mr. W. Walters (Croft), Mr. D. Field (London), Mr. W. T. Wilson (Birmingham), Mr. J. Read (London), Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine (Stoke-on-Trent), Mr. W. T. Tarrant, (Whitney, Oxon), Mr. T. W. Peck (Birmingham), Mr. J. Read Burton, Vice-President (City of London Philatelic Society), Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Goddard (Exhibition Secretary), Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Widdowson (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Boulton, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Miss Young, Miss Ellis, Mrs. H. Lawrence, Mr. P. V. Sansome, (Hon. Secretary), etc., etc.

In opening, Mr. Peck said he was delighted to be present with the Leicester Society, at the opening of the Second Exhibition of Postage Stamps, and to see Leicester Philatelists keenly alive to the importance of a display such as he saw before him, and it was a credit to such a young Society to have brought such a collection together.

On the motion of Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, of Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent, a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, of Manchester, for kindly and so ably judging the exhibits, and to Mr. Peck for declaring the Exhibition open. This was seconded by Mr. J. Read Burton, of London.

The Exhibition being declared open, a walk round the room showed exhibits which included some of the finest collections of the British Colonies which exist

During Friday evening, lectures were given by Messrs. J. G. Boulton and T. B. Widdowson, members of the Society on "Advantages of being a Philatelist" and "A Chat on Forgeries" illustrated by lantern slides respectively. These proved to be very interesting and instructive, and were applauded as the various stamps were depicted on the screen.

On Saturday, a good number of people gathered to hear the lecture "Philatelic Monuments to War" by Mr. W. E. Lincoln, of London. This was unusually interesting, the stamps showed on the screen dating back many years, many slides being shown depicting stamps issued for service on the field of battle.

Mr. Lincoln showed he had complete mastery of the history of war stamps, and at the end, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for coming down to Leicester to deliver the lecture.

### AWARDS.

#### CLASS I.

- Gold Medal—Hausburg, L. L. R., London.
- Silver Medal—Bennett, Humphrey, Northampton.
- Diploma I.—Paine, Leicester A. B., Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Special Diploma—Stephenson, C. A., Birmingham.

#### CLASS II.

- Silver Medal—Widdowson, T. B., Leicester.
- Bronze Medal—West, Dr. R. Milbourne, Leicester.
- Diploma—Mussen, Dr. W., Leicester.

#### CLASS III.

- Silver Medal—Burton, J. Read, London.
- Bronze Medal—Heginbottom, J. E., Rochdale.

#### CLASS IV.

- Silver Medal—Faulkes, A. H.
- Album—Widdowson, T. B.

#### CLASS V.

- Bronze Medal—Boulton, J. G.
- Album—Goddard, J. W. H.

#### CLASS VI.

- Bronze Medal—Widdowson, T. B.
- Album with Diploma—Gadsby, W.

#### CLASS VII.

- Album with Diploma—Edwards, T.
- Diploma—Sansome, P. V.
- Album—Biddle, W. H.

#### CLASS VIII.

- Album with Diploma—Mussen, Miss.



## Competition.

THE winner of last month's competition is Miss B. Bishop, 25, Winchester St., Pimlico, S.W. As her's was the first letter opened on Dec. 7th, containing the correct answers, a cheque for half-a-guinea has been duly sent.

The next letter opened that contained the correct answers, was from Mr. D. C. Gray, 53, Montague Square, W., and he is entitled to select stamps to the value of 10/- from our Approval Books.

We are very pleased at the number of competitors who tried their skill—the smallness of the prizes precluded any idea of monetary benefit, and we are glad that so many collectors were sufficiently interested to make an attempt to solve our problems.

The following are the correct answers—(1) Mauritius, (2) Tonga, (3) Peru, (4) Tonga, (5) Bosnia, (6) Newfoundland (7) Tonga, (8) Johore, (9) Germany, (10) Labuan and North Borneo, (11) Victoria, (12) Ecuador, (13) Uruguay, (14) Mauritius, (15) U.S.A. (Cuba).

Only one other competitor correctly solved all the questions—Mr. Chas. J. Sidey, 32, Dudley Gardens, Leith. His letter being the tenth to be opened and the third to contain a correct list. We have resolved under these circumstances to award a small third prize. No fewer than four competitors discovered that No. 430 N.S.W. 9d. on 10d. is priced at what looks like 25c., being 25 shillings with a broken O, and three others that No. 44 Spain, 6r. blue, is similarly priced. We must heartily commend these gentlemen for the research they have taken, and only hope one or more of them will be able to solve this month's problem.

### DECEMBER COMPETITION.

Can you take the letters comprising the following sentence and form from them the names of four stamp issuing countries?

*Can Major Parrandain save Nero at Runnee gaol?*

It will help our readers to know that at least one of the winning names is to be found under the heading of Indian Native States. The first letter opened on January 9th containing the correct answer will entitle its sender to a half-a-guinea cheque; the second letter opened with the correct solution will

entitle its author to select 10/- worth of stamps from our Approval Books. Should nobody answer all four correctly the prizes will be given to those readers whose attempts contain one, two, or three of the correct names.

## Death of M. Arthur Maury.

WE regret to announce the death of M. Arthur Maury, which occurred suddenly on on the 29th of November, at the age of 62.

One of the oldest, best known and most respected of French stamp dealers, he will be very greatly missed.

It is forty-five years since he began to deal, and, five years later, he founded the *Collectionneur des Timbres-poste*, a monthly journal which he has published ever since. He also published a catalogue which, for very many years, was the standard by which French collectors and dealers valued their stamps.

M. Maury was a litterateur of no mean order, and only a few months ago published an important work on the Stamps of France, which we reviewed in a recent number of *The P.F.G.B.* He also made a special study of Heraldry and was the author of an interesting work entitled "Le Coq Gaulois," in which he traced the popular origin of the emblem. This work was honoured by the support of the French Government.

M. Maury was President of the French Society of Postage Stamp Dealers, a post which he had held since its foundation. He also held various public positions and to the last, was busily engaged in the work which they entailed.

## The Belgian Congo.

THE Belgian papers are now admitting that the French right of pre-emption of the Congo is accountable for the delay in bringing the question of annexation before the Chamber, thus confirming the suspicions widely circulating that if the King is crossed by unpleasant amendments in the scheme which he has drawn up for Belgium's management of the colony he will hand it over to France.

—*Evening Standard.*

## New Leaves to Cut.

### \*POSTAGE STAMPS AND THEIR COLLECTION.

WE have received a copy of the above work from its author and publisher, Mr. Warren H. Colson.

This work is the forerunner of several, the object of which is to describe the stamps hidden away in famous collections.

We have not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Colson, but a perusal of his charming work has left us with a strong desire to do so, for he has written a book that will strongly appeal to a great many of his brother philatelists. This at first glance may seem rather extravagant praise for simply giving a descriptive catalogue of the rarities in a notable collection, and this is, after all, only what Mr. Colson has done, but he has done it so well and in such an unassuming charming manner that we shall look forward with great pleasure to his future works.

The book is a superb illustration of good printing, and on that ground alone should appeal to many collectors.

Unfortunately not only has Mr. Colson chosen a title for his book that is a misnomer, but it is synonymous with that of a work published some years ago by Mr. O. Firth.

The first few chapters are of general interest and readers of them, who are not collectors will find there powerful inducements to take up stamp collecting.

The main portion of the book is taken up in describing the gems to be found in the collection of Dr. William C. Bowers, of Bridgeport—illustrated by sixteen plates, shewing about 130 varieties of stamps, many being in pairs on entires or pieces of entire original covers.

The stamps of the United States are described first—followed in alphabetical order by the stamps for the rest of the world. Dr. Bowers is evidently a collector of the old school, who sometimes, judging from some of the illustrations of his stamps—considered rarity before condition—but he has been the cause of a delightful book being written, and on that account we tender him our best thanks.

Mr. Colson's book is one that will appeal to all philatelists and a great number of col-

lectors—to all of whom our advice is, write for a copy.

### THE STAMPS OF BREMEN.

BY GEORGES BRUNEL.

PUBLISHED by M. Charles Mendel, 118, Rue D'Assas, Paris, at the price of 1f.25, the brochure entitled "Les Timbres de Brême,—Description des différentes émissions et des marques secrètes" will no doubt prove useful to many collectors who are in doubt as to the genuineness or otherwise of their Bremen stamps. The little book, which only covers 23 pages, is almost entirely devoted to very minute descriptions of those peculiarities in the designs which it is important to remember when examining a specimen. The three types of the 3gr. and the two of the 5gr. of 1855 are described in full and we note that there are eight important points of divergence by means of which the types can be distinguished.

In the case of the 5sgr. we see it noted that the lines of the background behind the shield encroach on the border, and even touch the numeral and letters expressing the value below. This peculiarity is only found on the later printings, viz., those that were perforated. The author laconically remarks, "We may suppose that, the plates being worn, the lines of the back-ground were restored, and that they were not stopped at the border." M. Brunel seems to be unaware that the stamps were produced by lithography and neglects the opportunity of devoting a chapter to possible retouches. No doubt, if there is anything in it, it will be thrashed out sooner or later, but we can hardly believe that, with all the attention that these stamps have received from painstaking German philatelists, such an important matter could have been hitherto overlooked.

### STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, 1907-08.

#### PART 2.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WE felt more than usual curiosity this year in the new Gibbons Catalogue of foreign countries, as we wondered what effect the Strand firm's recent great purchase of the Brietfus collection might have on the prices. From a cursory examination, however, we do not find any very marked differences either one way or the other, but what alterations there are, are nearly all in the upward direc-

\*Postage Stamps and Their Collection, by Warren H. Colson, 39, Newcastle Road, Brighton, Mass., U.S.A. Price \$2.50.

tion. Most of the advances occur in the case of stamps of the earlier issues of European countries, especially among imperforate issues, and also throughout a few countries, such as Montenegro and Salvador which have been boomed by Messrs. Gibbons during the past twelve months.

The two countries named, together with Finland and Siam, have been entirely re-written, while the following have also been revised—Nicaragua, the later issues including Zelaya surcharges, Finland, Wenden, Venezuela—the provisionals of 1903, and Switzerland, the silk thread issues.

In Bosnia we find the stamps of the current issue divided into six different sets of perforation, every one priced, both used and unused; the imperf set is also listed and priced.

The list of Japanese stamps has received some attention, especially the 1872 to 1873 issue, to which many additions have been made. Taking this into consideration it is somewhat surprising that the so-called wove paper varieties of the first issue are retained in the list, as it is now agreed by the specialists in this country that they are only stamps which do not show the laid lines in the paper distinctly, and are not, like those of the second issue, on true wove paper.

Here and there throughout the work we notice new illustrations and notes, exemplifying the great care that the publishers take to keep their catalogue ahead of its rivals. A small, but useful, improvement has been made by dropping the old system of designating perforations with letters; compound perforations are now given in full, thus:—8½ to 10½ and 11 to 12, occurring in Japan, which was given as perf. compound of (a) and (b) in the last edition. The new method certainly saves time and possible confusion.

The volume takes up 634 pages as against 578 last year, and as the paper used is thicker the book is much more imposing than ever before. It is decidedly a wonderful half-crown's worth.

#### WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.

WE have received a copy of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s new Catalogue, the first of the 1908, English catalogues to be published.

Even with the simplified plan of cataloguing that the Ipswich firm follow, their cata-

logue this year contains twenty odd more pages than did the 1907 one—an eloquent tribute to the ever increasing influx of new issues.

The chief feature of the new book is the inclusion of single and multiple King's Head watermarks, and judging from a somewhat perfunctory glance through, the prices of the former seem very moderate.

Prices for the older stamps seem to have changed but little—whole countries being priced the same as in the last edition. We are informed that there are 21,590 varieties of stamps listed, of which number 6,661, are apportioned to the British Empire and 14,929 to the rest of the world. Europe is responsible for 4536 out of this number, Asia, 4091, Africa, 4829, America, 4838, Oceania, 1548, and the West Indies, 1748.

The price of the catalogue is 1/9 post-free, at which figure it should be in the hands of all beginners.

#### BRIGHT & SON'S A B C CATALOGUE.

The new "Bright's" contains so many admirable features that we have nothing but praise for it, in fact, a certain well-known firm at the other end of the Strand will have to look to their laurels.

Perhaps the two most important innovations are the inclusion of British stamps used abroad, and a full up-to-date list of multiple ordinary and multiple chalky papers. The prices at which the Used Abroads are listed are, with very few exceptions, far too low, in fact, we doubt if many of them can be supplied.

The prices for the King's Head stamps seem, in most cases, very moderate, and collectors with want lists should be able to pick up some bargains.

Several countries have been completely re-written, notably Greece, which now includes all the well-known printings from the cleaned Athens plates, besides other varieties, and a number of notes that will help the beginner to understand these interesting stamps.

To those collectors who always swear by one catalogue, and at all the rest, it may be news to learn that, in several countries, Messrs. Bright's list is far more up-to-date and reliable than those of other catalogues. Queensland is a notable instance of this. Not only are the early N.S.W. stamps used in Queensland included, but the list of the early issues is more complete than any other published.

The new Catalogue contains 744 pages, is well illustrated, and bound (cloth cover); and at the published price 1/6, or 1/9 post free, is a wonderful bargain.

## Happenings in Borneo.

PHILATELY AS SEEN IN THE BRITISH EAST INDIES.

By H. H. BANDHOLTZ, Brig-Gen. U.S.A.

DURING an inspection trip which recently took me down into the southern islands, I was so near Borneo that I stepped off at several ports and I thought it might interest you to have a brief description of what I saw in the philatelic line.

At Labuan, I found they were supplied with the Straits Settlements stamps up to include 30c. and that they had any quantities of the 25c., 50c. and \$1 Labuan surcharged "Straits Settlements." All the lower values had been gobbled up by the speculators of whom there are quite a few on the island. They maintain that they will sell none of them except at their own prices, and, as they limited themselves to the lower values, it was not difficult for a few of them to buy up the entire lot. I will not worry you with a description of the island because you undoubtedly know that it is a very small and rather uninteresting place, being of importance mainly because it is a station of the Eastern Extension Cable Co., because it has coal mines, and because it is the shipping point of most of the surrounding territory.

While at Labuan, I took a run over to Brunei which necessitated a three hours' row in a small boat up the Brunei River in the tropical sun. This place is called "The Venice of the East," and, if Venice were still an independent State, I think this would give it a *casus belli*. It is true that the houses are all built over the river but on piles and are the filthiest, most dilapidated structures I have seen in a country which is full of such articles. Communication from house to house is almost entirely by boat, and, although the natives are no longer the same daring free-booters that three centuries ago levied tribute from Singapore to Manila, yet they show their piratical tendencies in charging ridiculous prices for the few articles they have to sell. The only redeeming feature of the whole place would seem to be the fact that they turn out really the most artistic gong to be found in the Orient. Naturally, I stepped in at the post office to buy a set of stamps. The gentlemanly Chinaman in charge informed me in excellent English that the 1c. and 5c. values were exhausted but that nevertheless he had some on hand that he would sell me, which he did at several times face value, selling them over the post office counter. While at the post office, which is also the custom house, etc., I noticed that one of the officials was wearing U.S. Army buttons on his coat, and this was the third individual in Borneo that I had seen with these same buttons which seem to be highly prized.

The Labuan stamps surcharged "Brunei" have met the same fate as the Labuan surcharged "Straits Settlements." They all came into the hands of the Labuan speculators who are asking about \$17, U.S. currency, per set.

While here, I also picked up a few complete

sets of the stamps issued by Brunei while it was still an independent sultanate, the denominations being  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and \$1. These stamps I believe were originally issued as a speculation and were never recognised by the Postal Union. They were, however, I find, actually used in payment of postage from Brunei to Labuan and neighbouring places. So far, I have never seen them catalogued but I understand that there is an English firm that is quoting them at about \$2.50 per set.

After leaving the west coast of North Borneo, I dropped in at Sandakan, the capital, where we met a most cordial reception and all the customary honours from the Acting Governor who also presented me with a complete set of the current unused British North Borneo stamps. I find that in stamps sold in the post office the 3c., \$2, \$5 and \$10 are not surcharged nor did they seem to have any of the 6c. postage dues. In the set the Governor gave me, however, the 3c. is surcharged "British Protectorate" and the 6c. Postage Due are both included.

One thing I noticed in all the stamps of the British Colonies is that the gum they use is, for a tropical climate, far superior to the so-called "Summer Gum" that is put on the U.S. stamps.

As near as I could ascertain, there were no immediate prospects of new issues in any of the colonies above mentioned, for which stamp collectors must be truly grateful.

—Mekel's Weekly.

## Business Announcement.

STARTING with the January number of the *P. J. G. B.*, when we commence our eighteenth volume, we intend making some important changes.

One of these will be the insertion of other dealers' advertisements. We have, for the past twelve months tried to run this paper on a subscription basis—that is, making subscriptions pay the printing and postage bills—with the result that although satisfactory in many ways, there has been a small deficit in our Journal expenses. Consequently, as the *P. J. G. B.* has always been an excellent advertising medium, we shall rely on advertisers to change that deficit to a surplus.

We also intend to devote more space to current happenings. We have secured the services of an able and competent philatelist to write up a monthly report of what is actually taking place in the stamp world—enabling collectors to have some other guide to what is happening besides the "New Issues" and "Society's Reports Columns."

Mr. Pemberton has promised to contribute a monthly paper for "Moderate Specialists." These papers have already become well-known throughout the English speaking world, having been referred to, or copied in full, by a great number of our contemporaries.

Several other improvements are on the *tapis*—of these more anon.



## December, 1907, Report.

### List of Officers and Committee, 1907-8:—

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### MEMBERSHIP.

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

### NEW MEMBER.

Captain R. McKenzie Skinner, R.A.M.C.

### NOTICES.

The third meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, on Thursday, December 12th, when there were present W. Schwartze (in the chair), J. E. Joselin, P. L. Pemberton, A. B. Kay, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Schwabacher being unavoidably absent and unable to give his display of Mexican Fiscals, kindly sent his collection of Russian Rural Stamps, including many scarce and interesting varieties, which were much appreciated by those present; regret being expressed that the bad weather prevented a better attendance of members.

The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall on Thursday, January 9th, 1908, at 8 p.m. (committee 7.30), when Mr. E. W. Wetherell will give a display with notes of the Stamps of Victoria, 1885, and Spain, 1870. This is sure to be an interesting evening and all

members and any visitors are cordially invited to attend.

The Hon. Sec. will be glad to receive any applications for membership, donations to Forgery Collection and any subscriptions still due, and wishing all members the compliments of the season, would ask them to support the efforts of the Officers and Committee to promote the welfare and success of the Union.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,  
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Dec. 16th, 1907.

## Roumanian Commemoratives.

### AUCTION SALES OF THE REMAINDERS.

THE methods of the Roumanian Postal Administration will add considerably to the disgust and distrust with which the recent commemorative issues have been received by collectors. The method is most discreditable, to say the least of it; this is how it is done. An issue of stamps is announced which will only be on sale for a specified period, the excuse being, as a rule, the anniversary of some historical event. During the specified period the public is permitted to buy the sets at face value. After their withdrawal the remainders are put aside, and, after a short lapse of time, are offered *en bloc* to the highest bidder, who secures them at such a figure as will enable them to be retailed at about a tenth of their face value.

The following are the particulars of the stamps that have been, or are yet to be offered:—Charity stamps, 1906. Gibbons' numbers 551 to 556. The remainders number 40,000 sets. They have not yet been offered, but will be sold at an early date to the highest bidder.

The Jubilee stamps of 1906. Gibbons' numbers 461 to 470 and 472 to 482. The total face value of the remainders of these two sets is 3,122,294 francs. The numbers of each are unequal, ranging from 98,816 of No. 462 to 1,302,334 of No. 472. This lot was offered on the 6th inst., and the highest bid was 50,000 francs, which is less than one-sixth of a penny per *leu* or franc. This was refused and it was announced that not less than 200,000 francs would be accepted, so, as yet, these have not been sold, though there is little doubt that they will be shortly.

The Charity stamps of 1907. Gibbons' numbers 567 to 570. The remainders numbered 400,000 sets, and they were sold, in November last, for 20,000 francs, or 1/4d. per set!

Certainly it will be useless for Roumania to try and float any more commemoratives for a good many years to come. They must have effectually killed the goose.

## Uniform Australian Postage Stamps.

ECONOMIES TO BE EFFECTED BY THE NEW FEDERAL ISSUES.

AN important change of policy has been decided on by the Commonwealth Treasurer. Hitherto it has been the custom for the Commonwealth to pay the State printing offices to print postage stamps. The intention now is that all the stamps shall be printed at one central office in Melbourne, under the control of the Commonwealth Treasury.

In connection with this determination, a report was called for by the Treasury some time ago, showing the number of stamps actually used by the public during last year. This has been prepared and reveals the astonishing fact that postage stamps to the number of 334,000,000 were used during the 12 months. Of these 288,000,000 were of the value of 1d. and 2d., showing how enormous must be the ordinary letter correspondence in the Commonwealth. The number of stamps used during the year in the various States is shown in the following table:—

New South Wales	..	..	125,000,000
Victoria	..	..	102,000,000
Queensland	..	..	42,000,000
South Australia	..	..	28,000,000
Western Australia	..	..	23,000,000
Tasmania	..	..	14,000,000
Total	..	..	334,000,000

At present the printing of these stamps costs the Commonwealth 3½d. per thousand—no inconsiderable item when the number used is taken into account, together with the fact that there is absolutely no return for that money. They are printed in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide.

One necessary factor in effective economy in this direction is the production of a uniform design of stamp. It is clear that the cost of printing could not be reduced by centralisation if six different designs of stamps had to be turned out. It is with the object of settling this question that the stamp committee is now sitting in Melbourne. The committee is discussing the whole question of stamp manufacture, precautions against forgery, economy of production, and the best means of securing a uniform design and at the same time not hampering the book-keeping operations between Commonwealth and States.

—*British Australasian.*

## Death of the King of Sweden.

PHILATELY and History have so much in common, that most of our readers were more keenly interested and grieved in reading about the death of King Oscar, than were the majority of Britishers.

King Oscar was born on Jan. 21, 1829, and ascended the throne of Norway and Sweden during 1872. Since that date, to be precise, on 28th Oct., 1905, Norway severed from Sweden and Prince Karl, second son of the King of Denmark was asked by the Norwegians to rule over them. Prince Karl accepted the onerous duties, was sworn in before the Storting on the 27th of November, 1905, and crowned at Trondjhem, in June of last year.

The new King of Sweden will be known as Gustaf V., and doubtless his portrait will shortly appear on the stamps of Sweden.

Sweden has a remarkably clean philatelic past and is a country eminently suitable for embryo specialists to take up and study.

## The Art of Collecting.

MR. ARTHUR HAYDEN, the author of a remarkably good series of articles on "How to Collect Old English Furniture" recently published in the *Evening Standard*, writes as follows:—

"The true collector is born, not made. There are many who have the instinct for collecting, but lack the discrimination of the connoisseur and do not know what to reject. If, as Bacon sagely observed, "the art of reading is to skip judiciously," the art of collecting is to reject with perspicuity. The mere commercial-minded individual who enters the arena of collecting because he sees "there is money in it" may retire at the end of the contest with a lighter purse and a heavier heart. The man of taste collects because he cannot help it. It is in his blood, and he enjoys the quest of beauty in art as many another grows enamoured of the rod or the gun. The possession of taste is one thing, the acquisition of market values is yet another, and when the two go together their possessor is armed to the teeth, and cannot so easily be ensnared into pitfalls."

We think Mr. Hayden must be a philatelist, he truly possesses the right instincts.

## The New Specialism.

BY P. L. PEMBERTON.

SINCE the publication of my last article on this subject in August last, I have been engaged in re-writing the simplified catalogue of stamps printed from plates made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of which I then gave a summary. A great number of collectors have evinced their keen interest in this method of collecting and I am sorry to keep them waiting so long for the publication of the list, which I promised in my last article should be forwarded, when ready, to every enquirer. The fact is that the list, as originally drawn up, contains many inaccuracies and omissions, and the re-writing requires much care, some research, and a good deal of time. I now much regret having published, without this revision, in the July *Ph. J. of G.B.*, the lists for Antigua, Bahamas



and Barbados, for in each of them something is omitted. To begin with, the 1873, CC. issue of Antigua should include the 1d. scarlet, which is such a distinctive colour that it cannot be left out. In Bahamas, the first printings made by Messrs. De La Rue were omitted. The unwatermarked issue of 1860-61 should be split into two sets and the catalogue should read:—

### BAHAMAS (Three Dies).

#### A.—PRINTED BY MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON & CO.

1859. *No wmk. Imperf.*

1d. red	..	..	..	..
1860-61. <i>No wmk. Perf. (14 to 16, very rough).</i>				
1d. lake	..	..	..	..
4d. dull rose	..	..	..	..
6d. lilac	..	..	..	..

#### B.—PRINTED BY MESSRS. DE LA RUE & CO.

1861-62. *No wmk. Perf. (11½, 12 or 13).*

1d. lake	..	..	..	..
4d. dull rose	..	..	..	..
6d. lilac	..	..	..	..

1863. *Wmk. Cr. CC. Perf. (12½ or 14).*

1d. red	..	..	..	..
1d. vermilion	..	..	..	..
4d. rose	..	..	..	..
6d. lilac	..	..	..	..
6d. violet	..	..	..	..

1882. *Wmk. Cr. CA. Perf. (12 or 14).*

1d. vermilion	..	..	..	..
4d. rose	..	..	..	..

1883. *Provisional.*

4d. on 6d. violet	..	..	..	..
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Now, with regard to Barbados, there was a very careless omission, viz., the red (4d.) of 1852-58.

After going through the entire list, and making very necessary corrections of this nature, I find that the total number of stamps which will be included in the catalogue will slightly exceed 550, or about 30 more than the number given in my summary. I cannot make any promises, but I hope to be able to send the complete printed catalogue to all those who have already asked for it, and to those who may write in the meantime, some time in January.

Having dealt at some length with the Perkins Bacon stamps, I will now make a few remarks upon the other groups which followers of the New Specialism may interest themselves in. The most important of these is the De La Rue Group, for the great firm of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. have printed far more stamps than any other single firm in the world. Most of their work has been done for Great Britain and Colonies, but they have also printed stamps for foreign countries, for instance, Italy and Egypt. This is a much larger field than the Perkins Bacon group, and it would no doubt be an attractive one for many collectors, though to my mind it is too big and monotonous and includes too many stamps of the made-for-collectors order, whereas the Perkins, Bacon Group does not contain a single stamp whose manufacture was influenced by any other motive than postal necessity. A collection of De La Rue's might include stamps printed by the firm from plates made by others, in which case it would contain about half the stamps figuring in my catalogue of Perkins, Bacon, or, as I think would be more sensible, might be confined to stamps printed from the distinctive plates manufactured by themselves. The collection might, further, be formed on simplified lines similar to those I advocate for beginners in Perkins, Bacon collecting, or might be specialized beyond the ordinary catalogue by the inclusion of marginal plate and control numbers, and so on. In any case, the collector will have plenty to do, and he will find that the group contains more expensive stamps than the earlier one. A very interesting series of articles on the stamps produced by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. was published in the *Philatelic Journal of India* a year or two ago, from the pen of Mr. E. W. Wetherell. The articles were afterwards published in book form and published by the Philatelic Society of India, and I would recommend anybody who may be interested in this branch, to procure a copy.

Compared with the work of the two firms already mentioned, the output of the other principal British stamp printers seems somewhat insignificant in quantity, but as they included the beautiful productions of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., they are not by any means without interest. Unfortunately, many of the stamps in these two groups were made as much with

a view to selling to stamp collectors as for ordinary postal use, but the beautiful designs, excellent printing and bright colouring which they display, has made them popular with a large number of collectors.

Of the two firms, Messrs. Waterlow & Sons stands well in front of the other in the number of stamps printed. Their list includes the pictorial New Zealand, Labuan and North



Borneo, the beautiful Niger Coast issues of 1893 onwards, and, to go back to earlier days, the British Guiana issues of 1860 to 1863. In the foreign section there are many beautiful sets, the following among others:—Belgian Congo, all issues since 1894; China, the current issue; Ecuador, 1897, 1899, 1901,



1907; Guatemala, the current issue; Liberia, all the pictorial stamps since 1892, with the exception of the current set; Nicaragua, the current issue; Nyassa, 1901; Siam, the first



issue; and Uruguay, most of the issues between 1890 and 1900. Salvador yields one issue, namely, that of 1903, which was engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and also the issue of 1906, which was engraved by the London firm, but printed in Salvador. The others are not very numerous, and I hope shortly to give a complete list of them, together with a few remarks upon the peculiarities of printing, paper and perforation, which distinguish the work of the firm.

Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.'s work is very distinctive and very finely executed.

The similarity between the Transvaal Queen's Head issue of 1878 and the first issue of Falkland Isles is apparent, not only in the design, but also in the paper, the size of the sheets, and the method of perforation which left the stamps on two edges of the sheet, imperforate on the outer side. The same characteristic recurs in the first issue of British East Africa, 1890, and the local stamps of Formosa, 1888. In the first issue of British South Africa, 1891, we find that all the edges of the sheets were perforated, but the printing and the tough thin paper is similar to the others. Among the stamps printed for foreign countries, mention may be made of the Bolivia stamps of 1894 and the Chilian Telegraph stamps, some of which were overprinted in 1904 to form part of the provisional issue of postage stamps of that date. The four stamps 2c., 3c., 5c., 10c., in which the animal is adorned with tail and mane, were printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., the others are the work of the American Bank Note Co. The stamps of Crete 1900, 1901, 1905 and 1907, and those of Greece 1901, 1902 and 1906



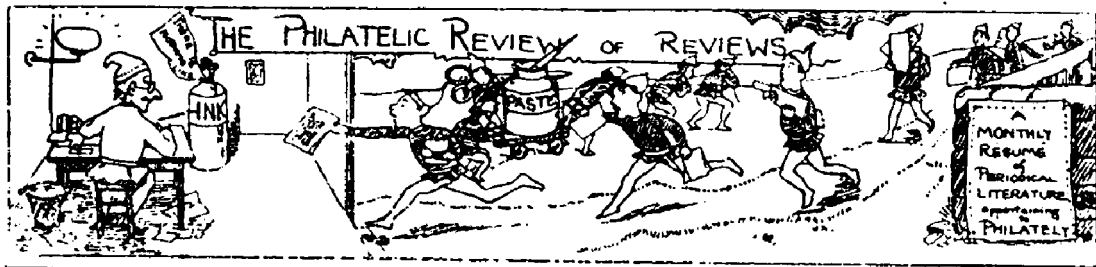
are also their work, but for these issues a slightly thicker and whiter paper has been used.

Among the other stamp producers in the British Empire, those of the various Australian Governments take a high place, and though their work does not compare, either in tastefulness of design or in workmanship, with that of the firms I have mentioned, the stamps are none the less interesting to philatelists, whose collecting instincts must necessarily be unaffected by such considerations.

The American Bank Note Company is, I believe, the only foreign firm which has printed stamps for any British possession. The stamps which they, or their Canadian branch at Ottawa, have produced, are the stamps of Canada from 1859 to date; Newfoundland 1866 to date; New Brunswick 1860; Nova Scotia 1860-63; and the 4d. Prince Edward Island of 1870. This is a very beautiful group, and if not large enough for a collector's tastes, he might include the numerous beautiful sets printed by the firm for the United States, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Panama, Hawaii, etc.







DEC. 20, 1907.

## Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for November is we think the best number of that publication that we have seen for several years.

Needless to say we are very pleased to see so great an improvement. The contents of the *L.P.* for the past few months have been of a somewhat scrappy nature, like the curate's egg, good in parts. The November number, however, is so great a success that past delinquencies are forgotten.

Baron Percy de Worms concludes his admirable series of "Notes on Ceylon." Writing of the De la Rue stamps he says:—

I have seen die proofs of the 2c., 4c., 8c., 16c., 24c., 36c., 48c. and 96c. in black on glazed card.

I have also found the following dates:—

4c. grey, perforated 12½, June 1st, 1880.  
8c. yellow " 14×12½, September 14th, 1882.  
5c. on 32c. grey " 14×12½, February 25th, 1885.

My brother has a block of four 64c. perforated 14×12½ unused. This variety was not issued. This is the first time its existence has been mentioned in print. He also has the following: A vertical pair of the 10c. on 64c. perforated 14×12½, imperforate between the stamps. The 24c. purple-brown, perforated "barely 12." The 10c. on 24c. in figures, the surcharge being of the same type, but much smaller than that of this stamp as issued.

The 5c. on 15c. is found with a wide space between the "T" and "A" of "Postage"; this variety also exists inverted. The surcharge without the word "Revenue" exists with the "s" of "Cents" inverted. All copies without "Revenue" show an uninked impression of this word.

The 2c. in figures without bar, on the 4c., both lilac-rose and rose, is found with the "s" of "Cents" inverted.

The 1r. 50c. rose is found on *bleuté* paper.

The 1r. 12c. on *bleuté* paper does exist surcharged "Service."

The "Postal Commission," Roman type, in black, on the 4c. rose, is found with "s" of "Cents" inverted; this variety probably also exists on the 4c. lilac rose.

The postmark on the pair of fiscal 1d. in the Tapling Collection is forged.

The Earl of Crawford contributes a short paper on the 1d. black of 1840, in which he maintains that this stamp was a provisional, or rather the ink with which

it was printed was a provisional colour. He says:—

I firmly believe that the issue on the 1st May in black ink was provisional, and only because satisfactory red ink had not been found.

On the 1st of June colour trials began again, until on the 17th of September Rowland Hill reported to the Treasury that he had finished his experiments and was able to recommend the printing to be in a red oily ink of a fugitive nature. But even then the final selection of the particular tint or shade of red was not made until November—the outcome of months of experiment.

We are afraid that acceptance of this theory would place a very elastic definition on the word provisional.

A full report of the recent Leicester Philatelic Exhibition, a resumé of the recent further disclosures in the alleged Forgery Case at Brighton, a number of capital Philatelic and Occasional Notes, and the usual list of "New Issues," completes an excellent number of our contemporary.

The *Monthly Journal* for November contains the usual budget of good things. The most interesting article for collectors of British stamps is the continuation of Mr. J. Bornefield's article on "The Electrotyped Postage Stamps of Queensland, 1879-1906." After describing the provisional surcharge of 1880, he goes on to write about the stamps issued on *burelé*, and watermarked paper, while it will come as a surprise to many of his readers to learn that there are two types of Q. and Crown wmk. used for these latter stamps.

We make the following interesting extract:

The watermark in the new paper differs somewhat from that in the old. In the old Crown, the central upper division is triangular, with point downwards; in the new, the central division is as wide at bottom as the other two; the tail of the "Q" in the old watermark has its lower outlines, only, extended across the oval band, whilst in the new, both outlines extend across the band; the inner oval also is wider in the new than in the old.

Mr. Bornefield goes on to state that when the supply of old or first type of Crown and Q. paper was exhausted the 6d. was printed on plain unwatermarked

paper—while the 1/- was similarly printed—also on paper with the burelé band.

The following is of interest :

The old Crown and "Q" paper was exhausted before the new paper arrived, and consequently a quantity of plain white hand-made paper, manufactured by T. H. Saunders, was obtained, and twelve bands of interlaced wavy lines were lithographed upon it, in pale lilac, fugitive ink, to serve as a substitute for a watermark. On this paper, known as *burelé*, a supply of the One Penny and Twopence stamps of the 1879 type were printed. Of the lower value there were probably only 506 sheets, and of the higher, 487, each consisting of 120 stamps. There was one specimen of the error with "Queensland" on each sheet of the Penny, and one with PENCE on each sheet of the Twopence, so that there would have existed 506 of the former, and 487 of the latter, on the *burelé* paper.

Mr. Bornefeld gives a good list of the various shades in which these stamps (type 11) exist, and from a perusal of his article it is clearly evident that he is a close student and admirer of Queensland stamps.

Mons. L. Hanciau contributes a further instalment of his capital article on The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies, dealing this month with the issues of 1875 to 1882. Not only are the stamps themselves most exhaustively dealt with but a number of official notices relating to their issue is given in full, which, with a list of essays and other *data* makes Mons. Hanciau's article of great value and of exceptional interest to students and collectors of Danish stamps.

As specialists are always interested in minor varieties we extract a short list, all found on the stamps of 1875.

*Varieties.*

(a) The 3 öre exists with the small figure "3" closed, thus forming a figure "8."

(b) The 4, 8, 12, 25, and 50 öre sometimes have the word "POSTFRIM" unpunctuated.

(c) *Imperforate.*

4 öre, blue and grey; ungummed.

8 .. carmine and grey; gummed.

(d) The 4 and 16 öre sometimes show the central circle and the left-hand side of the oval band shaded with the crossed lines, instead of having the ground solid.

The 12 and 25 öre always show the white dot in the centre.

Mr. Joseph B. Leavy contributes a further instalment of his article on "The Stamps of Salvador." Unfortunately it is not of very great interest, being merely a glorified catalogue of the stamps issued from 1892-1896. The article, however, is well illustrated, and collectors of the first few interesting issues must take the good with the bad.

The rest of the *M.J.* is as usual, taken up with the regular monthly features—all good.

We have received the second number of the Herts Philatelic Society's *Monthly Report*, a little paper that already shews many signs of becoming a power in the philatelic world.

It will be published monthly, from October to May inclusive, and is ably edited by Mr. Franz Reichenheim.

The copy before us contains, as is to be expected, a lot of information that will only be of interest to members of the Herts P.S.; besides this, however, there is a capital little article entitled "An Apology and a Few Suggestions," by Major E. B. Evans, being the paper read by the Major at the opening meeting of the Herts on Oct. 15th.

We make the following short extract:—

Finally, I would remind you that there is an enormous amount of philatelic work that wants doing, and one would like to see all Societies and all individual Philatelists taking their share in it. It is unnecessary for me to suggest subjects. Probably every member here to-night could suggest some subject upon which he would like to see an exhaustive paper or a handbook published. Well, I will tell him what to do—get to work, search for information, study the subject, make note of everything that you can find, and you will discover before long that you can write that paper or compile that handbook yourself, without waiting for some other fellow to do it—as your natural modesty might incline you to do. I am not preaching what I do not practice, and I only mention that fact in order to add that what I have done anybody else can do.

We are afraid we cannot quite agree with the sentiment expressed in the last half-dozen words or so.

Mr. E. D. Bacon contributes a capital article on the Perkins Bacon printed stamps of Antigua. As most of our readers know these stamps consisted of only two values, the 1d. and 6d. Mr. Bacon deals with his subject in a most exhaustive manner, making his readers wish that he had chosen a country with more Perkins Bacon stamps to its credit than Antigua.

The following extract *re* trial perforations will doubtless interest our readers:—

Besides the ordinary rough perforation gauging 14 to 16 found on the stamps, specimens are sometimes met with which have a perforation measuring 11 to 12, and others with this perforation in combination with the rough perforation 14 to 16. All such specimens, a list of which I give in the Synopsis, come from trial sheets which were used for experimental purposes in order to see which perforating machine was the most suitable for perforating the sheets of Antigua stamps. None of the stamps with these trial perforations were ever sent out to the colony for postal use.

*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, a regular and welcome visitor every Thursday, has certainly greatly improved of late months, every number now containing much original and interesting information.

In the copy dated Nov. 16th we find an interesting list of Sydney View figures, by which the relative rarity of the various plates is clearly demonstrated. Mr. C. J. Phillips bases his figures on his own stock books and on the collections of four philatelists.

rd. Sydney, Plate I., yellowish paper	..	121
rd. " " I., bluish	..	53
rd. " " II., yellowish	..	67
rd. " " II., bluish	..	90
rd. " " II., laid	..	47
2d. " " I. ..	..	109
2d. " " I., re-engraved	..	44
2d. " " II. ..	..	144
2d. " " III. ..	..	94
2d. " " III., 1st retouch	..	62
2d. " " III., 1st " on laid	..	52
2d. " " III., 2nd " ..	..	86
2d. " " III., 2nd " on laid	..	21
3d. " " on yellowish paper	..	68
3d. " " on bluish	..	68
3d. " " on laid	..	19

1145

From this we can see at once that two varieties are far rarer than any of the others, viz., the 3d. on laid paper, and 2d., Plate III., second retouch (pearl in fan), also on laid paper. Each of these varieties only comes out at about two per cent. of the total, and in fair condition either of these stamps should be at least £10 used.

*G.S.W.* for Nov. 23rd, contains another article written by Mr. Eustace B. Power, on U.S.A. stamps; As in his earlier paper, Mr. Power makes clear one or two rather intricate problems and all collectors of these stamps will find his notes extremely interesting.

*G.S.W.* contains so many good things that it is impossible to enumerate them all, may the green-un long flourish and prosper.

The *Postage Stamp* is still with us, growing better week by week; Mr. E. J. Nankivell contributes his weekly paper on the stamps of a single country—Seychelles, Alsace and Lorraine, Cayman Islands, all are written about in their respective turns.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole contributes further instalments of his admirable "Dictionary of Philatelic Terms and Phrases." Needless to say it is written with that care for thoroughness that characterizes Mr. Poole's writings.

Perhaps the chief charm that the *Postage Stamp* has for many readers, is, that there is always one or more humorously worded paragraphs, the perusal of which helps one to forget that time and philatelic wait for, and on, no man. The following is a typical example:

#### THE GATHERING OF THE EAGLES.

The Philatelic Eagles are gathering in great force in the line of route from Charing Cross to Ludgate Circus. The Strand has been the favourite street for

philatelic wares, but Fleet Street is now being opened up to philatelic trade. Messrs. Bridger & Kay, an enterprising young firm, has moved from Bishopsgate Street to Fleet Street, and Mr. H. Griebert has forsaken the wealthy West End for the Strand.

And Mr. C. J. Phillips says he is glad to see them all clustering around him so lovingly.

In his article on the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, Mr. Nankivell has fully made up his mind that Alsace and Lorraine stamps are desirable things to have in a used condition.

There is no reiteration or beating about the bush, he just states a bare fact and sticks to it through thick and thin. He says:—

Specialists in Alsace and Lorraine issues find a most interesting field of research open to them in getting specimens postmarked with the names and dates of all the post offices in which the stamps were used. Such copies are of a more than philatelic interest for they afford evidence of the postal occupation of the country by the invading and victorious army. They are in fact historic evidence of the progress of the great life and death struggle.

Having thoroughly convinced his readers of the desirability of collecting used stamps he gives a list of their market, or rather their catalogue values, which done, he continues:—

It will be noted from this list of values that cancelled copies are very highly prized by collectors. Some make a feature of getting all the obtainable dated cancellations showing the various towns and districts in France in which the stamps were used, and naturally those with the postmarks of places outside Alsace and Lorraine are particularly sought after. As most of the cancellation was done with dated postmarks, a collection of neatly cancelled specimens of these historical stamps is much prized by specialists.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. Nankivell means what he says.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for November 16th, contains a further instalment of Mr. Corner-Spokes' translation of "The Imitations of the Stamps of Japan."

J.W.H.H. contributes a chatty column, entitled "The Stamp Market of To-Day." We extract the following typical paragraph:—

Egypt O.H.H.S. is getting cheaper. Sets of 5, used, have been selling at 6d., but may presently be lower. The 5 piastres is 1/- in Paris; in mint condition it costs 2/-. The mint set of the five lower values is priced 1/3. The Sudan Stamp Co. writes to the effect that the Camel stamps are to cease at the end of the year, and reports a big demand for these stamps. They are very popular on the Continent, but there are also large stocks of them, and they should never be very dear.

Used Jamestown Exposition stamps promise to be scarce. A correspondent says they are obtainable only at chief offices, and often supplied only upon special request being made for them. Dealers are advertising for used copies at half face value, but complaints are common that even at this rate the

stamps are not to be had in any quantity. It looks as if the 5c. Jamestown will be scarce.

We don't think Jamestowns will ever be very hard to procure, if we remember rightly there were 10,000,000 of the 1c., 14,000,000 of the 2c., and 8,000,000 of the 5c. printed. We do not wonder however that the 5c. Jamestowns are not so popular as were the Columbus, Omaha and Buffalo stamps—even a tongue will turn when stretched too far. If sticking twelve 1c. Jamestowns on a letter costs 10c. for an ice drink what would sucking eight 2c. Omahas cost?

The instalment of the reprinted article on "The United States Local Postage Stamps" concludes the number.

The *S.C.F.* for November 30th, contains a further instalment of Mr. J. Corner-Spokes' work, besides other readable matter.

The *Philatelic Record* for November was a very late visitor to our editorial den, arriving on the 5th of this month.

Unfortunately it contains very little of any importance, the only original article being a paper on "Susse Perforation" by "Tete-bêche." The rest of the *P.R.* is made up with a report of the Leicester Exhibition, a short editorial note, a short sketch (with photo) of Mr. B. Gordon Jones, the present Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, a few "Notes," and a "New Issue" list.

## Philately in the Colonies and Elsewhere.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for November was an early visitor to our sanctum this month, arriving, as it always does, well ahead of nearly all the English monthly philatelic journals.

Mr. J. Godinho contributes the first instalment of an interesting article, entitled "The Introduction of Postage Stamps in British India."

In these days of quick transit, cheap postal rates and universal philatelic purveyors, it makes strange reading to read the opinions held by gentlemen interested in the introduction of postage stamps more than 50 years ago.

Mr. Godinho, quoting a certain Mr. Riddell, writes:

"The advantages to be anticipated from the use of stamps are the removal of all temptation on the part

of the post office subordinates to peculation, the absence of all inducement to destroy letters for the sake of postage, and the economy and simplicity which would be introduced into the accounts of the Department by the virtual abolition of money payment. I am not aware of any valid objection to the use of stamps on payment of postage. The stamps used in England and France have answered well in those countries, and I see no reason why it should not be suited for India. Stamps should, I think, be supplied through the Stamp Office, at a small discount to all persons willing to sell them in retail."

The rest of the *P.J. of I.'s* columns are filled with "Notes and Extracts," "Reviews" and "The Philatelic Press," being a review of the principal English philatelic papers.

*Mekeel's Weekly*, our most welcome American exchange, is always to be relied upon for some useful philatelic information, in fact, so interesting is an article published in the copy dated Nov. 16th, that we have reprinted it in full. In the same number is a short paragraph that some of our readers might possibly take to heart.

STRENGTH IN UNION.—An examination of the prospectuses of the philatelic societies at home and abroad shows conclusively that activity in the providing of instruction and entertainment for the society members will be greater than ever. The philatelist who is situated so that he may take personal part in the meetings of stamp men should count himself fortunate; he has a privilege that many an isolated collector envies and he should show his appreciation by a loyalty to his organization in the many different ways that present themselves. The increase in the number and usefulness of the philatelic societies is a hopeful augury and as philately becomes the more organized in this regard, the more likely it is to command recognition as a factor even in the workday world. As a medium of publicity, for instance, the society will receive more consideration than any one of its members; the voice of organization carries much further than the words of the individual.

The *Australian Philatelist* for October contains, as it usually does, a lot of readable matter. The *A.P.* does not attempt, as a rule, lengthy articles on philatelic subjects, but relies on short, scrappy interesting paragraphs for its contents.

We make the following extract:—

It is worthy of note, that since the introduction of Federation on January 1st, 1901, few changes have taken place in the designs of Australian stamps. The following is a rough summary:—N.S.W., new 9d. Commonwealth, and 2/6, similar to 8d. Lyre Bird; Queensland, new 9d. Commonwealth; South Australia, new 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d. and 1/-, with thin and thick postage, but these are really an old design, and are printed from a key die; Tasmania, none; Victoria, re-issue of old designs with "Postage" added, and the £1 and £2 King's Head; West Australia, re-issue of old designs of Victorian stamps adapted for West Australia, viz.: 8d., 9d., 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and 20/-, also 2½d., 6d., 10d. and 1/-, same design, first issued 1901.

The following regulations have come into vogue since Federation, viz.:—All stamps to bear the word "Postage"; all stamps to be printed in Australia;

and all stamps to be printed on paper watermarked Crown over A. The following stamps do not, so far, bear the word "Postage":—All Queensland except 9d.; South Australia, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d.; all Tasmania; West Australia, 2½d., 5d., 6d. and 1/-. All the stamps are now printed in this country, except the Tasmania 10d., 2/6, 5/-, and the West Australia 2½d., 6d. and 1/-, of which there were large stocks. All the New South Wales are now printed on Cr. and A. paper except the 3d., 5d., 5/- and 10/-. The only Queensland stamp on Cr. and A. paper is the 9d., printed in Melbourne. Queensland must have had a huge stock of paper or a lengthy contract. The following have not yet appeared on Cr. and A. paper:—South Australia, 2½d., 5d., 8d., 10d., 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-; Tasmania, ½d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 2/6, 5/-; Victoria, 1½d., 2½d., 2/-, 5/-; West Australia, 2½d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 10/-, 20/-.

What has the humble little ½d. stamp of Western Australia, issued in 1885, (twenty-two years ago), done, that it should not be included in the above list?

An article on "Australian Punctured Officials" (stamps, of course) will prove of great interest to those collectors who believe in the collectability of these varieties.

*Redfield's Weekly* is still a regular visitor. In a recent number we came across the following interesting account of how things philatelic are progressing in Canada.

#### CANADA IN SORRY CASE.

Canada herself, it is a pity to have to say, seems to be philatelicly stagnant. Philately seems to be dead in the Dominion. For some time past Canada has not enjoyed the possession of a single stamp journal, good, bad, or indifferent; her stamp societies are heard of no more; and Philately seems to have been forsaken from Provincetown to Vancouver Bay.

We hope that the above may raise a storm of indignant protest from Canadian subscribers. They ought to be stirred up, so that if conditions are not really as apathetic as they seem, the outside world can know of it. Time was when Ontario and Quebec seethed with philatelic activity—when the two provinces probably contained fully as many live collectors as any State in the Union. But if Philately still lives in Canada, it is too quiet for its own good. The English stamp press from time to time give reports of philatelic societies in South Africa, in New Zealand, in British Guiana, in many other nurseries of the mother country—but none from Canada. Let our Canadian friends wake up and make a little noise. There is no reason why philatelic fervor should not be as strong in Canada as in the United States.

Unfortunately, this philatelic apathy is now of some years growth. We remember in 1902, when on a visit to that part of the world, how hard it was to raise a little stampic enthusiasm.

## Philately Abroad.

*Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung.* Nov., 1907.

In view of the approaching change of the Swiss stamps, a list of the perforations of the stamps issued 1882-1907 is given in the above.

The first perforation 9½, used for the high values, 20c. to 1f., was soon abandoned. The lower values, 2c. to 15c., were issued perf. 11½ and the high values, 20c. to 1f., issued in two distinct perforations, 11½×11 and 11½×12. The list gives the various stamps arranged according to watermarks and shades, under each perforation. Two varieties, the 25c. and the 40c. are also recorded, where the sheet, having been placed in the wrong machine, the perforation penetrates certain of the stamps.

*Echo de la Timbrologie.* November.

We find some very interesting historical notes on postal history, relating to the international arrangements for the conveyance of letters, and we extract the following paragraphs:

It was in 1602 that the first document relative to international posts is found, an arrangement being made between Don Juan de Taxis, Master General of Spanish posts and the Director of the French posts, G. Fouquet de la Varane. It stipulates that dispatches exchanged between Spain and Italy, entering France at Irun should be carried *via* Bordeaux to Lyons, where the French courier would arrange to convey them to Rome in 11 days in winter and 12 in summer, handing them over for that purpose to a Spanish courier at a certain distance along the route. For this service the Spanish postal administration agreed to pay to that of France 3 sols per ounce or a lump sum of 200 crowns per "ordinaire," which was a postal service every 15 days taking up the correspondence of the towns along its line of route. The letters for Spain were directed to Madrid, and redirected there to their various destinations; Spanish letters for Flanders were sent by Spanish "ordinaire" to Bordeaux, where they were handed over to the French authorities, who sent them to Anvers *via* Paris. At the time of this convention some 630 letters per month were exchanged between Spain and Italy; the cost per letter was 2½ reals (about 5d.), and the average time taken 25 days.

In the 17th century Spain had a regular dispatch with England, the Netherlands and Germany every fortnight, and weekly deliveries were made from the capital to the provinces. The post carriers were given numerous privileges, including exemption from military service, and were allowed the use of arms. At a later date, in 1706, the then postal administration in Spain was suppressed, and was exploited for the benefit of the Treasury, being farmed out for certain fixed payments; in 1716 a further change was made whereby the government itself assumed the direction under a Judge-Superintendent of Postes.

As above stated, the cost of a letter was 2½ reals from Spain to Italy, i.e. to Rome; for Genoa and Milan the cost was 2 reals only, and for Naples and Sicily 3 reals. From Madrid to Rome the time taken, at first from 24 to 27 days, according to the season, was reduced by the "ordinaire" to 18 days.

## BINDING CASES

For Vol. XVII. Now Ready.

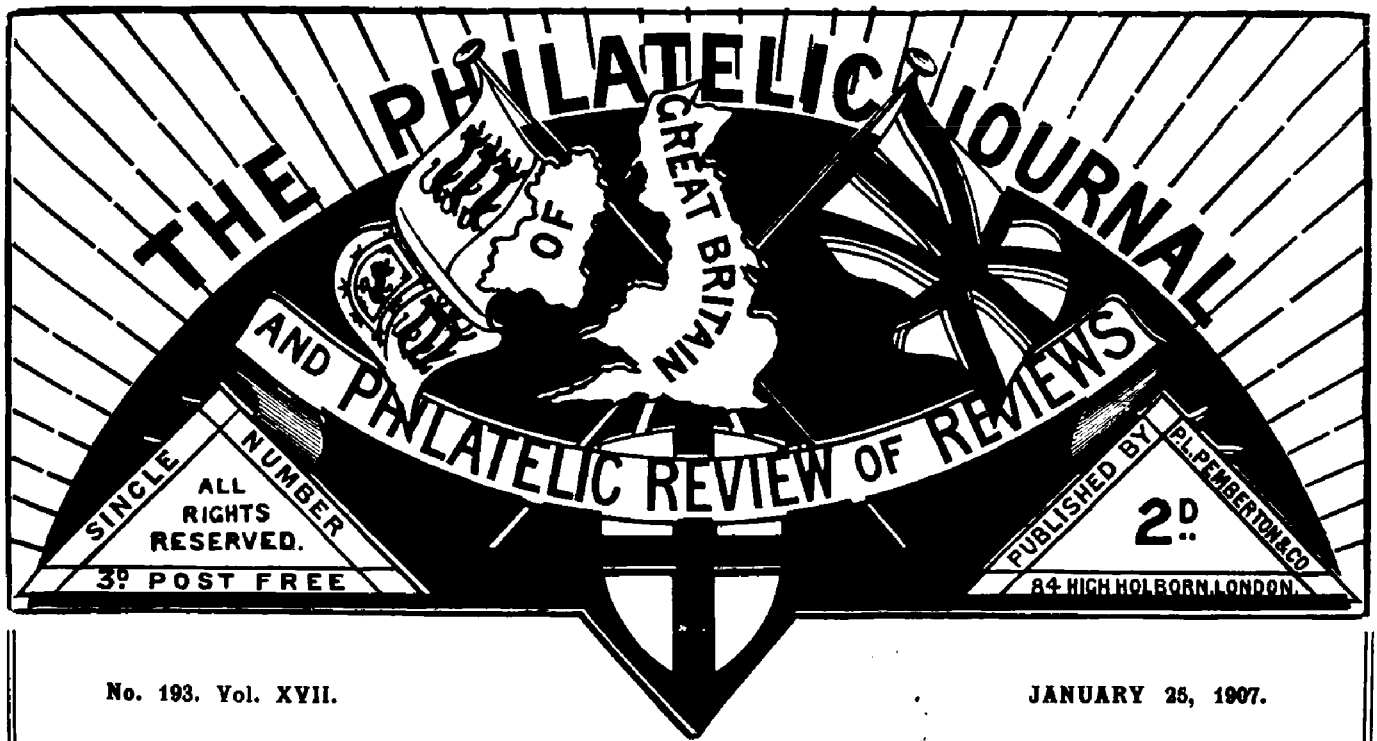
Price, 1/3, post free.

# GIBRALTAR.

THE Stamps of Gibraltar—the key to the Mediterranean—have ever been popular with British Collectors. We hold a good stock of these Stamps, and can offer them at very reasonable prices.

Jan., 1886. Sur. on Bermuda Stamps.	s. d.	Nov., 1889—continued.	s. d.
* ½d. green .. .. .	0 3	*25c. blue .. .. .	0 3
½d. " .. .. .	1 1	25c. " .. .. .	0 3
* 1d. red .. .. .	1 6	*40c. orange-brown .. .. .	0 6
1d. " .. .. .	1 4	40c. " .. .. .	0 6
* 2d. violet-brown .. .. .	8 6	*50c. lilac .. .. .	0 10
2d. " .. .. .	8 6	50c. " .. .. .	0 10
*2½d. blue .. .. .	6 9	75c. olive-green .. .. .	3 8
2½d. " .. .. .	0 10	* 1p. bistre .. .. .	7 0
4d. orange-red .. .. .	10 0	1p. " .. .. .	2 10
<b>Dec., 1886.</b>		<b>1895.</b>	
* ½d. green .. .. .	0 1	*20c. olive-green .. .. .	0 3
½d. " dated postmark .. .. .	1 3	*20c. " and brown .. .. .	0 3
* 1d. red .. .. .	0 3	20c. " .. .. .	0 4
1d. " .. .. .	0 2	* 1p. bistre and blue .. .. .	1 4
* 2d. brown-lilac .. .. .	1 6	1p. " .. .. .	1 2
2d. " .. .. .	1 0	2p. black and red.. .. .	1 8
2½d. dated postmark .. .. .	1 6	<b>1898. Re-issue in English currency.</b>	
* 4d. orange-brown .. .. .	13 6	* ½d. grey-green .. .. .	0 1
4d. " .. .. .	10 0	½d. " .. .. .	0 1
1/- bistre .. .. .	6 9	* 1d. red .. .. .	0 3
<b>1889. Surcharged.</b>		1d. " .. .. .	0 1
* 5c. on ½d. green .. .. .	1 6	* 2d. lilac and blue.. .. .	0 5
5c. " .. .. .	1 9	2d. " .. .. .	0 4
*10c. on 1d. rose .. .. .	0 3	2½d. blue .. .. .	0 3
10c. " .. .. .	0 8	4d. brown and green .. .. .	0 10
*25c. on 2d. brown-lilac .. .. .	2 4	6d. violet and red .. .. .	0 10
25c. " .. .. .	2 6	1/- bistre .. .. .	1 9
*25c. on 2½d. blue .. .. .	0 7	We hold a fine stock of King's Head Stamps, both single and multiple, and shall be pleased to submit a selection on approval at very moderate prices.	
25c. " .. .. .	0 9	We also have nearly all the Morocco Agencies Stamps in stock. The below are two quotations taken from our Approval Book:—	
Variety, broken N .. .. .	22 6	<b>1898. Local Overprint.</b> s. d.	
*40c. on 4d. orange-brown .. .. .	1 4	*50c. lilac .. .. .	8 9
40c. " .. .. .	2 10	<b>Blue Overprint.</b>	
50c. on 6d. lilac .. .. .	2 6	*40c. orange-brown.. .. .	12 9
75c. on 1/- bistre .. .. .	2 9		
<b>Nov., 1880.</b>			
5c. green .. .. .	0 ½		
*10c. red .. .. .	0 2		
10c. " .. .. .	0 2		

\* Signifies Unused.



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JANUARY 26, 1907.

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**PAHANG.**

						<i>s. d.</i>
1897.	MANUSCRIPT SURCHARGE IN RED, 2c. on half of 5c. blue, used					
	on piece	...	...	...	...	17 6
1898.	10c. lilac and orange, mint	...	...	...	...	0 5
„	25c. green and carmine	„	...	...	...	2 0
„	50c. green and black	„	...	...	...	6 0
„	50c. lilac and black	„	(Senf, 20/-; Gibbons, no price)	...	...	10 0
„	4c. on 8c., mint	...	...	...	...	0 8
1899.	4c. on 5c.	„	(Gibbons, 20/-)	...	...	10 0

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## CONCERNING OURSELVES.

**A**S most of our readers are aware, this number of the *P.G.J.B.* commences a new volume, and also inaugurates a new departure. Some months ago, we decided to exclude all dealers' advertisements but our own, at the same time providing subscribers with a little more reading matter. For some years past most of our advertisers have had most satisfactory returns from their advertisements; this being the case, the reason why we have decided to publish only our own advertisements should not be far to seek. We hold a good all-round stock of stamps; consequently, if it pays Messrs. X, Y & Z to pay heavy rates for advertising, it will pay us to advertise the same stamps at a lower rate. Bearing this fact in view, and that our advertisement account is a small one, we have had nearly all our approval books—numbering over a hundred—re-made up, special attention having been paid to the pricing; each book has been considerably added to, while in many cases the total value of the book has been reduced from 5% to 15%, clearly proving the sweeping reductions that have taken place in the prices. As few, if any, other dealers make such a speciality, as we do, of sending out approval books, containing from 500 to 2,000 stamps of any one country, it may interest many of our readers to know a few facts and figures concerning this branch of the business.

Firstly, from 1,000 to 20,000 stamps are handled in the course of making up each book; it naturally depending on the number of stamps to be examined how long each book will take, some are priced and sent out in a day, others occupy nearly a week's time. Every day stamps of nearly every country are purchased, either through the post, over the counter, or in the auction room, and these stamps, except in the case of great rarities, or practically complete specialized collections, are immediately sorted out into various drawers, one drawer for every stamp-issuing country. When these drawers get fairly full—which happens on an average about twice a month—they are emptied, and their contents sorted out into the stock books; and it is from these stock books that the approval books are made up.

Needless to say, not more than a dozen or so of the very common varieties are put into the stock books, these stamps being sorted out into large envelopes.

Curiously enough, it sometimes happens that while there will be a whole row of picked copies of a stamp priced at 20/-, a commoner variety, valued perhaps at only 6d., will be represented by one or two copies. Medium stamps, particularly Europeans and Colonials, in very fine condition, always command a ready sale; at the same time, many of these stamps are not to be purchased in wholesale lots, so a dealer has to rely on small general collections to fill up the blanks in his stock books. Many hundreds of stamps catalogued at 6d. and 1/- are harder to obtain in really fine condition than some stamps with a catalogue value of ten times the amount. With the exception of Great Britain, some of the early town-dated Germans, Anchor French, and a few instances where it depends on the postmark as to which country the stamp belongs, no attention is paid to curious obliterations in the approval books, so that frequently specialists are able to add, at a nominal figure, scarce varieties to their collections.

Owing to the constantly fluctuating prices of King's Head stamps, we have decided for the present to include few, if any, in the approval books. We hold a good stock, both used and unused, and shall always be pleased to fill want lists at current prices. It depends, of course, entirely from which point of view one looks at the matter, but several times lately we have been completely cleared out of a particular King's Head stamp at a low price, only to have to purchase back the same stamp a few weeks later at twice or treble the price we sold it at; while on one or two occasions we have sold King's Heads at prices returning a small profit, only to find the market flooded a few weeks later with thousands of the same stamp at half the prices we paid.

Some of the books containing countries most in demand, as Great Britain, Greece, India, Luxemburg, Ceylon, France, etc., are made up two or three times yearly, enabling specialists to benefit by our constantly changing stock; while, again, other books, containing some of the older and not so popular favourites, are a year, or longer, before being re-made up, frequently enabling collectors to pick up stamps priced by an obsolete catalogue. A list of our approval books is printed in this number of the *Journal*, and as we expect February and March to be very busy months, we advise collectors who would like to avail themselves of our offer to let us know at an early date which books they would like to see.





# Special Offers in . . Line Engraved Stamps.



The below are a few sample offers, taken at random from our Approval Books.

		<i>s. d.</i>		Perf. 12½.		<i>s. d.</i>	
<b>ANTIGUA.</b>							
1873, CC. 14, 6d. green	.. ..	4	0	1d. scarlet	.. ..	1	0
1884, CA. 12, 1d. carmine	.. ..	1	4	3d. green	.. ..	1	9
*1886, CA. 14, 1d. "	.. ..	0	3	6d. violet	.. ..	0	8
				1/- rose .. .. 2 0			
<b>BARBADOS.</b>				Varieties of Wmks.			
1872, small star, 1d. blue	.. ..	1	6	1d. pale red	.. ..	4	0
*1875-6, CC. 14, ½d. green	.. ..	1	3	3d. green	.. ..	3	0
" " " "	.. ..	0	3	6d. purple	.. ..	3	6
* " " 1d. blue	.. ..	3	0	1881-84, 3d. green	.. ..	0	1
" " " "	.. ..	0	2	<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>			
<b>GRENADA.</b>				Large star. Perf. 12½.			
1863-71, small star, 1d. green	.. ..	0	8	1d. orange	.. ..	1	6
" " 6d. red..	.. ..	2	0	2d. blue	.. ..	1	3
1873-79, " 1d. green	.. ..	0	9	3d. lilac	.. ..	1	6
*1881, " " "	.. ..	20	0	4d. yellow	.. ..	3	9
" " " "	.. ..	0	8	6d. brown	.. ..	1	0
				1/- green .. .. 3 0			
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>				<b>TASMANIA.</b>			
1851 (July).				1885, star.			
2d. lilac-blue, fine impression	.. ..	2	8	2d. green	.. ..	15	0
2d. " coarse "	.. ..	2	3	4d. blue	.. ..	1	9
1854 (Feb.)				1857-70.			
3d. green	.. ..	4	0	1d. red ..	.. ..	1	9
1854 (Jan.)				2d. green .. .. 6 6			
2d. blue	.. ..	0	6	4d. blue	.. ..	0	8
6d. grey	.. ..	3	6	<b>TURK'S ISLANDS.</b>			
1860. Perf. 11½-12.				*1887-89, 1d. lake .. .. 0 3			
1d. orange	.. ..	3	6	<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>			
2d. blue	.. ..	1	3	1867, no wmk., 2d. blue	.. ..	2	0
6d. brown	.. ..	5	0	1868-74, 2d. blue	.. ..	0	8
				1868-79, 2d. blue .. .. 0 3			

\* Signifies Unused.

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6. **Great Britain**, Army Official, including 2½d.
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- \* 5. **Mauritius**, Arms type, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8c.
4. **Gold Coast**, King, single, ½d., 1d., 3d. and 6d.
4. " Queen, 1898, ½d., 1d., 3d. and 6d.
5. **Sweden**, 1858-66, 5, 12, 20, 24 and 30 ore.
4. **Zanzibar**, 1893, ½, 1, 2 and 2½a.
11. **Venezuela**, 1866-1900, various.
7. **United States**, Columbus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10c.
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8. **Sweden**, 1858-66, 3, 5, 12, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 50 ore.
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9. **Cape of Good Hope**, 1896-1902, ½d. to 5/-.
7. " " King's Head, ½d. to 5/-.
6. **Fiji**, obsolete, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5d. and 6d., penmarked.
9. **France**, 1849, 20c. and 25c.; 1852, 25c.; 1853, 1c. to 80c.
7. **Great Britain**, I.R. Officials.
3. " Levant, King, 40 and 80par. and 4pi.
12. **Greece**, 1862-76, 1 lep. to 80 lep.
- \* 8. **Mozambique Co.**, 1892, 5r. to 200r.
- \* 7. **Shanghai**, 1893, Postage Dues, ½c. to 20c.
- \* 4. **Tobago**, ½d., 1d., 2½d. and 4d.
5. **German Levant**, 1900, 10 and 20par., 1, 1½ and 2pi.
60. **France**, various issues.
50. **Germany**, various.
25. **Persia**, various.
50. **Spain**, various.

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	s.	d.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 2d. brown .. ..	0	3
" " 2½d. blue .. ..	0	4
" " 5/- orange, used .. ..	0	9
CEYLON, 2c. orange-brown, single wmk. ..	0	1½
" " 3c. green .. ..	0	2
" " 4c. orange and blue .. ..	0	3
" " 5c. lilac .. ..	0	3
" " 6c. red .. ..	0	4
" " 12c. sage and carmine .. ..	0	6
" " 15c. blue .. ..	1	0
" " 25c. yellow-brown .. ..	1	6
" " 30c. violet and green .. ..	1	0
" " 75c. blue and orange .. ..	3	0
" " R1. 50 slate, used .. ..	9	0
" " R2. 25 brn. & grn. ,, .. ..	9	0
" " Service, 2c. orange-brown .. ..	5	0
" " " 3c. green .. ..	4	0
" " " 5c. lilac .. ..	2	0
" " " 15c. blue .. ..	3	0
" " " 25c. yellow-brown .. ..	15	0
" " " 30c. violet and green .. ..	7	0
Fiji, ½d. green, single wmk. .. ..	0	1½
" " 1d. red .. ..	0	3
" " 2d. lilac and orange .. ..	0	3
" " 2½d. blue .. ..	0	4
" " 4d. lilac and black .. ..	0	5
" " 6d. lilac and carmine .. ..	0	7
" " 1/- grn. and carmine .. ..	1	2
" " 5/- green and blue .. ..	5	9
" " 20/- black and blue .. ..	23	6
" " ½d. green, mult. ord. .. ..	0	1
" " 1d. purple on red .. ..	0	2
GAMBIA, 1d. on 3/- .. ..	7	0
" " ½d. on 2/6, used .. ..	17	6
LAGOS, 2½d. purple on blue, value small ..	0	8
" " 2½d. " " large .. ..	1	3
" " ½d. green, mult ord. .. ..	0	2
" " 1d. purple on red .. ..	0	3
" " 2d. lilac and blue .. ..	0	6
" " 3d. lilac and red .. ..	0	10
" " 6d. lilac .. ..	2	9
" " 1/- green and black .. ..	3	9
" " 2/6 green and carmine .. ..	3	6
" " 1d. mult. chalky .. ..	0	2
" " 6d. " " .. ..	0	8
" " 6d. " " used .. ..	0	6
" " 1/- " " .. ..	0	10
NATAL, Official, ½d. green .. ..	0	2
" " " 1d. carmine, used .. ..	0	2
" " " 2d. sage & carmine .. ..	8	0
" " " 3d. grey & purple .. ..	5	0
" " " 6d. brn. & green .. ..	15	0

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# INDIA.

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1854.		£ s. d.	1865. Wmkd.		£ s. d.
1 anna blue .. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 5	* $\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue .. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 0
*1 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0	*8 pies lilac .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 3
1 " red .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 3	*1 anna pale brown .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 9
*1 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 6	*1 " deep " .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 3
Variety, pointed bust .. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 0	*2 annas yellow .. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 3
2 annas green .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0	*2 " orange .. .. .	.. .. .	0 12 0
*2 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	1 2 6	*2 " brown-orange .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 9
2 " dull green .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 6	*8 " carmine .. .. .	.. .. .	3 10 0
4 " blue-red .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 6			
1855. Glazed Paper.			1866 (June).		
4 annas black .. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 6	6 annas purple .. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 6
*4 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	1 2 6	6 " small postage .. .. .	.. .. .	0 13 6
8 " carmine .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 3			
*8 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	1 0 0	1916-67.		
1856-66. No Wmkd.			*4 annas green, die I. .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 9
* $\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 6	*4 " " " II. .. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 9
*1 " brown .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0	*6 " 8p. slate .. .. .	.. .. .	0 11 0
*1 " deep brown .. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 9	6 " " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 6
*2 annas dull pink .. .. .	.. .. .	1 5 6	1868.		
*2 " yellow-buff .. .. .	.. .. .	1 5 0	*8 annas carmine .. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 9
*2 " yellow .. .. .	.. .. .	1 2 0	8 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 3
*2 " orange .. .. .	.. .. .	1 4 0	1873.		
*4 " black .. .. .	.. .. .	0 10 0	* $\frac{1}{2}$ blue .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 3
*4 " green .. .. .	.. .. .	2 0 0	1874.		
*8 " carmine .. .. .	.. .. .	0 12 0	*9 pies pale lilac .. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 4
1860.			*1 rupee slate .. .. .	.. .. .	0 12 6
*8 pies on bluish .. .. .	.. .. .	3 15 0			
*8 " on white .. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 9			
*8 " lilac .. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 6			

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.....1907.

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| 68  | Do. Vol. II. Confederate States.   |
| 69  | Mexico.  |
| 70  | Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras.  |
| 71  | Salvador and Dominican Republic.   |
| 72  | Bolivia, Guatemala and Ecuador.  |
| 73  | Canada.  |
| 74  | Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. |
| 75  | Barbados and Bahamas.  |
| 76  | Trinidad and Falkland Islands.   |
| 77  | Leeward Islands.   |
| 78  | St. Vincent and Turks Island.  |
| 78a | St. Lucia and Tobago.  |
| 79  | Bermuda, B. Honduras and Grenada.  |
| 80  | B. Guiana and Jamaica.   |

## AUSTRALIA.

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 81  | New South Wales.                               |
| 83  | New Zealand, Vol. I.                           |
| 83a | Do. Vol. II.                                   |
| 84  | Queensland.                                    |
| 85  | South Australia.                               |
| 86  | Tasmania and Fiji.                             |
| 87  | Western Australia, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa. |
| 88  | Victoria.                                      |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 93 | A General Selection of low priced British Colonials, including Colonies in America, West Indies and Africa. |
| 94 | Do. do. Colonies in Australia, Asia and Europe.   |

# SOME CHEAP SETS.

No. in set.				No. in set.			
12	Austria, 1850-67	..	..	6d.	*7	Honduras	1/9
15	" 1899-02	..	..	4d.	8	Holland (unpaid)	6d.
16	Austrian Levant, 1850-90	..	..	8d.	25	Italy, various	5d.
20	Belgium, 1869-94	..	..	6d.	*6	" parcels post	8d.
12	" Parcel Stamps	..	..	1/6	26	India	10d.
14	" " 1902	..	..	2/3	7	Tasmania	4d.
9	Bosnia (unpaid)	..	..	1/3	9	Labuan, 1894	1/6
7	Bolivia	..	..	5d.	9	" 1897	1/6
10	Bulgaria, 1902	..	..	8d.	9	" postage dues	1/6
9	Cape of Good Hope (½d. to 5/-)	..	..	1/-	13	Luxemburg	1/3
12	Chili	..	..	6d.	9	Mozambique	1/6
*4	China Expeditionary	..	..	6d.	8	Newfoundland	10d.
*5	Costa Rica Officials	..	..	9d.	9	North Borneo	1/6
9	France, 1849-50	..	..	1/-	9	" postage dues	1/6
60	" various	..	..	1/-	10	Nyassa	1/6
5	German Officials	..	..	6d.	12	Orange River Colony	10d.
50	German, various	..	..	1/-	*18	Philippines	9d.
12	Greece (1st type)	..	..	1/-	*11	Porto Rico	6d.
*5	Guatemala	..	..	9d.	9	Queensland, ½d. to 1/-	6d.
4	Gwalior (service)	..	..	10d.	14	Russia	6d.
5	Honduras	..	..	5d.			

## KING'S HEADS. All Single Watermarks.

British Central Africa.				Ceylon—continued.				
*1d.	carmine black	..	..	1½d.	30c.	purple and green	5d.	
1d.	" "	..	..	1d.	*75c.	blue and yellow	3/0	
4d.	green	..	..	4d.	" "	" "	2/6	
<b>British Honduras.</b>				<b>Gold Coast.</b>				
*1c.	green	..	..	2d.	1r.	50c. slate	10/0	
*2c.	carmine	..	..	3d.	*2r.	25c. brown and green	£1	
*5c.	lilac	..	..	2d.	" "	" "	9/6	
*5c.	lilac	..	..	6d.				
<b>British Bechuanaland.</b>				<b>Natal.</b>				
*½d.	green	..	..	1½d.	5/-	red and blue	3/6	
<b>Ceylon.</b>				10/- " and brown				6/0
*2c.	brown	..	..	1½d.	£1	blue black	11/6	
" "	" "	..	..	1½d.				
*3c.	green	..	..	2d.				
" "	" "	..	..	1d.				
*4c.	blue and yellow	..	..	3d.				
" "	" "	..	..	2d.				
*5c.	lilac	..	..	3d.				
" "	" "	..	..	1d.				
*6c.	carmine	..	..	4d.				
" "	" "	..	..	1½d.				
*15c.	blue	..	..	1/3				
*25c.	brown	..	..	3d.				
" "	" "	..	..	1/6				
" "	" "	..	..	1/0				

\* Signifies Unused.

**P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, High Holborn, London, W.C.**



No. 195. Vol. XVII.

MARCH 25, 1907.

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**MALDIVES.** Complete set of 6 values.

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 2c. red.                                | 5c. lilac.         |
| 3c. green.                              | 15c. blue.         |
| 4c. yellow and blue.                    | 25c. yellow-brown. |
| . . . . . In mint condition, <b>82.</b> |                    |

**LAGOS.** King's Head. Single Wmk.

- |                                  |          |           |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 6d. purple and mauve, block of 4 | ... .. . | <b>82</b> |
| 1/- green and black, block of 4  | ... .. . | <b>84</b> |

**P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,**  
**84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.**

TELEPHONE, 6647 CENTRAL.

# LIST OF APPROVAL BOOKS.

— These Books are Priced ready to send out on Approval. —

## EUROPE.

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| Vol. |  |
| 1    | Great Britain, unused only.  |
| 2    | Do. Line-engraved Stamps (used).   |
| 3    | Do. Surface Printed Stamps (used).                                       |
| 4    | Do. Official Stamps, Telegraphs and College Stamps.                      |
| 5    | Do. A General Selection.   |
| 6    | German Empire.   |
| 7    | German Levant and Colonies.  |
| 8    | Baden and Bavaria.   |
| 9    | Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg. |
| 10   | Wurtemberg, Prussia, Saxony and Oldenburg.                               |
| 11   | Holland.   |
| 12   | Dutch Colonies.  |
| 13   | France.  |
| 14   | French Colonies, Vol. I. including French Consular Offices.              |
| 15   | French Colonies, Vol. II., A to M.                                       |
| 16   | Do. Vol. III., M to T.   |
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| 18   | Switzerland.   |
| 19   | Italy.   |
| 20   | Italian States.  |
| 21   | Luxemburg and Monaco.  |
| 22   | Roumania.  |
| 23   | Bosnia, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Montenegro.                                  |
| 24   | Turkey.  |
| 25   | Norway and Sweden.   |
| 26   | Hungary, Iceland and Servia.   |
| 27   | Belgium and Denmark.   |
| 28   | Spain.   |
| 29   | Portugal.  |
| 30   | Greece, Vol. I. Stamps of the first type of head.                        |
| 31   | Greece, Vol. II. Stamps from 1886 to date, including unpaids.            |
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| 38  | Do. Vol. II.   |
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| 39a | Sarawak and Siam.                                      |
| 40  | India.   |
| 41  | Ceylon.  |
| 42  | Persia and Afghanistan.                                |
| 43  | Japan, Vol. I.   |
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| 48 | B. South, East and Central Africa.                  |
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| 50 | Natal and Seychelles.                               |

- |      |   |
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| Vol. |   |
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| 52   | Orange River Colony and Lagos.                      |
| 52a  | Egypt, Sudan and Belgian Congo.                     |
| 53   | Niger Coast, S. and N. Nigeria, Uganda and Liberia. |
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| 56  | Do. Vol. II.                      |
| 56a | Do. Vol. III.                     |
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| 65  | Brazil and Chili.  |
| 66  | Venezuela, and Paraguay.   |
| 67  | Columbian Republic, Vol. I.  |
| 68  | Do. Vol. II. Confederate States.   |
| 69  | Mexico.  |
| 70  | Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras.  |
| 71  | Salvador and Dominican Republic.   |
| 72  | Bolivia, Guatemala and Ecuador.  |
| 73  | Canada.  |
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| 75  | Barbados and Bahamas.  |
| 76  | Trinidad and Falkland Islands.   |
| 77  | Leeward Islands.   |
| 78  | St. Vincent and Turks Island.  |
| 78a | St. Lucia and Tobago.  |
| 79  | Bermuda, B. Honduras and Grenada.  |
| 80  | B. Guiana and Jamaica.   |

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- |     |  |
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| 81  | New South Wales.                               |
| 83  | New Zealand, Vol. I.                           |
| 83a | Do. Vol. II.                                   |
| 84  | Queensland.                                    |
| 85  | South Australia.                               |
| 86  | Tasmania and Fiji.                             |
| 87  | Western Australia, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa. |
| 88  | Victoria.                                      |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 93 | A General Selection of low priced British Colonials, including Colonies in America, West Indies and Africa. |
| 94 | Do. do. Colonies in Australia, Asia and Europe.   |

NOTE.—SPECIAL SELECTIONS MADE UP FOR READERS ABROAD.



# SOME CHEAP SETS.

No. in set.				No. in set.			
12	Austria, 1850-67 .. .. .	6d.		*7	Honduras .. .. .	1/9	
15	„ 1899-02 .. .. .	4d.		8	Holland (unpaid)	6d.	
16	Austrian Levant, 1850-90 .. .. .	8d.		25	Italy, various .. .. .	5d.	
20	Belgium, 1869-94 .. .. .	6d.		*6	„ parcels post .. .. .	8d.	
12	„ Parcel Stamps .. .. .	1/6		26	India .. .. .	10d.	
14	„ „ 1902 .. .. .	2/3		7	Tasmania .. .. .	4d.	
9	Bosnia (unpaid) .. .. .	1/3		9	Labuan, 1894 .. .. .	1/6	
7	Bolivia .. .. .	5d.		9	„ 1897 .. .. .	1/6	
10	Bulgaria, 1902 .. .. .	8d.		9	„ postage dues .. .. .	1/6	
9	Cape of Good Hope (½d. to 5/-) .. .. .	1/-		13	Luxemburg .. .. .	1/3	
12	Chili .. .. .	6d.		9	Mozambique .. .. .	1/6	
*4	China Expeditionary .. .. .	6d.		8	Newfoundland .. .. .	10d.	
*5	Costa Rica Officials .. .. .	9d.		9	North Borneo .. .. .	1/6	
9	France, 1849-50 .. .. .	1/-		9	„ postage dues .. .. .	1/6	
60	„ various .. .. .	1/-		10	Nyassa .. .. .	1/6	
5	German Officials .. .. .	6d.		12	Orange River Colony .. .. .	10d.	
50	German, various .. .. .	1/-		*18	Philippines .. .. .	9d.	
12	Greece (1st type) .. .. .	1/-		*11	Porto Rico .. .. .	6d.	
*5	Guatemala .. .. .	9d.		9	Queensland, ½d. to 1/- .. .. .	6d.	
4	Gwalior (service) .. .. .	10d.		14	Russia .. .. .	6d.	
5	Honduras .. .. .	5d.					

## KING'S HEADS. All Single Wmks.

Grenada.				Hong Kong—continued.			
*½d.	lilac and green .. .. .	1d.		*12c.	green and marone .. .. .	4d.	
½d.	„ .. .. .	1d.		12c.	„ .. .. .	2d.	
*1d.	lilac and carmine .. .. .	2d.		*20c.	grey-black and chestnut .. .. .	1/-	
1d.	„ .. .. .	1d.		20c.	„ .. .. .	3d.	
*2d.	lilac and black .. .. .	6d.		30c.	green and black .. .. .	5d.	
2d.	„ .. .. .	5d.		50c.	„ magenta .. .. .	8d.	
2½d.	lilac and blue .. .. .	5d.		* \$1	lilac and green .. .. .	4/-	
*3d.	lilac and yellow .. .. .	5d.		\$1	„ .. .. .	1/3	
3d.	„ .. .. .	4d.		\$3	black and blue .. .. .	9/-	
*6d.	lilac and green .. .. .	1/-		\$5	lilac and green .. .. .	8/-	
6d.	„ .. .. .	1/3		*\$10	black and orange .. .. .	26/-	
*1/-	lilac and orange .. .. .	3/9		\$10	„ .. .. .	12/-	
*2/-	lilac and blue .. .. .	4/6					
*5/-	lilac and red .. .. .	10/-					
*10/-	lilac and mauve .. .. .	19/-					
Hong Kong.				Lagos.			
*1c.	lilac and mauve .. .. .	1d.		*½d.	green .. .. .	1/3	
1c.	„ .. .. .	½d.		*1d.	red .. .. .	3d.	
*2c.	green .. .. .	1d.		1d.	„ .. .. .	2d.	
2c.	„ .. .. .	½d.		*2d.	lilac and blue .. .. .	1/-	
*4c.	red .. .. .	2d.		2d.	„ .. .. .	1/-	
4c.	red .. .. .	½d.		*2½d.	blue .. .. .	8d.	
*5c.	orange and green .. .. .	2d.		3d.	lilac and orange .. .. .	8d.	
5c.	„ .. .. .	1d.		*6d.	lilac .. .. .	10/-	
*8c.	grey and mauve .. .. .	3d.		6d.	„ .. .. .	1/-	
8c.	„ .. .. .	1d.		*1/-	green .. .. .	20/-	
*10c.	black and blue .. .. .	4d.		1/-	„ .. .. .	2/-	
10c.	„ .. .. .	2d.					
				Natal.			
				5/-	red and blue .. .. .	3/6	
				10/-	„ chocolate .. .. .	6/-	
				£1	blue and black .. .. .	12/-	

\* Signifies Unused.

# SPECIAL VARIETY PACKETS

## BRITISH COLONIALS.

<b>No. 8</b> contains 50 different <b>British Colonials</b> from all parts of the world	9d.
<b>No. 9</b> contains 100 different <b>British Colonials</b> including British Central Africa, Barbados, Mauritius, Ceylon, Queensland, Hong Kong, Gold Coast, Gibraltar, British Guiana, Somaliland, etc., etc.	2/0
<b>No. 10</b> contains 50 different <b>British Colonials</b> . It includes no stamps represented in No. 9, and is therefore a useful supplement to that packet. The stamps are rarer varieties than those in Nos. 8 and 9	2/0
<b>No. 11</b> contains 250 <b>British Colonials</b> . A very fine lot, including Gambia, Lagos, Tonga, Niué, British New Guinea, British Central Africa, Uganda, Federated Malay States, Malta, Dominica, New Zealand pictorial, Zanzibar, Bermuda, etc., etc.	post free 10/0
<b>No. 12</b> contains 150 British Colonials from Asia, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus	12/6
<b>No. 13</b> contains 150 British Colonials from Africa, including triangular Cape	15/0
<b>No. 14</b> contains 150 British Colonials from America and the West Indies	13/6
<b>No. 15</b> contains 150 British Colonials from Australia, New Zealand and Oceania	12/6

} the four Packets,  
forming a  
splendid collec-  
tion of 600  
different British  
Colonials, for  
**50/-**

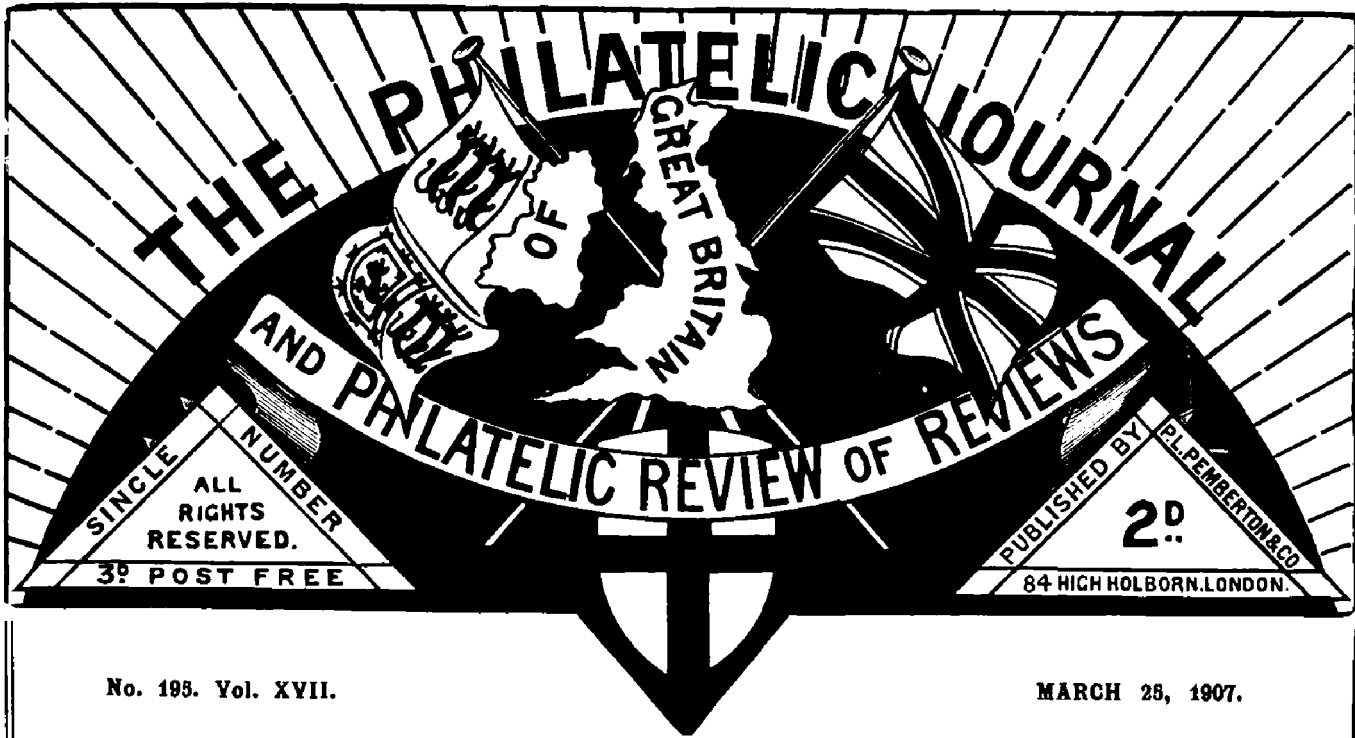
## VARIOUS FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MIXED PACKETS.

<b>No. 16</b> contains 200 different <b>European</b> stamps only, including many very early issues, scarce varieties and provisionals	1/6
<b>No. 17</b> contains 50 different stamps from Countries and Colonies in <b>Africa</b> , many scarce kinds	1/6
<b>No. 17a</b> contains 50 stamps from <b>Africa</b> , all different from those contained in No. 17, and much rarer varieties	5/0
<b>No. 18</b> contains 60 different stamps from <b>Asia</b>	1/6
<b>No. 18a</b> contains 60 different stamps from <b>Asia</b> , all different from those contained in No. 18, and much rarer varieties	5/0
<b>No. 19</b> contains 50 different stamps from <b>Australia</b> , including all the Colonies, etc., Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, B.N. Guinea, etc., etc.	1/6
<b>No. 19a</b> contains 50 stamps from <b>Australia</b> , of a rarer kind than the last and not including any stamp found in No. 19...	5/0
<b>No. 20</b> contains 50 stamps from <b>South America</b> , including many varieties not often met with. A fine lot	1/6

Orders above 5/- post free in the British Isles. Abroad extra.

**P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,**  
84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SPECIAL ARTICLE ON CYPRUS.



No. 193. Vol. XVII.

MARCH 25, 1907.

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Correspondence .. .. .	49	New Leaves to Cut .. .. .	58	Review of Reviews .. .. .	61

**MALDIVES.** Complete set of 6 values.

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2c. red.                         | 5c. lilac.         |
| 3c. green.                       | 15c. blue.         |
| 4c. yellow and blue.             | 25c. yellow-brown. |
| . . . . . In mint condition, £2. |                    |

**LAGOS.** King's Head. Single Wmk.

- |                                  |          |    |
|----------------------------------|----------|----|
| 6d. purple and mauve, block of 4 | ... .. . | £2 |
| 1/- green and black, block of 4  | ... .. . | £4 |

**P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,**  
**84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.**

TELEPHONE, 6647 CENTRAL.

**LIST OF APPROVAL BOOKS.**

— These Books are Priced ready to send out on Approval. —

**EUROPE.**

- Vol.  
 1 Great Britain, unused only.  
 2 Do. Line-engraved Stamps (used).  
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 8 Baden and Bavaria.  
 9 Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg.  
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 13 France.  
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 16 Do. Vol. III., M to T.  
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 19 Italy.  
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 34 Gibraltar, Cyprus, Malta and Heligoland.

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 75 Barbados and Bahamas.  
 76 Trinidad and Falkland Islands.  
 77 Leeward Islands.  
 78 St. Vincent and Turks Island.  
 78a St. Lucia and Tobago.  
 79 Bermuda, B. Honduras and Grenada.  
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 88 Victoria.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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 94 Do. do. Colonies in Australia, Asia and Europe.



# Special Offers in . . Line Engraved Stamps.



The below are a few sample offers, taken at random from our Approval Book.

## QUEENSLAND.

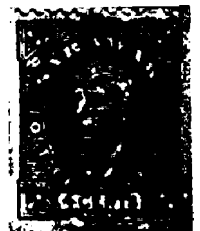
1860/61. Large Star, clean cut perfs.	s. d.	1864. Perf. 12½-13.	s. d.
6d. green .. .. .	4 9	1d. vermilion .. .. .	4 9
1860-61. Small Star.		2d. blue .. .. .	7 0
6d. green .. .. .	27 0	*6d. green .. .. .	50 0
1/- brown .. .. .	15 0	6d. green .. .. .	7 6
Registered .. .. .	12 6	Registered .. .. .	7 6
1861. Clean cut, perf. 14.		Jan., 1866.	
1d. red .. .. .	10 0	1d. vermilion .. .. .	10 0
1861. Rough perfs.		2d. blue .. .. .	1 6
*1d. red .. .. .	17 6	Sept., 1866.	
1d. red .. .. .	8 0	4d. lilac .. .. .	1 9
2d. blue .. .. .	8 0	1868-74. Truncated star, p. 13.	
3d. brown .. .. .	6 0	*1d. vermilion .. .. .	21 0
6d. green .. .. .	9 6	1d. vermilion .. .. .	1 4
*1/- brown .. .. .	80 0	2d. blue .. .. .	0 8
1/- brown .. .. .	13 0	2d. pale blue .. .. .	1 3
Registered .. .. .	10 0	3d. brown .. .. .	5 6
1862. No wmk.		3d. greenish-brown .. .. .	3 6
1d. Indian red .. .. .	15 0	6d. green .. .. .	3 0
1d. vermilion .. .. .	4 6	1/- olive-brown .. .. .	20 0
*2d. blue .. .. .	17 6	1/- violet .. .. .	12 0
2d. blue .. .. .	3 6	Perf. 12.	
3d. brown .. .. .	10 6	1d. vermilion .. .. .	16 0
6d. green .. .. .	2 9	1/- violet .. .. .	15 0
1/- brown .. .. .	3 9	1868. Wmk. Q & Crown, p. 13.	
1867. Round holes.		*1d. vermilion .. .. .	14 0
1d. vermilion .. .. .	3 6	1d. vermilion .. .. .	2 0
2d. blue .. .. .	2 0	2d. blue .. .. .	1 0
6d. green .. .. .	2 3	3d. brown .. .. .	15 0
		6d. green .. .. .	2 6

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½d. rose .. ..	7 6	5 0	30 paras, lilac .. ..	0 9	0 9
1d. red .. ..	0 4	3 0	½d. pias., green .. ..	2 8	0 1
2½d. lilac-rose .. ..	0 3	0 5	1 " carmine .. ..	4 6	0 3
2½d. plate 15 .. ..	0 3	7 0	2 " blue .. ..	7 6	0 6
1881.			4 " green .. ..	—	2 3
½d. on 1d., 18mm. .. ..	0 7	—	6 " brown .. ..	5 0	2 4
½d. on 1d., 13mm. .. ..	0 8	—	12 " orange .. ..	11 0	11 0
30 paras on 1d. .. ..	15 0	—	<b>DIE II.</b>		
1881. CROWN CC.			30 paras, mauve .. ..	0 4	1 0
½ pias., green .. ..	1 9	0 8	½ pias., green .. ..	0 2	0 1
1 " carmine .. ..	7 0	2 3	1 " carmine .. ..	0 10	0 5
2 " blue .. ..	7 6	1 6	2 " blue .. ..	0 7	0 6
4 " green .. ..	32 0	20 0	4 " green .. ..	1 3	—
1882. SURCHARGED.			1894/96.		
½ pias., green .. ..	—	7 6	30 paras, bi-col. .. ..	0 2	0 2
½ " type B .. ..	—	30 0	½ pias. .. ..	0 2	0 1
30 paras on 1 pias. .. ..	21 0	—	1 " .. ..	0 4	0 2
CROWN CA.			2 " .. ..	0 4	0 3
½ pias., green .. ..	1 8	1 6	4 " .. ..	0 10	0 11
½ " " A .. ..	—	1 8	6 " .. ..	1 4	1 4
½ " " B .. ..	9 6	4 0	9 " .. ..	1 10	1 10
VARIETIES.			12 " .. ..	5 3	5 3
Large I on left .. ..	—	9 0	18 " .. ..	3 3	3 0
Small I on right .. ..	—	22 6	45 " .. ..	13 0	—

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18 .. ..	.. ..	2/4	—
45 .. ..	.. ..	5/10	6/6

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2d.	" "	..	5d.	50c.	" magenta	..	8d.
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*3d.	lilac and yellow	..	5d.	\$1	" "	..	1/3
3d.	" "	..	4d.	\$3	black and blue	..	9/-
*6d.	lilac and green	..	1/-	\$5	lilac and green	..	8/-
6d.	" "	..	1/3	*\$10	black and orange	..	26/-
*1/-	lilac and orange	..	3/9	\$10	" "	..	12/-
*2/-	lilac and blue	..	4/6				
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				1d.	" "	..	2d.
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				2d.	" "	..	1/-
				*2½d.	blue	..	8d.
				3d.	lilac and orange	..	8d.
				*6d.	lilac	..	10/-
				6d.	" "	..	1/-
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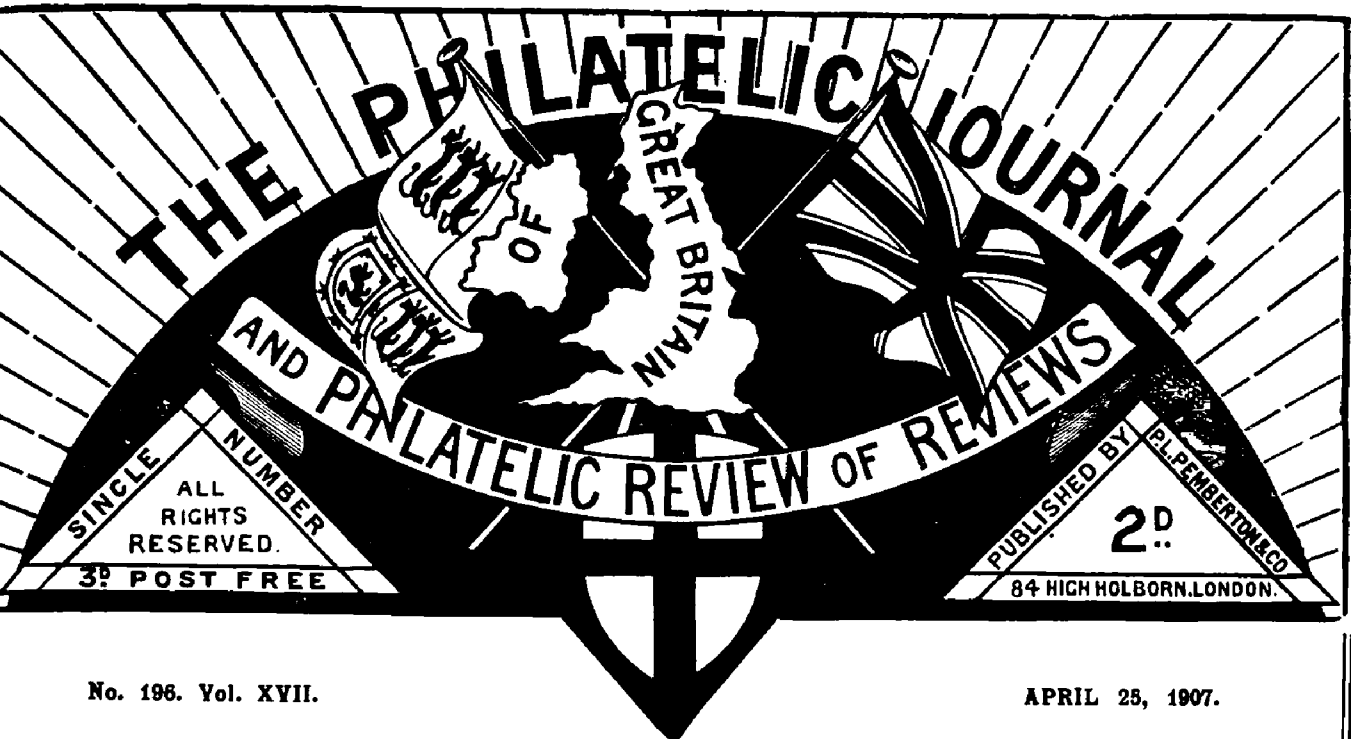
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SPECIAL ARTICLE ON GAMBIA.



No. 196. Vol. XVII.

APRIL 25, 1907.

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2fr. purple and buff	0	3		" " 5d. lilac	5
5fr. blue and buff	0	5		" " 1/- black	5
1871, Postage Due, 40c. blue	8	0		" " 1897, 1/- black	2
GREECE, Olympian Games, 1906—				" " 2/6 black	4
1dr. grey-black	0	6		*CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1d. red, CA.	3
2dr. rose	2	0		GIBRALTAR, First Issue, 2d. violet-brown	7
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" " 1905, 5 " wmkd.	1	0		" " 40c. blue	12
*ICELAND, 1902, 20 aur blue, error	10	6		VICTORIA, 1885, 4d. magenta	2
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" " 4c. ( " 13)	0	3		" " 5/-	3
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" " 10c. ( " 30)	1	3		" " 1894, 20/-	3
" " 50c. ( " 22)	3	0		" " 1886, 1d. on 6d.	5
" " 1c. on 7c.	1	9		UNITED STATES, 1902-03, \$1 black	1
" " " used	2	6		" " \$2 blue	3
" " 10c. on 50c.	1	0		" " \$5 green	7
" " p. 12½, 1c. used	0	9		PHILLIPINES, on U.S., 1899-02, 50c. orange	0
" " 5c.	1	3		" " \$1 black	5
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" " 1905, 5c. 10c. each	0	1		" " \$2 blue	7
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6d. blue	..	..	20/-	1d. carmine	..	2d.	2d.
<b>1874. Imperf., Crown &amp; C.C.</b>				2d. orange and mauve	..	4d.	9d.
4d. brown	..	..	35/-	2½d. ultramarine	..	5d.	5d.
6d. blue	..	22/-	22/-	3d. mauve and blue	..	1/1	1/1
<b>1880. Crown &amp; C.C., perf. 14.</b>				4d. brown	..	8d.	11d.
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1d. marone	..	8d.	1/1	1/- violet and green	..	2/6	3/-
2d. rose	..	3/9	3/6	<b>1904-06. King's Head. Wmk. Cr. C.A.</b>			
3d. ultramarine	..	4/-	3/3	½d. green	..	1d.	1½d.
4d. deep brown	..	23/6	3/6	1d. rose	..	2d.	2d.
6d. blue	..	15/-	10/-	2d. orange and mauve	..	4d.	4d.
1/- green	..	42/-	30/-	2½d. ultramarine	..	8d.	10d.
<b>1886-87. Wmk. Crown &amp; C.A.</b>				3d. purple and blue	..	1/-	1/-
½d. myrtle-green	..	2d.	4d.	4d. brown and blue	..	8d.	1/-
½d. grey-green	..	2d.	3d.	6d. green and rose	..	1/6	1/3
1d. crimson	..	4d.	6d.	1/- violet and green	..	—	4/6
1d. pale "	..	4d.	5d.	1/6 green and red on yellow	..	2/3	—
2d. orange-yellow	..	9d.	1/3	2/- slate and orange	..	6/0	—
2d. "	..	8d.	1/3	2,6 purple and brown on orange	..	3/6	—
2½d. pale blue	..	—	1/2	3/- red and green on yellow	..	4/6	—
2½d. deep "	..	6d.	9d.	<b>1902. Wmk. Crown &amp; C.A., multiple.</b>			
3d. grey	..	1/-	1,8	½d. green	..	1d.	1d.
3d. pearl grey	..	1/-	1/9	1d. rose	..	1½d.	1½d.
4d. brown	..	10d.	1/2	2d. orange and mauve	..	2½d.	4d.
4d. deep brown	..	10d.	1/2	2½d. ultramarine	..	3d.	—
6d. slate-green	..	1/3	—	3d. purple and blue	..	4d.	5d.
6d. olive-green	..	11/-	4/-	4d. brown and blue	..	5d.	—
6d. bronze-green	..	2,9	—	6d. green and rose	..	7d.	—
6d. deep bronze-green	..	6/-	—	1/- violet and green	..	1/2	—
1/- violet	..	1/6	—	2/- slate and orange	..	2/6	—
1/- deep violet	..	6/3	—	<b>1906. New Values.</b>			
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| 4    | Do. Official Stamps, Telegraphs and College Stamps.                      |
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| 7    | German Levant and Colonies.  |
| 8    | Baden and Bavaria.   |
| 9    | Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg. |
| 10   | Wurtemberg, Prussia, Saxony and Oldenburg.                               |
| 11   | Holland.   |
| 12   | Dutch Colonies.  |
| 13   | France.  |
| 14   | French Colonies, Vol. I. including French Consular Offices.              |
| 15   | French Colonies, Vol. II., A to M.                                       |
| 16   | Do. Vol. III., M to T. ..  |
| 17   | Austria and Austrian Italy.  |
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| 19   | Italy.   |
| 20   | Italian States.  |
| 21   | Luxemburg and Monaco.  |
| 22   | Roumania.  |
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| 28   | Spain.   |
| 29   | Portugal.  |
| 30   | Greece, Vol. I. Stamps of the first type of head.                        |
| 31   | Greece, Vol. II. Stamps from 1886 to date, including unpaids             |
| 32   | Russia and Finland.  |
| 34   | Gibraltar, Cyprus, Malta and Heligoland.                                 |

## ASIA.

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| 36  | Protected States of the Straits Settlements.           |
| 37  | Native Indian States, Vol. I.                          |
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| 39  | North Borneo and Labuan.                               |
| 39a | Sarawak and Siam.                                      |
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| 45  | China and Shanghai.                                    |

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| 46 | Cape of Good Hope (with Mafeking).                  |
| 47 | B. Bechuanaland, Zululand, Zanzibar and Griqualand. |
| 48 | B. South, East and Central Africa.                  |
| 49 | Mauritius and St. Helena.                           |
| 50 | Natal and Seychelles.                               |

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| Vol. |   |
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| 52   | Orange River Colony and Lagos.                      |
| 52a  | Egypt, Sudan and Belgian Congo.                     |
| 53   | Niger Coast, S. and N. Nigeria, Uganda and Liberia. |
| 54   | Gambia, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone.               |

## VARIOUS.

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| 55  | Portuguese Colonies, Vol. I.      |
| 56  | Do. Vol. II.                      |
| 56a | Do. Vol. III.                     |
| 57  | Spanish Colonies, Vol. I. (Cuba). |
| 58  | Do. Vol. II. (Philippines, &c.)   |
| 58a | Do. Vol. III. (Porto Rico).       |

## AMERICA.

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| 60  | Do. Vol. II.   |
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| 63a | Uruguay.   |
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| 65  | Brazil and Chili.  |
| 66  | Venezuela, and Paraguay.   |
| 67  | Columbian Republic, Vol. I.  |
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| 78a | St. Lucia and Tobago.  |
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| 80  | B. Guiana and Jamaica.   |

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| 85  | South Australia.                               |
| 86  | Tasmania and Fiji.                             |
| 87  | Western Australia, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa. |
| 88  | Victoria.                                      |

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- |    |   |
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| 93 | A General Selection of low priced British Colonials, including Colonies in America, West Indies and Africa. |
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SPECIAL ARTICLE ON GRENADA.



No. 197. Vol. XVII.

MAY 20, 1907.

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6d. vermilion .. .. .	..	55 0	2 0
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6d. vermilion .. .. .	..	—	2 0
<b>Wmk. Large Star. Clean cut perfs.</b>			
1d. blue-green .. .. .	..	12 6	1 6
6d. vermilion .. .. .	..	—	6 0
<b>1871. Wmk. Large Star. Perf. 14.</b>			
1d. green .. .. .	..	12 6	1 3
1/- deep mauve .. .. .	..	35 0	2 9
<b>1881. Perf. 14½, small holes.</b>			
(a) <i>Wmk. Small Star.</i>			
1d. green .. .. .	..	20 0	0 8
(b) <i>Wmk. Large Star.</i>			
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2½d. rose-lake .. .. .	..	7 6	3 0
4d. blue .. .. .	..	—	3 0
(c) <i>Wmk. Broad-pointed Star.</i>			
2½d. rose-lake .. .. .	..	—	10 0
4d. blue .. .. .	..	50 0	—
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1d. horiz. surch. .. .. .	..	42 6	5 6
(½d.) half of 1d. diagonal surch., an unsevered pair .. .. .	..	—	45 0
<b>1883. Wmk. Cr. &amp; CA.</b>			
½d. dull green .. .. .	..	0 1½	0 1
1d. rose .. .. .	..	3 0	0 5
2½d. ultramarine .. .. .	..	0 9	0 1½
4d. slate .. .. .	..	0 9	0 4
6d. mauve .. .. .	..	1 3	1 4
8d. grey-brown .. .. .	..	3 6	3 3
1/- violet .. .. .	..	21 0	10 0

<b>1886. Provisionals.</b>			
		Unused	Used
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1d. on 1½d. yellow .. .. .	..	2 0	—
1d. on 4d. .. .. .	..	15 0	—
1d. on 1/- .. .. .	..	3 0	3 9
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1d. rose .. .. .	..	0 2	0 1
<b>1888-91. Provisionals.</b>			
½d. on 2/- yellow .. .. .	..	2 9	3 0
1d. on 2/- .. .. .	..	4 0	3 0
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1d. on 8d. grey-brown .. .. .	..	1 9	1 6
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1d. .. carmine .. .. .	..	0 2	0 0½
2d. .. brown .. .. .	..	0 6	—
2½d. .. blue .. .. .	..	0 4	0 2
3d. .. yellow .. .. .	..	0 7	0 3
6d. .. green .. .. .	..	1 3	—
8d. .. black .. .. .	..	1 0	—
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<b>1898. Commemoration Stamp.</b>			
2½d. ultramarine .. .. .	..	0 4	0 4
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½d. purple and green .. .. .	..	0 1½	0 1½
1d. .. carmine .. .. .	..	0 2	0 1
2d. .. brown .. .. .	..	0 6	—
2½d. .. blue .. .. .	..	0 9	—
3d. .. orange .. .. .	..	—	0 10
6d. .. green .. .. .	..	—	1 3
<b>1905. Ship design.</b>			
½d. green .. .. .	..	0 1	—
1d. carmine .. .. .	..	0 2	0 2
2d. orange .. .. .	..	0 3	—
2½d. blue .. .. .	..	0 4	—

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" " " " on laid	9	0	1/- yellow-green	10	6	
" " " " 4c. on 6c.	1	9	1/- deep green	15	0	
" " " " 4c. on 8c.	1	3	6d. slate on blue	25	6	
" " " 1899-1901, 1c. to 20c., set of			1863-64, 1d. brown-red	8	0	
" " " eight, used	2	0	4d. blue	3	0	
FIJI, 1881, 5/-, red and black, used or			6d. bright mauve	17	6	
unused	8	6	6d. " pen-marked	7	6	
*NEGRI ZEMBIAN, 1899, 1c. on 15c.	10	0	1/- emerald	22	6	
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black	from	0	5	1882-83, wmk. Cr CA. 1d. rose-red	3	6
" " " 2d. blue	"	2	0	" " " " 1d. " block	14	0
" " " 1883, 2/6 lilac	"	0	4	*WEST AUSTRALIA, 1885, 6d. violet	0	8
" " " " 5/- red	"	0	8	" " " " 1906, 6d. " "	0	7
" " " " 10/- blue	"	3	0	" " " " 6d. used	0	2
" " " " 1902, 2/6 lilac	"	0	5	*BRITISH GUIANA, 1898, 5c., pictorial	0	8
" " " " 5/- red	"	0	8	" " " " 10c.	1	0
" " " " 10/- blue	"	3	0	" " " " 15c.	1	3
" " " " 20/- green	"	7	6	" " " " set 1, 2, 5, 10 and 15c...	3	6
FRANCE, 2fr. purple and buff	0	3	*MAURITIUS, 1877, 1d. on 4d.	2	0	
5fr. blue and buff	0	5	" " " " 1885, 2 on 38c.	5	0	
1871, Postage Due, 40c. blue	8	0	" " " " 1891, 2 " 38c.	1	3	
GREECE, Olympian Games, 1906—			" " " " " 2 " 38c.	1	3	
1dr. grey-black	0	6	" " " " 1900, 4 " 16c.	1	0	
2dr. rose	2	0	" " " " 1902, 12 " 18c.	0	4	
3dr. olive-yellow	3	0	OIL RIVERS, 1893, ½d. on half 1d., un-			
5dr. slate-blue	4	0	severed pair	18	0	
*ICELAND, 1902, 20 aur blue, error	10	6	" " " " ½d. on 2½d. (No. 17)	12	6	
GERMANY, 1900, 2 marks blue	0	3	GIBRALTAR, First Issue, 2d. violet-brown	7	6	
" " " 3 " grey-black	1	3	" " " " 4d. orange	9	0	
" " " 5 " type I.	4	0	" " " " 6d. deep lilac	15	0	
" " " 5 " " II.	5	0	" " " " 1/- brown	37	6	
" " " 1902, 5 " no wmk.	1	0	*MALDIVES, the set of six, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15			
" " " 1905, 5 " wmkd.	1	0	and 25c.	40	0	
*DANISH WEST INDIES, 1c. (No. 24)	0	3	GOLD COAST, 1898, 1/-	0	5	
" " " " 3c. ( " 25)	1	3	" " " " 2/-	1	0	
" " " " 4c. ( " 13)	0	3	" " " " 5/-	3	6	
" " " " 5c. ( " 15)	0	8	" " " " 10/-	3	6	
" " " " 10c. ( " 30)	1	3	" " " " 1894, 20/-	3	3	
" " " " 50c. ( " 22)	3	0	" " " " 1886, 1d. on 6d.	5	0	
" " " " 1c. on 7c.	1	9	UNITED STATES, 1902-03, \$1 black	1	0	
" " " " used	2	6	" " " " \$2 blue	3	6	
" " " " 10c. on 50c.	1	0	" " " " \$5 green	7	6	
" " " " p. 12½, 1c. used	0	9	PHILIPPINES, on U.S., 1899-02, 50c. orange	0	9	
" " " " " 5c.	1	3	" " " " 1903-04, \$1 black	3	6	
" " " " 1900-3, 1, 2, 5 & 8c.	0	9	" " " " " \$2 blue	7	6	
" " " " 1905, 5c. 10c. each	0	1				

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* 10	Cuba, 1875-1897	9	Labuan
7	Cape of Good Hope, K.H.	9	" postage due
* 5	Costa Rica Officials	5	Malta
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4	" " 1902	6	Mozambique, 1893-03
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3	" " 1, 2 and 5f. (1900)	6	Natal
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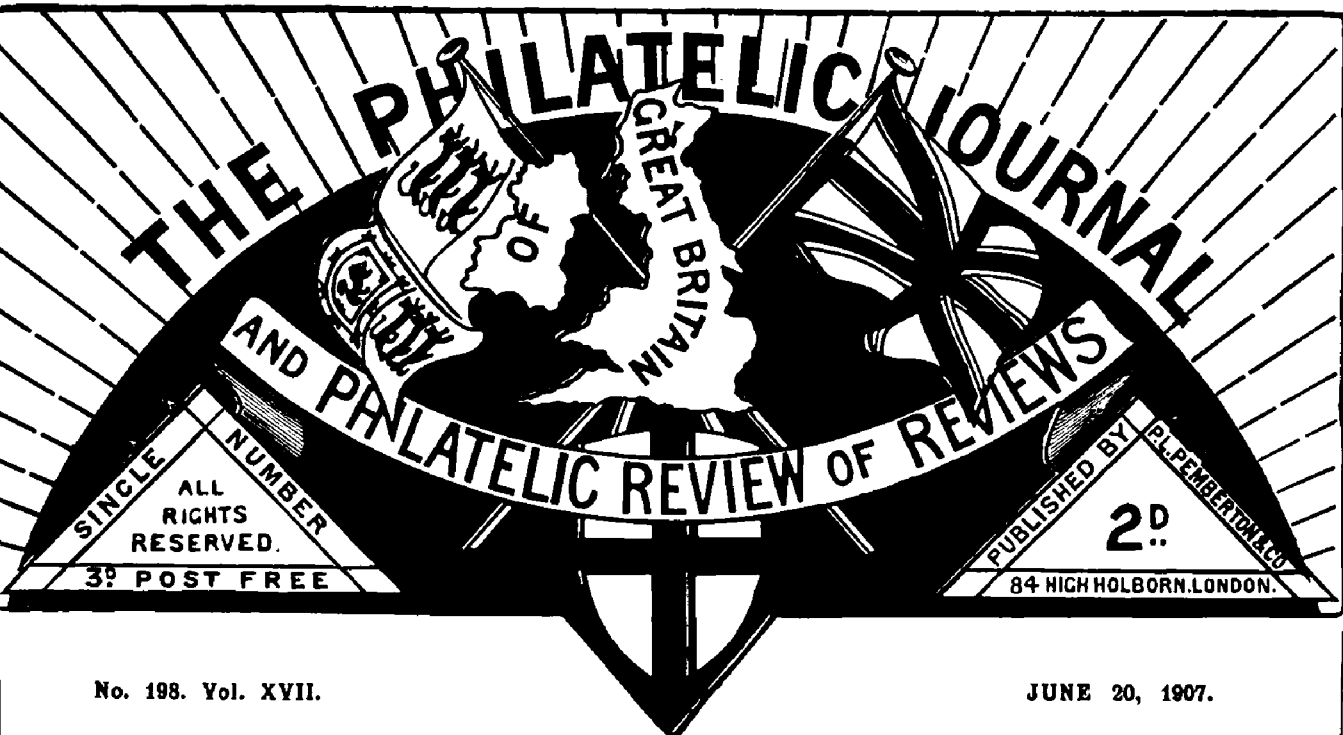
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SPECIAL ARTICLE ON MALTA.



No. 198. Vol. XVII.

JUNE 20, 1907.

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## CATALOGUE

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|------|--|
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| 1    | Great Britain, unused only.  |
| 2    | Do. Line-engraved Stamps (used).   |
| 3    | Do. Surface Printed Stamps (used).                                       |
| 4    | Do. Official Stamps, Telegraphs and College Stamps.                      |
| 5    | Do. A General Selection.   |
| 6    | German Empire.   |
| 7    | German Levant and Colonies.  |
| 8    | Baden and Bavaria.   |
| 9    | Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg. |
| 10   | Wurtemberg, Prussia, Saxony and Oldenburg.                               |
| 11   | Holland.   |
| 12   | Dutch Colonies.  |
| 13   | France.  |
| 14   | French Colonies, Vol. I. including French Consular Offices.              |
| 15   | French Colonies, Vol. II., A to M.                                       |
| 16   | Do. Vol. III., M to T.   |
| 17   | Austria and Austrian Italy.  |
| 18   | Switzerland.   |
| 19   | Italy.   |
| 20   | Italian States.  |
| 21   | Luxemburg and Monaco.  |
| 22   | Roumania.  |
| 23   | Bosnia, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Montenegro.                                  |
| 24   | Turkey.  |
| 25   | Norway and Sweden.   |
| 26   | Hungary, Iceland and Servia.   |
| 27   | Belgium and Denmark.   |
| 28   | Spain.   |
| 29   | Portugal.  |
| 30   | Greece, Vol. I. Stamps of the first type of head.                        |
| 31   | Greece, Vol. II. Stamps from 1886 to date, including unpaids             |
| 32   | Russia and Finland.  |
| 34   | Gibraltar, Cyprus, Malta and Heligoland.                                 |

## ASIA.

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 35  | Hong Kong and Straits Settlements.                     |
| 36  | Protected States of the Straits Settlements.           |
| 37  | Native Indian States, Vol. I.                          |
| 38  | Do. Vol. II.   |
| 39  | North Borneo and Labuan.                               |
| 39a | Sarawak and Siam.                                      |
| 40  | India.   |
| 41  | Ceylon.  |
| 42  | Persia and Afghanistan.                                |
| 43  | Japan, Vol. I.   |
| 44  | Do. Vol. II. (with Formosa, Corea and Chinese Locals). |
| 45  | China and Shanghai.                                    |

## AFRICA.

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 46 | Cape of Good Hope (with Mafeking).                  |
| 47 | B. Bechuanaland, Zululand, Zanzibar and Griqualand. |
| 48 | B. South, East and Central Africa.                  |
| 49 | Mauritius and St. Helena.                           |
| 50 | Natal and Seychelles.                               |

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| Vol. |   |
| 51   | Transvaal.  |
| 52   | Orange River Colony and Lagos.                      |
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| 53   | Niger Coast, S. and N. Nigeria, Uganda and Liberia. |
| 54   | Gambia, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone.               |

## VARIOUS.

- |     |                                   |
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| 55  | Portuguese Colonies, Vol. I.      |
| 56  | Do. Vol. II.                      |
| 56a | Do. Vol. III.                     |
| 57  | Spanish Colonies, Vol. I. (Cuba). |
| 58  | Do. Vol. II. (Philippines, &c.)   |
| 58a | Do. Vol. III. (Porto Rico).       |

## AMERICA.

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|-----|--|
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| 78  | St. Vincent and Turks Island.  |
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| 79  | Bermuda, B. Honduras and Grenada.  |
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## AUSTRALIA.

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 81  | New South Wales.                               |
| 83  | New Zealand, Vol. I.                           |
| 83a | Do. Vol. II.                                   |
| 84  | Queensland.                                    |
| 85  | South Australia.                               |
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| 87  | Western Australia, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa. |
| 88  | Victoria.                                      |

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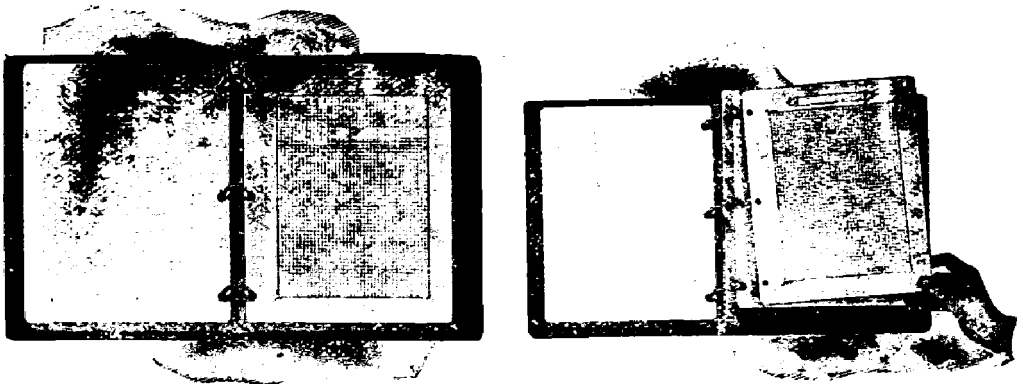
*Secondly.*—The leaves are quickly and easily detached, with no cumbersome lever to get out of order.

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No.	Size of Leaf.	Capacity.	Retail Price
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30 ..	12 × 9½ ins.	60 ,, ..	25/- ,,

Containing leaves with quadrille background and border in neutral grey, but with Protection Sheets.

No.	Size of Leaf.	Capacity.	Retail Price
15 ..	7 × 5½ ins.	50 leaves ..	12/6 each
25 ..	10 × 7½ ins.	50 ,, ..	17/6 ,,
35 ..	12 × 9½ ins.	60 ,, ..	27/6 ,,

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THE NEW SPECIALISM.



No. 199. Vol. XVII.

JULY 20, 1907.

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The chief features of these books are

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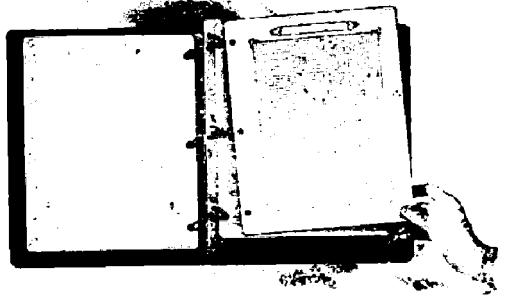
*Secondly.*—The leaves are quickly and easily detached, with no cumbersome lever to get out of order.

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Half Bound, Best Morocco, Round Corners, Gilt Extra.

Containing leaves with quadrille background and border in neutral grey, <u>without</u> Protection Sheets.				Containing leaves with quadrille background and border in neutral grey, <u>but with</u> Protection Sheets.			
No.	Size of Leaf.	Capacity.	Retail Price	No.	Size of Leaf.	Capacity.	Retail Price
10	7 × 5½ ins.	50 leaves	10/6 each	15	7 × 5½ ins.	50 leaves	12/6 each
20	10 × 7½ ins.	50	15/-	25	10 × 7½ ins.	50	17/6
30	12 × 9½ ins.	60	25/-	35	12 × 9½ ins.	60	27/6

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" 6d. lilac .. .. .	.. .. .	9	0
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* " 5 pias. rose .. .. .	.. .. .	22	6
" 10 " slate blue .. .. .	.. .. .	25	0
* 1867, 5 paras orange .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1
" 10 " mauve .. .. .	.. .. .	1	0
* " 20 " green .. .. .	.. .. .	1	3
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" 2 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0	3
* " 3 " orange .. .. .	.. .. .	0	3
" 3 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0	3
* " 5 " carmine .. .. .	.. .. .	0	8
" 5 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0	6
" 1 pias blue .. .. .	.. .. .	0	11
" 1 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0	10
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" " 1 " " .. .. .	.. .. .	0	3
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" 2c. on 12c. .. .. .	.. .. .	0	4
" ditto on laid .. .. .	.. .. .	9	0
" 4c. on 6c. .. .. .	.. .. .	1	9
" 4c. on 8c. .. .. .	.. .. .	1	3
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* 3d. mauve .. .. .	.. .. .	8	6
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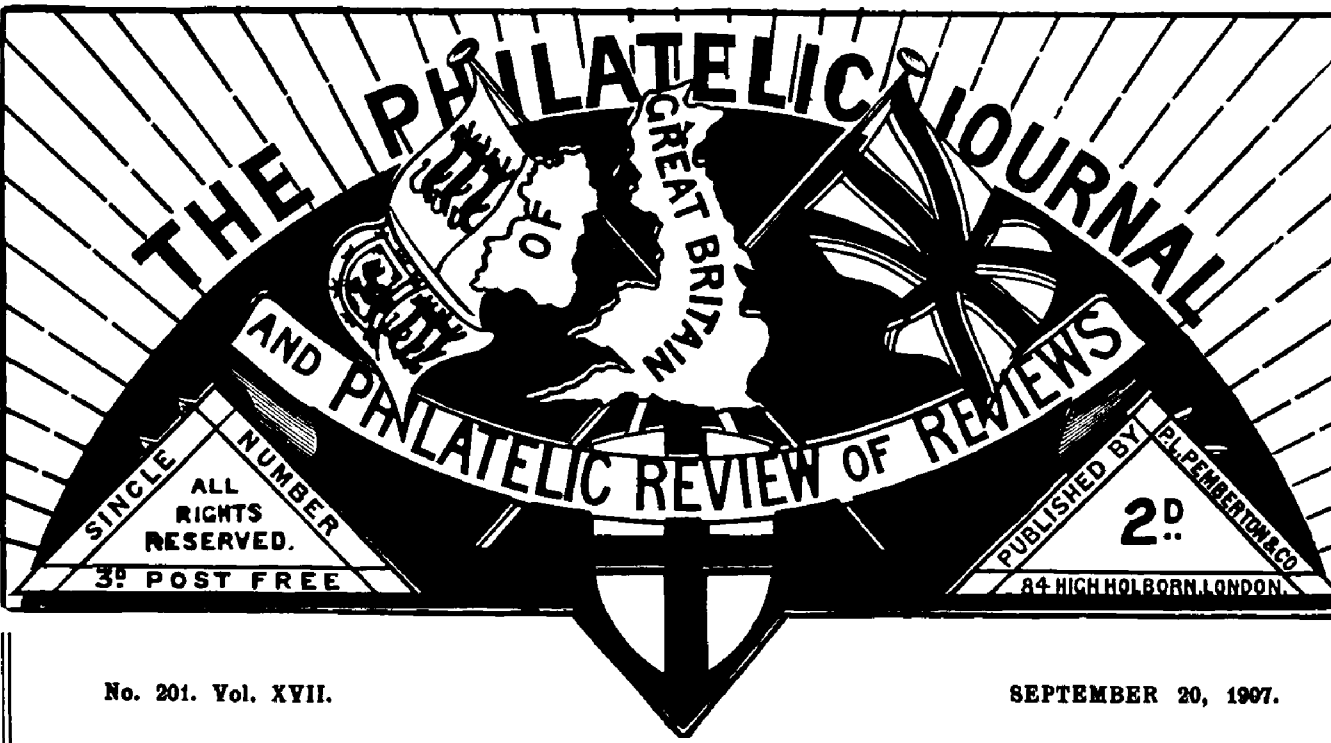
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SEPTEMBER 20, 1907.

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No. 202. Vol. XVII.

OCTOBER 20, 1907.

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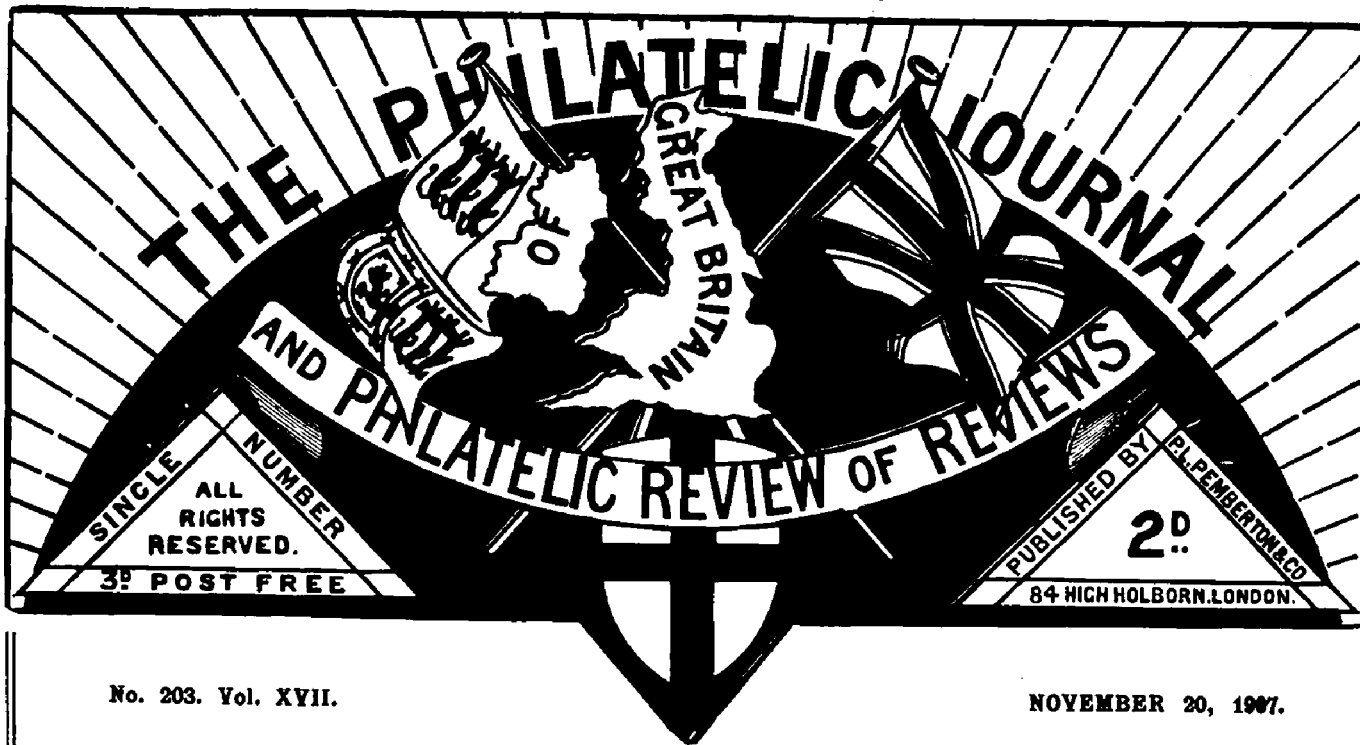
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..	2/- vermilion	.. ..	3 6	1903-04,	5p. green	.. ..	0 1
..	2/6 lilac	.. ..	6 0	..	10p. red	.. ..	0 2
..	20/- blue	.. ..	30 0	..	15p. olive	.. ..	0 2
..	40/- rose-red	.. ..	35 0	..	20p. yellow	.. ..	0 3
<b>BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.</b>				<i>Coronation Issue.</i>			
1895,	no wmk., £10 vermilion	.. ..	120 0	1904,	5p. green	.. ..	0 1
1897,	CC., £10 yellow and black, circular hut tax obliteration	.. ..	38 0	..	10p. red	.. ..	0 2
July, 1898,	1d. red and blue, imperf.	.. ..	2 6	<b>HOLLAND. De Ruyter Set.</b>			
				1907,	$\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., the three	.. ..	0 3

APPROVAL BOOKS of any Countries on application. See Page ii.

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# THE STAMPS OF TOBAGO.



No. 203. Vol. XVII.

NOVEMBER 20, 1907.

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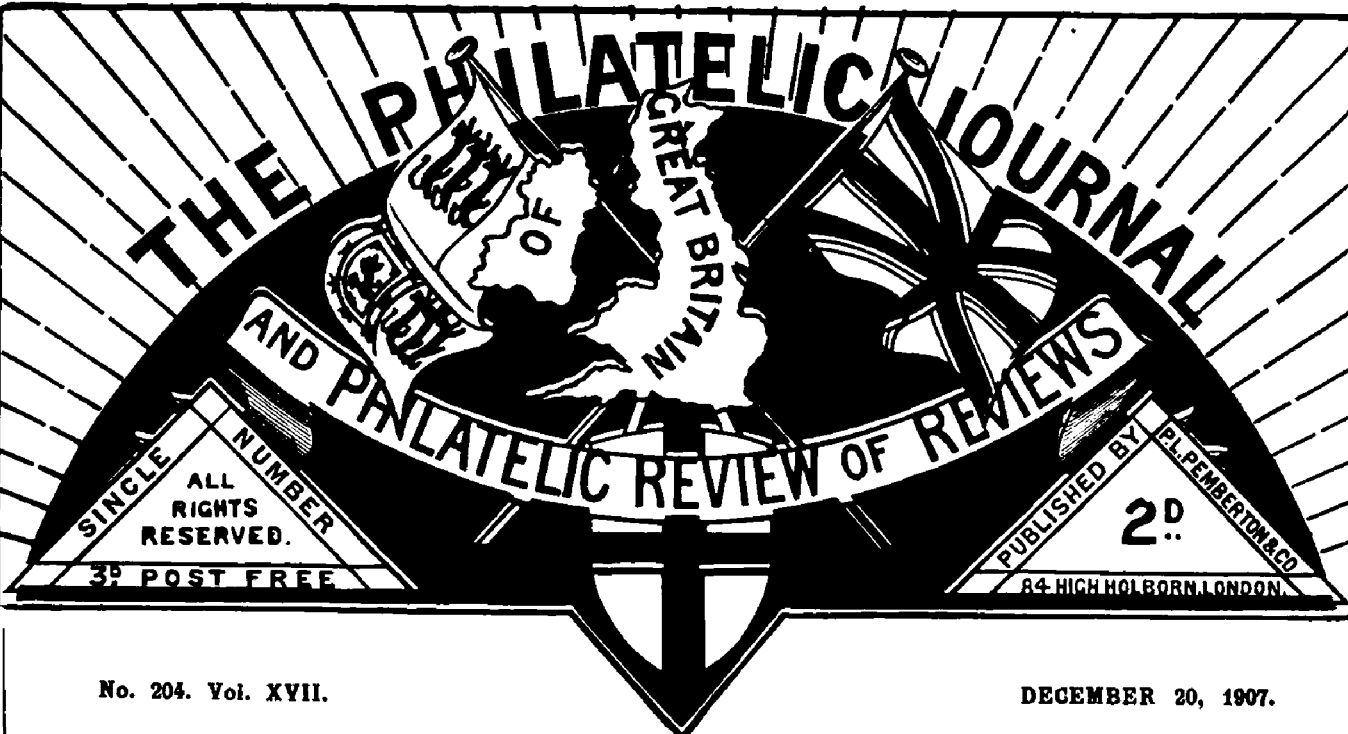
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4 " " pale blue	..	2 9	*20 " rose-red	..	5 9
8 " " yellow	..	4 9	20 " "	..	0 1
1858.			20 " vermilion	..	0 3
* 5 öre deep green	..	7 6	20 " rose-red	..	1 8
5 " "	..	0 10	1872-76. P. 14.		
* 5 " green	..	1 8	* 5 öre emerald-green	..	2 6
5 " "	..	0 2	*50 " pale rose	..	6 9
5 " yellow-green	..	0 1½	* 1 riksk. blue and brown	..	10 0
* 9 " pale lilac	..	6 0	Perf. 13.		
9 " "	..	2 6	*12 öre deep blue	..	3 6
24 " orange	..	0 1½	*24 " yellow	..	2 6
50 " carmine	..	0 7	1885.		
1862.			*10 öre red	..	2 9
* 3 öre brown	..	1 8			
* 3 " bistre	..	1 0			

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